

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background

Language is very important in our lives to communicate and show an expression, reaction, information, feelings, experience, knowledge, and some situations to each other. Without language, people do not know the meaning of something and get miscommunicated which appears among each other. There are a lot of ways to give their ideas to others, so people can understand and catch the meaning of that. One of the ways is by the song, there are so many people who describe their feelings through the song. Maybe the feelings are sad, happy, angry or etc. Songs are little pieces of music, usually with words. In the song, there are lots of messages conveyed in it, usually contains how a person's feelings and ideas about something. Song is a part of literature, sometimes the lyric of the song is not the same between what is said conventionally and what is said the composer wanted to express it, a composer usually expresses an implicit meaning. So, not everyone can understand the true meaning of the song. Some ways to understand the true meaning of the composer's intentions in the song, like acknowledgement required. Songs usually consist of figurative language.

In language, there are two kinds of ways to give the meaning, implicit meaning and explicit meaning. Figurative language is use not only in a daily life ion but also in literary works like novels, poems, and song's lyrics. e language refers to the use of words in a way that deviates from the onal order and meaning in order to convey a complicated meaning,



colorful writing, clarity, or evocative comparison. When the writer uses literal language, he or she is simply explaining the facts as they are. Figurative language is language very common in poetry and song's lyric. There are many different types of figurative language, such as; metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, symbol, etc. Song not only uses denotative meaning to express message from singer but also connotative meaning. Connotative meaning happens because the singers wish to share their agreement, disagree, happy or unhappy for the listeners. For example, some lyrics on the song use figurative language to make it more interesting and imaginative.

Songs are part of music, and we know that music is part of an art. When someone listens to music without being followed by a song. We know what the lyrics of music mean. Most people understand the song's theme by its literal meaning, but when using figurative language one needs lessons about it. Basically, figurative language is part of semantics. As we know, in semantics we can find out the true meaning of a song. When listening to someone's song perhaps do not focus on the lyrics used in the song, especially if the song contains metaphoric elements. Usually they just like it because the music is good, or they like the singers. Knowing the meaning of a lyric is important because we will know the meaning and purpose of the song.

Avril Lavigne has said the song “is about being with someone you love, and you have to say goodbye, and all of the little thing you miss about them”. The



have been inspired by Lavigne's husband. Deryck Whibley, although in an interview in Northern Ireland with The Belfast Telegraph she did not confirm

According to her, she did not intend the song to be a love song, but she was

writing a slow song and the process brought out “all the emotional stuff” in her. It is not cheesy, because I wrote it,” she said. ”if I were older, a professional writer coming up with all that, that would be lame.” The song was used in the second season finale of the MTV show *The Hills*, playing during the climatic “moving out” scene between former best friends Lauren and Heidi. It was also used in the series 7 finale of “2 Pints Of Lager and a Packet Of Crisps”. Avril Lavigne performed the song on June 15, 2007 on *The Tonight Show* with Jay Leno. There is an acoustic version of the song on the deluxe edition of *The Best Damn Thing* on the iTunes Store. It is very different from the album version and was produced by Dr. Luke. Avril Lavigne’s *When You’re Gone* is a poignant ballad that showing into the feeling of longing and heartache associated with separation. The song capture the essence of missing someone deeply when they are not physically present. Lavigne’s lyrics are straightforward yet powerful, expressing the emptiness and loneliness that comes with the absence of beloved one.

Song lyrics can be said as one of the literary genres. It is interesting to analyze song lyrics with semantics approach, especially figurative language. Song helps people to convey their feelings, ideas, interested way to entertain people. In song lyrics often contain many beautiful and nice words to make the listeners interest to listen it. The song writer create good lyrics to attract the attention. They usually created a song lyric based on their experience, describe situation, feelings, and other things.



the song lyrics use good diction and figurative language to give meaning the listener. In fact, some people listen to the music or song just for fun not really pay attention to the context of the lyric, especially in English

lyric. It is because of some reasons. The first reason, they do not really understand the language because it is not their mother tongue. These people, they understand the language but they do not really understand when a song uses some figurative language. Based on the reasons, it requires a deep understanding to know the exact meaning of song lyrics and also to avoid a miss understanding. Therefore, the researcher is interested in carrying out an analysis of the figurative language of the thesis entitled :

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN “WHEN YOU”RE GONE” SONG LYRICS BY  
AVRIL LAVIGNE (SEMANTIC ANALYSIS)

**B. Identification of the problem**

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 “When You’re Gone” song by Avril Lavigne that we have to know
2. There are some meanings of each figurative language in "When You’re Gone” song by Avril Lavigne



### **C. Scope of the problem**

The scope of this study is “When You’re Gone” song by Avril Lavigne. This study is limited to analyze figurative language and meaning from “When You’re Gone” song by Avril Lavigne.

### **D. Research questions**

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

1. What kind of figurative language in the lyrics of When You’re Gone” song by Avril Lavigne?
2. What are the meaning of each figurative language in the lyrics of When You’re Gone” song by Avril Lavigne?

### **E. Objectives of the study**

According to the research questions, the objectives of the research are as follows:

1. To explain the types of figurative language use in When You’re Gone” song by Avril Lavigne.
2. To describe the meaning of each figurative language in When You’re Gone” song by Avril Lavigne.

### **F. Significance of the study**

Based on the research objective above, this research has purposes. The s one of the important parts to make the research and its results become te. This research helps the readers to know how Avril Lavigne expresses gs in several themes of each song lyrics through figurative language.



## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Previous studies

There are some previous studies that had been carried out on the topic of figurative language, which is related to this research.

The first previous research was written by 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 were analyzed by the writer such as: 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, this thesis has a different focus. The purpose of this thesis is to explain the lexical and contextual meaning of the object.

The second previous research was written by Arifah (2016) entitled *Figurative Language Analysis in Five John Legend's song*. The purposes of this thesis are to identify the types of figurative language and to analyzed the contextual meaning of Five John Legend's Songs. This thesis found some types of figurative languages such as personification, hyperbole, metaphor, paradox, oxymoron, litotes, simile, allusion, repetition, simbolyc and enumeration. The most dominant of figurative language is hyperbole. This thesis has the similar topic about semantic which focus on figurative languages, but the object of the research is different from the current research.



third previous research was written by Santiana (2016) entitled *The e Language in Song lyrics of Adele's Album*<sup>25</sup>. The purposes of this

are to describe the types of figurative language and to analyze the contextual

meaning of figurative language found the research object. The similarities are focus on the figurative language and the object is song lyrics. The difference are the current research choose Avril Lavigne song lyrics as the object and do not describe the contextual meaning.

Based on the previous studies, the writer sees that there are similarities and differences to this research. The topic is similar, but the object are different. The writer makes the previous studies as references in understanding the figurative language. Some of them using a song lyrics as the object. It helps the writer to know how to analyze song lyrics using a semantic approach. Therefore, the writer has decided to conduct a research in semantics analysis. The difference between the present study and the previous study, the previous study preferred to do research and analyze at some songs, while the present study discussed figurative language types on a song lyric by some types of figurative language on it.

## **B. Literature Review**

### **1. Semantics**

The term of semantic is the philosophical and scientific study of meaning in natural and artificial language. Derived from Greek, semantic from the word *semaino* (“to signify” or “mean”). Semantic is the study about meaning in language. The noun semantics and adjective semantic are derived from *semanticos* (“significant”); *semiotics* (adjective and noun) comes from *semeiotikos* (“pertaining to signs”); *semiology* from *sema* (“sign”) and *logos* (“account”).



y of language, the definition of language are based on meaning and as it works. The statement that a noun is the name of a person or thing or a that have a complete expression of thought, the definition based on

meaning. On the other hand, the statement that adjectives are words that modify other words except nouns are definition which is based on function. Great achievements in the study of traditional meaning of linguistics is etymology which studies the origin of word meanings. According to Leech, the associative meaning of an expression has to do with individual mental understanding of the speaker. They are in turn can be broken up into six sub-types: connotative collocative and etc (Mhiwaki 2004).

According to Lyons (1997: 1) said “Semantics is generally defined as the study of meaning, and this is the definition which we shall initially adopt”. Fromkin and Rodman (1974: 206) said in their books that the words, phrases and sentences have the linguistic meaning is known as semantics. On the other hand, Adrian Akamajian (1995: 213) said that semantics is generally considered to be study of meaning (and related notions) in languages, whereas in the field of logic, semantics is generally considered to be the study of linguistic reference or denotation and truth conditions in languages.

Knowing the meaning of each word is very important for us, if we do not know the meaning of each words first is impossible to understand what actually meant by the author. In English lessons, it is called semantics. Verhaar (1999:142) said that semantic is theory, semantic is a study about relationship between the distinction linguistics with relationship of symbol in the activity of talking.



In traditional linguistics, language is viewed as the vocabulary which is contained in literary works. According to Leech, the associative meaning of an expression has to do with individual mental understanding of the speaker. They in turn can be broken up into six sub-types: connotative, collocative, and etc (Mhiwaki 2004). Semantics are studies the meaning of language or semantics



studies the meaning conveyed by language media.

Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that semantics is the study of the relationship between words and how we show meaning from those words. People can absolutely interpret words differently and draw different meanings from them. Some examples of semantics will help us to see lots of meanings of English words.

## **2. Meaning**

Meaning is the message or idea that the poet actually wants to say to the readers. According to Long in Sari (2013), meaning is the attention of verbal expression, a gesture or act (purpose) what is to be understood; significance as of words and significance as important. Meaning was marked that expressed by language or action. In general, meaning is describing about the intended to be or actually is. Sense often points to a particular meaning of word or phrase. It also used meaning that is intelligible or reasonable. Significance points to a meaning is the implied. It points to the importance of meaning which is not immediately perceived. Meaning has an important role in explaining or creating words or sentences in true something. Its important in poetry analysis for those researchers, it is maybe a good consider that word all times. Just like a poetry, songs also has the meaning expressed by the composer or musician. As a result, the meaning of the song was same as the poem. Reader or listener will know or understand the content of the song and what the musician want to express the songs by analyzing



ing.

### 3. Figurative Language

Figurative language is a language which has figurative meaning and incorporates the speaker's desire to touch the emotions, to cause shock and to persuade into action (Peter 2002: 12). By using the figurative language to induce parallel thoughts and feelings in others, so that he can create a sense of persuasion in speech.

In language, there are two kinds way to give the meaning. Such as implicit meaning and explicit meaning. In recent study, Ismail (2017) explain that explicit meaning is the message that directly clear written in the text. He also explaine that implicit meaning is the message that has not expressly stated in the text, such as figurative language. According to Abram (2009), literature is a term used to describe written texts marked by careful use of language, including features such as creative metaphors, well-turned phrases, elegant syntax, rhyme, alliteration which are aesthetically read or intended by the author to be aesthetically read and are deliberately somewhat open in nterpretation.

Figurative language means a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the words (Nurul Huda, 2013). There are two types of figurative language which have been sometimes overlooked for consideration of linguistics importance, tropes and schemes. Figurative or figure of speech is not only use in

the language of literature, such as drama, poetry, or prose but they are also inguistics study or common usage in writing lyrics on song and daily however, most people directly consider the term figure of speech as the iterary study, because it is mostly used as a stylistic device analyzing



literary work.

According to Abrams (1981:63) “figurative language (figurative language) is a distortion of language use by speakers of understanding the language used everyday (ordinary), deviations from the standard language, or distortion sense of the word, deviation of a series of words in order to obtain some special meaning”, Abrams (1981: 63).

Figurative language or figure of speech by Kridalaksana called “a figure or rhetoric or rhetorical figure is a tool to expand the meaning of a word or group of words to get certain effects by comparing or divide and associate the two things”. (Department of Educaton, 1995:297).

Figurative language may use not only in a daily life conversation but also in a literary works like novel, poem and song’s lyrics. Figurative language refers to the used of words in a way that deviates form the conventional order and meaning in order to convey a complicated meaning, colorful writing, clarity or evocative comparison. It uses an ordinary sentences refer to something without directly stating it. When the writer uses literal language, he or she is simple explaining the facts as they are. Figurative language is a language very coommon in poetry and song’s lyric. There are many different types of figurative language, such as metaphore, simile, personification, hyperbole, symbol etc.

Based on the definition above, the researcher can conclude that figurative language refers to the use of words in a way that deviates from the conventional order and meaning in order to convey complicated meaning, varities of writing,



evocative comparison. Figurative language is defined as the meaning of sentence or expression in assumptions. Figurative language is expressions that are not used for the actual meaning of the words. It uses an ordinary

sentence to refer to something without directly stating it. There are several types of figurative language.

According to Tarigan (1985: 6) there are 55 figurative language that included into four groups, namely figurative language of comparison, figurative language of contradiction, figurative language of attachment, figurative language of repetition.

a. Figurative language of comparison is divided into 10 types, they are:

1) Simile is a figure of speech which is comparing two unlike things and uses the words “like” or “as” and they are commonly used in daily communication. Simile is types of figurative language used the aim of sparking an interesting connection in the reader’s mind. An example of a simile is, “The cat sat in the chair like a king overlooking his kingdom.” The cat’s sitting posture is compared to that of a king who relaxes in a special chair that is reserved for him and not any other person in the kingdom.

2) Metaphor is a types of figurative language which compare two things directly, but in short pattern (Gorrys, 1994:139). A metaphor is a statement that compares two things that are not alike. Unlike similes, metaphors direct comparison without use the words “like” or “as”. Such statements only make sense when the reader understands the connection between the two things being compared.

An example of a popular metaphor is “Time is money.” The statement compares time and money, and it does not exactly means that the amount of

time you have equals the money that you have. On the other hand, it means

that time is a valuable resource, and it should be used effectively to earn

money. Any time wasted means that a person loses the life to make more



money.

- 3) Personification is derived from latin word *persona* („people actor“) + *fic* („make“). Personification is kind of figurative language which give nature of humanization to things which have not soul and abstract idea. Personification is the attribution of human characteristics to non-living objects. Using personification affects the way readers imagine things and it sparks an interest in the subject. An example of personification is “The sun greeted me when I woke up in the morning”. The sun is a non-human object but has been given human characteristics since greetings can only be performed by living creatures.
- 4) Depersonification is human being make into things. Depersonification is a figure of speech of comparison that expresses something that is alive as if it were not alive. Depersonification can also be interpreted as comparing humans with objects or non-humans. An example of a depersonification sentence is, "If you were a book, I would be the paper."
- 5) Allegory is derived from *Greek* word namely *allegorein*. Allegory is story about told in symbols. Allegory, a symbolic fictional narrative that conveys a meaning not explicitly set forth in the narrative. Allegory, which encompasses such forms as fable, parable, and apologue, may have meaning on two or more levels that the reader can understand only through an interpretive process.



Antithesis is a kind of figurative language that compare between two  
onyms. Antithesis is a figure of speech that juxtaposes two contrasting or  
opposing ideas, usually within parallel grammatical structures. For instance,

Neil Armstrong used antithesis when he stepped onto the surface of the moon in 1969 and said, "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind." This is an example of antithesis because the two halves of the sentence mirror each other in grammatical structure, while together the two halves emphasize the incredible contrast between the individual experience of taking an ordinary step, and the extraordinary progress that Armstrong's step symbolized for the human race. Example: "When it's cold outside, I've got the month of May."

- 7) Pleonasm is usage of word that superfluous but actually no need. the use of more words than are needed to express a meaning, done either unintentionally or for emphasis; an example of this: An example of pleonasm might be "kick it with your feet".
- 8) Periphrasis is a kind of figurative language that almost like pleonasme, both of them use many words than needed. periphrasis, the use of a longer phrasing in place of a possible shorter form of expression; a roundabout or indirect manner of writing or speaking.
- 9) Anticipation is a kind of figurative language that is used to express the future event. Anticipation is excitement, waiting eagerly for something you know is going to happen. Someone who has just proposed marriage waits in anticipation for a positive reply.

- 10) Correction or epanorthosis is a kind of figurative language that is used to correct the confirmation for something. Epanorthosis is a figure of speech



It involves replacing a word or phrase with a more emphatic or correct one. Example: "Most brave, nay, most heroic act!" or "Thousands, no,

lions!"

b. Figurative language of contradiction is divided into 20 kinds of figurative language, they are :

1) Hyperbole is derived from Greek word which is meant "excessive".

Hyperbole is an expression which is overdoing from what is meant : the amount, the size and the nature. Hyperbole is an exaggeration that is created to emphasize a point or bring out a sense of humor. It is often used in everyday conversations without the speaker noticed. The exaggeration is so outrageous that no one can believe that it is true. It is used to add depth and color to a statement. An example of hyperbole is, "I would die for you." The sentence does not necessarily mean that one person is literally want to die for someone. But it used to exaggerate of love that one person has for another person. Death is only used to show the extent of affection. Hyperbole is figurative language that contain overstatement element to something (Potter, 1967: 135).

2) Litotes is a kind of figurative language that in the expression explain positive thing in the negative form, or the form which is in contradiction. Tarigan (1986) stated that litotes is figurative language that in expression explain positive thing in the negative form that is contradiction, the reverse from hyperbole. It means that litotes is a form of understatement in which a thing is affirmed by stating the negative of its opposite. For example : He was not unmindful in that job test.

3) Irony is a broad term used to talk about a contrast between reality and what seems to be real (Macmillan, 1987). It means that irony is a figure of speech show something related to thing which has not actual mean. Irony has meaning that extends beyond its use only as figure of speech. Irony is a



sharp of incongruity that goes beyond the simple and clear intention of words or actions. For example : He is very diligent till he does not pass the test.

- 4) Oxymoron is a kind of figurative language that consisted confirmation syntax relation either coordination or determination between two antonyms.
- 5) Pun is a kind of figurative language that is contained the same sound words, but has different meaning. Pun is the humorous use of a word or phrase so as to emphasize or suggest its different meanings or applications, or the use of words that are alike or nearly alike in sound but different in meaning; "I'm a Slave for you" "I'm Not a Girl, Not Yet Woman"
- 6) Paralipsis is a kind of figurative language that constituted a formula used as a facilitator to explain that someone unknowing the sentences meaning.
- 7) Zeugma and Silepsis is a kind of figurative language that use two close construction with way to relate one word to other words. Zeugma is used to modify two other words in different ways. For example, "She broke his car and his heart". Syllepsis is applied to two other words with different meanings. For example, "She caught the ball and a sharp look from the coach".
- 8) Satire is an expression that laugh or refuse something. Satire is the art of making someone or something look ridiculous, raising laughter in order to embarrass, humble, or discredit its targets.



understatement is a kind of figurative language that is consisted insinuation to minimize the truth reality. Example: "His reputation has been damaged by understatements about his drinking and gambling".



- 10) Antiphrasis is a kind of figurative language that using a word with reserve meaning. Example : "The bright celestial body that gives light to the Earth" instead of "the sun."
- 11) Paradox is a statement that always contradict in the end. Youth wasted on the young. Examples : Less is more, The only constant is change, you have to spend money to make money.
- 12) Climax is a kind of figurative language that have expression arrangement more and have stressing. Climax is a figure of speech in which three or more words, phrases or clauses are used in succession. The words, phrases or clauses are written in ascending order of importance. Example "A doubtful good, a gloss, a glass, a flower, Lost, faded, broken, dead within an hour." ('The Passionate Pilgrim' by William Shakespeare)
- 13) Anticlimax is reverse to climax, anticlimax is the order in which words, phrases or clauses are placed and the importance of each aspect. Other than that, if you see what makes anticlimax different from climax is in its types. "New money, suit and tie" ('Blank Space' – a song by Taylor Swift)
- 14) Apostrophe is a kind of figurative language that consisted, example : William Shakespeare, in his famous play, uses the apostrophe to show possession by referring to Brutus as 'Caesar's angel'. "For Brutus, as you know, was Caesar's angel:" commendation transfer from present to absent.



Anastrophe is a kind of figurative language that is got by reversing usual word arrangement in sentences. Here are examples of anastrophe used for creative or dialectical effect in literature. George Orwell's dystopian novel

1984 plays with language to reflect society's distorted thinking. See how he uses anastrophe to reinforce the power of physical pain: Of pain you could wish only one thing: that it should stop. Nothing in the world was so bad as physical pain. In the face of pain there are no heroes.

16) Apophrisis is a kind of figurative language that is used by writer, author or speaker to give stress something but look like refused.

17) Hysteronproteron is a kind of figurative language that is reverse from normal something.

18) Hipallage. According to Keraf (2010: 142), "Hipallage or Hipallage is a kind of language style that uses a certain word to explain a word that should be applied to another word". Hipallage is sometimes we use a certain word for explaining a word, that should use other word.

19) Sinism is a kind of figurative language that consisted insinuation. Example:

1) Believing that people only do things to help themselves, rather than for good or sincere reasons. 2) Believing that something good will not happen or that something is not important.

20) Sarcasm is a kind of figurative language that consisted due to insinuation and heart break. Examples : 1) Tell me something I don't know. 2) You don't say.

c. Figurative language of attachment are divided into 13 kinds, such as:

1) Metonymy is derived from Greek word mean "changed" + onym "name".



Metonymy is a kind of figurative language which is used characteristic name of something related to people name or things as the substitution.

Metonymy is a type of figurative language that uses one part to refer to the

whole, or the whole to refer to the part. For example, a set of wheels can be

used to refer to a vehicle and a suit to refer to a businessman. When referring to a car as a set of wheels, the wheels are only a part of the car and not the whole thing. Similarly, a typical businessman wears a suit along with other accessories such as a watch and a briefcase.

- 3) Allusion is a kind of figurative language that showing indirectly something or figure based on knowledge existence by the author and reader.
- 4) Euphemism is an expression that more soft as an expression subtitles which is considered detrimental or happiness. Euphemisms are often used to replace profanity or sexually suggestive language, but can also be used for less crude but still sensitive topics. Examples : 1) "Senior citizen" instead of "older person" 2) "Between jobs" instead of "unemployed"
- 5) Parallelism refers to using similar words, clauses, phrases, sentence structure or the grammatical elements to emphasize similar ideas in sentences.
- 6) Eponym is a kind of figurative language that is consisted someone name often related to a person names are often associated with certain characteristics. So names are used to explain subject.
- 7) Epithet is a kind of figurative language consisted reference to explain a nature or typical characteristic for something. Example : 1) "A dog is a man's best friend". 2) "Alexander the Great" 3) "The City of Lights".
- 8) Antonomasia is a kind of figurative language that is consisted about using formal title. It can also refer to using a proper name to designate a member of a class. For example, "the Bard" is an antonomasia for Shakespeare, and "Solomon" is an antonomasia for a wise ruler.



Irony is a kind of figurative language that is consisted a question in

writing or speech , but did not need an answer. erotesis ia a figure of speech whereby a question is asked in confident expectation of a negative answer. For example : "Am I not one of you?" or "Have I not been a member of this team for ten years?".

10) Elipsis is a kind of figurative language that is used in losing word or word to fulfill the sentences based on grammar. The word ellipsis comes from the Greek word elleipein, which means "to fall short" or "to leave out". Here are some examples of ellipsis in use: Omitting words: "Begin when ready" for "begin when you are ready" Gradation is a kind of figurative language which is consisted of sequence, the most little three words.

11) Asydeton is a kind of figurative language that is consisted to finished reference where some words, phrases or clauses on an equal not raleted to the conjunction.

12) Polysyndeton is a kind of figurative language which is opposite from asydeton. The word polysyndeton, pronounced poly-syn-de-ton, comes from the Ancient Greek word polysyndetos, which means "bound together."

d. Figurative language of repetition are devided into 12 kinds, they are:

1) Alliteration language which is a figurative is exploiting the use of words at the beginning of the same sound. For example, 1) with plosive sounds: "The dawn drank the darkness as the sun escaped her dungeon". 2) In poetry: "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers"

2) Assonance is a kind of figurative language which is have same vocal of etiton. For example In Nirvana's "Something in the Way," there are two of assonant sounds, one set on the long "e" sound, and another on the rt "a" sound



- 3) Antanacsis is a kind of figurative language which is consisted to repeated word but has different meaning. Shakespeare In Othello, the phrase “to put out the light” is used in two different ways. The first phrase means Othello will extinguish the candle, and the second means that Othello will end Desdemona's life.
- 4) Chiasmus is a kind of figurative language that is consisted repetition and has relation between two words in a sentences. For example in Poetry "Love without end, and without measure Grace" by John Milton.
- 5) Epizeuxis is a kind of figurative language which is have direct nature, a stressed word or imported word are repeated several times. Example:  
"Break, break, break, On thy cold gray stones, O Sea! And I would that my tongue could utter. The thoughts that arise in me".
- 6) Tautotes is a kind of figurative language that consisted about repetition of words in a construction. Here are some examples of tautologies: 1) "Call to receive your free gift" 2) "The book is popular because people like it" 3) "Blue is blue"
- 7) Anaphora is a kind of figurative language which is repeated the first word in every line in sentences. Example : "Out of sight, out of mind" "Monkey see, monkey do".
- 8) Epistrofa is a kind of figurative language consisted to repetition word or phrase at the end sentences. Example : 1) Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg

Address Lincoln's repetition of "the people" at the end of each clause is an example of epistrophe. 2) Beyoncé's "Single Ladies" The line "if you like it or not you should've put a ring on it" is repeated throughout the song.



Epitrophe is a kind of figurative language consisted to repetition at the

begin and at the end sentences. Example : 1) Bill Clinton "When there is talk of hatred, let us stand up and talk against it. When there is talk of violence, let us stand up and talk against it". In this speech, Clinton uses symploce to create a balance between the negative use of talk to incite violence and hatred, and the positive use of talk to counteract and diffuse them. 2) The Federalist "Let England have its navigation and fleet—let Scotland have its navigation and fleet—let Wales have its navigation and fleet—let Ireland have its navigation and fleet".

10) Mesodiplosis is a kind of figurative language that is consisted repeated word or phrase in the middle line or some successive sentences. Here is an example of mesodiplosis: "Me, but not you; us, but not them; you, but not him".

11) Epanalepsis is a kind of figurative language which is consisted repeated first word from line, clause or sentences to be the last. Here are some examples of epanalepsis: 1) "In times like these, it is helpful to remember that there have always been times like these". 2) "Believe not all you can hear, tell not all you believe". 3) "A lie begets a lie". "To each the boulders that have fallen to each"

12) Anadiplosis is a kind of figurative language where the word or the last phrases from a clause or sentences bacome a word. Here are some examples of anadiplosis: 1) "Rely on his honor—honor such as his?". 2) "As thou being mine, mine is thy good report"



#### 4. Definition of Song

According to Hornby (1995: 1133) state that songs is a piece of music with words that is sung. In music, a song is the composition for voice or voices performed by singing. The choral or vocal songs can be accompanied by musical instruments or perhaps without accompaniment, as in the case of a capella songs lyrics (the words) in songs are usually poetic and rhyming, although they are maybe in the form of religious verses or free prose.

A song may be for a solo singer, a duet, trio or larger ensemble involving more voices. Songs with more than one voice in a part are considered a choral work, songs can generally be divided into many different songs form, depend on the criteria used. One division are between “art songs”, “pop songs” and “regional songs”. Another common classification method are by purpose, by style or by the time of origin.

Based on the statement above the researcher concluded that song is the composition of voice, voices which is contained lyric as a word, phrases and sentences created by people basically who loves music.

#### 5. Definition of Lyric

According to Hornby (1995:703) state that lyric is an expressing the writer’s feeling. Lyric is an expression of creator’s thinking or feelings. Lyric is some of words that combine to become a song, usually consisting of verses and choruses.

The writer of lyrics is a lyricist, the meaning of lyrics can either be explicit or



Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible and in such cases, their emphasis is on form, articulation, meter and symmetry of expression. Derived from the Greek word *lyricos* meaning “singing to the lyre”. A lyric

poem is one of the expression of subjective, personal point of view, the word of lyric came to be used for “words of a song”. The difference between poem and song may become less meaningful where verse is set to music, to the point that any distinction becomes untenable. This is perhaps recognised in the way popular songs have lyrics. So we can conclude that lyrics is a part of music and literature, lyric can hold the song from the author or creator’s feeling.

