

# 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

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Types of Sentences Found in "Because Internet: Understanding the New Rule of Language"  
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Profil Belajar Mahasiswa pada Materi Limit Fungsi Melalui Pembelajaran *Online*

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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Terbit dua kali setahun pada bulan April dan Oktober  
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# CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN

## Forum Komunikasi Ilmiah dan Ekspresi Kreatif Ilmu Pendidikan

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## AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE ADELE'S ALBUM "21" AND "25"

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**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, 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 Adele, 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, Adele*

**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, 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 Adele'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.

**Keywords:** *Analysis, Figurative language, song, Adele*

### INTRODUCTION

In daily activity, wherever located, humans will never be separated from speaking activities indicate interaction among humans. There are several ways this can be used in interaction with other people. One is through language. Language

is the human capacity for acquiring and using complex system of communication and it has important role for human.

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. Gode states that, in twenty-first centuries, English remains the dominant language of international business and Global Communication through the influence of global media and the former British Empire that had established the use of English in regions around the world such as North America, India, Africa, Australia and New Zealand. Therefore, English becomes a language learned by many countries in this world. So, English become language which learned by many countries.

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. 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. Peake states that, a song is a piece of music for accompanied or unaccompanied voice or, "the act or art of singing", but the term is generally not use for large for vocal forms including opera and oratorio. 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 has some lyrics. Holman stated that lyric is a brief subjective poem strongly marked by imagination, Melody, emotion, and creating for a reader a single, unified impression. Lyric are not always contains the current situation in general or Society. Because these words are used to describe the author are singer's feeling. These words are called figurative language. Figurative language not only used in poetry but also in song. it's makes lyrics more wonderful to sing and to listen.

Figurative language not only makes song more interesting but also it makes listener confused the meaning of the song. Sometimes listener may react not only positive but also negative toward the song listened. The words which are written by composer can mean different from the listener interpretation.

Based on the phenomenon above, then it is interesting to identify the figurative language English songs. the focus of this study is on the Adele's album "21". 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.

## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

### Song

Song is a poem which is sung. It belongs equally to poetry and music, two arts which deal sounds. Song is a lyric poem adapted to musical expression.

Based on definition above, we know that 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.

### Lyric

Lyric (in singular form lyric) are a set of words that make up a song, usually consisting of verses and choruses. The writer of lyrics is a lyricist or lyricist.

Abrams (1957:146) stated in the A Glossary of Literary Term that: In the most of common use of terms, a lyric is any fairly short poem, consisting of the utterance by a single speaker, who expresses a state of mind or 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 H. Douglas Brown (2002:151) in Language Assessment, Principles and Classroom Practices, Practicing lyric reading, studying the vocabulary, and listening to various songs can help students become more familiar with popular songs and make them more confident in their

ability to listen and understand the world around them.

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

### 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.

### 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. Personification is a special livery of the metaphor, which alludes



to inanimate objects act, do, and speak like a man (Keraf 2008: 140).

Examples:

- 1) The moon smile at us.
- 2) The sun played hide and seek with the clouds.

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

### **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. 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.

Keraf (2006: 138) gives definitions, "simile is a comparison that is explicit in which implies the same things with another things". He said that simile can be divided into two which are clear and unclear similarity. Clear similarity is one of kinds of Simile that contain the details of the similarity. Unclear similarity is one of kinds of Simile

that are not contains the details of the similarity.

Examples:

- 1) Her eyes are like a star, east star.
- 2) Float like a butterfly, sting like a bee.

The first example is the word "eyes" and "east star", expression can be called explicit comparison because it express those words with the same purpose. For the second example, the word "Float and Sting", this is comparison two things between Butterfly and Bee. The conclusion from those sentences is both of them using word "like" which show that the type of figurative language is Simile.

### **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 red, red rose" he would have uttered, technically speaking, a metaphor instead of a simile (Abrams, 1957:97).

Other definition is given by Keraf (2006: 139) Metaphor is variety of analogy which compare two things directly, but in short pattern. It means that between subject and object have same attributes, and writer uses it to compares it to another.

Examples:

- 1) Library is science of field.
- 2) 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 is they can add knowledge. The second one, the meaning of heart of stone is the man cannot accept opinion from others because his heart is hard like a stone.

### **Hyperbole**

Muyoto (1990:21) stated that comparison in which something is said to be greater than it is. It is an exaggeration. For example: as friendless after eighteen years. As long as on my natal day.

According to Abrams (1957:1200, 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.

### **Irony**

According to (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.

According to Muyoto (1990:22), irony is a form of indirect attack, which seem praise but when we see it in context it is a condemnation. For example when

someone scolded him and said very rude words with him; he replied "Thank you for your courtesy"

### **Biography of Adele**

Adele is a British singer-songwriter who has sold millions of albums worldwide and won a total of 15 Grammys as well as an Oscar. Adele's first two albums, *19* and *21*, earned her critical praise and a level of commercial success unsurpassed among her peers. After becoming a mom in 2012, Adele returned to the charts with the ballad "Hello" in 2015, the lead single from what was dubbed her comeback album *25*. In 2017, she won five Grammys for her work on *25*, including album, record and song of the year.

Adele Laurie Blue Adkins was born on May 5, 1988, in North London, England. Adele was the only child of Penny Adkins, an "arty mom" who was just 18 at the time of her birth, and a Welsh father, Mark Evans, who left the family when Adele was only four years old.

Evans remained in contact with his daughter up until her teen years, when his problems with alcohol and increasing estrangement from his daughter caused their relationship to deteriorate. By contrast, Adele grew close to her mom, who encouraged her young daughter "to explore, and not to stick with one thing."

Early on, Adele developed a passion for music. She gravitated toward the songs of Lauryn Hill, Mary J. Blige and Destiny's Child. But her true, eye-opening

moment came when she was 15 and she happened upon a collection of Etta James and Ella Fitzgerald records at a local shop.

"There was no musical heritage in our family," Adele told *The Telegraph* in a 2008 interview. "Chart music was all I ever knew. So when I listened to the Ettas and the Ellas, it sounds so cheesy, but it was like an awakening. I was like, oh, right, some people have proper longevity and are legends. I was so inspired that as a 15-year-old I was listening to music that had been made in the '40s."

Adele's debut album, *19*, which is named for the singer's age when she began recording the project, went on sale in early 2008. Led by two popular lead singles, "Hometown Glory" and "Chasing Pavements," the record rocketed Adele to fame.

Released in the United States through Columbia Records, *19* resonated with American audiences, much as it had with British music fans. Adele cemented her commercial success with an appearance in October 2008 on *Saturday Night Live*. At the taping of the show, the album was ranked No. 40 on iTunes. Less than 24 hours later, it was No. 1.

Adele's much-anticipated follow-up album, *21*, again named for her age at the time of recording, did not disappoint upon its release in early 2011. Tapping even deeper into Adele's appreciation for classic

American R&B and jazz, the record was a monster hit, selling 352,000 copies within its first week.

Anchored by hits like "Rolling in the Deep" and "Someone Like You," *21* placed Adele in rarified air. In February 2011, she found herself with two Top 5 singles and a pair of Top 5 albums in the same week, becoming the only artist besides the Beatles and 50 Cent to achieve that milestone. And with *21* staying at No. 1 for 11 weeks, Adele also broke the solo female artist record previously held by Madonna's Immaculate Collection for consecutive weeks atop the album charts. *21* went on to sell more than 30 million copies worldwide.

On October 22, 2015, Adele announced that she would release her third album, *25*, in November. She posted *25*'s cover on Instagram, and said of her first full-length studio project in several years: "My last record was a break-up record, and if I had to label this one, I would call it a make-up record. Making up for lost time. Making up for everything I ever did and never did. *25* is about getting to know who I've become without realizing. And I'm sorry it took so long but, you know, life happened."

*25*, released in November 2015, is a collection of emotional, sometimes plaintive songs looking at the ins and outs of relationships, owing much of its sound to traditional pop craft. The album went on to become an

international smash hit, reaching No. 1 on iTunes in 110 countries. In the U.S., 25 sold 3.38 million copies in seven days, beating the 'NSync record of 2.42 million album copies sold in a week. Among other feats, 25 is also the only album to reach a million copies sold in the United States in 10 days.

## **RESEARCH DESIGN**

The research design of the study is descriptive qualitative because the researcher collects, analysis, describes, identifies the figurative language in Adele's albums. 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. Qualitative techniques are most often used to collect, analyze, and summary data.

### **2 Source Data**

The source of this analysis is the song from Adele's "21" and "25" album. The researcher just focused on analyzing the lyrics of the Adele's songs that used figurative language.

### **Research Instrument**

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

### **Data collection Procedure**

The research data was collected from song lyrics in the

Adele's songs. The data collection process itself starts from reading the lyric. The researcher choose songs from those recommended through the website. Researcher is looking for 11 songs in Adele's albums. Furthermore, the researcher try to find words, phrases, and sentences that contain figurative language and also understand the meaning of each figurative language. After that the researcher made a note which is one of the figurative language used. Finally, researcher classify and re-examine the data and are ready to analyze it.

### **Coding**

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

Person = Personification

Sim = Simile

Meta = Metaphors

Hyper = Hyperbole

Iro = Irony

### **Data analysis**

As quantitative descriptive, here are the several actions that have already been done by the researcher to collect the data:

1. The researcher briefly determines the idea for the research object. Because of that, she tried to find out the songs of Adele's album.
2. The researcher uses Google Chrome as a network service for internet access and writes the keyword "Adele's song in album 21 and 25".

3. The next step is the researcher read every lyric and than she identified the figurative language
4. Next the researcher put the result in the tables. These are the examples of the table that would be used by the researcher to identify the figurative language.

**Table Analyzing Figurative Language**

Album	Song Title	Lyric	Figurative Language

**FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

In every song definitely has a language style or figurative language that has a deep meaning by song writers when written the song lyrics. Meaning contained in the song lyrics there are implicit and explicit meaning. There are 5 figurative language that analyzed by the researcher, wich is simile, metaphor, hyperbole, irony, and personification.

**1. The Analysis of Rolling in The Deep Song**

The description of song “Rolling in The Deep” is about “injury”. A man hurts his girlfriend. The girl feels deep hurt in her heart.

**2. The Analysis of Rumour Has It Song**

The description of this song is about a man who regrets for leaving his girlfriend.

**3. The Analysis of Turning Tables Song**

The description of this song is about arguing between a woman and her lover, turning words around, like a turntable.

**4. The Analysis of Don't You Remember Song**

The description of this song is about a man who leaves her boyfriend without any reason. Actually, it makes her feels a bitterness of him. She wants he can remember how he loves her very much.

**5. The Analysis of Set Fire to the Rain Song**

The description of this song is about a girl who feels very weak when she looses her boyfriend, and she will wait for him.

**6. The Analysis of He Won't Go Song**

The description of this song is about a couples who do not want to separate but their relationship can no longer be maintained.

**7. The Analysis of Take it All Song**

The description of this song is about a man who leaves her girlfriend. The girl gives him everything for him. She feels that her man does not love her like she does. Actually, he still loves her boyfriend. But she decide to give up to love him.

### 8. The Analysis of I'll Be Waiting Song

The description of this song is about a girl who loves her boyfriend. But her boy friends leaves her because a mistakes. The girl promise that she will be better. She will wait him until he is ready to love her again.

### 9. The Analysis of One and Only Song

The description of this song is about a man loves her boyfriend with all her hearts. She supposed that her boyfriend is the one and only for her. And she tries to be a perfect for him.

### 10. The Analysis of Love Song

The description of this song is about a man who makes his girlfriend be better than before know him, and his girlfriend loves him very much forever.

### 11. The Analysis of Someone Like You Song

The description of this song in is about a girl that loves her boyfriend very much, but suddenly his boyfriend leaves her to marry another girl. So, this girl hopes that she will get someone like him.

**Counting/Presentation, personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, euphemism, paradox, oxymoron, synecdoche, cliché, alliteration, idioms**

In this part, the Researcher Present the result of the data analysis. The researcher will count frequency personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, euphemism, paradox, oxymoron, synecdoche, cliché, alliteration

**Counting the number of Counting/Presentation, personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, euphemism, paradox, oxymoron, synecdoche, cliché, alliteration, idioms**

No	Song Title	Kind of personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, euphemism, irony				
		P	S	M	H	I
1	Rolling In The Deep	-	1	5	3	-
2	Rumour Has It	1		1	3	1
3	Turning Tables	-	-	1	3	-
4	Don't You Remember	1	-	3	2	-
5	Set Fire To The Rain	1	2	2	2	-

No	Song Title	Kind of personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, euphemism, irony				
		P	S	M	H	I
6	He Wont Go	-	1	3	-	-
7	Take It All	-	-	2	2	-
8	I'll be Waiting	1	-	1	3	-
9	One And Only	1	-	1	3	-
10	Love Song	-	6	-	-	-
11	Someone Like You	-	-	2	3	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>

### CONCLUSIONS

In every song definitely has a language style or figurative language that has a deep meaning by song writers when written the song lyrics. Meaning contained in the song lyrics there are implicit and explicit meaning. From the song lyrics in 11 songs researched by the writer, there are: Rolling In The Deep, Rumour Has It, Turning Tables, Don't You Remember, Set Fire To The Rain, He Wont Go, Take It All, I'll be Waiting, One And Only, Love Song, and Someone Like You. From the 11 songs above the writer found the figure of speech which is used in every song, follows: In the first song "Rolling In The Deep", the most dominant is metaphor with 5 song lyrics. In the songs "Rumour Has It" and Turning Tables, the most dominant is hyperbole, with 3 song lyrics. In the songs "Don't You Remember", the most dominant is metaphor, with 3 song lyrics. In the fifth song Set Fire To The Rain, the

most dominant is simile, with 2 song lyrics. In the "He Wont Go" song, the most dominant is metaphor with 3 song lyrics. In "Take It All" song, the most dominant is metaphor with 3 song lyrics. In "I'll be Waiting" song, the most dominant is personification with 3 song lyrics. In "One and Only" song, the most dominant is hyperbole with 3 song lyrics. In "Love Song" the most dominant is simile with 6 song lyrics.

After summarize all of the song lyrics in 11 songs that the writer researched, the writer found the most dominant of figurative language in 5 songs is hyperbole. The total of hyperbole from 5 songs is 31 figurative language or same with 37,87%. So, from the many lyrics that are found, it can be concluded that the frequently used in the 11 songs that the researched the kind figurative language which is Adele used is hyperbole. As already known, the researcher examined the romance song, which is also relevant to the

lives of many people, so the most dominant figurative language which is used is in the Adele's album is Hyperbole.

### SUGGESTIONS

The language style, in this case, figurative language has an important position in the linguistic studies, especially in a literature, such as poem, novel, song lyrics, etc. This thesis examines the figurative language in the song lyrics on the first album Entitled "21" by Adele, the song is the reomance song which has many deep meaning. The writer hopes, for the lecturer of literature, can be used this research as the example to learning about figurative language. For the students of English department, can learn and get more knowledge about the figurative language. For the readers, the researcher hopes that they can make a research of literature with different case. In this thesis, the readers know how many figures of speech in Adele's song lyrics. They also know many kinds of figures speech. Finally, the researcher hopes that the readers can continue to next analyze by different songs.

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