

**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE ALBUM
OF *MADE IN THE A.M.* BY ONE DIRECTION**



A THESIS

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University as a Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature*

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY**

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THESIS

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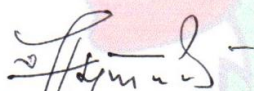
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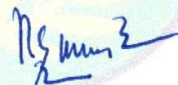
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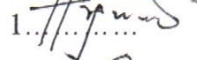



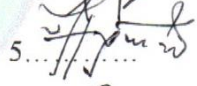
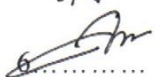
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The thesis of **ANDI NABILA NUR AZIZA** (Student Number **F041181303**) entitled “**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE ALBUM OF *MADE IN THE A.M. BY ONE DIRECTION***” has been revised as advised during the examination on Friday, 11th February 2022 and is approved by the board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

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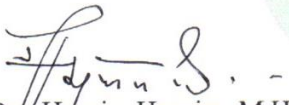
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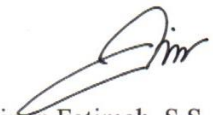
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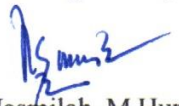
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STATEMENT LETTER

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Title of the Thesis : An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Album of *Made in the A.M.* by One Direction

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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 quotations and references.

Makassar, 11th February 2022



Andi Nabila Nur Aziza

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The Writer

Andi Nabila Nur Aziza

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ABSTRACT

ANDI NABILA NUR AZIZA. “*An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Album of Made in the A.M. by One Direction*” (Supervised by **Husain Hasyim** and **Ainun Fatimah**).

The objectives of this study are to analyze the types of figurative language in the album of *Made in the A.M.* by One Direction and to find out the frequency of each type of the figurative language.

The method used to conduct this research was descriptive qualitative. The writer collected the data by listed the songs included in the album of *Made in the A.M.* by One Direction, searched for the lyrics of each song on the internet, and listened to the songs one by one while reading the lyrics to make sure the lyrics are in place. After collected the data, the writer analyzed the data based on the theory of Gorys Keraf (2010).

The writer finds 23 types of figurative language that is used in the album of *Made in the A.M.* by One Direction. They are alliteration (6 lyrics), allusion (2 lyrics), anastrophe (1 lyric), apophasis (2 lyrics), assonance (3 lyrics), asyndeton (2 lyrics), euphemism (1 lyric), hypallage (1 lyric), hyperbole (13 lyrics), hysteron (1 lyric), litotes (2 lyrics), metaphor (2 lyrics), metonymy (1 lyric), oxymoron (3 lyrics), paradox (4 lyrics), periphrasis (1 lyric), personification (3 lyrics), polysyndeton (6 lyrics), pun (2 lyrics), rhetoric (10 lyrics), simile (3 lyrics), synecdoche (4 lyrics), and tautology (1 lyric).

Keywords: *Figurative Language, Song Lyrics*

ABSTRAK

ANDI NABILA NUR AZIZA. “*Analisis Bahasa Kiasan dalam Album Made in the A.M. Oleh One Direction*” (Dibimbing oleh **Husain Hasyim** dan **Ainun Fatimah**).

Tujuan penelitian tersebut adalah untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis bahasa kiasan dalam album *Made in the A.M.* oleh One Direction dan untuk mengetahui frekuensi dari masing-masing jenis bahasa kiasan tersebut.

Metode yang digunakan untuk melakukan penelitian ini adalah kualitatif deskriptif. Penulis mengumpulkan data dengan membuat daftar lagu-lagu yang ada didalam album *Made in the A.M* oleh One Direction, mencari lirik dari masing-masing lagu di internet, dan mendengarkan satu per satu lagu sambil membaca lirik tersebut untuk memastikan lirik tersebut sudah tepat. Setelah mengumpulkan data, penulis menganalisis data tersebut berdasarkan teori dari Gorys Keraf (2010).

Penulis menemukan 23 jenis bahasa kiasan yang digunakan dalam album *Made in the A.M.* oleh One Direction. Jenis-jenis tersebut adalah alliteration (6 lirik), allusion (2 lirik), anastrophe (1 lirik), apophasis (2 lirik), assonance (3 lirik), asyndeton (2 lirik), euphemism (1 lirik), hypallage (1 lirik), hyperbole (13 lirik), hysteron (1 lirik), litotes (2 lirik), metaphor (2 lirik), metonymy (1 lirik), oxymoron (3 lirik), paradox (4 lirik), periphrasis (1 lirik), personification (3 lirik), polysyndeton (6 lirik), pun (2 lirik), rhetoric (10 lirik), simile (3 lirik), synecdoche (4 lirik), and tautology (1 lirik).

Kata Kunci: *Bahasa Kiasan, Lirik Lagu*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about background of the study, identification of the problem, scope of the problem, the research questions, objective of the study, and significance of the study.

A. Background of the Study

Language is a main tool of communication which is used by people in everyday life. It is very important to have language. People use language to do a lot of things. According to Walija (1996), language is the most complete and effective tool to express feelings, and deliver a message, an idea, and an opinion. The usage of language makes people able to have a conversation with other people, express their criticism, compliment, feelings, suggestion, and thoughts which can be in spoken or written form.

In language, there is figurative language. According to Keraf (2010:113), figurative language is how language users convey thoughts through typical language which show their personality. Figurative language plays with word choices. Figurative language is used to deliver thoughts of the authors which also can reflect their character. Furthermore, figurative language can be used to bring the language beauty of a work. It can be seen in the works of literature such as poetry, novel, song lyrics, etc.

In song lyrics, the usage of figurative language creates stronger expression of a writer. It can be seen from how feelings, ideas, messages, and thoughts of a writer can be understood by the listener because the lyrics which contain figurative language cannot be interpreted literally. There are a lot of song lyrics which are singing by singers, or band that use figurative language. One of them is One Direction, an English-Irish boy band formed in London in 2010 which consists of five members as Harry Styles, Liam Payne, Louis Tomlinson, Niall Horan, and Zayn Malik, the former member which leave the group in 2015. They have released five albums including *Up All Night* (2011), *Take Me Home* (2012), *Midnight Memories* (2013), *Four* (2014), and *Made in the A.M.* (2015).

Made in the A.M. which released on November 13th, 2015 was the first album without Zayn Malik. Also, it was their last album before announced to hiatus in the beginning of 2016. In this album, there are 13 songs in standard edition which each song has its own meaning behind it. *Drag Me Down*, *End of the Day*, *Hey Angel*, *History*, *I Want to Write You a Song*, *If I Could Fly*, *Infinity*, *Long Way Down*, *Love You Goodbye*, *Never Enough*, *Olivia*, *Perfect*, and *What a Feeling* have unique lyrics, and lyrics that is based on the experience. Unique lyrics are not apart from the usage of figurative language. Identifying the types of figurative language in the song lyrics would help to understand the lyrics, which is important for the listener so that the meaning and the messages can be obtained. Thus, this study aims to analyze the types of figurative language in the album of *Made in the A.M.* by One Direction, and elaborate each type of the used figurative language.

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on the explanation above, the writer identifies some problems that are stated below:

1. The song lyrics in the album of *Made in the A.M.* by One Direction contain figurative language.
2. It is hard to identify the types of figurative language in the song lyrics.

C. Scope of the Problem

In this research, the writer focuses on the types of figurative language that is used in the album of *Made in the A.M.* by One Direction.

D. Research Questions

Based on the background, the writer formulates the research questions, as follow:

1. What are the types of figurative languages used in the album of *Made in the A.M.* by One Direction?
2. How is the frequency of each type of figurative language used in the album of *Made in the A.M.* by One Direction?

E. Objective of the Study

This research has the objectives, as follow:

1. To find out the types of figurative languages used in the album of *Made in the A.M.* by One Direction.

2. To find out the frequency of each type of figurative languages that is used in the album of *Made in the A.M.* by One Direction.

F. Significance of the Study

There are two significances of this research stated below:

1. Theoretical Benefit

The result of this study is expected to give a contribution to theories relating to figurative language. This research shows the types of figurative language used as a reference or knowledge for readers and English language researchers who are interested in figurative language.

2. Practical Benefit

This study can be used as a reference to other researcher who wants to analyze the figurative language in song lyrics, and a reference of study material in the semantics subject or figurative language relating subject.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents the previous related study, and the theoretical framework.

A. Previous Study

The writer encloses several previous related studies which help the writer complete this research. Those previous related studies are in the following paragraphs.

The first research is conducted by Qurrotul 'Ain (2013) entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Song Lyrics by Maher Zain*. This research applied a qualitative method. She has found eleven kinds of figurative language used in the song lyric by Maher Zain as personification, metaphor, simile, alliteration, irony, litotes, euphemism, parallelism, antithesis, hyperbole, and synecdoche. Furthermore, the most dominant figurative language that is used is hyperbole.

The second research is by Heny Listiani (2015) entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language Found on the Song Lyric by Taylor Swift's "Speak Now" Album*. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The result of this study showed that there are seven kinds of figurative language used in the song lyric by Taylor Swift in *Speak Now* Album including simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, synecdoche, symbol, and oxymoron.

The third is the research by Dwi Nur Hasanah (2018) entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Some Poems by Oscar Wilde*. The method used in this

research was qualitative method. In this research, the writer analyzed ten selected poems by Oscar Wilde. She found 126 expressions in 15 types of figurative language such as personification, hyperbole, synecdoche (totem pro parte and pars prototo), repetition, metaphor, simile, symbol, litotes, metonymy, apostrophe, and imagery (the kinds of imagery are visual imagery, auditory imagery, and gustatory imagery).

The fourth research is by Bertaria Sohnata Hutaaruk (2019) entitled *The Use of Figurative Languages on the Students' Poetry Semester V at FKIP Universitas HKBP Nommensen*. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The writer found three types of figurative language such as symbol, metaphors, and personifications.

The fifth is the research conducted by Stella Vania Ardhyanti and Supriyatiningih (2020) entitled *Figurative Language Analysis in Celine Dion's Song Lyrics Falling into You Album*. The writers use qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data. In this research, there are two songs that have been analyzed such as *Fly* and *Falling into You*. The writers have found such figurative language that was used in these two songs as metaphors, symbolism, imageries, simile, and personification.

The researches above analyzed figurative language. However, this study is different from the previous studies. In this study, the writer analyzes the album of *Made in the A.M.* by One Direction, while the first study analyzed the figurative language in the song lyrics by Maher Zain, the second study analyzed the figurative

language on the song lyrics by Taylor Swift's *Speak Now* album, the third study analyzed the figurative language used in some Poems by Oscar Wilde, the fourth study analyzed the figurative language on the Students' Poetry Semester V at FKIP Universitas HKBP Nommensen, and the fifth study analyzed the figurative language in Celine Dion's song lyrics *Falling into You* album. Furthermore, the second and the fifth studies used the theory of X.J. Kennedy, whereas this study uses Gorys Keraf's theory (2010) which is the one of the theories that is also used in the first study, the third study and the fourth study.

B. Theoretical Framework

1. Figurative Language

According to Perrine (1983), figurative language is language that cannot be taken literally, and commonly defined as a way of saying something using the other than usual ways. Figurative language is more pointed to an expression in saying a thing in other unusual terms. The most important assumption underlying figurative language is it deviates from the literal meaning and requires more cognitive effort to be understood. Grindon, in his book *Figurative Language* (1897: 1) stated that figurative language is a way to express ideas picturesquely or poetically. The chosen words would give different effects than using literal words. It also results a deeper meaning.

Furthermore, the usage of figurative language creates stronger expression of the author. According to Keraf (2010: 113), figurative language is how language

users express thoughts through typical language which show their personality. Each author has their own way to deliver thoughts, ideas, feelings, experiences, and messages. When an author uses figurative language, it would show the personality. Besides, the usage of figurative language shows the ability of an author in using many types of language to refer a thing. As a result, the work which uses figurative language would be colorful, aesthetic, and more interesting.

1.1 Types of Figurative language

Based on the book *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa* (2010), Keraf explains the types of figurative language as follow:

1.1.1 Simile

Keraf in his book *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa* (2010) defines simile as a comparison of a thing which directly refers to the other thing using the word *like, as*, etc. The example is *her smile is like a drug*. It compares *her smile* and *a drug* using the word *like*.

1.1.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is a direct comparison without using such words as *seperti* (like), *bagai, bagaikan* (as), and so on (Keraf, 2010). That is the difference between Simile and Metaphor. The example is *she is an angel*. It compares *she* and *an angel* without using *like, as*, etc.

1.1.3 Personification

According to Keraf (2010), Personification is a figurative language which expresses inanimate thing as if they were alive. The sentence *your heart is going to sink* is an example of personification. It expresses *your heart* as if it has a behavior to sink as human.

1.1.4 Allusion

Keraf (2010) defines Allusion as a figurative language which used to refer a thing with other thing that has a similar reference. The sentence *Bandung is Paris of Java* (Keraf, 2010) is an example of allusion.

1.1.5 Eponym

Eponym is a figurative language which the name of someone becomes synonymous with human nature (Keraf, 2010). The example of this type of figurative language is using *Hercules* to express strength (Keraf, 2010)

1.1.6 Epithet

According to Keraf (2010), Epithet is a figurative language which uses familiar words or phrases instead of the name of a thing or a person. Using *Raja rimba* to replace a lion (Keraf, 2010) can be the example of epithet.

1.1.7 Anastrophe

Keraf (2010) defines Anastrophe as a figurative language in which the general word order (Subject – Verb – Object) is reversed. The example is *a roast is what we will have for dinner*. In this example, *a roast* is actually the object, but it places in the beginning position of the sentence.

1.1.8 Apophasis

Apophasis is a figurative language in which an author trying to assert something by denying it, trying to emphasize a thing by pretending to let it pass, and trying to show a thing by pretending to hide it (Keraf, 2010). The example is *I don't want to reveal here that you have corrupted company fund*. This sentence seems to hide that someone has corrupted, but at the same time also showing it.

1.1.9 Apostrophe

According to Keraf (2010), Apostrophe is a figurative language which suddenly conveys a message or speaks from the audience to non-existent, inanimate object, or abstract thing. The example is *Oh, the gods who are in heaven, please come and free us from the shackles of this oppression*. (Keraf, 2010)

1.1.10 Chiasmus

Chiasmus is a figurative language consists of two parts of a phrase or clause which is essentially balanced and in contrast to each

other, but the order of a phrase or clause is not the same as the other phrase or clause (Keraf, 2010). The example is *my heart burned with anguish, and chilled was my body when I heard of his death*. In the first clause, the word order is subject – verb – object, but in the second clause, the word order is reversed to verb – subject.

1.1.11 Ellipsis

According to Keraf (2010), Ellipsis is a figurative language which getting rid of an element of a sentence that the reader or listener could effortlessly complete or interpret, so that the structure of grammatical or sentence matches a common pattern. The example is *after everything she has been through, she might looks fine physically, but...* The blank space can be completed easily by the reader because there is a hint in the sentence.

1.1.12 Euphemism

Keraf (2010) defines Euphemism as a figurative language which has the shape of a pleasant or subtle expression that is used to replaces the expression that may seem insulting, rude, or nasty. The words *going to a better place* in the sentence *her father is going to a better place* is the example of euphemism to replace to death.

1.1.13 Litotes

Litotes is a figurative language used to express something to humbled oneself in which an idea is expressed by denying the

opposite or mentioning something less than the actual situation (Keraf, 2010). The example is *the money I gave you might just be enough to eat* which actually the money is more than enough to buy a car.

1.1.14 Hysteron/Hyperbaton

According to Keraf (2010), Hysteron/Hyperbaton is a figurative language which opposed to logical or usual situation, for example something that happen later is putted at the beginning of the sentence. The sentence *I'm putting on my shoes and socks* is an example of hysteron. Usually, people puts the socks first and then the shoes.

1.1.15 Pleonasm and Tautology

Keraf (2010) defines Pleonasm and Tautology as a figurative language which used to express a thought or an idea by using more words that are not really necessary. When the extra words are eliminated, and the meaning remains the same, it's called Pleonasm. The example is *I can smell it with my own nose*. When the words *with my own nose* were eliminated, the meaning remains the same.

It's called Tautology when the extra words are actually the repetition of another word. *Free gift* can be the example of tautology. When it comes to a gift, it's all about "free".

1.1.16 Periphrasis

Periphrasis is a figurative language similar to Pleonasm which uses more words that are not really necessary. The difference is the verbose words can be replaced by a single word (Keraf, 2010). The example is *child of aunt*. It can be replaced to *cousin*.

1.1.17 Prolepsis

According to Keraf (2010), Prolepsis is a figurative language which describes later event by using such words before the event actually happen. The example is *So, the two brothers and their murdered man rode past fair Florence* (Isabella, by John Keats). The phrase *their murdered man* is refers to the time in the future when Lorenzo, *their murdered man* will be killed by the two brothers.

1.1.18 Syllepsis and Zeugma

Keraf (2010) defines *Syllepsis* and *Zeugma* as a figurative language which use to concise structure to associate a word with the two other words that only one of it is relating to the first word. When the syntax used is grammatically correct but not semantically correct, it's called *Syllepsis*. *They saw lots of thunder and lightning* can be the example. They can saw lightning, but thunder is something to do with the sense of hearing.

Whereas, when the two other words are only one is actually appropriate to the associate word (logically and grammatically), it's

called Zeugma. The example is *John lost his coat and his temper*.

The word *lost* is only appropriate to *his coat*.

1.1.19 Koreksio/Epanorthosis

Koreksio or Epanorthosis is a figurative language which declares something, but then rectifies it. The example is *I have three apples, no, it's four*. It's clear that the sentence is epanorthosis.

1.1.20 Synecdoche

According to Keraf (2010), Synecdoche is a figurative language used to declare a whole part of a thing using only a half part, and vice versa. The terms are sequentially known as *pars pro toto* and *totum pro parte*. *Indonesia has won the badminton championship* is the example of synecdoche. It uses a whole part -*Indonesia* to express a half part -*the badminton team*.

1.1.21 Metonymy

Metonymy is a figurative language used to declare a thing by using a word which has a close relationship as a relationship of owner and its own thing, cause and effect, and so on (Keraf, 2010). The example is *I brush my teeth using pepsodent*. The word *pepsodent* refers to toothpaste which has a close relationship as a brand and its product.

1.1.22 Antonomasia

Keraf (2010) defines Antonomasia as a figurative language that is used to replace a name of a person with the title or the position. The example is *the manager can't attend the meeting this afternoon*. It uses *the manager* which is the position in his work instead of his name.

1.1.23 Hypallage / Hipalase

According to Keraf (2010), Hypallage or *Hipalase* is a figurative language which explains a word by using inappropriate word that actually suits to explain the other word. The example is she is talking to a brave doll. In this example, the word *brave* is not appropriate to describe a doll. It should describe the woman.

1.1.24 Irony, Cynicism, Sarcasm

Irony is a figurative language which uses words to say the opposite. It is used to say something which there is a contradiction between what is said and what is actually meant. Cynicism is a rough type of Irony. Sarcasm is a rougher type than Irony and Cynicism (Keraf, 2010). The examples are *nice work* (irony), *you are so clever* (cynicism), *Whoa, you did really great* (sarcasm). This expression is used for someone who got red for almost all subjects.

1.1.25 Satire

Keraf (2010) defines Satire as a figurative language which used to tease or not given acceptance to something. It contains a critic of human's weakness which expected to create changes. The example is *it's better to stay in this position*. He uses this expression to reject an offer from his friend to be able to get a promotion using the power of insider.

1.1.26 Antiphrasis

Antiphrasis is an Irony which is in a visible way. It is an Irony that uses a word with opposite meaning to say something which the object is its real opposite (Keraf, 2010). The example is *Look! A giant has already come* (Keraf, 2010). The word *a giant* in this sentence doesn't reflect that the person who comes is a giant, but refers to the opposite.

1.1.27 Innuendo

According to Keraf (2010), Innuendo is a figurative language that used to quip in a less visible way. The example is *He becomes a rich man because he did a less of commercialization of his position* (Keraf, 2010).

1.1.28 Hyperbole

Keraf (2010) defines Hyperbole as a figurative language which exaggerates a thing in the statements. The example is *your skin is softer than silk*. This expression contains overuse of expression.

1.1.29 Alliteration

According to Keraf (2010), Alliteration is a figurative language used by repeating the same consonant. The example is *Black bug bit a big black bear* which repeats the consonant “B”.

1.1.30 Assonance

Assonance is a figurative language used by repeating the same vowel sound (Keraf, 2010). The example is *she sees cheese*. It repeats the same vowel sound “ē”.

1.1.31 Pun/Paronomasia

Keraf (2010) defines Pun or Paronomasia as a figurative language which has a huge difference in the meaning, but the sound of the word is similar. The example is *He held a campaign and provided champagne*. The words *campaign* and *champagne* have similar sound, but the meaning is different.

1.1.32 Rhetoric

According to Keraf (2010), Rhetoric is a question that has no answer used to emphasize and create strong effects. The example is *I am able to make it, am I?*. This question is not required an answer.

1.1.33 Oxymoron

Oxymoron is a figurative language in which opposite words is used in the same sentence (Keraf, 2010). The example is *I only want to wake up dead*. The word *wake up* is the opposite of *dead*

1.1.34 Paradox

According to Keraf (2010), Paradox is a figurative language which involves facts and actual contradiction. The example is *save money by spending it*. The contradiction is between *save* and *spending*.

1.1.35 Allegory, Parable, Fable

Allegories are short stories which contain metaphorical words. Parable is a short story, mostly human characters that always contains moral subject. Fable is a metaphor about the world of animals, behaving as if they were humans, even animals and inanimate objects (Keraf, 2010). *Animal Farm* by George Orwell, *The Old Man and The Sea* by Ernest Hemingway, and *The Tortoise and The Hare* are the example of allegory, parable, and fable sequentially.

1.1.36 Polysyndeton

Keraf (2010) defines Polysyndeton as a figurative language which uses many conjunctions to connect words, phrases, or clauses. The example is ***and** it was dark, **and** no lights, **and** the last thing that*

I remembered was you. The conjunction is *and* which used to connect the clauses.

1.1.37 Asyndeton

According to Keraf (2010), Asyndeton is the opposite of Polysyndeton which connect words, phrases, or clauses without using any conjunctions. The example is *I came, I saw, I conquered* (Julius Caesar, 47 BC) which is connected by comma (,) without any conjunctions.

2. Song

According to Hornby (2000), song is a piece of music with words that is sung by people. A song is an art work consists of human's voice, lyrics, and music. There are a lot of songs in the world with different tone, rhythm, and melody. Sequentially, the structures of a song in general are intro – verse 1 – chorus – verse 2 – chorus – bridge – outro (can be intro, chorus, or bridge).

A song has many functions. For the listeners itself, a song has a function to entertain them, and to teach about the moral value that includes in the song lyrics. For the writers, a song can be a place where they can pour out and share their feelings, opinion, or experience with the listeners.

3. Lyric

Lyric derived from Latin *lyricus* which come first from Greek *lyrikos* is used to make up a song by using words (Wikipedia). Lyric consists of a set of words.

The writer of a lyric is called lyricist. Generally, lyricists use their experience, or their feeling to write a lyric. However, sometimes, they use their imagination. Thus, from a lyric, the listener can understand the moral value or message that includes. The listener can also know the feeling of the writer.