

# CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN

## FORUM KOMUNIKASI ILMIAH DAN EKSPRESI KREATIF ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Slang Language in the Lyric of Billie Eilish' Album "When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?" (2019)

Analisis Kesalahan Siswa dalam Menyelesaikan Soal Bangun Ruang Sisi Datar Menurut Van Hiele

Pengaruh Kompetensi Guru, Fasilitas Belajar, dan Iklim Sekolah terhadap Hasil Belajar Siswa  
SMK PGRI 4 Kota Blitar

Figurative Language in the Lyrics of Ed Sheeran of Devid Album

An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Adele's Album "21" And "25"

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terhadap Kepatuhan Wajib Pajak

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Membumikan dan Mengimplementasikan Nilai-Nilai Karakter di Lembaga Pendidikan Formal

Upaya Meningkatkan Kemampuan Membuat Analisis Swot dengan Penerapan Pembelajaran  
Berbasis Proyek pada Siswa Kelas X Bisnis Daring dan Pemasaran (BDPM)  
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## FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE LYRICS OF ED SHEERAN OF DEVIDE ALBUM

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**Abstrak:** Bahasa adalah hal terpenting dalam berkomunikasi, menerima informasi, berbicara dan mengirim informasi kepada yang lain. Komunikasi adalah proses mengirim pesan. Lagu memiliki peran yang sangat penting untuk berbagi pesan kepada dunia. Ketika mendengarkan musik, fokus terhadap lirik sangatlah penting, apalagi jika lagu tersebut menggunakan bahasa kiasan, dengan begitu pendengar bisa mengerti arti dan tujuan lagu tersebut. Penelitian ini mendeskripsikan bahasa kiasan yang terdapat dalam lagu Ed Sheeran di album *Divide*. Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif quantitative. Setelah menganalisis data sebagaimana dinyatakan dalam bab sebelumnya dari penelitian ini, peneliti membuat beberapa kesimpulan berdasarkan temuan dan diskusi sebagai berikut: jumlah bahasa kiasan adalah 76% untuk hiperbola, 7% untuk metafora, 8% untuk simile, 5% untuk personifikasi, 2% untuk metonimi, dan 2% untuk ironi. Hiperbola memiliki frekuensi yang lebih dominan daripada simile, metafora, personifikasi, metonimi dan ironi.

**Kata Kunci:** *Bahasa Kiasan, Lagu, Lirik, Ed Sheeran*

**Abstract:** Language is an important thing to communicate and get information, talk, send text to each other. Communication is process of transferring message. Song has a very important role to share messages to the world. When listening to a song, focus on the lyrics is important, especially if the song contains a figurative element because listener can know the meaning and purpose the song. Figurative language in the song could make the readers knowing the meaning of song. This study attempt to provide a description figurative language in the lyrics of Ed Sheeran of *Divide* album. The research design is descriptive quantitative the data analyzed in the study song by Ed Sheeran. Having analyzed the data as stated in the previous chapter of this study, the researcher makes some conclusions based on the findings and the discussions as follows: the number of figurative language are 76% for hyperbole, 7% for metaphor, 8% for simile, 5% for personification, 2% for metonymy and 2% for irony. Hyperbole has dominant frequency than simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy and irony.

**Keywords:** *Slang word, Song, Lyrics, Ed Sheeran*

### INTRODUCTION

Language can be defined as a means of communication of human life. English learners need language

to communicate and to get information from other learner. They cannot separate themselves from involvement of social

communication and interaction, which certainly makes themselves impossible to stay without language. Communication is used to talk, write, send email and send text to each other. The community has entered the globalization. English learners should be able to master the international language. They know that English is important language used to communicate internationally.

Communication is process of transferring message from the speaker to the listener. In the communication, people use language as the media to deliver their ideas to others. As in the use of language in the songs, it has a big role media to share messages to the world.

In daily activities song and music cannot be separated from human life. People amuse themselves by listening to the music. There are many kinds of song such as Rock, Hip Hop, Pop, Jazz, each of which has its own original characteristic. Song usually is the reflection of the composer feeling or ideas and even songs describe what is happening in the society from all status, high, middle, and low class. In addition to achieving their purpose, the composers use figurative language in each lyric.

Muyoto (1990: 20) in poetry we will find out expression, which are not normally used in everyday language but it does not mean that poetry uses special language different from any other language, but rather it uses everyday language in specially skilled and sensitive way

to develop a certain image. To do this poetry often uses figure of speech. According Muyoto (1990: 20) there are several element of figure of speech simily, metaphor, personification, analogy, hyperbole, understatement, metonymy, symbolism, apostrophe, irony, sarcasm, satire. Figurative language used by the writer is essentially a way of using language to describe the feelings and thought and also different with daily language.

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 (Abrams, 1957: 146) in “a glossary of literary term”. 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. Knowing the meaning of a lyric is important because we will know the meaning and purpose the song.

This research analyzed figurative language in song one of famous singer Ed Sheeran. Ed Sheraan is an English singer, songwriter, record producer, and actor. His debut album *Plus* was released in September 2011 and topped the UK Albums Chart. Second album is *Multiply* was released in June 2014.

Some songs by Ed Sheeran are meaningful and enjoyable and have a deep meaning. Ed Sheeran was also famous with his song which

contain the beauty of the word to express his feelings.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested to conduct this study under the title *Figurative Language in the Lyrics of Ed Sheeran Of Devide Album*.

## **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

### **Literature**

Generally, literature is used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical. Literature contains some expressions or utterances of something to entertain people. People can accept literature when it has interesting language or unique language. Literature is considered as an expression of thought, ideas in beautiful language. Literature concerns with finding beauty, an elevated use of language, emotional effects and moral sentiments before something could be called literature.

According to Long (1919) 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.

### **Song**

Song can give valuable opportunity for student to improve their language skill and component as listening, speaking, and vocabulary. Song can establish a feeling or rhythm of stressing of spoken English.

According to Hubbel and Beaty (1922) in *An Introduction to Poetry*, the song is a poem which is sung. It belongs equally to poetry and music, two arts which with sound.

### **Lyrics**

The terms lyric now designated a short poem that emphasized the individual feelings and emotion. Lyric can also be interpreted as written words created specifically for music or for which music is specifically created. Song lyrics are an expression of someone about something that has been seen, heard or experienced. In expressing his experience, the poet or creator of songs do play on words and language to create attraction and of the lyrics or poems

Abrams states in the *A Glossary of Literary Term* that: In the most common use of 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 lyric, however the lyric speaker is represented as addressing another person in a specific situation. (Abrams, 1957).



Furthermore, according Hubble and Beaty (1922) The lyric gives us the idea or theme and calls up appropriate pictures in language which is rich in suggestion, pictorial power, and sensuous beauty. The melody gives the poem greater expressiveness and it does this by intensifying the emotion and adding a color and a richness which words alone cannot impart

### **Figurative Language**

Discussing about figurative language, figurative language means that the definition concerned using language devices, which are intended to stimulate the readers imagination

According Abrams 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 word, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect (Abrams, 1957) in "glossary of literary term"

According Muyoto in poetry we will find out expression, which are not normally used in everyday language but it does not mean that poetry uses special language different from any other language, but rather it uses everyday language in specially skilled and sensitive way to develop a certain image. To do this poetry often uses figure of speech (Muyoto, 1990) in "English literature"

Language that will be analyzed in this thesis is concerned with the prominent

### **Personification**

Muyoto (2009) personification is a metaphor in which an object, idea, or an abstract concept is likened to a person and can do what a person can.

Personification is giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object or a concept (Perrine, 1957). For example, I see the moon follow me wherever I go.

### **Simile**

In the word simile is a comparison using the words "like" or "as" (Muyoto, 1990). 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, 1922)

Based on explanations stated by the experts above, the conclusion is simile kind of figure of speech that compare two things conveyed obviously by words; like, as, such, etc. The example of simile are "You have eyes like the sky", "sting like a bee".

### **Metaphor**

In a metaphor, a word or expression that in literal usage denotes one kind of thing is applied to a distinctly different kind of thing, without asserting a comparison. For example, if Burns had said "O my love is a red, red rose" he would have uttered, technically speaking, a metaphor instead of a simile. Here is a more complex metaphor from the poet Stephen Spender, in which he

describes the eye as it perceives a landscape (Abrams, 1992).

Perrine (1983), who stated that “in metaphor the comparison is implied—that is, the figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term.

Based on the explanations stated by the experts above, the writer concludes that metaphor is one kind of figure of speech that as comparison between things that are not conveyed obviously.

### **Hyperbole**

Abrams (1957) in “a glossary of literary term” hyperbole is bold overstatement, or the extravagant exaggeration of fact or of possibility. It may be used either for serious or ironic or comic effect.

According Muyo (1990) in English literature says that Hyperbole is a comparison in which something is said to be greater than it is.

Hyperbole is an exaggeration more than the fact. The language can make attention to the reader and it is an exaggeration of object.

Abrams (1957) The contrary figure is understatement which deliberately represents something as very much less in magnitude or importance than it really is, or is ordinarily considered to be.

According Holman (1914) a form of irony in which something is intentionally represented as less than in fact it is.

### **Metonymy**

Muyoto in English Literature (1990) says that Metonymy

substitutes the name of a thing for the name of something else with which it is connected. For example the “gray hair” for old man, the “bottles” for alcohol.

According Holman (1914) Metonymy is a figure of speech which characterized by the substitution of a term naming an object closely associated with the word in mind for the word itself.

### **Apostrophe**

Perrine (1992) has stated that apostrophe which consist 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 is sun, today is very cool. The word Sun is addressing to the day in winter day. This expression going to aphostrophe expression because it is expressing that this day is cool.

### **Irony**

Muyoto (1990) has stated that irony is a form of indirect attack, which seems to praise but when we see it in the context it is a condemnation.

According to Abrams (1999) Irony. In Greek comedy the character called the eiron was a dissembler, who characteristically spoke in understatement and deliberately pretended to be less intelligent than he was, yet triumphed over the alazon the self-deceiving and stupid braggart.

According to Perrine (1922) 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.

### **Sarcasm**

Sarcasm is a rude and direct insult. Muyoto (1990). For example when a student was puzzled he said "I can't think, sir. The teacher answer "True, you know that".

Sarcasm is a form of verbal irony which, under the guise of praise, a caustic and bitter expression of strong and personal disapproval is given. Holman (1914) in handbook literature.

### **Satire**

Satire is a literary manner which blends a critical attitude with humor and with for the purpose of improving human institutions or humanity. Holman (1914) in handbook literature.

## **RESEARCH DESIGN**

The design of the study is descriptive quantitative because the researcher collect, analyses, describe, identifies and count the Figure of speech in Ed Sheeran lyrics. This agrees with the description given by Ary (1990) in "Introduction to Research In Eight Edition", he said that "descriptive research is design to obtain information about the current status of phenomenon". The researcher also applies descriptive method since the data in the form of

word or utterance were presents in Ed Sheraan lyric.

### **Source Data**

The object of the research of this analysis is the song that are selected from Ed Sheraan of Devide album. Here, the researcher analyzes the kind of figurative language that found in the song. This study focuses on the analyzing of figurative language are found in the lyric of Ed Sheeran of Devide album.

### **Research Instrument**

In analyzing the lyric of the song, the document functioned as the instrument. In this case, the writer identifies all the figures of speech found and then analyzes them referring the available theories of figure of speech.

### **Data Collection**

The data are collected by the ten selected Ed Sheeran lyric in the step :

1. Getting the lyric of Ed Sheeran.
2. Writing and reading the Ed Sheeran lyrics.
3. Finding the figurative language in Ed Sheeran's lyrics.

### **Data Analysis**

1. The researcher briefly determine ideas for the research object and find out Ed Sheraan song lyric
2. Using the Google Chrome as the network service for internet access and write down the key word Ed Sheeran album Devide.
3. Reading every lyric of Ed Sheeran and then identified figurative language.

4. Making a table in order to language in the song lyrics  
 classify every each figure

Table Analyzing Figurative Language

No	Song Lyric	Figurative Language	Explanation

5. Then, counting the number of figurative language

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

- P : percent  
 F : frequency  
 N : number of samples

6. The last step is drawing conclusion based on the analyzed data.

**FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This thesis analyzed 12 of song of Ed Sheeran of Devide Album in data 1 are found 16 hyperbole, 1 personification, 1 methapore, 1 simile, and 1 metonymy. **“And I’ll find comfort in my pain eraser”** this sentence is hyperbole because there is no eraser for pain. Data 2 are found 3 hyperboles, 1 personification. **“And I’ve not seen the roaring fields in so long”** this sentence is personification because the composer tell that fields can roaring . Data 3 are found 8 hyperboles, 1 methapore and 1 metonymy. **‘We push and pull like a magnet do’** this sentence is simile because its use word “like”. Data 4 are found 3 hyperboles and 1 simile. **I may be crazy don’t mind**

**me** this sentence is hyperbole because the compser exaggerating the sentence. Data 5 are found 11 hyperboles. **Darling you look perfect tonight.** This sentence is hyperbole because the composer use word perfect there is no perfect in the world. Data 6 with the title Galway Girl 2 hyperboles and 1 simile. **And then she kissed me like there was nobody else in the room** this is simile because use word “like” Data 7 are found 2 simile. **But ain’t obody love you like I do.** This sentence is simile. Data 8 are found 6 hyperboles, 3 personifications, 3 methapors. **Or the thught of growing old** this is personification because the thought is never growing old like human. Data 9 are found 1 irony and 2 hyperboles. **“And wears a man bag but I call it a purse”** this sentence is Irony because the composer tell different from actual meaning. Data 10 are found are found 9 hyperboles. **But God gave me stge and guitar** this sentence is hyperbole. Data 11 are found 5 hyperboles, and 1 simile. **Spending my life** this sentence is hyperbole. And the last data are found 5 hyperboles.

## CONCLUSIONS

The researcher found many figurative languages from the analysis of song Ed Sheeran. Figurative language is a set of word that compare, exaggerates, to create a special effect or feeling. They are personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, understatement, irony, sarcasm, and satire.

The meaning of figurative languages used in the lyric Ed Sheeran of *Divide* album are different. Hyperbole is figurative language of an exaggeration. Simile is comparison two things indicated by words "like", "as". Metaphor is an implied comparison between objects that are in important respects dissimilar. Personification constitutes a form of implied comparison and allows the lyric to describe with energy and vitality which might otherwise have remained inanimate. Understatement is a form of irony in which something is intentionally represented as less than in fact it is.

Having analyzed the data as stated in the previous chapter of this study, the researcher makes some conclusions based on the findings and the discussions as follows: the number of figurative language are 76% for hyperbole, 7% for metaphor, 8% for simile, 5% for personification, 2% for metonymy and 2% for irony. Hyperbole has dominant frequency than simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy and irony.

## SUGGESTIONS

After getting the result of analysis, the researcher would like to give some suggestions which are important for the students and the next researcher. For the student, The students should realize that English is important to study. Studying English can be done through studying literature. The students should know about English literature to facilitate them to express ideas, or thoughts. The student should learn in understanding and appreciating literally works, because by appreciating the literally work it can grow a good attitude, for example for appreciating other human.

For the future researcher can use the results of the present study as a reference to conduct a further study related to figurative language.

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