

**THE ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN
HARRIS J. SONGS**

THESIS



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THESIS

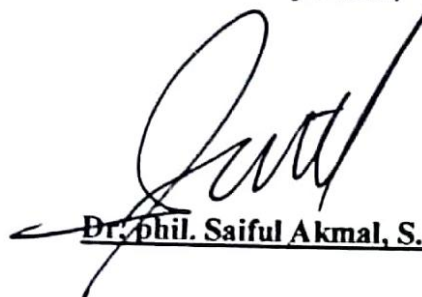
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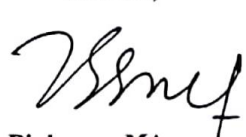
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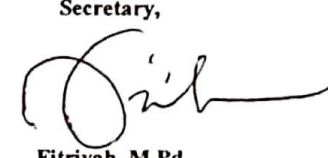
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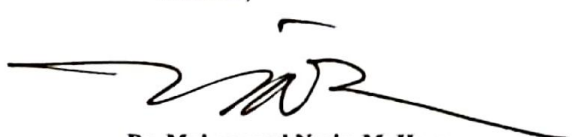
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ABSTRAK

Studi ini menganalisis bahasa kiasan yang digunakan dalam lirik lagu Harris J.. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis bahasa kiasan dan maknanya. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan analisis isi. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis mengumpulkan data dengan memilih, menonton You Tube, mengetik ulang, mengumpulkan dan mencetak liriknya, dan menyoroti bahasa kiasan dalam lirik lagu. Jenis bahasa kiasan yang termasuk dalam penelitian ini adalah metafora, simile, personifikasi, dan hiperbola. Selain itu, penulis menganalisis data dengan mengklasifikasikan, mencatat dan mengkodekan data dengan menggunakan Magnitude Coding. Analisis data menunjukkan bahwa metafora dan personifikasi sebagian besar digunakan dalam lagu-lagu ini dan diikuti oleh hiperbola dan simile. Selain itu, terkait dengan maknanya, penulis menemukan bahwa lirik lagu tersebut menjelaskan tentang Allah *Subhanallah Ta'ala*, Nabi Muhammad *Shalallahu 'Alaihi Wassalam*, kepribadian, sosial, orang tua, dan tujuan hidup manusia. Tujuan akhir dari penelitian ini adalah untuk membantu siswa mengenali makna figuratif dari lirik lagu Harris J..

Kata Kunci: Bahasa Figuratif, Harris J., Lirik Lagu

ABSTRACT

This study analyzes figurative language used in Harris J. song lyrics. The purpose of this study is to find out the types of figurative language and its meaning. This study uses qualitative approach with content analysis. In this study, the writer collected the data by selecting, watching on You Tube, retyping, collecting and printing the lyrics, and highlighting the figurative language in the song lyrics. The types of figurative language included in this study are metaphor, simile, personification, and hyperbole. Moreover, the writer analyzed the data by classifying, noting down and coding the data by using Magnitude Coding. The data analysis showed that the metaphor and personification are predominantly used in the songs followed by hyperbole and simile. In addition, related to the meaning, the writer found that the song lyrics describe about Allah *Subhanallah Ta'ala*, Prophet *Muhammad Shalallahu 'Alaihi Wassalam*, personality, social, parents, and the goals of live. The result of this study can help students recognize the figurative meaning of Harris J. song lyrics.

Keywords: Figurative Language, Harris J., Song Lyrics

نبذة مختصرة

البحث : لغة ،التصويرية هاريس .، ج كلمات الأنبوبة تحليل الأغاني
تساعد الطلاب على التعرف على المعنى التصويرية من أكللمات غنية هاريس.ج. كلمات
،والاجتماعية ،والآباء ،والأمهات وأهداف العيش.نتيجة هذه الدراسة يمكن أن
تصف عن الله سوبهانالا تاعلا ، النبي محمد شلالاهو أليهي ،وسلام والشخصية
سيميلو.بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، فيما يتعلق بالمعنى ، وجد الكاتب أن كلمات الأغنية
تحليل البيانات أن الاستعارة والتجسيد تستخدم في الغالب في الأغاني تليها الغموض
من خلال تصنيف ، مشيرا إلى أسفل وترميز البيانات باستخدام ماغنيتيود الترميز.وأظهر
، التشبيه ، ،التجسيد والغضب.وعلاوة على ذلك ، قام الكاتب بتحليل البيانات
هذه الدراسة نهجا نوعيا مع أنواع اللغة التصويرية المدرجة في هذه الدراسة هي الاستعارة
هذه ،الدراسة جمع الكاتب البيانات عن طريق اختيار ، ومشاهدة على وتستخدم أنت
وطباعة كلمات يطوتسل، الضوء على اللغة التصويرية في كلمات الأغنية.المحتوى.في
من هذه الدراسة هو معرفة أنواع اللغة التصويرية ومعناها.، وإعادة كتابة ، وجمع
هذه الدراسة تحلل اللغة التصويرية في هاريس .ج. والغرض

كلمات البحث : لغة ،التصويرية هاريس .، ج كلمات الأغاني

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Communication is the way to get information. The information is delivered by the sender, sometimes, few messages are understood and others are not understood by the receiver. In receiving information, someone has to understand the intended meaning. In English, “meaning is divided into literal and figurative meaning” (Börjesson, 2011:5-6). Literal language is talking about the truth context which does not need further interpretation. For example, Maher says “Shut the door”, and this means that you need to close the door because the door was open. Conversely, figurative meaning is talking about the implicit interpretation in sentences or paragraphs. Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:366) stated that “figurative language is an image used in particular way to explore the less known through the known.” That is why we cannot interpret the meaning literally. According to Hatch (1995:88), “figurative language has been described in terms of categories, namely simile, metaphor, allusion, personification, and so forth.” All of them can be found in literatures, such as novels, newspapers, poems, and songs. Take the expression, ‘Life is like a camera’ as an example. This means that in living our life, we need to focus on important things that we have to do.

The fact that interpreting figurative language is not easy for students is as found by the writer during her teaching practice from August to October 2016 at SMAN 1 Lhoknga. The writer taught the lesson on figurative language from 2013

curriculum in core-competency 3.9 and 4.9 about song lyrics. In the teaching learning process, she chose Harris J.'s song lyric, entitled "You Are My Life" as the teaching material because the students always listen to and sing the song. Then, she introduced some sentences taken from the song lyrics that contain figurative language and asked the students to interpret the meaning of the sentences. While teaching the course, she observed that many students translated the sentences literally. At the end of the class, the writer asked the students' opinion about the meaning of figurative language used in the song lyrics, whether it is difficult or not. It turned out that most of them found many difficulties in interpreting it.

One of the ways that can help learners in understanding figurative language is by introducing song lyrics. The songs are chosen as the main object because it is closest to human life. Moreover, it helps learners to develop the skills that are needed for English Language Learner in a creative and innovative way, motivating them and positively impacting learning (Boothe & West, 2015:1). Besides that, songs are often heard in formal and informal situations even in their spare time. The survey revealed that half of teens often or sometimes watch TV (51%), use social networking (50%), text (60%) and listen to music (76%) while doing homework."¹

In addition, from many singers, Harris J. is chosen because he is well-known as a western young *muslim* and his songs are very popular all over the world, including in Indonesia. Comparing with other singers, Harris J. is a singer

¹ See <http://www.usatoday.com>, retrieved on March 24, 2017.

who is familiar to children, adolescents, and adults. His songs address all levels of ages, and also inspired Muslims from all backgrounds. Besides, his songs contain strong moral values based on Islamic teachings which deal with knowledge on the unity of God (*tauhid*) that should be understood by in-depth analysis. Based on the reason above, the writer intended to conduct a study on Harris J. songs, entitled **“The Analysis of Figurative Language in Harris J. Songs.”**

1.2 Research Question

Based on the background of study above, this research is guided by the following questions:

- 1) What types of figurative language are found in Harris J. song lyrics?
- 2) What are the meanings of the figurative language used in Harris J. song lyrics?

1.3 Aims of Study

The aims of this study are related to the problems formulated as follows:

- 1) To identify the types of figurative language found in Harris J. song lyrics.
- 2) To analyze and describe the meaning of the figurative language used in Harris J. song lyrics.

1.4 Significance of Study

This study is expected to be significant theoretically and practically. Practically, this study is useful for students, societies, and the future researchers. Students and societies can use the result of this study as additional information while the future researchers may apply the result of this study as the reference and knowledge in analyzing Figurative Language.

Theoretically, this study gives additional references or further references for other researchers who are interested in literature study on pragmatic analysis of figurative language. The finding of this research is also expected to give contributions for English Language Education Department Students particularly in learning about simile, metaphor, personification, and hyperbole.

1.5 Terminology

To avoid misunderstanding of some words used in this research, the writer elaborates some terms as follows:

1.5.1 Analysis

Analysis is the thought process to investigate an event or describes a material in depth. Then, “it is the kind of thinking you will most often be asked to do in your work life and in school; it is not the rare field and exclusive province of

scholars and intellectuals.” (David & Jill, 2003:2). In fact, it is one of the most common mental activities.

In this study, the analysis meant by the writer is the analysis of figurative language in song lyrics. The song lyrics to be analyzed in this study come from Harris J. songs especially from album “Salam”. The purpose of the analysis is to find the figurative forms (methapor, similie, personification and hyperbole) and the moral values of the song lyrics.

1.5.2 Figurative Language

Figurative language is a language that uses words to beautify a sentence, but it has a meaning that is not similar to its original meaning. For example, time is money. Here, money meant precious objects where the primary need is money and time we say very valuable and have a message that do not waste your time.

Figurative language enables us to explore language in new and interesting ways. Figurative language is a form of language that uses concrete, literal images as a base. Then, “the concrete image is combined with a startling and seemingly unrelated image to create something new.” (David, 2010:1). In this study, figurative language refers to metaphor, simile, personification, and hyperbole that are used in Harris J. song lyrics.

1.5.3 Song

The song is a collection of sentences that are performed using a variety of instruments such as guitars, drums, pianos, and others. Moreover, “song is a kind of poet sung with music accompaniment.” (Ratnasari, 2007:4). It consists of voice or voices that perform by a singer with rhythm or intonation. In short, it used to convey to readers and listeners the intent of the author.

In this study, the writer take all of songs in Harris J. album called “Salam”. This album consist of 12 songs; You Are My Life, My Hero, I Promise, Paradise, Good Life, Eid Mubarak, The One, Worth It, Salam ‘Alaikum, Rasool Allah, Let Me Breathe, and Love Who You Are.

1.5.4 Harris J.

Harris J. is a young *muslim* singer who comes from United Kingdom. He started his career in 2013 by following a singing competition in Awakening Talent Contest. At the event, he managed to become a winner. Then, he got an offer to record his debut album named "Salam". The album was released in 2015. Thus far, Harris J. has 12 songs in the album entitled You Are My Life, My Hero, I Promise, Paradise, Good Life, Eid Mubarak, The One, Worth It, Salam ‘Alaikum, Rasool Allah, Let Me Breathe, and Love Who You Are.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer explains about figurative language and its types, contextual meaning, song, and Harris J. background used in this study.

2.1 Figurative Language

Figurative language is a language that uses figures of speech. It is a way of saying something different from the original meaning. Also, figurative language is “saying one thing in terms of another” (Rozakis, 1995:28). It means a writer or a speaker using “A to express B”. Besides, figurative language is “a language which has figurative meaning and in corporate the speaker's desire to touch the emotion, to cause shock and to persuade into action” (Peter, 2002:12). It can help a writer or a speaker to transfer his thoughts and feelings to persuade the readers or the listeners. Thus, they deal with the ideas or phrases of a writer or a speaker.

In linguistics, some linguists have different perceptions in dividing the types of figurative language. Perrine (1983:571) divided it into ten types, consisting of “metaphor, simile, synecdoche, personification, metonymy, allegory, overstatement (hyperbole), irony, symbol, and paradox”. While, Rozakis (1995:33) divided it into “allegory, ambiguity, apostrophe, conceit, connotation and denotation, contrast, metaphor, irony, hyperbole, irony, litotes, metonymy, onomatopoeia, oxymoron, personification, sarcasm, simile, symbolism, synecdoche, synesthesia, transferred epithet, and understatement.” Here, the writer

uses both opinions and adds with other opinions to clarify the theory to be analyzed. In the following section, the writer only discusses some types of figurative language such as simile, metaphor, personification, and hyperbole.

2.1.1 Metaphor

Metaphor is a kind of figurative language which is used to compare two things that are not alike. It is close to simile, but, metaphor is “a comparison without the words *like* or *as*” (Rozakis, 1999:33). This statement is supported by Perrine (1983:571), who stated that “in metaphor the comparison is implied—that is, the figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term.” In short, metaphors can express complex ideas that would be difficult to convey using literal language in a compact and vivid manner (Gibbs, 1994) and the concept of metaphor is that *A is B*.

Actually, metaphor has the way to determine the process of carrying meaning in this expression. According to Bradford (1997:22), he explained two processes of metaphor; they are “*tenor*” and “*vehicle*” related to Richards’s theory. He describes that *the tenor* of metaphor is idea or the principal object discussed, meanwhile *the vehicle* is the analogy or the image that describes the object. The main point of Bradford’s explanation about the process of metaphor has described that the tenor is the main concept and the vehicle is the analogy of the concept itself. The vehicle carries the description or the qualities to main concept. For example, in the metaphor ‘*life is a river*,’ the vehicle ‘*river*’ modifies the tenor ‘*life*’ thereby drawing our attention to life’s meandering quality and the

constant flow of time (Cupchik, 2013). Then, in ‘the man is a wolf’, the tenor ‘*the man*’ is compared to vehicle ‘*wolf*’ which refers to wild- and braveness. It means that “the man is brave like a wolf, or, the man behaves terribly like a wolf does” (Glucksberg, 2001:7).

2.1.2 Simile

Simile is defined as a type of figurative language used to compare one thing as the same as the other thing implicitly. Barnhart (1995:118) stated, “a simile is figurative of speech in which two quite different things are compared because they appear to be similar in at least one characteristic.” Furthermore, Rozakis (1995:36) explained that “a simile is comparison between unlike objects introduced by a connective word such as *like*, *as*, or *than* or a verb as *seems*.” Briefly, it is useful to express deeper meaning to things. The concept of simile is *A is like B*. Barnwell (1980) divides three parts of simile and metaphor:

the **TOPIC**, i.e., the actual thing which is being talked about.

the **ILLUSTRATION**, i.e., the thing to which the topic is compared.

the **POINT(S) OF SIMILARITY**, i.e., the components of meaning which the topic and the illustration have in common when compared.

Henceforth, Barnwell gave an example, ‘*the baby’s skin is as smooth as silk*’ (1980:34). From this example, *the baby’s skin* is compared to *silk* by using connective word *as*. Since a *silk* is smooth and soft, thus, it can be said that the

baby's skin feels smooth and soft. Here, the point is the baby's skin, the illustration is silk and the point of similarity is smooth.

2.1.3 Personification

According to Barnwell (1980:42) “personification is a figure of speech in which an abstract idea, or something which is not alive, is treated as though it were a person.” In other words, it is “the attribution of human characteristics and/or feelings to nonhuman organisms, inanimate objects, or abstract ideas” (Rozakis, 1995:35). This statement is supported by Murfin and Ray (2003:339), “personification is a figure of speech (more specifically a trope) that bestows human characteristics upon anything nonhuman, from an abstract idea to a physical force to an inanimate object to a living organism.” Briefly, it gives human qualities to non human. So, it can act; speak, hear, walk, and feel the human emotional feeling. Commonly, we can find it in children's books, novels, songs, poems, newspapers, and in other papers.

For example:

- 1) The sun played hide and seek with the clouds.
- 2) The sky was full of dancing stars.

The meaning of the first statement is the weather of that day is always change, and the meaning of the second statement, the sky of that night is very beautiful because of many twinkling stars moving around. Both of the sentences above describe the sun and the sky is playing and dancing as human does.

2.1.4 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that used to give exaggeration statements. According to Barnwell (1977:49), “a hyperbole is a deliberate exaggeration, used for emphasis and dramatic effect.” This statement is supported by Murfin and Ray (2003: 205), “a figure of speech that uses deliberate exaggeration to achieve an effect, whether serious, comic, or ironic.” It means hyperbole is a kind of figurative language used to express something exaggeratedly beyond human expectation. Based on Carter (2003), there are four types of hyperbole, as follows:

1. Vague quantifiers
 - a. Numerical quantifiers (e.g. *dozens of, scores of, thousands of, millions of*).
 - b. Measurement expression (e.g. *yards of, miles of, tons of*).
 - c. General size quantifiers (e.g. *heaps of, loads of, stacks of*).
 - d. Container quantifiers (e.g. *buckets of, truck of/lorry loads of, ocean of*).
 - e. Time quantifiers (e.g. *seconds, minutes, hours, centuries*).
2. Modifiers: e.g. *gigantic, enormous, to be dying, massive, vast, endless, wall-to-wall*.
3. Verb phrases: e.g. *to be covered in, to be dying of, to be up to one's eyes in*.
4. Counterfactual expressions: (often used in conjunction with literally, nearly/almost and related metalingual ‘triggers’), e.g. *I ran when I was waiting to go on, I nearly died of thirst waiting for them*.

In short, to understand hyperbole statement requires a deep comprehension to gain the meaning. Thus, in this context, the meaning is not same as the literal meaning where we found in dictionary. For example:

- 1) I have told you a million times not to lie!
- 2) Your travelling bag weighs a ton!

The meaning of the first sentence is he still lies despite being reminded repeatedly. The second statement describe that he brings too much stuff.

2.2 Meaning

The term ‘meaning’ is simply derived from the word mean. The word ‘meaning’ has a number of definitions as suggested by semanticist, for instance, Leech (1981:23) notes three points of meaning. They are as follows:

1. Meaning involves the speaker’s intention to convey a certain meaning that may or may not be evident from the message itself.
2. Consequently, interpretation by the hearer is likely to depend on the context.
3. Meaning in the sense is something, which is performed rather than something that exists in static way. It involves action (the speaker produces and effects on the hearer) and the interaction (the meaning being negotiated between the speaker and the hearer on the basis of their mutual language).

In this study, to find out the meaning given by a singer, a listener must interpret the spoken word or phrase. Thus, the message can be delivered properly. According to Lohrey (1997:12) meaning divided into; “implicit meaning and explicit meaning”. Implicit meaning refers to that which is hidden or enfolded within the unity of a system. While explicit meaning is visible and differential and represent the structure and content of conscious awareness. Explicit meaning begins as hidden, implicit meaning that is “unfolded” and made visible in conscious awareness. For example:

- You are the light. (implicit meaning)
- It was a dark and stormy night. (explicit meaning)

Based on the above example, the word “you are the light” is not the true meaning, but, in this context ‘God is the guide for his servants’. Thus, if we know the explicit meaning of the implicit meaning, it will be easy for us to understand various messages that conveyed in a poem or a song. Afterward, Leech (1981) divided meaning into conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social and affective meaning, reflected meaning and collocative meaning, associative meaning, and thematic meaning. The following is the brief explanation of the meaning.

1) Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning (sometimes called ‘denotative’ or ‘cognitive’ meaning) is widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication and the most important type of meaning among the others. The conceptual meanings of a language can be studied in terms of contrastive and structure. Firstly, contrastive underlie the classification of sounds in phonology. For example, in that any label we apply to a sound defines it positively, by what features it possesses, and also by implication negatively, by what features it does not possess. Next, the operant features for ‘woman’ are [human], [adult], [male]. The application of these features uses a binary notation whereby the value of a feature is specified as either positive [+], negative [-], or neutral [+]. Then, structure is the principle by which larger linguistic units are built up out of smaller units; or (looking at it from the opposite point of view) by which we are able to analyze a sentence syntactically into its constituent parts, moving from its

immediate constituents through a hierarchy of sub-division to its ultimate constituents or smallest syntactic elements. The explanation can be seen on the figure below.

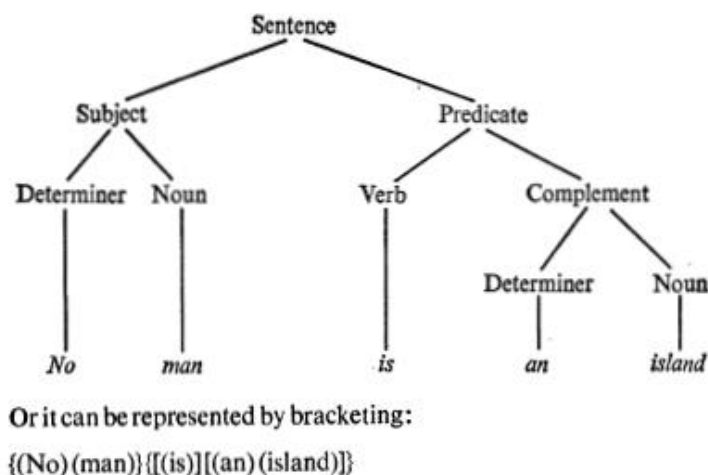


Figure 1. Syntactic Elements

Based on the figure above, Leech started from 'sentence' by specifying subject and predicate. Then, he divides the subject into determiner 'no' and noun 'man'. Next, for his prediction, he divides it into verbs and complementarities; determiner and noun. In this context, he uses be 'is' as the verb, and 'an' as determine and 'island' as the noun. Thus, the sentence is 'No man is an island.'

2) Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual content. To a large extent, the notion of 'reference' overlaps with conceptual meaning. If the word 'woman' is defined conceptually by three features (+HUMAN, - FEMALE,

+ADULT), then the three properties ‘human’, ‘adult’, and ‘female’ must provide a criterion of the correct use of that word. For example, ‘biped’ and ‘having a womb’ in physical characteristics, then, ‘gregarious’, ‘subject to maternal instinct’ in psychological and social properties, and may extend to features which are merely typical rather than invariable concomitants of womanhood (‘capable of speech’, ‘experienced in cookery’, ‘skirt-or-dress-wearing’). Still further, connotative meaning can embrace the ‘putative properties’ of the referent, due to the viewpoint adopted by an individual, or a group of people or a whole society. In short, connotative meaning explains in more detail about an object by relating to various aspects.

3) Social and Affective Meaning

Social meaning conveys about the social circumstances of its use. For example, A says “I do not have a knife” as an ordinary statement. But, the social meaning of the sentence has a different meaning if it is said to a waitress. Indirectly, the sentence contains the meaning “Please bring a knife.” in short, social meaning in this sentence is asking for help to others. While, affective meaning is largely a parasitic category in the sense that to express our emotions we rely upon the mediation of other categories of meaning - conceptual, connotative, or stylistic. Emotional expression through style comes about, for instance, when we adopt an impolite tone to express displeasure such as “Will you belt up”, or when we adopt a casual tone to express friendliness such as “I’m terribly sorry to interrupt, but I wonder if you would be so kind as to lower your

voices a little.” In short, the tone of voice is a very decisive thing for the listener to know the purpose of the words or sentences conveyed by the speaker.

4) Reflected Meaning and Collocative Meaning

Reflected meaning is the meaning which arises in cases of multiple conceptual meaning, when one sense of a word forms part of our response to another sense. For example, someone tells of an uninhabited house, but often makes a strange sound every night. Thus, after the story is told, there is a response that is delivered by the listener with various types of reactions such as shouting, fainting, and others. While, collocative meaning consists of the associations a word acquires on account of the meanings of words which tend to occur in its environment. For example, the word “pretty” and “handsome” share common ground in the meaning 'good-looking', but may be distinguished by the range of nouns with which they are likely to co-occur or (to use the linguist's term) collocate.

pretty	{	girl	handsome	{	boy
		boy			man
		woman			car
		flower			vessel
		garden			overcoat
		colour			airliner
		village			typewriter
		etc.			etc.

Leech, G. (1981). *A linguistic guide to english poetry*. New York: Longman.

The ranges may well, of course, overlap: handsome woman and pretty woman are both acceptable, although they suggest a different kind of attractiveness because of the collocative associations of the two adjectives. In

short, generalization can be done by choosing the right word to describe the character of an object.

5) Associative Meaning

The definition of associative meaning is unstable of meaning and has variants of individual experience. The associative meaning of an expression has to do with individual mental understanding of the speaker. They, in turn, can be broken up into five subtypes are connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, and collocative meaning. In the other hand, it is the meaning of words that has connection to the relationship of word with the condition beyond the language. For examples, the word “white” associates with the word of “holy,” the other way, the word “black” associates with the word “darkness, sadness, and badness.

6) Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning is “what was communicated by the way in which a speaker or writer organize the message, in terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis”. The thematic meaning can also be expressed by means of stress and intonation to highlight information in one part of a sentence. For example, an active sentence such as (1) has a different meaning from its passive equivalent (2), although in conceptual content they seem to be the same:

(1) Mrs. Bessie Smith donated the first prize.

(2) The first prize was donated by Mrs. Bessie Smith.

Certainly these have different communicative values in that they suggest different contexts: the active sentence seems to answer an implicit question ‘What did Mrs. Bessie Smith donate?’, while the passive sentence seems to answer an implicit question ‘Who was the first prize donated by?’ or (more simply) ‘Who donated the first prize?’. That is (1), in contrast to (2), suggests that we know who Mrs. Bessie Smith is (perhaps through a previous mention). The same truth conditions, however, apply to each: it would be impossible to find a situation of which (1) was an accurate report while (2) was not, or vice versa.

2.3 Song

Song is one of the literary works in the form of poetry which is sung by a singer. Hornby (2000:1281) stated that “song is a short piece of music with words that you sing.” A song contains various problems experienced by humans. It can be problems that occur within himself, family, or environment. In short, this is what makes many poets write poems that are then sung using or not using instruments. In addition, songs are also written and sung to describe a person’s feelings. Then, it is made to persuade and to give advices to the reader and listener. For example, a song sung by Michael Heart “We Will Not Go Down”:

**We will not go down
In the night, without a fight
You can burn up our mosques and our homes and our schools
But our spirit will never die
We will not go down
In Gaza tonight**

In a fragment of the song's lyrics above, it illustrates the feelings of Muslims in Gaza, where they never despair of fighting for the rights of Muslims. Then, the lyrics persuade all of Muslims to fight together to keep Islam. In short, song is one of the literary works created to convey a message by the author or singer to a person, an institution, or a general public.

2.4 Harris J. Background

According to Awakening.org², Harris J is a young British Muslim artist with Indian and Irish heritage. He was born on March 3, 1997, in Chelsea, London, England. He began singing and performing in public, at school recitals and multi-faith gatherings at five. His mastery of classical Arabic recitation with tones and vocal techniques of Irish folk music create a distinctly rich blend of artistic talent. In addition, Harris J. is passionate about football. At the age of 12, Harris earned himself a place in the exclusive Elite Training Club at the Chelsea Academy, receiving expert coaching over several years at the training grounds of the Chelsea FC Premier League Side. Then, as a Muslim, he realizes that studying the Qur'an and memorizing it is important, so, Harris J. went to Gatton School to learn it.

Then, in the year 2013 ago Harris J. re-show his singing talent again by following Awakening Contest, a talent search event that existed in England. With good voice and character, Harris J. went on to win the competition and signed an

² See <http://www.awakening.org/harrisj/>

exclusive record deal with Awakening Records. Since that time, he has been doing charity tours in the UK and humanitarian concerts to support Gaza.

At the present time, Harris J. has only one album “Salam.” In this album consist of 12 songs; You Are My Life, My Hero, I Promise, Paradise, Good Life, Eid Mubarak, The One, Worth It, Salam ‘Alaikum, Rasool Allah, Let Me Breathe, and Love Who You Are. Later, based on the latest information that found by the writer in his official account, Harris J. just released a new single “Save Me From Myself” in May 23th, 2017³. In short, from many *muslim* singers, Harris J. is a very popular singer which is liked by all age of groups.

³ See <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GdlRPxYNHu4>

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methods are the methods or techniques employed by researchers in conducting research operations (Bhattacharyya, 2006). Thus, a writer needs select the appropriate one. According to Dawson (2001:37), “research methods” refer to “the tools that are used to gather data”. It means a good tools are those that can answer research questions. In addition, the quality of a study is determined by the research methods. Then, here are some steps used by the writer to conduct this study. They are the research design, the material of analysis, the techniques of data collection, and the techniques of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

3.1.1 Approach

The approach selected by the writer is qualitative approach. According to Creswell & Poth (2017), “this approach is appropriate for exploring a research problem; when a complex, detailed understanding is needed; when a researcher want to write in a literary, flexible style; and when the researcher seeks to understand the context or setting of participants.” Thus, based on the statement, the writer uses qualitative approach to investigate the problem in this study.

3.1.2 Method

The writer uses qualitative content analysis in conducting this research. It is caused by the data of this research taken from the utterances that produced by Harris J. in his song lyrics. As stated by Cole (1988:53–57), “content analysis is a method of analyzing written, verbal or visual communication messages. Then, this method can be used to analysis of media content include text analysis, narrative analysis, rhetorical analysis, discourse analysis, interpretative analysis and semiotic analysis, as well as some of the techniques used in literary studies (Hijams, 1996). Thus, the content analysis used in this study is song lyrics which are part of the literary study.

According to Krippendorff (1980), “content analysis is a research method for making replicable and valid inferences from data to their context, with the purpose of providing knowledge, new insights, a representation of facts and a practical guide to action.” Later, content analysis allows the researcher to test theoretical issues to enhance understanding of the data. With the content analysis, the writer can explain the implicit meaning that conveyed by the authors. Therefore, in this study, the writer used content analysis to analyze types the figurative language and to describe the implicit meaning of Harris J. songs.

3.2 Material of Analysis

The data for the analysis were taken from Harris J. song lyrics from his first album “Salam.” This album consists of You Are My Life, My Hero, I

Promise, Paradise, Good Life, Eid Mubarak, The One, Worth It, Salam ‘Alaikum, Rasool Allah, Let Me Breathe, and Love Who You Are songs.

3.3 Techniques of Data Collection

In collecting the data, the writer used analysis of document as the method because it is appropriate for qualitative research especially in content analysis. According to Bowen (2009), document can be used for systematic evaluation as part of a study take a variety of forms. They include letters, diaries, newspaper content, folk songs, short stories, messages of Radio, Television, documents, texts or any symbols (Prasad, 2008). In this study, the writer used religious song from Harris J. album “Salam”. In short, the song lyrics become tools in document analysis to analyze figurative language and to describe meaning of his songs. The steps used by the writer in collecting the data as follow:

1. The writer selected 12 song lyrics from Awakening Recording in YouTube.
2. The writer watched Harris J. songs on YouTube.²
3. The writer retyped Harris J. song lyrics which are available on Awakening Recording info box on YouTube.
4. The writer collected and printed the song lyrics.
5. The writer highlighted the lyrics that include into four types of figurative language.

² See <http://www.youtube.com/HarrisJOfficial>.

3.4 Techniques of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data and solve the problem, the writer classified the techniques of analysis into two categories. The first category is to answer the first research question and the second is to answer the second research question. In order to answer the first research question, the writer used the procedures as follows:

1. Classification

The writer classified each figurative language into four selected types of figurative language including metaphor, simile, hyperbole, and personification.

2. After classifying figurative language into its types, the writer used a coding method to note down and code the data. According to Saldana (2009), coding method divided into; attributed coding, magnitude coding, simultaneous coding, structural coding, descriptive coding, in vivo coding, process coding, initial coding, emotion coding, values coding, versus coding, evaluation coding, dramaturgical coding, motif coding, narrative coding, verbal exchange coding, holistic coding, provisional coding, hypothesis coding, outline of cultural material coding, protocol coding, and domain and taxonomy coding. In this study, the writer focused on magnitude coding method. It is an appropriate method used in this study because it consists of and adds supplemental alphanumeric or symbolic code or sub code to add an existing coded datum or category to indicate its

intensity, frequency, direction, presence, or evaluative content. The description of the used code is explained below.

M : Metaphor	So : Song
S : Simile	1-12 : Data sequences
H : Hyperbole	
P : Personification	

Then, to answer the second research question, the writer used descriptive analysis to describe the meanings of figurative language used in Harris J. song lyrics. Here, the writer analyzed and described each sentence that contains figurative language (simile, metaphor, hyperbole, and personification) in a paragraph. All explanation were obtained by personal opinion and belief of the writer.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter deals with the data analysis and discussion of the findings. The data analysis sub-sectors cover the analysis of types of figurative language and the meanings. The findings of these analyses are then brought into further discussion to identify how they have contributed to provide the answers to the proposed research questions.

4.1. Data Analysis

There are two types of analyses employed in this research namely, the analysis of figurative language and its meaning. Each analysis is presented in the following.

4.1.1. The Analysis of Types of Figurative Language in Harris J. Song Lyrics

In order to easily display the types of figurative language in Harris J. song lyrics that were identified in the analysis, the writer makes a summary table. The contents of the table show the total frequencies of four types of figurative language in Harris J. songs. The detailed description is as follows.

Table 4.1.1.

Summary of Figurative Language in Harris J. songs

Types of Figurative Language	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Metaphor	8	29.3%

Simile	4	14.8%
Personification	8	29.3%
Hyperbole	7	25.9%
Total	27	99.9%

Based on the table above, there are 27 sentences that contain figurative language. They are metaphor with the total number of 8 (29.3%), simile with the total number of 4 (14.8%), personification with the total number of 8 (29.3%), and hyperbole with the total number of 7 (25.9%). In summary, metaphor and personification are the most frequent type of figurative language. Metaphor is used to make people really think more deeply about what you write, while, personification is used to make descriptions of non-human entities more vivid, or can help readers understand, sympathize with, or react emotionally to non-human characters. Then, continued by hyperbole and simile.

To have a closer look into the figurative language used in the data, the following tables present the identified figurative language which has been categorized into each own type.

4.1.1.1. Types of Metaphor in Harris J. song lyrics

No.	Phrases/Sentences	Code
1.	You're the light that shines above	So-1
2.	You're the melody	So-1
3.	You're the key	So-1
4.	You are my life	So-1
5.	You are my hero	So-2
6.	You're my circle of life, compass and guide	So-3
7.	You're my heat when I'm cold	So-3
8.	You're The One in my life	So-7

4.1.1.2. Types of Simile in Harris J. song lyrics

No.	Phrases/Sentences	Code
1.	'Cause everyday is like a brand new story	So-5
2.	A life without You there Is like a bird without its wings	So-7
3.	I'm on the path now I'm running like a circuit	So-8
4.	Shining like a star	So-12

4.1.1.3. Types of Personification in Harris J. song lyrics

No.	Phrases/Sentences	Code
1.	Your words light up my heart	So-1
2.	Your feelings hit a wall	So-3
3.	Smiles and laughter all around us shining through	So-6
4.	That tree will grow in your field of dreams	So-8
5.	You can try and turn off the sun	So-9
6.	Your light is always showing me the way	So-10
7.	Eyes that could light up any soul	So-10
8.	It's tearing up her self-esteem	So-12

4.1.1.4. Types of Hyperbole in Harris J. song lyrics

No.	Phrases/Sentences	Code
1.	I'm a million miles away from home	So-1
2.	You broke the shackles and brought light	So-2
3.	I'd go a million miles	So-4
4.	I could touch the sky	So-4
5.	You brighten up my day	So-10
6.	I know you've walked in my shoes	So-10
7.	Let me paint the sky	So-11

4.1.2. The Meaning of Figurative Language

After all types of figurative language have been identified, this part explores their meaning more thoroughly.

4.1.2.1 Metaphor

According to Wren and Martin (2014:243), “metaphor is an *implied* simile.” It does not, like the simile, state that one thing is *like* another or acts *as* another, but takes that for granted and proceeds as if the two things were one. So, based on all the songs on Harris J. album “Salam”, the writer has found eight sentences which contain metaphor. The first data is explained below.

So-1: You Are My Life

O Allah!
You're the light that shines above
 You're the reason I never give up
 You're The One I try for, live my life for
 Give up all I have

The bold sentence above is metaphor. It *used to compare things* that typically have nothing to do with each other. For example, it compares the word “You” with “the light” which has a similarity. In this context, the writer describes that God is the guide of his life who always give love and affection through the angels, such as blessing age, wealth, health, and other things. Afterward, the second data of metaphor is explained below.

So-1: You Are My Life

You're the melody, You're the key
 All the inspiration I need
 And when times get tough
 I know You'll stand by me

The bold data above is metaphor. It compared two unrelated objects such as “You” with “melody” which refers to an important think that needed. For instance, when a singer sings a song without melodies or musical instruments, it will be unattractive. In this context, The singer likens that God is the most necessary thing in his life. Furthermore, in the same title, the writer found the third data of metaphor. It is explained below.

So-1: You Are My Life

You're the melody, **You're the key**
 All the inspiration I need
 And when times get tough
 I know You'll stand by me

The bold sentence above is metaphor. It compares the object of “You” for the God with “the key”. Here, it has a meaning that Allah *Subhanallah Ta'ala* is the place to ask for all the answers to all problems. In addition, he is a source of serenity in life. Hence, we just expect and ask him. Afterward, the fourth data in other songs is explained below.

So-1: You Are My Life

You are the love I need
 The One who is guiding me
 And You know my destiny
 For You are The Light
 And **You are my life**, Oh oh oh

The data above is metaphor. It is used to find the similarity of the word “You” and “my life” to make an explicit comparison. In this data, the singer finds that the singer tells that Allah is his everything. There is no need except Allah *Subhanallah Ta’ala*. Without him, he is nothing because God is the powerful while man is powerless against anything. The fifth data of metaphors in other songs is explained below.

So-2: My Hero

You were always unselfish and sacrificed
 Everything you risked to change life
 Even when there was darkness
 You broke the shackles and brought light
 You called everyone to believe in Allah
 O Muhammad! **You are my hero**, always my hero

The data above is metaphor. We can see from the bold sentence which compare two things; “You” and “Hero”. Here, the word “You” refers to someone special whom he greatly admired. Then, the word “hero” refers to a man that has extraordinary features. He is Muhammad *ibn ‘Abdullah ibn ‘Abdul Muthalib ibn Hasyim ibn ‘Abd Mannaf al Quraisy Shalallahu ‘Alaihi Wassalam*. Consequently, in this context, the singer tells us that he is the model to all mankind in this world. Then, the sixth data is described below.

So-3: I Promise

Every time that I need you by my side
 Every time I lose my way in life

You're my circle of life, compass and guide
There behind me

The data above is metaphor. We can see from the bold sentence that it compares things that typically have nothing to do with each other. In the sentence above, it compares the word “you” for parents with “circle, compass, and guide”. Here, the singer describes the peculiarity of parents. In other words, they are the mentors who always teach their children; rebuked when he made a mistake. In short, they are the most important part of life. Then, the seventh data of metaphor in the same title is described below.

So-3: I Promise

Everything that I do is to make you proud
I just want to say it, and say it loud
You're my heat when I'm cold
The place I call home, and always will be
Know that I'll be there for you, for you

The data above is metaphor. The bold sentence in the third lines “you” refers to parents. It compares with “heat” as the protector. In short, parents are a remedy soothing when he encounters many problems in life. In other words, parents are sources of encouragement when he loses of direction in life. The last data which is included in metaphor is explained below.

So-7: The One

You're The One in my life
Always right there to guide me

Giving me strength
You're The One

The data above is metaphor. We can see from the bold sentence that it compares the word “You” refers to God and “the One”. It means that there is no other Gods. Thus, the singer tells us that Allah *Subhanallahu Ta'ala* is the only one God that we should worship, ask and hope only to Him.

4.1.2.2 Simile

Simile is a figure of speech, in which “a more or less fanciful or unrealistic comparison is made, using *like* or *as*” (McArthur, 1996:935). In this study, the writer found six sentences that fall into simile. They are listed as follow.

So-5: Good Life

‘Cause everyday is like a brand new story
With unwritten lines
And no matter the weather
It's going, going to be alright

The bold sentence above is simile. It used to compare the word “everyday” with “brand new story” using phrase “like.” The topic of this sentence is talking about life. Thus, it tells us that in every day, we must start our lives with new stories even all destiny has been set. In addition, we must strive to do good in every day. The second data of simile is explained below.

So-7: The One

When I learnt for the first time
 I know my heart wasn't prepared
 For just how much You'd mean to me
 But Allah, how I know now
That a life without You there
Is like a bird without its wings

The bold sentence above is simile. The singer compares the word “a life without You” with “a bird without its wings” using phrase “like”. The topic discussed is about our dependence on God. For example, our current life; can move and do all activities. Everything happens on the will of God. The third data of simile is explained below.

So-8: Worth It

When I'm on the case I know it's worth it
 I'm on the path now **I'm running like a circuit**
 Got my dreams in sight and I'm ready for the fight
 Now it's time to put all of the work in, yeah!

The data related to previous lyrical fragments. Thus, the bold sentence above is simile too. It tells us about the struggle to get a dream. Related to the sentence, the word “like” is used to compare the word “running” with “a circuit.” Hence, the singer explains that he is trying to be a winner so that he can reach what he wants. The sixth data of simile in the same title is explained below.

So-12: Love Who You Are

Don't ever forget to love
 Keep loving who you are
 Don't ever forget you shine
Shining like a star

The last bold sentence in part is simile. The word “like” is used to compare the word “shine” and “a star.” This sentence tells us about confidence. Thus, it has a meaning that somebody needs to be confident with what he has. Then, you must be eager to be the most shining person among the others because you are the real star.

4.1.2.3 Personification

Personification is “a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth or nature) is made human” (Kennedy, 1979:495). Based on the analysis that has been done, the writer found the eight sentences that included into personification. The first data is explained below.

So-1: You Are My Life

O Allah!
Your words light up my heart
 This connection I've felt from the start
 I'll never lose sight of my dreams

The bolds sentence is personification. It gives human qualities to thing. Then, the original meaning to be conveyed by the singer above is not the real

meaning. In this context, the word “words” cannot turn on a heart because it is a inanimate objects Thus, the implicit meaning of “Your words” refers to the word of Allah in Al-Qur'an which becomes the guidance that can calm the hearts of mankind. For example, when we feel down, then read the Qur'an and understand the interpretation of its meaning will make us become excited and not despair in life. The second data is explained below.

So-3: I Promise

There are days when I just don't want to talk
And your feelings hit a wall
 But that won't change
 The love you've raised inside this family

The bolds sentence is personification. It makes an inanimate objects become a living thing. In this context, “Your feeling” it is an object of emotion so that it cannot hit a wall. As a result, the intent of the sentence is the feeling that parents are very disappointed and hurt because of his behavior towards them. The third data is explained below.

So-6: Eid Mubarak

Friends and families all joined together
Smiles and laughter all around us shining through
 Let's make this day a day to remember
 Let the peace of Allah shower you

The bolds sentence above is personification. It gives human qualities to things. In this context, “smile and laughter” is a symbol of happiness that cannot

shine. Thus, it tells us that it is felt by all the Muslims who celebrate Eid Mubarak. The fourth data is explained below.

So-8: Worth It

My father said to me
Plant one seed and you can grow a tree
That tree will grow in your field of dreams
If you just believe then one day you'll see, yeah!

The bolds sentence is personification. It gives human qualities to things. In this context, "tree" is an object that cannot grow in "dreams" because it is a thing that cannot be seen by the eye and touched by the hand. Based on the writer's analysis, the sentence above has a meaning; if you have a dream, you should try to reach it. It's not easy to get it, but you have to go through process by process as a way to get it. The fifth data is explained below.

So-9: Salam 'Alaikum

You can try and turn off the sun
I'm still going to shine away, yeah
And tell everyone
We're having some fun today

The bold sentence above is personification. It makes an inanimate objects become a living thing. In this context, "sun" is an example of personification. it is a very distant object and cannot be turned on and off like a lamp. Therefore, the implicit meaning is you can drop and make me lose my spirit and identity. The sixth data is explained below.

So-10: Rasool Allah

Rasool' Allah habib' Allah

Your light is always showing me the way

Rasool' Allah habib' Allah

I'm longing for the day I see your face

The bold sentence above is personification. It makes an inanimate objects become a living thing. The word “your light” is not the implicit meaning. It is an inanimate object and cannot show a way for somebody. In that sentence, “your light” is not a light that can accompany people to live in this world, but the singer likes the word as the teachings brought by the Prophet *Shallallaahu 'Alaihi Wassalam* for his followers. The seventh data is explained below.

So-10: Rasool Allah

Eyes that could light up any soul

You became the Chosen One

To proclaim the word of God, O Muhammad!

The bold sentence above is personification. It makes an inanimate objects become a living thing. “Eyes” is an inanimate object that cannot shine. Consequently, the real meaning is the attitude of the Prophet Muhammad *Shallallaahu 'Alaihi Wassalam* who always gives peace and serenity to the people around him. The eighth data is explained below.

So-12: Love Who You Are

At the way she talks, just how she walks
It's tearing up her self-esteem
 She's lost in doubt, all she cares about
 Is to find a way of fitting in

The last bold sentence above is personification. We can see from the word “it” refers to all she does at the time and “self-esteem” cannot be torn like paper. Thus, the meaning of this sentence; she loses his self-esteem and her enthusiasm decreases because of her fear toward other people's comments.

4.1.2.4 Hyperbole

According to Larson (1998), “hyperbole is an exaggeration or over statement, usually deliberate and not meant to be taken literally”. Here, the writer found nine sentences that is used in Harris J. song lyrics. They are listed as follow.

So-1: You Are My Life

And although **I feel like I'm**
A million miles away from home
 I can lose all that I have and when I feel the pain
 I know that I can count on You

The first data is hyperbole. We can see from the bold sentence above that it gives exaggeration to create a strong effect of the word “a million miles away from home”. It means that he is so far away. Then, related to the theory of Carter (2003) in chapter two, this sentence is included into measurement expression. In

addition, it tells us that he feels alone in this world and there is no place to share his stories and problems. The second data is explained below.

So-2: My Hero

You were always unselfish and sacrificed
 Everything you risked to change life
 Even when there was darkness
You broke the shackles and brought light
 You called everyone to believe in Allah
 O Muhammad! You are my hero, always my hero

The data above is hyperbole. We can see from the bold sentence. It tells us that Prophet Muhammad *Shalallahu 'Alaihi Wassalam* is a noble man who brings great influence to human beings, which elevates mankind from humiliation to glory. The third data in the same song's title is explained below.

So-4: Paradise

Got a dream in my life, yeah!
 I pray that it will happen
 Devote all my time, yeah!
 More than you could ever know
 Ooh, I do it all with a smile, yeah!
Ooh, I'd go a million miles yeah!

The data above is hyperbole. We can see from the bold sentence that is included into measurement expression using the word "million miles" related to the theory in chapter two. In brief, it tells that he will do all the commands of Allah *Subhanallah Ta'ala* until he gets the heaven he longed for. The fourth data in the same song is explained below.

So-4: Paradise

If I dare to fly higher
 Then **I could touch the sky**
 It's a really tough climb, yeah!
 But I'm aiming for the next life

The bold sentence is hyperbole. We can see from the word “touch the sky.” It is impossible for someone to touch the sky because it is so far away. Hence, it means that he will get what he wants as long as he dares to face all his challenges. The fifth data is explained below.

So-10: Rasool Allah

You brighten up my day
 And in my heart you'll stay
 With every breath I take
 I'll never leave your way

The data is hyperbole. We can see from the bold sentence above. It tells that Prophet Muhammad *Shalallahu 'Alaihi Wassalam* made his life more colorful or cheerful. Hence, the more he loves him. The next data in other songs is explained below.

So-11: Let Me Breathe

I know you've walked in my shoes
 And get just what I'm feeling
 I know you've brought me up
 To always do the right thing
 You don't need to solve all of my problems

I can try
Let me feel naive, let me feel alive

The bold sentence above is hyperbole. We can see from the word “walked in my shoes.” It is not the explicit meaning because it is impossible for her parents walk in shoes. The implicit meaning to be conveyed is that his parents have been in his position. In other words, they already feel what he is currently experiencing. The last data in the same song is explained below.

So-11: Let Me Breathe

You don't need to stay up and worry
I'll be alright
Let me feel naive, **let me paint the sky**

The last bold sentence above is hyperbole. In this context, it is impossible for somebody to paint the sky. Accordingly, the meaning that the singer wants to convey is that the singer wants to determine his own way of life without anyone else managing it. He wants to be an independent person so that he can find his true identity.

4.2 Discussion

Based on the analyses of the data, the writer would like to discuss the research question in this study. The first research question is “What types of figurative language are found in Harris J. song lyrics?.” To answer this research question, the writer identified the types of figurative language using magnitude

coding such as M, S, P, H, So, and numbers. Then, the writer classified the song lyrics related to the title. After getting the data, the sentences of the song lyrics were classified into the types of figurative language. For example, there are 8 sentences of metaphor, 4 sentences of simile, 8 sentences of personification, and 7 sentences of hyperbole founded by the writer in Harris J. album. Therefore, the study categorizes into the table. After that, the writer determined the number of figurative language and found the percentages of each types of figurative language.

The result of the first research question showed that metaphor and personification are the dominant types of figurative language used in Harris J. song lyrics with the same frequency numbers of 8. Then, it is continued by hyperbole with the frequency number of 7 and simile with the frequency number of 4.

Furthermore, to answer the second research question; “What are the meanings of the figurative language used in Harris J. song lyrics?.” Based on the finding of the previous research question, the writer explained each sentences of song lyrics in the album regarding the categories of figurative language. In his songs, Harris J. uses more metaphor and personification to deliver a broader message implicitly, so it can represent the feelings he wants to convey to the general public. For example (metaphor), in You Are My Life song lyrics in a sentence “You are the light.” The word ‘You’ is compared with ‘light.’ Thus, it has a meaning which tells us that Allah as the guidance in life. Whereas, in the same song title, another example (personification) in a sentence “Your word light

up my heart” contain an implicit meaning too. It tells us that the holy *Qur'an* becomes the guidance that can calm the heart of mankind. It can be understood differently because the writer analyzes other aspects found in the song lyrics as explained by Leech (1981). According to his theory, according to him, to understand a meaning in a sentence, a writer should be able to define the meaning of a sentence, understand the context of the sentence, the emotions used by the singer, the social meaning and other aspects implicit in it.

Generally, the writer found the finding that the values of all the figurative language contained in Harris J. song lyrics tell us to always love God and the Messenger of God; by following his orders and prohibitions, society; giving peace and tranquility to life, and himself; loving the advantages and disadvantages that exist in himself.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the findings of the analyses of the types of figurative language and its meaning in the previous chapter, this chapter concludes the analysis that has been done and gives some suggestions for the improvement of literature study in the future.

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the results, there are some conclusions of the study that can be drawn. First, the result of the study shows that Harris J. debut album “Salam” contains 27 sentences which include four types of figurative language; metaphor, simile, personification, and hyperbole. According to the result, the twelve song lyrics are dominated by metaphor and personification to give effects that cannot be expressed literally to listeners and readers. Then, in these twelve song lyrics, the singer was found that the song lyrics delivered more messages to always keep the command and stay away from the prohibitions of Allah and his Messenger, to always love family, society, and your own self.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer hopes this thesis gives many benefits for readers, lecturers of linguistics, students and future researchers who are interested to learn figurative language. Additionally, there are some suggestions that can be made. In general, the readers can use the findings of this study to understand more about figurative language and its meaning implied in other song lyrics. Then, for lecturers of linguistics, it is suggested that it would be beneficial to take figurative language as the focus of their study. Next, for the students, it is advised that they should pay more attention on whether the words used literal meaning or figurative meaning. Thus, they are able to understand the meaning of the song which the author tries to convey. Last but not least, the future researchers are expected to expand the literary analysis on other types of figurative language in variety of songs genre.

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- Judul Skripsi : The Analysis of Figurative Language in Harris J. Songs
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APPENDIX 1

HARRIS J. SONG LYRICS

Song 1: You Are My Life

O Allah!

You're the light that shines above

You're the reason I never give up

You're The One I try for, live my life for

Give up all I have

You're the melody, You're the key

All the inspiration I need

And when times get tough

I know You'll stand by me

You are the love I need

The One who is guiding me

And You know my destiny

For You are The Light

And You are my life, Oh oh oh

O Allah!

Your words light up my heart

This connection I've felt from the start

I'll never lose sight of my dreams

Without You where would I be?

And although I feel like I'm

A million miles away from home

I can lose all that I have and when I feel the pain

I know that I can count on You

When I reach the final chapter

I know it's only You that matters, oh

So I give it my all

'Cause I'll stand alone that day

Song 2: My Hero

You were always unselfish and sacrificed
Everything you risked to change life
Even when there was darkness
You broke the shackles and brought light
You called everyone to believe in Allah
O Muhammad! You are my hero, always my hero

It's the way that you smiled with serenity
And how you forgave all your enemies
I will always hold your love
And all your teachings in my heart
You called everyone to believe in Allah

You are my hero and I'll keep you safe in my heart
You are my hero till the end and from the very start
You are my hero and you'll always be the best part
Of every single day, I will follow you

Song 3: I Promise

I promise anytime you call me

It don't matter where I am

I'll always be there, like you've been there

If you need me closer, I'll be right over. I swear.

Every time that I need you by my side

Every time I lose my way in life

You're my circle of life, compass and guide

There behind me

And one day when the tables finally turn

And it's me you're depending on

I'll put you first, hold you close

Like you taught me

Know that I'll be there for you, for you

I promise anytime you call me

It don't matter where I am

I'll always care for you, go anywhere for you

If you need me closer, I'll be right over. I swear.

There are days when I just don't want to talk

And your feelings hit a wall

But that won't change

The love you've raised inside this family

Everything that I do is to make you proud

I just want to say it, and say it loud

You're my heat when I'm cold

The place I call home, and always will be

Know that I'll be there for you, for you

Having someone to go to

Having someone to love

Having both is a blessing

That was sent from above

Oh I know that wherever I'll go

You'll be forever in my heart

Song 4: Paradise (feat. Jae Deen)

[Harris J:]

Got a dream in my life, yeah!

I pray that it will happen

Devote all my time, yeah!

More than you could ever know

Ooh, I do it all with a smile, yeah!

Ooh, I'd go a million miles yeah!

In this world I dedicate my life to just dream about it

In this world I'll never be afraid to dream big about it

Come on let's dream big about it

If I dare to fly higher

Then I could touch the sky

It's a really tough climb, yeah!

But I'm aiming for the next life

Ooh, I do it all with a smile, yeah!

[Jae Deen:]

Jae Deen, Harris J

Yo, I'm dreaming big about it

So many days and counting
I got a blessing in my life, I couldn't live without it
So that means that I'm never doubting
No I'm never doubting, no!
And that's everyday
Jae Deen on this track, I've got Harris J
It's your biggest dream that means you've got to strive
I know you want it so bad just make du'a
Yeah, you want Paradise
'Cause everything ain't about this worldly life
You won't party or go club at night
Won't do bad things, no no 'cause that ain't your type
Here's what you do
You've got to work hard 'cause it's coming soon
So let me tell you one thing that will help you through
Just know that...

[Harris J:]

Paradise will come true
Taking one day at a time
I know it's not easy to do
It's what I want most from this life

Song 5: Good Life

Good life, good life

Allah I want to thank You for the good life

I want to wake up in the morning with the sun

Wear a smile, go out and have some fun

Going to take away the worries on my mind, oh

Put them to one side

‘Cause everyday is like a brand new story

With unwritten lines

And no matter the weather

It's going, going to be alright

I know my life ain't perfect

But I don't have to worry

‘Cause I've got all that I need

Right here in my, in my life

I know my life ain't perfect

But I like the way it's going

‘Cause I've got all that I need

Right here in my, in my life

I leave it all in Your hands, oh

Thank You for the good life, good life

Allah I want to thank You for the good life

Hey, listen!

There are things in life that money just can't buy

Happiness and love don't have a price

All good people that surround me everyday, oh

I just appreciate

It's about being thankful and trying to understand

That the more I learn I want to leave it all in Your hands

'Cause I know You'll always take good of care of me

You've given me a good life, a good life each day

Song 6: Eid Mubarak (feat. Shujat Ali Khan)

[Harris J:]

Yeah today when we all come together
Having fun making beautiful memories
Alhamdulillah, alhamdulillah

[Shujat Ali Khan:]

Chalo chalo sab Eid manayain
Jashan manayain khushion se
Ik dujay ko galay lagayain
Har ik ka dil jeet lain
Eid Mubarak bole sabko
Khushian mil ker baant lain
Eid Mubarak bole sabko
Khushian mil ker baant lain

[Harris J:]

Feeling joy on this wonderful occasion
Sending peace and salutation
Alhamdulillah, alhamdulillah

Such a great day for everybody

Around the world, ooh

It's time to celebrate, oh yeah!

[Harris J:]

Friends and families all joined together

Smiles and laughter all around us shining through

Let's make this day a day to remember

Let the peace of Allah shower you

Song 7: The One

When I learnt for the first time
I know my heart wasn't prepared
For just how much You'd mean to me
But Allah, how I know now
That a life without You there
Is like a bird without its wings

You are The One in my life
Always right there beside me
I'm so blessed
You're The One in my life
Always right there to guide me
Giving me strength
You're The One
Oh, oh, oh, oh

I'm not saying I'm perfect
I haven't read all the pages
But I know that You're The One
It's the way that You turn mess
Into a beautiful message

It's You I place my trust upon

Forever I won't be afraid

With You right here I'll be OK

'Cause everything about You is the truth

Whenever I call out Your Name

Lift up my hands, bow down to pray

I feel so good, it's all because of You

Song 8: Worth It (feat. Saif Adam)

[Harris J:]

It's way too late, but I'm still wide-awake

‘Cause I can't sleep yet, I can't sleep yet

Got a thousand words that won't stop running circles

Around in my head, around in my head

Sometimes I feel just like these days and nights will never end

But will I ever get this chance again?

So I pray, yes I pray

‘Cause I know the life I want

When it's hard I keep working

I'll never give this up

Because I know it's worth it in the end

I know sometimes I should relax my mind

And take it easy, take it easy

If I fight my way through every single page

Then I'm a winner, I'm not a quitter, no!

[Saif Adams:]

My father said to me

Plant one seed and you can grow a tree

That tree will grow in your field of dreams

If you just believe then one day you'll see, yeah!

When I'm on the case I know it's worth it

I'm on the path now I'm running like a circuit

Got my dreams in sight and I'm ready for the fight

Now it's time to put all of the work in, yeah!

One chance, one shot, no I won't give up

All my faith in God that will keep me strong

As I'm sitting here thinking about this world that we're living in

Some wasting all their time

When others aim for the sky

I sacrifice some time for my success

I know it's worth it in the end

Song 9: Salam ‘Alaikum

You can try and turn off the sun

I'm still going to shine away, yeah

And tell everyone

We're having some fun today

We can go wherever you want to

And do whatever you like

Let's just have a real good time

Assalamu Alaikum, Alaikum yeah!

(Peace be upon you)

I just want to spread love and peace

And all of my happiness, yeah

To everyone I that meet

‘Cause I'm feeling spectacular

I love it when we love one another

Give thanks everyday

For this life, living with a smile on our face

Spread peace on the earth

Cherish the love, that is around us

Spread peace on the earth

Treasure the love, let it surround us

Always be kind, always remind one another

Peace on the earth everyday

Song 10: Rasool' Allah

Oh, you came into this life
Brought up as an orphan child
Through a time of deep despair, O Muhammad!
Your days at work began
As a fair and honest man
You showed just how much you cared

And one night in that cave
When the Archangel came
And your life in this world
Would never be the same

Rasool' Allah habib' Allah
Your light is always showing me the way
Rasool' Allah habib' Allah
I'm longing for the day I see your face

You brighten up my day
And in my heart you'll stay
With every breath I take
I'll never leave your way

Eyes that could light up any soul

You became the Chosen One

To proclaim the word of God, O Muhammad!

In the brightness of the sun

Or the stillness of the night

You would never ever stop

Being kind, giving hope

And serenity and love

To a divided world

That didn't have enough

Song 11: Let Me Breathe

I know you've walked in my shoes
And get just what I'm feeling
I know you've brought me up
To always do the right thing
You don't need to solve all of my problems
I can try
Let me feel naive, let me feel alive

I just need a little more space
To live my life
And make my own decisions
Looking through my eyes, oh
I'm not trying to break your trust
It's all I need
But I'm growing up now, so let me breathe

I can make the right choices
'Cause of all you taught me
And you know that I'm always going to call
If I say I will
You don't need to stay up and worry

I'll be alright

Let me feel naive, let me paint the sky

You have been my safety

My protector from the start

There's no way, no one

Could try replacing you in my heart

'Cause you've been there for me

You've always cared for me

And I will never let you down

Song 12: Love Who You Are

6am when he wakes up

He wipes the sleep from his eyes

Another day at school again

Weighing heavy upon his mind

Standing tall, trying to keep it cool

Saying “yes” to everything

He’s lost in doubt, all he cares about

Is to find a way of fitting in

Don't ever forget to love

Keep loving who you are

Don't ever forget you shine

Shining like a star

There's something so perfect

Courage in everyone

So don't ever let yourself stop

Loving who you are

She stood by her mirror

She’s wondering how to fix her scarf

Filled up with a fear of

People staring from afar

At the way she talks, just how she walks

It's tearing up her self-esteem

She's lost in doubt, all she cares about

Is to find a way of fitting in

No matter, ooh

You are always beautiful

No matter, you

You are incredible

APPENDIX 2

Table of Collected Data

1. You're My Life

No.	Phrases/Sentences	Figure of Speech
1.	You're the light that shines above	Metaphor
2.	You're the melody	Metaphor
3.	You're the key	Metaphor
4.	You are my life	Metaphor
5.	I'm a million miles away from home	Hyperbole
6.	Your words light up my heart	Personification

2. My Hero

No.	Phrases/Sentences	Figure of Speech
1.	You broke the shackles and brought light	Hyperbole
2.	You are my hero	Metaphor

3. I Promise

No.	Phrases/Sentences	Figure of Speech
1.	You're my circle of life, compass and guide	Metaphor
2.	Your feelings hit a wall	Hyperbole
3.	You're my heat when I'm cold	Metaphor

4. Paradise

No.	Phrases/Sentences	Figure of Speech
1.	I'd go a million miles	Hyperbole
2.	I could touch the sky	Hyperbole

5. Good Life

No.	Phrases/Sentences	Figure of Speech
1.	'Cause everyday is like a brand new story	Simile

6. Eid Mubarak

No.	Phrases/Sentences	Figure of Speech
1.	Smiles and laughter all around us shining through	Personification

7. The One

No.	Phrases/Sentences	Figure of Speech
1.	A life without You there is like a bird without its wings	Simile
2.	You're The One in my life	Metaphor

8. Worth It

No.	Phrases/Sentences	Figure of Speech
1.	Sometimes I feel just like these days and nights will never end	Simile
2.	That tree will grow in your field of dreams	Personification
3.	I'm on the path now I'm running like a circuit	Simile

9. Salam 'Alaikum

No.	Phrases/Sentences	Figure of Speech
1.	You can try and turn off the sun	Personification

10. Rasool Allah

No.	Phrases/Sentences	Figure of Speech
1.	You brighten up my day	Hyperbole
2.	Eyes that could light up any soul	Personification
3.	Your light is always showing me the way	Personification

11. Let Me Breathe

No.	Phrases/Sentences	Figure of Speech
1.	Let me paint the sky	Hyperbole

12. Love Who You Are

No.	Phrases/Sentences	Figure of Speech
1.	Shining like a star	Simile
2.	It's tearing up her self-esteem	Personification

APPENDIX 3

Selected Data To Be Analyzed

1. Metaphor

No.	Figurative Language	Code
1.	O Allah! You're the light that shines above You're the reason I never give up You're The One I try for, live my life for Give up all I have	S-1
2.	You're the melody , You're the key All the inspiration I need And when times get tough I know You'll stand by me	S-1
3.	You're the melody, You're the key All the inspiration I need And when times get tough I know You'll stand by me	S-1
4.	You are the love I need The One who is guiding me And You know my destiny For You are The Light And You are my life , Oh oh oh	S-1
5.	You were always unselfish and sacrificed Everything you risked to change life Even when there was darkness You broke the shackles and brought light You called everyone to believe in Allah O Muhammad! You are my hero , always my hero	S-2
6.	Every time that I need you by my side Every time I lose my way in life You're my circle of life, compass and guide There behind me	S-3
7.	Everything that I do is to make you proud I just want to say it, and say it loud You're my heat when I'm cold The place I call home, and always will be Know that I'll be there for you, for you	S-3
8.	You're The One in my life Always right there to guide me Giving me strength You're The One	S-7

2. Simile

No.	Figurative Language	Code
1.	'Cause everyday is like a brand new story With unwritten lines And no matter the weather It's going, going to be alright	S-5
2.	When I learnt for the first time I know my heart wasn't prepared For just how much You'd mean to me But Allah, how I know now That a life without You there Is like a bird without its wings	S-7
3.	When I'm on the case I know it's worth it I'm on the path now I'm running like a circuit Got my dreams in sight and I'm ready for the fight Now it's time to put all of the work in, yeah!	S-8
4.	Don't ever forget to love Keep loving who you are Don't ever forget you shine Shining like a star	S-12

3. Personification

No.	Figurative Language	Code
1.	O Allah! Your words light up my heart This connection I've felt from the start I'll never lose sight of my dreams	S-1
2.	There are days when I just don't want to talk And your feelings hit a wall But that won't change The love you've raised inside this family	S-3
3.	Friends and families all joined together Smiles and laughter all around us shining through Let's make this day a day to remember Let the peace of Allah shower you	S-6
4.	My father said to me Plant one seed and you can grow a tree That tree will grow in your field of dreams If you just believe then one day you'll see, yeah!	S-8
5.	You can try and turn off the sun	S-9

	I'm still going to shine away, yeah And tell everyone We're having some fun today	
6.	Rasool'Allah habib'Allah Your light is always showing me the way Rasool'Allah habib'Allah I'm longing for the day I see your face	S-10
7.	Eyes that could light up any soul You became the Chosen One To proclaim the word of God, O Muhammad!	S-10
8.	At the way she talks, just how she walks It's tearing up her self-esteem She's lost in doubt, all she cares about Is to find a way of fitting in	S-12

4. Hyperbole

No.	Figurative Language	Code
1.	And although I feel like I'm A million miles away from home I can lose all that I have and when I feel the pain I know that I can count on You	S-1
2.	You were always unselfish and sacrificed Everything you risked to change life Even when there was darkness You broke the shackles and brought light You called everyone to believe in Allah O Muhammad! You are my hero, always my hero	S-2
3.	Got a dream in my life, yeah! I pray that it will happen Devote all my time, yeah! More than you could ever know Ooh, I do it all with a smile, yeah! Ooh, I'd go a million miles yeah!	S-4
4.	If I dare to fly higher Then I could touch the sky It's a really tough climb, yeah! But I'm aiming for the next life	S-4
5.	I just want to spread love and peace And all of my happiness, yeah To everyone I that meet 'Cause I'm feeling spectacular	S-9
6.	You brighten up my day	S-10

	And in my heart you'll stay With every breath I take I'll never leave your way	
7.	You don't need to stay up and worry I'll be alright Let me feel naive, let me paint the sky	S-11

APPENDIX 4

The Result

No.	Figure of Speech	Total
1	Metaphor	8
2	Simile	4
3	Personification	7
4	Hyperbole	8
Totals		27

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

1. Full Name : Henny Marliani
2. Place/Date of Birth : Padang Hilir/ March 13th 1996
3. Sex : Female
4. Religion : Islam
5. Nationality : Indonesia
6. Marital Status : Single
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9. Phone Number : 0852 7771 4772
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11. The parents
 - a. Father : Ciming
Occupation : Mechanic
 - b. Mother : Rasnaini
Occupation : Housewife
 - c. Address : Jln. Letkol BB Djalal, Lr. Mawar, Desa Padang
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12. Educational Background
 - a. Elementary school : SDN 1 Padang Hilir (2002-2008)
 - b. Junior High School : SMPN1 Susoh (2008-2011)
 - c. Senior High School : SMA Harapan Persada
 - d. University : English Education Department of Tarbiyah and
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Banda Aceh, January 16th, 2018

(Henny Marliani)