

# 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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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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# CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN

## Forum Komunikasi Ilmiah dan Ekspresi Kreatif Ilmu Pendidikan

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## AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN “REVOLVER” ALBUM BY THE BEATLES

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**Abstrak:** Bahasa kiasan adalah bahasa yang biasanya digunakan oleh banyak penulis dan penyair untuk menceritakan sesuatu dengan cara yang tidak biasa, yaitu secara tidak langsung memberitahukan artinya. Sebagian besar penulis dan penyair menggunakan bahasa kiasan untuk membuat puisi dan lagu menjadi prismatic, artinya lebih bermakna tidak langsung. Melalui penelitian ini peneliti memutuskan untuk menemukan bahasa kiasan yang muncul di album Revolver. Dengan alasan tersebut peneliti merumuskan penelitian ini dengan judul. Sebuah Analisis Bahasa Kiasan yang digunakan dalam album Revolver oleh The Beatles.

**Kata Kunci:** *Analisis, Bahasa Figuratif, Lagu, Lirik, Arti, dan The Beatles*

**Abstract:** Figurative language is the language which usually used by many authors and poets to tell something with unusual manner, namely indirect tell the meaning. Most of the authors and poets use the figurative language to make the poem and song to be prismatic, means that it has more indirect meaning. Through this research the researcher decides to find the figurative language that appears in *Revolver* album. With the reason mentioned the researcher formulates this research under the title, An Analysis Figurative Language used in The Beatles *Revolver* album.

**Keywords:** *Analysis, Figurative Language, Songs, Lyric, Meaning, and The Beatles*

### INTRODUCTION

Language can be interpreted as a way of communicating that is used in human life. It is one most important things in communication and it is used as a tool of communication among the nation all over the world. People need language to interact and share information with other people. *“Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and*

*desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols”* (Sapir, Edward 1921). By using language the people will express their ideas, emotion, and desires. The society has entered the era of globalization. However, we cannot understand what other people say if we don't know the language they use and speak. We should be able to master the international language, which is called English. The English language is the most important

language used to communicate internationally.

In communication, people use language as the media to show ideas that are useful for others. *“Communication is the process of transmitting information and understanding from one person to another”* (Keyton, 2011). Communication is more than simply the transmission of information. The term requires an element of success in transmitting or imparting a message, whether information, ideas, or emotions. What we want to convey should be understood by those who hear it. Good communication must indeed have a variety of criteria to support the effectiveness and efficiency of the process. Effective communication is when the recipient interprets the message received as intended by the sender. Messages can travel in a variety of ways, but some people can understand is the message by writing. Sometimes people convey the messages with songs to make the receiver easier to understand.

*“Song is a short musical work set a poetic text with equal importance given to music and the words”* (Grolier, 1995). Words in the song sometimes used as media by the composer to criticize or to reform in the society. The song is a short poem or another set of words set to music or meant to be sung. A composition made up of lyrics and music, with the intent of the lyrics being sung, to produce a proportionate feeling or emotion about a particular matter.

Song lyrics are the expression of someone about something that has been seen, heard, or experienced. In expressing their experiences, songwriters play word and language games to create attraction and specificity to lyrics or poetry. *“Lyrics are written as a form of interaction between writer and listener”* (Dallin, 1994). The lyric is also formed from the language produced by the communication between the songwriter and song lovers. The lyrics also have their characteristics compared to rhymes, because the pouring of ideas through song lyrics is reinforced with melodies and types of rhythm that are adapted to the lyrics of the song. The lyrics are indeed an explicit and or implicit way in a song, where the songwriter's messages are explicitly written to support the song. The nature of the lyrics is different from the message in general, requires a special approach in interpreting meaningful messages. Certainly not as simple as when people hear and like a song. It takes appreciation and understanding of the lyrics heard or read. The strength and harmony of lyric songs can affect the listener emotionally. To create the uniqueness and attraction of song lyrics, songwriters use figurative language

*“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*” (Abrams, 1999). So that figurative language is a language that makes things more dramatic and more make life a poem, novel, or song lyric. In figurative language, there are figure of speech that a word or phrase used in some other way than its literal meaning. Seven kinds of figurative speech they are Hyperbole is used exaggeration for emphasis or effect. Simile is a comparison between two unlike things using the word “like” or “as”. Metaphor is a comparison between two unlike things or may have some common qualities. Personification is the attribution of a personal nature or human characteristics to something nonhuman, or the representation of an abstract quality in human form. Irony occurs when there's a marked contrast between what is said and what is meant, or between appearance and reality. Allusion is an expression designed to call something to mind without mentioning it explicitly; an indirect or passing reference. Imagery is representing objects, actions, and ideas in such a way that it appeals to our physical senses.

The Beatles came from Liverpool, England, and were originally inspired by the simple guitar-and-washboard style "skiffle" music. Skiffle was a lively type of acoustic (nonelectric) music that used songs from British and American folk and popular music. Rooted in skiffle, beat and 1950s rock and roll, their sound incorporated elements of classical

music and traditional pop in innovative ways; the band later explored music styles ranging from ballads and Indian music to psychedelia and hard rock. The Beatles' first British album, recorded in one thirteen-hour session, remained number one on the charts for six months. “I Want to Hold Your Hand” became the first Beatles single to hit #1 in the U.S. on February 1st, 1964. Three weeks earlier, it had already hit the ground running entered in the #45 spot on the Billboard Hot 100. After it hit the #1 spot on February 1st, the song remained at #1 on the Billboard Hot 100 for seven more weeks, until it was overtaken by another Beatles hit: “She Loves You”. “I Want to Hold Your Hand” hung on to the charts in lower spots for another fifteen weeks after. The United States remained uninterested until, one month before the Beatles' arrival, EMI's U.S. company, Capitol Records, launched an unprecedented (never done before) fifty thousand dollar promotional campaign. The Beatles spent months filming and recording for *Let It Be*. It was supposed to be a film of how the group worked together. It ended up as a film showing the group falling apart.

In this study, the writers take the lyrics from a singer and songwriter, The Beatles (1960 – 1970), from the album “*Revolver*”. They write all the song lyrics. They arrange words, formulate sentences for the songs that listeners can catch their ideas, thoughts, and feelings.



From the reason above, in this study, the writer will analyze the figure of speech contained in the song lyric of "The Beatles in Revolver," based on figurative language, which consists of hyperbole, simile, metaphor, personification, irony, allusion, and imagery.

## **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

### **Literature**

According to Tzvetan Todorov (in Koesnosoebrorto, 1988), Literature is a kind of extension and application of certain properties of language. The use of literature is to address a problem, issue, or stimulate thinking about values. Literature is the main medium of literacy building, it helps us to understand and to comprehend better. Literature can be divided into two, poetry and prose. Prose can be categorized into fiction and non fiction. All form of literature have vision and voice. Poetry does too. Vision of poetry is the way the poet sees the world from his/her point of view and somehow reflects it trough the poetry. The voice within the poetry is the value, the message of poetry itself. Poetry is product of literature which is formed by stanzas. A stanza is an arrangement of lines based on a structured rhymes. It can also be unstructured rhyme, but the following lines. The lines are composed based on the vision of the poets. Poetry uses figurative language such as personification, metaphor, irony, hyperbole, and imagery to strengthen

the power of poetry. Therefore the use of figurative language in poetry is very symbolic and meaningful

### **Figurative Language**

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, to achieve some special meaning or effect. When a writer uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the facts as they are. (Khadijah Arifah 2016), She conducted her research entitled Figurative Language Analysis in five John Legend's song. Her research found the use of figurative languages in John Legend's song. Figurative language, in comparison, uses exaggeration or alteration to make a particular linguistic point.

Most of the authors and poets use figurative language to make the poem and song to be prismatic, means that it has more than one meaning. Figurative language is the language which usually used by may author and poet to tell something with unusual manner, namely indirectly tell the meaning. it words usually has allusion meaning (Waluyo, 1987). Figurative language is more effective to express the author because (1) Figurative language can produce the imaginative pleasure; (2) figurative language is the way to produce the additional imagination in poetry so that something abstract to be alive and make the poetry or song more enjoyable; (3) figurative language is

the manner to increase the felt intensity of the author to express author feeling; (4) figurative language is the manner to concentrate the meaning which will express and one of the manners to express something much with easier and shorter language (Perrine, 1956). There are many kinds of figurative language, which include:

### **1. Hyperbole**

Mentioned by Keraf (2009), “*Hyperbole is a figure of speech which contains a point statement of exaggeration as it is*”. Hyperbole is an exaggeration more than the fact. According to Reaske, (1966), “*Hyperbole is figure of speech which employs exaggeration*”.

For example: “I will waiting for you for a thousand years”. The means of example is the word ‘thousand years’ is an exaggeration. It is impossible to live until a thousand years because people live not until a thousand years.

### **2. Simile**

According to Keraf (2009) “*simile is a comparison that has an explicit character*. Explicit here means that directly comparing thing that similar with other, Indicates by the word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar, resemble or seems. Reaske (1966) said “*a simile calls attention to be comparison through the use of the word “like” or “as”*. In other words, a simile is a direct comparison of two things, which are unlike in their sense.

For example: ‘Your eyes like a star’ In the example use connective

words like. The word ‘her eyes’ is compared with a star. The means is her eyes are brightness like a star in the sky with a glitter.

### **3. Metaphor**

According to Keraf (2009) “*metaphor is a figure of speech which compares two things directly but in a simple form*”. Metaphors cannot use the word ‘like’, ‘such as’, ‘as’, ‘similar to’, and ‘resemble’. Reaske (1966) said, “*metaphor is a figure of speech which compares one thing to another directly*”.

For example: ‘She is the most beautiful ladies in my village’. The means is she is the most beautiful ladies compare with other ladies in their village.

### **4. Personification**

Keraf (2009), said, “*Personification is the figurative language that describes non-life things or non-human object abstraction of ideas able to act like a human being*”. Meanwhile according to Reaske (1966) *personification is the process of assigning human characteristics to non-human objects, abstractions, and ideas*. Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth, natural) is made by the human.

For example: “The sunrise smiling with me”. In the example ‘sunrise is an object’ and it is non-human. So the sunrise cannot smile with the human.

### **5. Irony**

According to Keraf (2009), “*irony is figure of speech in which*

words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words". In simple words, it is a difference between the appearance and the reality. Reaske (1966) also stated, "irony deals with the result from the contrast between the actual meaning of a word or a statement and suggestion of another meaning".

For example: "your rapport is very good, until red's color all". The example above is irony he wants to say that the rapport is very bad, but first, he said to use a soft word to scorn. This is clear that what the subject said is much remarkably different from what is expected.

#### 6. Allusion

According to Keraf, (1994), "*Allusion is a reference that suggests the similarities between people, places, or events*".

For example: "**Bandung** is Paris Java", **Kartini** also takes apart to struggle with her similar rights. The examples above can be said as allusion because Bandung is the name of a city that has a hint to show Paris Java. Kartini is the name of a figure from a strong woman to struggle with her rights and for the other woman's rights.

#### 7. Imagery

According to Abrams (1999) "*Imagery is used to signify all the objects and qualities of sense perception referred to in a poem or other literary works.*" Imagery is a figure of speech used to represent objects, actions, and ideas that stimulates our physical senses; visual

images, sense of hearing, sense of smell, sense of touch, and sense of taste.

For example: "When all at once I saw a crowd". The sentence "When all at once I saw a crowd" is an example of imagery. The word "saw" in this sentence appeals to our visual image or sense of sight.

#### Songs

According to Grolier, (1995) "Song is a short musical work set a poetic text with equal importance given to music and the words". A choral or vocal song may be accompanied by a musical instrument, or it may be unaccompanied, as in the case of a Cappella song. Songs with more than one voice to a part are considered choral works.

The song is a metrical composition or other sets of words adapted for singing or intended to be sung. In music, a song is a composition for voice or voices, performed by singing. "*It is a (poem) in rhymed stanza*" (Horby, 1995). In music, a song is a composition for voice or voices, performed by singing. (Reaske, 1957) stated that three types of language that uses in song:

1. Expressive language; that is very sound which is chosen, every word and every metaphor that is used have had the function express and have been able to give the illustration and to arouse strong feeling.
2. Suggestive language functioning to give the idea and suggestion

to the readers or listeners in a good way without any compulsion.

3. Associative language is useful to arouse the ‘readers or listeners’ thoughts and feelings. Connotative meanings are commonly applied.

In conclusion, a song can be categorized as literary work which is identical to poetry. A song is not only giving fun but also it can give the messages for life.

### **Lyrics**

Lyrics also have their characteristics compared to rhymes, because the pouring of ideas through song lyrics is reinforced with melodies and types of rhythm that are adapted to the lyrics of the song. *“Lyrics are written as a form of interaction between writer and listener”* (Dallin, 1994). Song lyrics are the expression of someone about something that has been seen, heard, or experienced. In expressing their experiences, songwriters play word and language games to create attraction and specificity to lyrics or poetry. *“Lyrics poetry get its name from once having been set to music and chanted to the accompaniment of a lyre; but that ancient history”* (Abrams, 1968).

A good lyricist is one that can use a word in such a way that it complements the music, helps make song memorable and attract the attention of the listeners. Lyric poems were meant to be sung, and poets were used to singing lyric with the lyre. Originally, Lyric poets

tended to be musical. Musicality is one of the characteristics of lyric. However, over time, the meaning of lyric has been changed and it no longer means music.

### **The Beatles Biography**

The Beatles' first British album, recorded in one thirteen-hour session, remained number one on the charts for six months. The United States remained uninterested until, one month before the Beatles' arrival, EMI's U.S. company, Capitol Records, launched an unprecedented (never done before) fifty thousand dollar promotional campaign. The Beatles started when John Lennon formed his group, called the Quarrymen, in 1956. Paul McCartney joined the group as a guitarist in 1957.

Fourteen-year-old George Harrison, though a skilled guitarist, did not initially impress seventeen-year-old Lennon, but eventually won a permanent spot in the developing group. Beatles went through several additional members as well as through several name changes. After the Quarrymen, they became Johnny and the Moondogs. Later they called themselves the Silver Beatles, and, eventually, simply The Beatles. They played not only in Liverpool but also in Scotland and Hamburg, Germany, in 1960. Within a year of signing Epstein on as manager, the Beatles gained a recording contract from EMI Records producer George Martin. Drummer Pete Best left the group and a sad-eyed drummer named Richard Starkey, better

known as Ringo Starr, joined. George Martin agreed to use Lennon and McCartney originals on both sides of the Beatles' first single. "Love Me Do," released on October 5, 1962, convinced Martin that, with the right material, the Beatles could achieve a number one record.

The Beatles' "Please Please Me," released in Britain on January 12, 1963, was an immediate hit. The Beatles' first British album, recorded in one thirteen-hour session, remained number one on the charts for six months. The publicity and the Beatles' American tour-opening performance on The Ed Sullivan Show, the most popular entertainment show on television at the time, paid off handsomely. They were given the nicknames "The Fab Four" and "The Mop Tops" (because of their hairstyles). The devotion of their fans was called Beatlemania. The Beatles' "I Want to Hold Your Hand," released in the United States in January 1964, hit number one within three weeks. After seven weeks at the top of the charts, it dropped to number two to make room for "She Loves You," which gave way to "Can't Buy Me Love." As many as three new songs a week were released, until, on April 4, 1964, the Beatles held the top five slots on the Billboard (a recording industry publication) list of top sellers.

The Beatles' 1965 and 1966 albums Rubber Soul and Revolver marked a turning point in the band's recording history. The most original

of their collections to date, both combined Eastern, country-western, soul, and classical motifs with trend-setting covers, breaking any mold that seemed to define "rock and roll." In both albums balladry (songs that tell stories), classical instrumentation, and new structure resulted in brilliant new concepts. Songs such as "Tomorrow Never Knows," "Eleanor Rigby," and the lyrical "Norwegian Wood" made use of sophisticated (subtle and complex) recording techniques.

The Beatles became further distanced from their fans, when, in an interview with a London Evening Standard writer, Lennon said, "We're more popular than Jesus Christ now." Later Lennon said he was misunderstood. Some American teenagers took Lennon's words literally, however. They burned Beatles' albums, and the group finished their last U.S. tour amid riots and death threats. Acclaimed by critics, with advance sales of more than one million, the Beatles' Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band (1967) was perhaps the high point of their recording career. It was not simply a "collection" of Lennon-McCartney and Harrison originals.

Most critics believe it will remain timeless. It contains imaginative melodies and songs about many life experiences, philosophies, and unusual imagery. Trying new things seemed to be an essential part of the Beatles' lives. Influenced greatly by Harrison's interest in India, the Beatles visited

the Maharishi Mahesh Yogi in India. The Beatles' next cooperative project was the scripting and directing of another film, *Magical Mystery Tour* (1967) for the British Broadcasting Company (BBC). The accompanying album, however, featured polished studio numbers such as McCartney's "Fool on the Hill" and Lennon's "I Am the Walrus," as well as "Penny Lane," "Hello Goodbye," and "Strawberry Fields Forever," which were not included in the film.

In 1968 they recorded a two-record set, simply called *The Beatles*. It was the first album released by the group's new record company, Apple. The *White Album*, as it was commonly known, had a variety of songs that had no connection to each other and, some felt, that were often difficult to understand. There particularly appeared to be a growing break between Lennon and McCartney. McCartney contributed ballads like "Blackbird," while Lennon gave antiwar statements like "Revolution" and made fun of the Maharishi. Harrison, on the other hand, shone in "While My Guitar Gently Weeps," aided by Eric Clapton's tasteful guitar solo. For the first time Starr was allotted the space for an original, the country-western "Don't Pass Me By," which became a number-one hit in Scandinavia (northern Europe), where it was released as a single. The Beatles spent months filming and recording for *Let It Be*. It was supposed to be a film of how the group worked

together. It ended up as a film showing the group falling apart.

Mark David Chapman murdered John Lennon on December 8, 1980, in New York City, New York. In the mid-1990s, however, new music was released under the original band name. The remaining Beatles played over songs Lennon had left on the tape. The singles "Free as a Bird" and "Real Love" were released as parts of anthologies featuring material from earlier Beatles recording sessions. George Harrison died on November 29, 2001, in Los Angeles, California, of brain cancer. Both Paul McCartney and Ringo Starr continue to record. The Beatles were a major influence not only in rock and roll but also in the creation of modern popular music. The Beatles were inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1988. Lennon and McCartney have also been inducted as solo performers.

## **RESEARCH DESIGN**

The design of this study is descriptive qualitative because the researcher analyzes, describes, and identifies the figurative language in *The Beatles Revolver* album. Descriptive research designed to obtain information about the current status of the phenomenon. Descriptive research design is a scientific method that involves observing and describing the behavior of a subject without influencing it in the way. It is directed to determine the nature of

the situation as existing at the time of the study.

### **Object of the Study**

The object of the research is figurative language used in The Beatles lyrics of the Revolver album.

### **Instrument**

In analyzing the lyrics of the songs, the document (album) functioned as the instrument. In this case, the researcher identified seven of figurative language found in the songs and then analyzes them by referring the available theories figurative language.

### **Data Collection Procedure**

The data is collected from fourteen The Beatles songs in the Revolver album.

1. Getting the album
2. Listening to The Beatles songs
3. Reading and writing the lyrics of The Beatles songs
4. Scripting the lyrics

### **Coding**

To make the data effective, the researcher abbreviated some technical terms to be a code, sign, or

mark. The following list are the codes used in analyzing the lyrics.

1. Hyperbole = Hyp
2. Personification = Per
3. Simile = Sim
4. Metaphor = Meta
5. Irony = Iro
6. Allusion = All
7. Imagery = Ima

### **Data Analysis**

The data that have been collected by the researcher is further analyzed by the following procedures:

1. Presentation of data.
2. Group the figurative language from 14 songs.
3. Determine the meaning of the song that contains the figurative language in the lyrics of the songs.
4. Identify the figurative found in every The Beatles songs by underlining.
5. Arranges the figurative language based on the frequency.
6. Conclude after doing the two step above

Table 3.1 The example of analyzing of figurative language

NO	ALBUM	TITLE	LYRICS	FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

Table 3.2 The example of analyzing to the contextual meaning

NO	ALBUM	TITLE	LYRICS	CONTEXTUAL MEANING

## CONCLUSION

After the research analyzing and discussing the figurative language within The Beatles Revolver album, the researcher finds many types of figurative language in every song. But the researcher focuses on seven figurative language such as hyperbole, simile, metaphor, personification, irony, allusion, and imagery.

In conclusion, the first song of the *Revolver* album entitles Taxman the researcher found four types of figurative language. There are hyperbole, metaphor, imagery, and irony. In the second song, *Eleanor Rigby*, the researcher found three types of figurative language. There are hyperbole, metaphor, and irony. In the third song, the researcher found three figurative language. There is hyperbole, metaphor, and imagery. In the fourth song, *Love You To*, the researcher found three types of figurative language. There is metaphor, hyperbole, and personification. The fifth song *Here, There and Everywhere*, the researcher found three types of figurative language. There is hyperbole, metaphor, and personification. The sixth song is *Yellow Submarine*, the researcher found five types of figurative language. There is hyperbole, metaphor, allusion, imagery, and simile.

The classification is continued into the seventh song, *She said She said*, the researcher found one figurative language. There is a

metaphor. The eighth song is *Good Day Sunshine*. The researcher found one figurative language. There is simile. The ninth song is *And Your Bird Can Sing*. The researcher found one figurative language. There is metaphor. The tenth song is *For No One*. The researcher found four figurative language. There are hyperbole, metaphor, imagery, and personification. The eleventh song is *Doctor Robert*. The researcher found three figurative language. There are metaphor, allusion, and simile. The twelfth song is *I Want to Tell You*. The researcher found three figurative language. There is hyperbole, imagery, and metaphor. The thirteenth is *Got To Get You Into My Life*. The researcher found two figurative language. There are hyperbole and metaphor. The last song is *Tomorrow Never Knows*. The researcher found three figurative language. There are hyperbole, metaphor, and imagery.

Through this research, the researcher can conclude that the Rock n' Roll song's lyric also has beauty. From the figurative language, the Rock n' Roll song proves that its lyrics are not only being beautiful through the complicated instrumental arrangement but also through its lyric which contains figurative language. Beside the figurative language, there are many symbol and story which increase the mystery of the song. Unfortunately, it is not including this research because the scope and



limitations of this research are only discussed in figurative language.

The researcher also explains the meaning of each type of figurative language in every song. There are many kinds of meaning which contain every song. Generally, *Revolver* album tells about the group's interest in LSD medicine, Eastern philosophy, and the avant-garde while discussing themes such as death and transcendence from material problems. With no plans to reproduce their new material at the concert, the band used automatic double tracking, varicose, reversed tapes, close mic audio, and instruments outside their standard live set-up.

#### SUGGESTION

For those who are interested in studying literature, this study may contribute to the readers in enjoying literary works, especially poetry (a song's lyric identically with poetry in its form). However, this study is still far from perfection and only focus on discussing a small part of the whole aspects that works can cover. The researcher wishes that this thesis will be useful for the next researcher.

For the reader, it is expected that learning literary works is not only analyzing the basic elements such as social, educational, moral, political, and history. Besides, before analyzing the extrinsic elements it will be better to know and understand the intrinsic elements of literary works because it is the basic knowledge that has to be understood.

Therefore, the conclusion of this research is widely open to further research, as it is still tentative. Replication for this study is quite advisable either with the same or different object of the studies, either within the same aspects of the genre or the other. Finally, the researcher hopes that the reader is more interested in analyzing songs because of their unique language and beautiful expressions, which are worthily to listen.

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