

**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE
IN ADELE'S SELECTED POPULAR SONGS ON SPOTIFY**



A THESIS

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University
as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain
Bachelor Degree in English Department*

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THESIS

**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN ADELE'S SELECTED
POPULAR SONGS ON SPOTIFY**

BY

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It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on **Friday,
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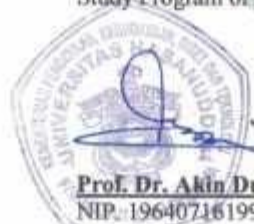

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AGREEMENT

On Friday, March 10th, 2023, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Putri Rindiani Irwan (F041191057) entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Adele's Selected Songs on Spotify* submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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DECLARATION

The thesis by Putri Rindiani Irwan (F041191057) entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Adele's Selected Popular Songs on Spotify* has been revised as advised during the examination on March 10th, 2023 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

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Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by herself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas except the quotation and references.

Makassar, 23rd February, 2023



Putri Rindiani Irwan

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, the writer would like to say Alhamdulillah Robbil ‘Alamin in the deepest gratitude to Allah SWT, the Most beneficent, the Most merciful, for His guidances, the writer can complete this thesis entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Language in Adele's Selected Popular Songs on Spotify”. Sholawat and Salam are addressed to the final chosen religious messenger, the Prophet Muhammad SAW who has changed and brighten the human life.

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1. Dr. Sukmawaty, M.Hum and Ainun Fatimah, S.S., M.Hum as her supervisors that have given their times to supervise and guide the writer by providing much motivation, suggestion, recommendation, and correction throughout the writing of this thesis.
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Makassar, February 13th, 2023

The writer

Putri Rindiani Irwan

ABSTRAK

Putri Rindiani Irwan. 2023. *Analisis Bahasa Kiasan pada Lagu-Lagu Populer Pilihan Adele di Spotify* (Dibimbing oleh **Sukmawaty** and **Ainun Fatimah**)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis bahasa kiasan dalam lagu-lagu populer pilihan Adele di Spotify, (2) mendeskripsikan makna bahasa kiasan dalam lagu-lagu populer pilihan Adele di Spotify, dan (3) menjelaskan jenis bahasa kiasan yang paling dominan dalam lagu-lagu populer pilihan Adele di Spotify.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif deskriptif untuk mengklasifikasikan dan menganalisis lirik lagu. Penulis menerapkan teori dari Perrine (1993) yang dikonstruksi oleh Greg Johnson dan Thomas R. Arp (Edisi ketiga belas). Setelah menganalisis keseluruhan lirik dalam lagu-lagu tersebut, penulis menemukan beberapa temuan bahasa kiasan di dalamnya.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis, terdapat 30 data bahasa kiasan yang ditemukan dalam lagu-lagu populer pilihan Adele di Spotify. Jenis bahasa kiasan yang ditemukan meliputi 10 metafora, 4 personifikasi, 4 paradoks, 4 repetisi, 3 hiperbola, 2 simbol, 1 simile, 1 alegori, dan 1 aliterasi. Bahasa kiasan dalam penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menambah keindahan, mempertegas makna dan memberikan makna yang mendalam. Itu juga membuat lagu lebih nyata dan indah sehingga dapat membantu penulis lagu menyampaikan perasaan dan pikirannya. Penelitian ini didominasi oleh gaya metafora untuk menyampaikan berbagai makna dan makna tersirat agar pesan yang disampaikan oleh pencipta lagu lebih mudah dipahami. Sedangkan jenis yang paling sedikit adalah simile, alegori, dan aliterasi.

Kata kunci: *Bahasa kiasan, lagu-lagu populer, Semantik*

ABSTRACT

Putri Rindiani Irwan. 2023. *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Adele's Selected Popular Songs on Spotify* (Supervised by **Sukmawaty** and **Ainun Fatimah**)

This research aims to (1) identify the types of figurative language in Adele's selected popular songs on Spotify, (2) describe the meanings of figurative language in Adele's selected popular songs on Spotify, and (3) explain the most dominant type of figurative language in Adele's selected popular songs on Spotify.

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method to classify and analyze the song lyrics. The writer applies the theory from Perrine (1993) which was constructed by Greg Johnson and Thomas R. Arp (Thirteenth Edition). After analyzing the whole lyrics in those songs, the writer found several findings of figurative language on it.

Based on the results of the analysis, there are 30 figurative language data found in Adele's selected popular songs on Spotify. The types of figurative language found included 10 metaphors, 4 personifications, 4 paradoxes, 4 repetitions, 3 hyperboles, 2 symbols, 1 simile, 1 allegory, and 1 alliteration. The figurative language in this research aims to add beauty, emphasize meaning and provide deep meaning. It is also makes the song more real and beautiful so it can helps the songwriter convey her feelings and thoughts. This research is dominated by metaphors to convey various meanings and implied meanings so that the messages conveyed by the songwriters are easier to understand. While the fewest types are simile, allegory, and alliteration.

Keywords: *Figurative language, popular songs, Semantics*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is an important element in establishing social relations. Language functions as a medium of communication in human life as part of social society. Kreidler (2002:19) said that language is a system of symbols that people use to communicate. Language is used to convey information, interact with each other, and establish relationships in everyday social life. With language, people can express their feelings and thoughts. Language is not only used as a means of communication, but it is also usually related to other fields, such as language as art. This can be found in people's daily lives such as films and music.

Meanwhile, the scientific study of language is called linguistics. linguistics focuses on the systematic investigation of certain properties of language as well as characteristics of language in general. This includes not only the study of sound, grammar and meaning, but also the history of language families, how language was acquired by humans, how language use is processed in the mind and how it relates to race and gender.

One branch of linguistics is semantics. Semantics is the study of meaning expressed through language. It is very important to understand the

meaning of each or the meaning of a symbol because it can make it easier for someone to process words when providing information to others. According to Saeed (2003:3), semantics is defined as the study of meaning communicated through language. Crystal (1991: 310) also stated that semantics is one part of linguistics that focuses on studying the meaning that is present in language.

Basically, figurative language is part of semantics. Figurative language expresses meaning by bringing the reader or listener to understand messages based on its relation to something other than the actual meaning. According to Kennedy (1979: 187), figurative language can be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, deviates from the usual denotation of words. Figurative language is a figurative way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the word.

Figurative language is very common in poetry, but is also used in prose and nonfiction writing. This is very beneficial for writers because it can make their language more beautiful to hear. Figurative language is not only used in literary language, such as poetry or drama, but is also used in linguistic studies or writing song lyrics.

In this time, people can convey messages with others through songs. Song is a piece of music with a collection of sung words. Songs serve to express the thoughts and feelings of songwriters, singers and other people. The song has two elements, namely lyrics and music. Song lyrics are

compositions/series of words that have a tone. Song lyrics are a person's expression of things that have been experienced, heard or seen. In every song lyric there is a message to be conveyed to the listener. Songs can be heard anytime and anywhere. There are many places to find or listen to songs. One application that is becoming a trend at the moment is Spotify. Spotify is a very popular application today because it has many interesting features, and is widely used by millennials around the world.

Many people are interested and even have a hobby of listening to songs, either because of the music, or because of the beautiful lyrics. Therefore, language style is one of the important elements in making songs. Keraf (1984:113) stated that language style is a way of expressing thoughts by showing the soul and personality of the writer or user of the language through language specifically.

Likewise, songwriters often choose to use figurative language in their song lyrics to express their thoughts, experiences, and personalities. Figurative language can also make song lyrics more beautiful and interesting. Therefore, many types of figurative language are often found in song lyrics. There are many types of figurative language such as: metaphor, personification, hyperbole, and so on. Probably, when listening to a song a person not too focus on the lyrics used in the song, especially if the song contains a figurative element. From the writer's observations, regarding songs that are popular today, one of the singers and songwriters who often uses figurative language in her songs is Adele.

Therefore, this research focuses on figurative language found in Adele's selected popular songs on Spotify. Figurative language in Adele's selected popular songs on Spotify was chosen as the topic of this study because Adele's songs are a means of communication and entertainment that are favored by the public, especially young people. The writer also want to show every beauty of figurative language in the lyrics to the listeners, connoisseurs and admirers of Adele's songs. These songs are also Adele's most listened and most popular songs according to a survey on the Spotify music platform. However, many people do not really know the meaning contained in the lyrics of the songs.

B. Identification of the Problem

According to the background above, the writer identified that there are some problems of this study, as follows :

1. The listeners do not know the types of figurative language found in Adele's selected popular songs on Spotify.
2. The listeners do not know the meanings of figurative language used in Adele's selected popular songs on Spotify.
3. Some lyrics contain contradictions that make it difficult for listeners to know the truth of the meaning of the lyrics.
4. Some lyrics have double meaning, so it is difficult to find the true meaning.

C. Scope of the Problems

In this research, the writer focuses on analyzing the types and meanings of figurative language, as well as describing the dominant types of figurative language in Adele's selected popular songs on Spotify: *Easy on Me*, *Rolling in the Deep*, and *Someone Like You*.

D. Research Questions

From the previous explanation, the writer discusses some problems stated below:

1. What are the types of figurative language found in Adele's selected popular songs on Spotify?
2. What are the meanings of figurative language used in Adele's selected popular songs on Spotify?
3. What is the most dominant type of figurative language used in Adele's selected popular songs on Spotify?

E. Objectives of the Study

Related to the research question, the writer decides that the research are as follows:

1. To identify the types of figurative language found in Adele's selected popular songs on Spotify.
2. To describe the meanings of figurative language used in Adele's selected popular songs on Spotify.

3. To explain the most dominant types of figurative language in Adele's selected popular songs on Spotify.

F. Significance of the Study

The writer hopes that this research can be a contribution for readers in analyzing the types of figurative language using semantic analysis. The writer also hopes that this research is useful for listeners to understand a song lyric that uses figurative language. For readers, this research can provide some information about the figurative language analysis of song lyrics and can also help readers to have an understanding of the figurative language used in song lyrics.

Practically, this research is expected to make listeners understand a song lyric that uses figurative language. The writer hopes that this research can provide meaning for readers, especially those who will enjoy, understand and appreciate Adele's songs. The writer hopes that readers who also listen to Adele's songs know what the figurative language used in the lyrics means.

Academically, this research can help students in semantics class to analyze the types of figurative language and figurative language concepts that are often used in semantics. In addition, this research contributes to other researchers who are interested in conducting further research in this field.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer describes the literature relevant to the topic of the study.

A. Previous Studies

This study was conducted by reviewing some relevant thesis concerned with figurative language in the song lyrics, as follows :

1. Laila Alviana Dewi (2020) wrote a thesis entitled *Figurative Language in Maher Zain's Song Lyrics*. Her thesis aims to find the types of figurative language in Maher Zain's songs and reveal the most dominant types of figurative language in Maher Zain's songs. She used a qualitative descriptive approach. She also uses Perrine's theory of figurative language and is supported by the theories of Abrams, Keraf and Reaske. The results of this research show that from 5 songs there are 42 lyrics that contain figurative language. The 42 lyrics consist of 8 types of figurative language. They are simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, paradox, hyperbole, disparagement and irony. And the most dominant type of figurative language in Maher Zain's song is hyperbole.
2. Nur Annisa Safira (2020) wrote a thesis entitled *Figurative Language in Selected Shawn Mendes Album Song Lyrics*. Her thesis

aims to analyze the figurative language in the song lyrics of the selected Shawn Mendes album. It uses a qualitative descriptive method. The research data is taken from the lyrics of the song Shawn Mendes in the selected Shawn Mendes album, she found several findings of figurative language. There are five types of figurative language contained in this song, namely metaphor, hyperbole, personification, simile and repetition. The most widely used figurative language in the song lyrics of the selected Shawn Mendes album is hyperbole.

3. Anastasia Tita Pratiwi (2018) wrote a thesis entitled *Jenis dan Fungsi Gaya Bahasa Kiasan pada Lirik Lagu Band Naif dan Payung Teduh*. Her research discusses the types and style functions of figurative language in Naif and Payung Teduh's Song Lyrics. Her research uses qualitative method. According to the result, there are four types of figurative languages in Naif and Payung Teduh's song lyrics, namely personification, simile, metaphor, and ironic. Furthermore, this research also finds out that there are the style functions of figurative language in Naif and Payung Teduh's song lyrics. They are found to adorn the song lyrics, to dissemble something, to create certain atmospheres, to have purposes on persuading, reminding, or convincing, and to make innuendo.
4. Khadijah Arifah (2016) wrote a thesis entitled *Figurative Language Analysis in Five John Legend's Song*. She analyzed the figurative

language used in five John Legend's songs. The type of data used in this research is qualitative data. According to the result, there are ten types of figurative language in the lyrics of the selected John Legend song, namely simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, oxymoron, paradox, symbolic, repetition, allusion, and anumerasio. Hyperbole the most dominant type of figures in John Legend's selected songs in hyperbole because it as an exaggeration used for special effect. Hyperbole is used in the lyrics of the selected John Legend's songs to make the object become greater than real object.

This research is different from the previous research above, because the object of this research uses songs from Adele's selected popular songs on Spotify. Furthermore, this study aims to find out the types of figurative language found in Adele's selected popular songs on Spotify. Then, to analyze the meanings of figurative language used in Adele's selected popular songs on Spotify. And the last, to describe the most dominant types of figurative language in Adele's selected popular songs on Spotify.

This research analyzed based on the theory of figurative language proposed by Perrine (1993) which was constructed by Greg Johnson and Thomas R. Arp (Thirteenth Edition). In addition, this research is also supported by the theory of several experts.

B. Theoretical Background

1. Semantics

Kreidler (2003:13) stated that Semantics is one part of the grammar; phonology, syntax and morphology are other parts. Meanwhile, Semantics is also one of the branches of linguistics that discusses the study of meaning. Hurford (in Yunita, 2019:9) stated that Semantics is defined as the study of meaning in language. From other parts of linguistics, Pragmatics is also a concerned branch of linguistics with meaning. Both are concerned with people's ability to use language in a meaningful way.

However, Pragmatics and Semantics can be viewed as different aspects that stem from the same general study. Semantics focuses on the competence of the speaker to use the language system to produce meaningful utterances and to process (understand) the utterances produced by others. While the main focus of Pragmatics is one's ability to derive meaning from certain types of speech situations.

According to Lyons (in Safira 2020:7), Semantics is the study of meaning in language. Lyons stated that utterance meaning is the part of meaning of a sentence that is directly related to grammatical and lexical features, but is obtained either from associated prosodic and paralinguistics features from the content, linguistics and non linguistics.

We are all naturally interested in meaning. Learning about meaning is very important. Sometimes, we wonder about the meaning of a new word. Sometimes we are not sure about the message we should get from something we read or hear. Vice versa, we often worry about conveying our own message to others. We often enjoy listening to jokes that often depend on the humor of double meanings of words or ambiguities in sentences. All these things can be studied through semantic analysis. In this case, semantic analysis can help singers or songwriters convey the messages contained in the songs lyrics properly.

2. Figurative Language

Figurative language is one type of language that is used to express meaning by using words to beautify sentences. Figurative language expresses in an unusual way. Its meaning is expressed by bringing the reader or listener to understand something based on its relation to something other than the true meaning. Figurative language is considered as an aspect that gives aesthetic value, especially to poetic texts.

Figurative language conveys a more beautiful message than actually speaking about the personal qualities of a subject, such as kindness, charm, and beauty. This not only adds to the aesthetic

value in general. Figurative language can increase the emotional involvement of writers and readers.

Figurative language is not only used in literary language, such as poetry or drama, but is also used in linguistic studies or in writing lyrics to songs. Kennedy (in Yunita, 2019:11) said that figurative language is a type of speech that employs figures of speech. A figure of speech is a technique of expressing anything other than its literal meaning. A figure of speech is when a speaker or writer breaks from the standard denotations of words for the sake of novelty or emphasis.

Bardshaw (in Dewi, 2020:20) stated that figurative language of figure of speech is combinations of words. This means that meaning cannot be determined by examination of the meanings of the words that make it up or to put it another way. Figurative language uses a number of words to represent a single object, person or concept. According to Johnson & Arp (2016:774), figurative language is language that cannot (or should not) be interpreted literally. Figurative language is language that has a meaning other than the actual meaning. Therefore, figurative language cannot be taken literally.

Figurative language is often used by poets, prose writers, or songwriters to express emotions and help readers or listeners form

images in their minds. Thus, figurative language is a useful way of conveying ideas that the reader cannot understand, due to its complex and abstract nature. In addition, it helps in analyzing literary texts.

3. Types of Figurative Language

This research uses theory from Perrine (1993) which was constructed by Greg Johnson and Thomas R. Arp (Thirteenth Edition) and some supporting theories from several experts. According to Perrine, figurative language consists of 12 types, they are: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole or overstatement, understatement, and irony.

1) Simile

Simile is comparison of two things that are essentially unlike indicated by some connective word. In simile the comparison is expressed by the use of some word or phrase, such as like, as, than, similar to, resembles, or seems. Kennedy (1979:490) affirmed that simile is comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually like, as, than or verb such as resembles. Generally, simile is defined as a type of figurative language that used to explain the resemblance of two objects (in shape, colour, characteristic etc).

Reaske (in Dewi 2020:21) said “a simile calls attention to be comparison through the use of the word “like” or “as”. Based on the theory, simile is comparing two things indirectly, and using the word like or as. In other words, simile is a direct comparison of two things, which are unlike in their sense.

It can be concluded that a simile is a figurative language that indirectly compares one thing with another using words, like, as, than, similar to, resembles, or seems.

For example:

As easy as shooting fish in a barrel.

The example is doing something that people think is hard but he makes it is very easy and simple. The example above used the key word *as* to compare between two unlike things.

2) Metaphor

Metaphor is figurative language which compares a thing to another without using connective word such as "like" or "as". In metaphor, the comparison is not expressed but is created when a figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term.

Kennedy (1979:490) said that metaphor is a statement that one thing is something else, which in a literal sense, it is not. It does not use connective words such as like or as. It means that

metaphor only makes sense when the similarities between the two things become apparent or someone understands the connection. Metaphor is variety of analogy which compare two things directly, but in short pattern. It means that between subject and object have same attributes, and writer uses it to compares it to another.

Reaske (2000:67) said that metaphor in a figure of speech which compares a thing to another directly. In the other words, metaphor is comparing something using a figurative language with something else. Metaphor is a figure of speech which makes an implicit or hidden comparison between two things that are unrelated but share common characteristics. Metaphor is different from simile because metaphor is not using "like" or "as". It makes an implicit or hidden comparison and not explicit one.

For example :

My brother was boiling mad

In figurative language the example above means he was very angry. Metaphor in that example compare boiling mad is not in the real meaning. Boiling mad in real meaning is the brother cooked the water until the water was very boiled but in metaphor boiling mad could be interpreted that very angry.

3) Personification

Personification is figurative language that consists of giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or a concept. Reaske (in Dewi 2020: 23) stated that personification is the process of signing human characteristic to object, personification is figure of speech which shows an analogy to draw a thing as if human characteristic, or these thing, animal, and abstract term is made as human. That means personification is figurative language that considers everything can be living like a human.

According to Kennedy (1979:495), personification gives inanimate objects, creatures, or concepts human traits. This can have a significant impact on the reader's perceptions. Personification is a figure of speech in which an object, an animal, or an abstract concept (truth or nature) is turned human.

For example :

The sun played hide and seek with the clouds.

The meaning of the statement is the weather of that day is always change. The sentence above describe the sun and the sky is played as human do.

4) Apostrophe

Apostrophe is defined as an addressing someone absent or something non-human as if it was a life and presents and could replay to what is being said. Apostrophe is a rhetorical device in which the speaker speaks to dead or absent person, or an abstraction or an inanimate object. It involves speaking to something or someone dead or absent, while personification involves only giving human qualities to the object or concept.

Keraf (in Dewi 2020:24) stated that in apostrophe the speaker, instead of addressing directly his proper hearer, turns himself to some other person or thing, either really or only in imagination present.

For example:

*Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how I wonder what you are.
Up above the world so high. Like a diamond in the sky.*

The example is a part from a children's song that seems to talk to a star.

5) Synecdoche

Dancygier & Sweetser (2014:100) stated that synecdoche is sometimes seen as specifically referring to part-for-whole. Synecdoche as referring to all part-for-whole and whole-for-part relations. Synecdoche is figurative language that uses a thing to

signify the whole thing or uses the whole to signify the part. Synecdoche can be identified as a word or a phrase.

For example:

- a) *Nice wheels!* Wheels uses to designate a whole car.
- b) *We need boots on the ground as quickly as possible.* Boots (something soldiers typically wear) represent soldiers.

6) Metonymy

Metonymy is the use of something closely related to what it means. Metonymy can be thought of as naming an object by using something related to it. According to Keraf (in Dewi 2020:25), Metonymy is a figure of speech that used word closely associated with another word. Metonymy is the substitution of word closely associated with another word in place that other word. Metonymy is a close relationship which uses the name of things, a person, or characteristic as a substitute or something itself.

For example:

Dony was washing his Jazz

The means of Jazz is a car, he don't use word car, but he mention the label. So it called using metonymy.

7) Symbol

Symbol is a word, object, or a sign of some kind of thing that suggest something outside and beyond itself. Symbol can often be an object, name, event, or otherwise that figuratively represent other things. Most people are used to symbols being something that is simple for them to notice and point out.

The meaning of any symbol, whether object, action or gesture, is controlled by its context. It can be defined simply that a symbol is any object or action that means more than itself.

For example:

Some dirty dogs stole my wallet at the bus

The example above makes the phrase "dirty dog" a symbol of a pickpocket that stealing a wallet on a bus. Symbolism is when the writer employments objects or references to include more profound meaning to a story. A writer may over and over utilize the same symbol to communicate a more profound meaning or may utilize varieties of the same question to make an feeling.

8) 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. Allegory has been defined sometimes as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbols. Allegories heavily rely on symbolism to embed an underlying meaning. It's a story that stitches many symbols together to point at a deeper or more complex message.

According to Reaske (1996:23), allegory is a literal statement that presents its meaning in a veiled way. Allegory is only one thing consistently presented under the guise of something else. In an allegory there is usually a series of actions that are actually symbolic or other actions. Sometimes in allegorical poetry, everything that is said is actually about characters, actions, etc. What it says is actually about what the character or action represents. Allegory combines elements of symbol, metaphor, and allegory to create an overarching effect that works throughout the text.

For example :

- a) Animal Farm by George Orwell
- b) Inside Out – A film showed Pre-teen Riley struggles with conflicting emotions after she moves with her family to San Francisco.

9) Paradox

Paradox is a statement that is seemingly contradictory or opposed to common sense and yet is perhaps true. Keraf (in Dewi 2020: 27) also mentioned, “paradox is a figure speech that contains real contradiction with something true”. Paradox occurs in statement that at first strikes us as self-contradictory but in a way it make some sense. Kennedy (1979:497) said that paradox occurs in statement that at first strikes us as self-contradictory but that on reflection make some sense.

For example:

She feel alone in center of town

For the example, it is a paradox. Maybe she feels alone in her life, but it's not in center of town. Because if in center of town sure busy.

10) Hyperbole

Hyperbole or overstatement, is simply exaggeration, but exaggeration in the service of truth. Kennedy (1979:496) affirmed that hyperbole is emphasizing a point with statement containing exaggeration. Tarigan (in Afif 2020:12) also defines that hyperbole is a figure of speech used for exaggerated purposes. This is some form of joke or to dramatize a situation. It can be ridiculous or funny. Hyperbole can be added to fiction

to add color and depth to a character. Hyperbole is figure of speech that it is intentional exaggeration or overstating, often for emphasis or vivid descriptive.

For example:

- a) *I walked a million miles to get here*
- b) *I've told you a million times!*

11) Understatement

Understatement is saying less than one means that may exist in what are says or merely in how one say it. Understatement is opposite of overstatement, overstatement is saying more, while understatement is saying less than what the words means. According to Tarigan (in Afif 2020:13), understatement is figure of speech that is implicated something happened which is totally contradicted with what is said.

For example :

- a) In the middle of an intense thunderstorm: *We're having a little rain.*
- b) After wrecking your car: *There's a little scratch.*

12) Irony

Irony has meanings that extend beyond its use merely as a figure of speech. Irony is figurative language that implies

something different, sometimes even the opposite of what is said. It can be said that irony is a hint that wants to say something with other meaning on what it contains in the words.

For example:

Your rapport is very good, until red's color all

From the example above, actually he want to say that the rapport is very bad, but in first he said use soft word to scorn.

13) Repetition

As Reaske (in Arifah 2016:37) mentioned, repetition is a figure speech which using recurrence to show the forceful pretension. It used to make sure the readers or listeners in order to the readers know what the author statement. Repetition is used to ensure the reader or to let the reader know what the author's code is. Repetition is usually used to add special meaning to literary works or poetry. Repetition can involve repeating the same word or phrase several times to make ideas clearer and easier to remember.

For example:

If you think you can do it, you can do it

14) Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of initial consonant in two or more words. It is a deliberate phonological device. It is also mostly associated with literary, especially poetic, but is also found in

popular idioms, twister, and advertaising language. The repetition of the same initial letter, sound, or group of sounds in a series of words. Alliteration is a special case of consonance where the repeated consonant sound is at the stressed syllable.

For example:

a) *Peter Piper Picked a Peck of Pickled Peppers*

b) *We're up, Wide eyed, and Wondering While We Wait for others to aWaken*

4. The Uses of Figurative Language

In communicating we are not only dealing with "words", but with a series of words that support a mandate, so there are several elements contained in our speech, namely: understanding, feeling, tone, and purpose. Keraf (1984: 25) stated that the meaning of the word can be limited as the relationship between the form and the thing or item it represents (reference). Figurative language serves to convey thoughts, feelings, and perceptions that cannot be adequately expressed in literal language. According to Kennedy (in Yunita 2019: 24), speech are not devices to state what is demonstrably untrue. Indeed they often state truths that more literal language can't communicate, they call attention to such truth, and they lend them emphasize.

Keraf (2009:129) declared that figure of speech has function to explain, strengthen, a live, stimulate, decorate an object. For examples: The stars dancing happily in the sky; The cold night touch my deepest skin. In the examples showed that figurative language used is personification because the stars and cold night as if as human being who is able to do their activities such as touch and dancing in human's daily life.

5. Song Lyrics

According to Hornby (in Dewi 2020:35), lyrics is expressing a person's personal feeling and thoughts, connected with singing and written for a lyric poem is the words of a song. Song lyrics are an arrangement / series of words that have a tone. Song lyrics are a person's expression of things that have been experienced, heard or seen. In expressing his experience, the poet or songwriter plays a variation of words and language to create attraction and uniqueness to the lyrics or poetry. The language variation here can be in the form of vocal games, language styles or deviations in the meaning of words and is strengthened by the use of melodies and musical notations that are adapted to the lyrics of the song so that listeners are increasingly carried away with what the writer thinks.

6. Adele Laurie Blue Adkins

Retrieved on: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Adele>

Adele Laurie Blue Adkins, as known as Adele was born on 5 May 1988, Tottenham, London, England. She is a British pop songwriter and singer. As a child, she began to recognize and sing contemporary pop music. She also learned to play guitar and clarinet. Even before her teens, when she encountered rhythm and blues singer Etta James and other mid-20th-century performers, she began to consider a musical career. She also honed his talents at a government-funded high school for the performing arts. Until a friend started posting songs that Adele had written and recorded to the social networking site Myspac which eventually caught the attention of record labels, and in 2006. After graduating, a few months later, she signed with XL Recordings.

Adele released her first album, *19* in 2008. The title refers to the age at which she wrote most of the songs. The album was certified seven times platinum in the United Kingdom and double platinum in the United States. Her appearance on the Saturday Night Live program at the end of 2008 further boosted his career in the United States. At the 51st Annual Grammy Awards, in 2009, Adele received the awards for Best Newcomer and Best Female Pop Vocal Performance.

Then her second album, *21* in early 2011. It was well received and surpassed the success of her debut album, and brought Adele to many awards in 2012, including six Grammy Awards, two Brit Awards and three American Music Awards. The album was certified sixteen times platinum in the United Kingdom and is the fourth best-selling album in British history. In the United States, *21* is the longest-serving album to top the Billboard 200 album chart since 1985, and is certified Diamond by the RIAA. The album has sold 31 million copies worldwide. After a hiatus of three years, Adele released her third studio album, *25* in 2015. *25* became the best-selling album of the year and set the record for fastest selling album in the United States and the United Kingdom. The lead single "*Hello*" became the first song to sell one million downloads in a single week in the United States. In 2021 Adele released her fourth studio album, *30*. Her work considered emotionally honest was widely acclaimed as many of the songs address her divorce and its aftermath.

The writer took three songs titled "*Easy On Me*" from the album titled *30*, and two songs titled "*Rolling in the Deep* and *Someone Like You*" from the album titled *21*. Currently, these three songs are also Adele's songs that are the most listened to and the most popular according to a survey on music platform Spotify.