

**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN FIREWORK SONG LYRICS BY
KATY PERRY : SEMANTIC ANALYSIS**



Submitted to the English Department in Faculty of Cultural Sciences of Hasanuddin
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English Department

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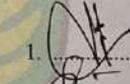
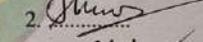
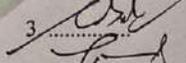
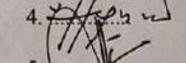
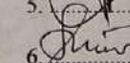
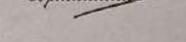
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On Friday, March 10th 2023, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Dhea Islamia Ananda (F041181031) entitled **“FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN FIREWORK SONG LYRICS BY KATY PERRY : SEMANTIC ANALYSIS”** submitted in fulfillment one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S) Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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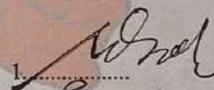
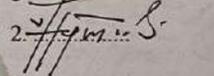
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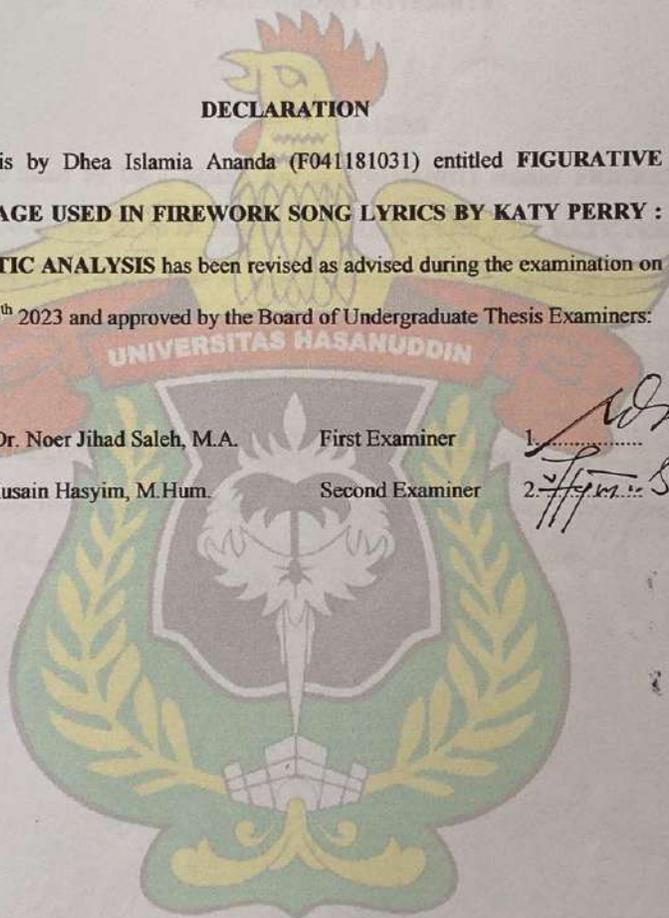
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With reference to the letter of the dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No.044/UN.4.9.1/KEP/2022 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the undergraduate thesis draft by Dhea Islamia Ananda (F041181031) to be examined at the English Literature Study Program of Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

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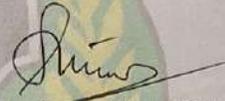
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Makassar, 1 Maret 2023


Dhea Islamia Ananda

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This thesis is still far from perfection. Therefore, I hope some suggestions and instructions in the preparation of this thesis and can be useful for readers.

Makassar, March 1st 2023

Dhea Islamia Ananda

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ABSTRACT

Dhea Islamia Ananda. 2023 *Figurative Language Used in Firework Song Lyrics by Katy Perry : Semantic Analysis* (mentored by Sukmawaty and Simon Sitoto)

The aim of this study are to find out the types of figurative language used in the lyrics of Katy Perry's fireworks song and to find out the meaning of each figurative language in the song. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative, this method used to obtain more specific data and revealed more significance from the data. To support this research the writer collected data from the internet and then identified the lyrics that contained figurative language and understood the figurative language of each figurative language. In conducting the analysis, the writer identified the data based on the type of figurative language, then classified figurative language in several points based on the type of figurative language, and lists the data related to the song. The results of the study find that there are several types of figurative language used in Katy Perry's song entitled fireworks, such as simile, metaphor, hyperbole, affiliation, symbolic, paradox, and personification. The writer also finds the meaning of each figurative language in Katy Perry's song entitled fireworks.

Keywords :*Semantics, figurative language, song lyrics*

ABSTRAK

Dhea Islamia Ananda. 2023 *Bahasa figurative yang digunakan dalam lirik lagu kembang api oleh Katy Perry : Analisis Semantik* (dibimbing oleh Sukmawaty dan Simon Sitoto)

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis bahasa kiasan yang digunakan dalam lirik lagu kembang api oleh Katy Perry dan mengetahui makna dari masing-masing bahasa kiasan dalam lagu tersebut. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kualitatif deskriptif, metode kualitatif digunakan untuk memperoleh data yang lebih spesifik dan mengungkapkan lebih banyak signifikansi dari data tersebut. Untuk mendukung penelitian ini penulis mengumpulkan data dari internet kemudian mengidentifikasi lirik- lirik yang mengandung bahasa kiasan dan memahami bahasa kiasan dari masing-masing bahasa kiasan. Dalam melakukan analisis, penulis mengidentifikasi data berdasarkan jenis bahasa kiasan, kemudian mengklasifikasikan bahasa kiasan dalam beberapa poin berdasarkan jenis bahasa kiasan, dan membuat daftar data yang terkait dalam lagu. Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa terdapat beberapa jenis bahasa kiasan yang digunakan dalam lagu Katy Perry yang berjudul kembang api, seperti simile, metafora, hiperbola, afiliasi, simbolik, paradoks, dan personifikasi. Penulis juga menemukan makna dari masing-masing bahasa kiasan dalam lagu Katy Perry yang berjudul kembang api.

Kata kunci : *Semantik, Bahasa kiasan, Lirik lagu*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Language is very important for our daily life. Language is the way we convey information to people and other creatures of God. Without language we can't understand what other people are telling us. Santoso (1990:1), language is a series of sound produced by said means of a conscious human being. Another definition, Language is a tool to convey something that comes to your heart. However, language is furthermore a tool for interaction or a means of communicating. An most important communication which is very complete and effective to convey ideas, messages, intentions, feelings (expressions of human emotions) and opinions to others. In conveying a language, it is not uncommon for someone to show whether the person is happy, angry or sad. Language is useful for discussing an event or an object that is around the person speaking. Language is used as a tool to convey ideas, thoughts, concepts and feelings, as well as to understand oneself and others.

In language there are two kinds way to give the meaning, implicit meaning and explicit meaning. In recent study, Ismail (2017) explained that explicit meaning is the messages that directly clear written in the text. Ismail (2017) also explained that

implicit meaning is the message that has not expressly stated in the text, such as figurative language.

Figurative language may rarely be found in everyday life, but in literary works. Like poetry novel and the lyrics of the song are often used. Figurative language refers to the use of complex words, clear writing or evocative comparisons. It uses regular sentences to refer to something without saying it directly. Figurative language is a very common language in poetry and song lyrics. There are many types of figurative language, such as; metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, symbol, etc.

The song does not only use denotative meaning to express the singer's message but also connotative meaning. The connotative meaning occurs because the singer wants to convey approval, disapproval, pleasure, displeasure, etc., to the listener. For example, some song lyrics use figurative language to make them more interesting and imaginative. Firework is a song by American singer Katy Perry from her third studio album, *Teenage Dream* (2010).

Perry co-wrote the song with Ester Dean and producers Stargate and Sandy Vee. This is dance-pop self empowerment a song with inspirational lyrics, Capitol Records released it as the album's third single on October 26, 2010. The song was a commercial success, reaching number 1 on the Billboard Hot 100 and top five on 20

charts worldwide. "Firework" has sold over 1 million copies in the UK, and is certified 12x platinum by the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) for shipping over 12 million copies in the United States. On Much Music's 50 2010 top videos, "Firework" reached the top spot.

The music video is said to be more upbeat Christina Aguilera with the message in "Beautiful". It was nominated for three awards at the 2011 MTV Video Music Awards, eventually winning one of them, Video of the Year, the main and final award. "Firework" was nominated for Record of the Year and Best Pop Solo Performance at the 54th Grammy Awards. On January 5, 2012, "Firework" was voted the fifth most played single on US radio during 2011 by Nielsen Broadcast Data Systems, with 509,000 plays. Based on the above achievements, the writer is interested in analyzing the types and meanings of figurative language in the song. In addition, figurative language is an effective way of expressing ideas that are not easy to understand because of their complexity.

Song lyrics can be said as one of the literary genres. It is interesting to analyze song lyrics with approach semantic, especially figurative language. Songs help people to convey feelings, ideas, and interesting ways to entertain people. In song lyrics often contain many beautiful words to make the listener interested to hear it.

Writer usually create song lyrics based on their experiences, describing situations, feelings, and other things.

Most of the song lyrics use good diction and figurative language to deliver. In fact, there are some people who listen to music or songs just for fun and don't much pay attention to the content of the lyrics, especially the English lyrics. It's because they don't really understand the language and they understand the language but they don't really understand when a song uses some figurative language. Based on these reasons, a deep understanding is needed to find out the exact meaning of the lyrics song. This is also to avoid misunderstandings.

B. Identification of Several Problems

Based on the background of the problem that has been stated above, the problem can be identified as follows:

1. There are some kinds of figurative language in Firework song by Katy Perry that we have to know.
2. There are some meanings of each figurative language in Firework song by Katy Perry.
3. The meaning of the lyrics can be interpreted in multiple ways.
4. It is hard to identify the type of figurative language in song lyrics.

C. Scope of the Problem

To limit the problem, the writer just focuses on analyzing :

1. The kinds of figurative languages that are used in Firework song lyrics by Katy Perry.
2. The meaning of figurative languages that are used in Firework song lyrics by Katy Perry.

D. Research Question

Based on the background of the above problems, the research question can be identified as follows:

1. What kind of figurative languages are found in the lyrics of Firework song by Katy Perry?
2. What are the meanings of each figurative language in the lyrics of Firework song by Katy Perry?

E. Objective of the Study

1. To find out the types of figurative language use in Firework song by Katy Perry.

2. To find out the meaning of each figurative language in Firework song
by Katy Perry

F. Significance of the Study

Based on the research objective above, this research has purposes. The purpose is one of the important parts to make the research and its results become appropriate. This research helps the readers to know how Katy Perry expresses her feelings in several themes of each song lyrics through figurative language.

Theoretically, the writer expects that this study gives information to the readers and the society about the types of figurative language used in Firework song lyrics. In addition, the writer also hopes the readers can understand about what the meanings of figurative language in a song lyrics.

Practically, the writer expects that this study can give a contribution to the students of English department in analyzing the types of figurative language in song lyric by using semantic analysis and as a reference.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer presents some previous studies. The writer also describe the theoretical review.

A. Previous Studies

In this chapter, the writer would like to put some theories related to the problems of the study to support this research.

1. Arifah (2016) *Figurative Language Analysis in Five John Legend's Song*.

The purpose of this thesis is to identify the types of figurative language and analyze or describe the contextual meaning of the Five John Legend Song. This thesis finds several types of figurative language such as personification, hyperbole, metaphor, paradox, oxymoron, litotes, simile, figurative, repetition, symbolic, and enumeration. The most dominant figurative language is hyperbole. This thesis has a similar topic on semantics which focuses on figurative language, but the object of research is different from the current research.

2. 'Ain (2013) *An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Song Lyrics by Maher Zain*. The purpose of this thesis is to find out the types of figurative language used in Maher Zain's songs, and to find out the most

dominant figurative language in Maher Zain's songs. This thesis finds several types of figurative language such as personification, metaphor, simile, alliteration, irony, litotes, euphemisms, parallelism, antithesis, hyperbole, and synecdoche. And the most dominant figurative language used in several songs is hyperbole. This thesis has a different object from the current research.

3. Srudji (2014) *A Semantic Analysis on Avril Lavigne songs*, the object of this research is Avril Lavigne's song lyrics. There are five songs lyrics that analyzed by the writer of this thesis, when You're Gone, Wish You Were Here, Keep Holding On, My Happy Ending, and Everything Back But You. Although the object and the topic of the research are similar to the current research, but this thesis has different focus. This thesis uses semantic analysis which focus on the lexical and contextual meanings. The purposes of this thesis are to explain the lexical and contextual meaning of the object. Than this research which focus on figurative language.
4. Siallagan, Manurung, & Sinaga (2017) *Analysis of Figurative Language and Imagery in Taylor Swift's Songs*. This study researchers focused on analyzing figurative language and imagery in song lyrics of Taylor Swift's "1989" Album by using qualitative descriptions to find the

sentences that are in the lyrics of the song and find presented in paragraph form. The results, researchers found eight kinds of figurative languages that used in the songs lyrics, such as simile, hyperbole, metaphor, personification, metonymy, oxymoron, litotes and allusion. Six kinds of imagery also used in the songs lyrics, such as organic imagery, kinesthetic imagery, visual imagery, auditory imagery, tactile imagery and olfactory imagery. The most dominant of figurative language used is personification and the dominant imagery used is visual imagery.

5. Hulu, Sembiring&Tarigan (2021) An Analysis Of Figurative Language In Ariana Grande's Album "Thank U, Next". Researchers used descriptive qualitative method to analyze figurative language and themes in the album "Thank u Next" by Ariana Grande, then the result shows that there are 73 data using figurative, 17 data for metaphor, 8 data for personification, 10 data for hyperbole, 9 data for symbol, 9 data for association, 4 data for irony, and 16 data for idiom. While The themes contained in each song are Denial for the song Imagine, Space for the song NASA, Needed for the song Needy, Friendship for the song 7 Rings, Rebound Relationship for the song Bad Idea, Pretend for the song Bloodline and Fake Smile, Empowerment and self-love for the song Thank u next, Relationship for the song Make Up, Self-love for the song

Break Up With Your Girlfriend, I'm Bored, Brief and Regret for the song Ghostin, and Misinterpreted for the song In My Head.

Based on previous studies above the writer has get an idea to conduct a research entitled *Figurative Language used in Firework Song Lyrics by Katy Perry : Semantic Analysis*. The writer finds that difference between the current study and previous researches is main focus of this study. It is figure of speech in the song. The writer makes previous research as a reference in understanding figurative language. Some of them use song lyrics as objects. This helps the writer to know how to analyze song lyrics with a semantic approach.

B. Theoretical Review

1. Semantics

Semantics (as the study of meaning) is central to the study of communication and as communication becomes more and more a crucial factor in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more and more pressing. Semantic is also at the center of the study of the human mind - thought processes, cognition, conceptualization - all these are intricately bound up with the way in which we classify and convey our experience of the world through language.

Because it is, in these two ways, a focal point in a man's study of man, semantics have been the meeting place of various cross-currents of thinking and various disciplines of study. Philosophy, psychology, and linguistics all claim a deep interest

in the subject. Semantics have often seemed baffling because there are many different approaches to it, and the ways in which they are related to one another are rarely clear, even to writers on the subject. (Leech, 1990: 1X).

The semantics is a branch of linguistics, which is the study of language; it is an area of study interacting with those of syntax and phonology. A person's linguistic abilities are based on knowledge that they have. One of the insights of modern linguistics is that speakers of a language have different types of linguistic knowledge, including how to pronounce words, how to construct sentences, and about the meaning of individual words and sentences. To reflect this, linguistic description has different levels of analysis. Phonology is the study of what sounds combine to form words; syntax is the study of how words can be combined into sentences; and semantics is the study of the meanings of words and sentences.

According to Palmer (2007:1) "Semantics is the study of meaning in language". It means that semantics is the study of the relationship between words and how we draw meaning from those words. People can absolutely interpret words differently and draw different meanings from them.

2. Figurative Language

Figurative language brings the reader more profound into the subject of the work, without the writer having to expressly spread out the topic for the reader. It is a way for the reader to enter the words with their minds and emotions, rather than simply comprehending a story or poem. Perrine (1993;581) says that "figure of speech is the way to say something other than ordinary way". Based on Perrine, the writer think figurative language is part of the song which is the lyrics are not literal meaning. According to Abrams (in Lonanda, 2013: 18) "Figurative language is a deviation from what speakers of a language apprehend as the ordinary or standard, significance or sequence of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect."

Figurative language is when people describe something by comparing it to something else. The function of figurative language is to stimulate a certain image. It affects the language beauty of work in both oral and written communication. In other words, figurative language serves to convey thoughts, feelings, and perceptions that cannot be adequately expressed in literal language. It is declared also by Keraf (2009:129) that figure of speech has function to explain, strengthen, a live, stimulate, decorate an object. It gave beneficial for the teachers and students for focusing on figurative language in the classroom which provide a way of exposing students to use it in leaning writing literary terms. Examples: The stars dancing happily in the sky. The cold night touch my deepest skin.

In this research, the researcher discusses the figurative language based on Keraf's perception. Keraf (2009:138) declared that "figurative language consists of 16 kinds, they are: Simile, Metaphor, allegory, Personification, Allusion, Eponym, Epithet, synecdoche, metonymy, Antonomasia, Hipflask or Hipalase, Irony, Satire, Innuendo, Antiphrasis, and Paronomasia.

a. Simile

Simile is a part of figurative language in English uses the conjunction such as as, like, resemble and so on to express the comparison two different things. Lazar (2003:5) declared that "simile is an expression that describes something as being similar to something else, using words "as or like". In other side, Keraf (2009:138) declared that "simile is the comparison which has explicit nature". The explicit meaning is to say something directly which is same with other things. So, it needs the way explicitly that showed similarity, by the word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar, resemble or seems. Simile is the simplest kind of figurative language to certain something. Here the example of simile from Lazar: My life is like empty room without your coming. The kind of figurative language is simile. It can be clearly and easily seen that the data uses simile as a kind of figurative language because the statement above use Like as a characteristic of simile. By using simile, the

word like empty room is an utterance of somebody who declares his life becomes zero without his girlfriend.

b. Metaphor

Metaphor is a part of figurative language using an analogy or close comparison between two things that are not normally treated as if they had anything in common. Metaphor is common means of extending the uses and references of words. Alm-Arvius (2003:90) declared that “metaphors are common in language use, and ordinarily it does not seem to require any particular effort to construct and understand them.” Metaphor is a kind of figurative language to think something analogy. Here is the example of metaphor: You are the beautiful wealth sent by God to me. The example above can be said as a metaphor because it is constructed on the spot by the writer to give an illustration of his feeling that his girlfriend is compared with beautiful wealth which is related to his imagination only. It is one which is understood only after paying special attention to the comparison between wealth in real context as noun and in its context is his girlfriend. There is comparison meaning between you and wealth. But in this context compare that You as human with wealth as noun.

c. Allegory

Allegory is narrative or description that has meaning beneath the surface one. Allegory is description that has another meaning. The meaning beneath is different from its description. Keraf (2009:140) declared that “allegory is a short story which contains figurative language”. Here is an example below. Example: He threw a pine cones at a jovial squirrel and he ran with chattering fear. The example is allegory because the meaning in the sentence is definitely different from its description. Based on the context, the sentence means a man does not feel guilty as leaving his regiment to get his own salvation. He thinks that his act is wise and true things. More over, as he sees a squirrel save itself, he thinks that everything in nature operates upon the principle of selfpreservation.

d. Personification

Personification is a part of figurative language that is giving the attribute of human beings to animal, an object or a concept. It is sub type of metaphor, an implied comparison in which the figurative term of the comparison is always human being. Keraf (2009:140) declared that “personification is a kind of figurative language which describes lifeless thing as if has human being nature”. The example: How poor are words in conveying the heights of splendor. The example above can be said as a

personification because in the real context the word Conveying always refers to the human action which is used anatomy such Mouth to speak an utterance to somebody. But by looking the data above that it is used a personification because the word poor words as if a human being which has a nature such able to describe a human action in conveying something. But it is totally a thing which can be a human being as called personification.

e. Allusion

Allusion is a part of figurative language which likes a hint to try suggesting the similarity between people, places, and events. Basically, it is a reference which explicit and implicit to the events, figures, or places in real life (Keraf, 2009:141). Here are the examples of allusion. Some examples are: (1) Bandung is Paris Java; (2) Kartini is also took a part to struggle her similar rights. In the examples above can be said as allusion because Bandung is a name of city which has a hint to show Paris Java. Kartini is a name of a figure from a strong woman to struggle her rights and for the others woman rights.

f. Eponym

Eponym is a part of figurative language which likes a name of people always connected with specific nature, so the names is used for declaring its nature. Include: Hercules, Spiderman and etc (Keraf, 2009:141). Here are the examples: Adinda (used to say beautiful and gentle woman); Darling (used to

say Boy or girlfriend). The examples above can be identified as eponym because it uses a name of people which always connected with nature. In the real context the word Adinda related to the girl specific nature that has beautiful face and soft feeling, mind to behave with somebody. In other side, Darling is to describe a name for a boy or girlfriend that someone's love very much.

g. Epithet

Epithet is a part of figurative language which likes a hint to declare a specific nature or characteristic of the people or things. That explanation is a descriptive phrase which explains or replaces the name of person or things (Keraf, 2009:141). Here is the example of allusion: Bali is used to say (world heaven); Puterimalam is used for moon. The examples can be identified as epithet because it uses a name of places which always connected with nature. Which is as a hint to describe its place from its nature, by saying world heaven in tourism spot in Indonesia people can be guessed easily it is Bali. And also Puteri Malam can be known easily by people to declare from its nature is Moon.

h. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the uses of the part for the whole divides synecdoche into two parts: they are Pars pro toto and Totem proparte. Pars pro toto is a

part for the whole and Totem pro parte is when the whole things stand for its part (Keraf, 2009:142). Here are the examples: Till evening, I haven't seen his nose (Pars pro toto (partial represent whole)). The example can be identified as synecdoche (Pars pro toto) because it is as a hint to describe his nose in the sentence which is meant whole of body that consists of head, neck, stomach, hands, feet, etc. It isn't just nose as, because it represents person as whole. The example of Totem pro parte (whole represent partial): Indonesia got gold medals in the championship. The example above it can be identified as synecdoche (Totem pro parte) because it as a hint to describe Indonesia in the sentence. Which is meant some persons who become winner in a competition and it is not all population in Indonesia take a part in that competition.

i. Metonymy

Metonymy is the use of something closely related to the thing actually meant. It can be considered that metonymy is the substitution of a word naming an object for another word closely. Keraf (2009:142) declared that "Metonym is a figurative Language which used a word to declare other things, because it has relationship closely". Here is the example: He is addicted to the bottle. The example above can be identified as metonym because it is as a hint to describe addicted to the bottle has function to show object bottle has a

closely to word addicted. It is another way of saying that he drinks too much whiskey, so it is called using metonymy.

j. Antonomasia

Antonomasia is also a specific form of synecdoche which is formed as using epithets for replacing names, official, profession and so on (Keraf, 2009:142). Here are the examples: My sweet little darling!; Prince, I presented the beautiful jacket only for you. The examples above can be identified as Antonomasia because the word Darling and Prince always refers to the human who formed as using an Epithet for replacing names and profession. But by looking the data above that he or she hope that his or her boy or girlfriend called him or herself not use his real name but called himself Prince.

k. Hipflask / Hipalase

Hipflask or Hipalase is a kind of figurative language where a specific word used to explain that word, which should be affected with another word (Keraf, 2009:142). Here is the example: He is lying on a worry pillow. The example is Hipflask or Hipalase which is worry that affected by the word pillow. Basically “worry” is human being, not pillow. And the word worry is not suitable combined with pillow. Worry is suitable affected by man. It can be combined such as worry man.

l. Irony

Irony is the opposite of what one means. Irony is a hint that wants to say something with other meaning on what it contains in the words (Keraf, 2009:142). Here are the examples: I know you're a beautiful girl in this world that able to have this position; Not to worry of your capability anymore that you are the people who are able to finish this task in a day well. The examples above can be identified as Irony because the both sentences are said in other meaning on what it contains of the words in reality I know you're a beautiful girl in this world that able to have this position, Not to worry of your capability anymore that you are the people who are able to finish this task in a day well is always refers to say something true for the human when the position is owned with suitable performances.

m. Satire

Satire is an expression which rejects someone or something. This formed is not needed should have irony nature. Satire contains a critic about the weakness of human being. Its main purpose is there will be improvement esthetically (Keraf, 2009:142). Here are the examples: Your voice isn't suitable to be a winner. Your capacity is not able to do this task. The examples above can be identified as Satire which has almost same nature with Irony because the both sentences are said in other meaning to reject and critic

to the other persons Your voice isn't suitable to be a winner, Your capacity is not able to do this task is always refers to say critic and rejection for the human when the position is owned with not suitable performances.

n. Innuendo

Innuendo is like betray with decrease or smaller someone. It declared a critic with indirect suggestion, and often seem not to hurt heart if we see clearly (Keraf, 2009:142) Here are the examples: When the parties always be held, his face often seen clearly; You become a rich man because you did a bit an official commercial. The examples are Innuendo which is to clarify a critic with indirect suggestion but not to hurt people heart. When the parties always be held, his face often seen clearly from this statement it is to critic someone who always come in all parties be held, he or she comes to party is invited or uninvited by the owner of party. You become a rich man because you did a bit an official commercial from the statement it's like to betray someone who gets a position without knowing clearly status.

o. Antiphrasis

Antiphrasis is like irony which formed of using a word with contrary meaning, which is able regarded as irony or the words used for denying a criminal, bad spirit and etc (Keraf, 2009:142). Here are the examples: Look! A giant has already come; You are an honorable and respected man for

waiting longer in this meeting. The examples above can be identified as Antiphrasis which has same nature with Irony because the both sentences are said in contrary meaning in its contain which is to deny and criminal or bad spirit to the other persons Look! A giant has already come; you are an honorable and respected man for waiting longer in this meeting. Giant is always refers to say Thin or smallest people” in reality but used the word Giant is to deny the criminal and it rejects for the human when the position is owned with not suitable performances to be honorable and respected man.

p. Pun / Paronomasia

Pun is a kind of figurative language which uses similar sounds. It is a playing word based on the similarity of its sounds but it has much differential in a meaning (Keraf, 2009:142). Here are the examples: I can find can in the canner; I am able to see a sea that there is a sheep in the ship since departure came and it seen in the seashore. The examples above are Pun or Paronomasia which uses similar sounds but it has totally different meaning such as Can and Can has different meaning. It can be translated into two parts namely: Dapat or Bisa and Kaleng. It is also different meaning in two words See and Sea. See can be translated Melihat, Sea is Laut and etc.

3. Firework

Firework is a song by American singer Katy Perry. The song was written by Katy Perry, Mikkel S. Eriksen, Tor Erik Hermansen, Sandy Wilhelm, Ester Dean, and produced by Stargate and Sandy Vee for Perry's second studio album, *Teenage Dream* (2010). The song was a commercial success, reaching top positions on the Billboard Hot 100 and the top 5 on twenty charts worldwide. It was released on October 16, 2010 by Capitol Records as the third single from the album. The meaning of this song is to always believe that everyone has a spirit within them and this spirit will light up and become beautiful fireworks in the night sky.

4. Song

According to study.com song is a short piece of music, usually with words. It combines melody and vocals, although some composers have written instrumental pieces, or musical works without words, that mimic the quality of a singing voice. Songs can have a simple structure of one or two verses, or a more complex one with multiple verses and refrains. Songs usually have a meter or beat. Whether you sing or speak the lyrics, you can feel a pattern or pulse in the way the words move the song forward.

The word 'song' has been around for a very long time, and it connects back to Old English and Old Norse languages. As such a history suggests, songs are used for many purposes: to tell stories, express emotions, or convey a belief in faith.

Sometimes they give instructions or help make difficult, repetitive work a little less tiresome.

5. Lyric

According to literarydevices.net lyric is a collection of verses and choruses, making up a complete song, or a short and non-narrative poem. A lyric uses a single speaker, who expresses personal emotions or thoughts. Lyrical poems, which are often popular for their musical quality and rhythm, are pleasing to the ear, and are easily put to music. The term *lyric* originates from the Greek word “*lyre*,” which is an instrument used by the Grecians to play when reading a poem. Lyrical poets demonstrate specific moods and emotions through words. Such moods express a range of emotions, from extreme to nebulous, about life, love, death, or other experiences of life. Read on to learn more about *lyric* in literature. There are several types of lyric used in poems such as given below:

1) Elegy

An elegy is a mournful, sad, or melancholic poem or a song that expresses sorrow for someone who has been lost, or died. Originally, it followed a structure using a meter alternating six foot and five foot lines. However, modern elegies do not follow such a pattern, though the mood of the poem remains the same.

2) Ode

An ode is a lyric poem that expresses intense feelings, such as love, respect, or praise for someone or something. Like an elegy, an ode does not follow any strict format or structure, though it uses refrains or repeated lines. It is usually longer than other lyrical forms, and focuses on positive moods of life.

3) Sonnet

A sonnet uses fourteen lines, and follows iambic pentameter with five pairs of accented and unaccented syllables. The structure of a sonnet, with predetermined syllables and rhyme scheme, makes it flow off the tongues of readers in way similar way to a on song on the radio.

4) Dramatic Monologue

A dramatic monologue has theatrical quality, which means that the poem portrays a solitary speaker communing with the audience, without any dialogue coming from other characters. Usually, the speaker talks to a specific person in the poem.

5) Occasional Poetry

Poets write *occasional* poetry for specific *occasions* such as weddings, anniversaries, birthdays, victories, and dedications, such as John Dryden's "Annus Mirabilis", and Edmund Spenser's "Epithalamion."