AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE SONG LYRIC OF "DAWAI" BY FADHILAH INTAN

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ABSTRACT

This research entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Song Lyric of "Dawai" by Fadhilah Intan* aims to identify the types of figurative language found in the lyric song of 'Dawai' and explain the meaning of its figurative language found the song lyric. The method used in this research is qualitative descriptive method to identify and explain the meaning of the song. The result shows that there are three types of figurative language found in the song lyric of 'Dawai'. They are Hyperbole, Metaphor and Personification. In type of Hyperbole, there are 9 sentences in the song that uses hyperbole in expressing the feeling. It is the most dominant figurative language used in this song. The second type of figurative language is metaphor. There are 3 sentences that use the metaphor to compare two different things. There is only one sentence that uses personification

Keywords: Figurative Language, Song, Lyric, hyperbole, metaphor, personification

INTRODUCTION

Language is a medium to communicate each other. As social creature, people need language to communicate, to interact and to get information from other people. Thus, it can be said that language is a need for human's life. Language is not only stated in such statement as spoken language or letter and written language, but language can be expressed in so many ways. In street, people find some symbols that represent instruction, direction, or forbidden street. They are written not in the complete sentence and not spoken in speech, but the meaning of symbols had been conventionally familiar for people. In other side, language can be also expressed by the song. In this time, people can communicate with other through the song. It is more commonly found in social media to post a photo with song representing their feeling. It could deliver the voice to many people, therefore people can understand other feelings without telling directly. That is the unique of language to say something means something else. According to Parmawati (2018), language is a means of communications. Language has central role on intellectual development, social, and emotional students to supported success student and learn all of lessons. Through language, people can express their ideas, thought, and feelings.

The expressed feeling is not only showed by spoken or written language, but also by the songs. Listening to the song always be considered as a fun activity for people but people as the listeners could not get pleasure if they do not understand the figurative language that commonly found in song. Therefore, it is important to know and analyse the meaning of its song. Figurative language is commonly applied in literary works. One of the literary works is song. According to Shen (2009) as cited in Salwa & Liskinasih (2016) Figurative language is language deflection to create certain and rhetorical effects or special meanings.

Based on the background above, the researcher decided to analyse the song that is familiar and popular at this time. The song is 'Dawai' by Fadhilah Intan. The song is one of viral songs in some media platform, they are Tiktok, Instagram and Facebook. But at this time, people without being active in that media platforms had been familiar to that song.

Research Question

1. What types of figurative language found in '*Dawai'* by Fadhilah Intan?
2. What are the meanings of figurative language found in '*Dawai'* by Fadhilah Intan?
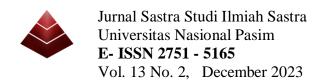
The Purpose of the Research

1. To find out the types of figurative language found in '*Dawai'* by Fadhilah Intan.
2. To describe the meanings of figurative language found in '*Dawai'* by Fadhilah Intan.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Shen (2009) as cited in Salwa & Liskinasih (2016) Figurative language is language deflection to create certain and rhetorical effects or special meanings.

Kennedy (1991) as cited in Aprisnindianningrum, Fardhani, Andayani(2015) classifies figurative language into eleven types. The types of figurative language would be explained which related to this research and it will be used in analyzing the findings, they are:

1. Metaphor is a statement that one thing is something else, that in literal sense, it is not. It does not use connective words such as like or as.

2. Simile is comparison of two things, indicate by some connective usually like, as, than or verb such as resembles.

3. Metonymy is the use of something closely related for the thing actually meant.

4. Synecdoche is use of a part of a thing to stand for the whole of it or vice versa.

5. Transferred epithet is consisted reference to explain a nature or typical characteristic from someone or something.

6. Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term is made by human

7. Rhetoric is a figure of speech by question, which actually does not need to be answered because the answer of the question is already contained in the question.

8. Hyperbole is a figurative language that emphasizes the point with a statement containing exaggeration.

9. Repetition is repetition tone, syllable, word or part of sentence which is considered important to give stress in a appropriate context.

10. Paradox occurs in a statement that at first strikes us as self-contradictory but that on reflection make some sense.

11. Paronomasia is an expression intended for humorous or rhetorical effect by exploiting different meanings of words.

Figurative language is a type of communication that does not use a word's strict or realistic meaning. Common in comparisons and exaggerations, figurative language is usually used to add creative flourish to written or spoken language or explain a complicated idea.

There are many theories related to types of figurative language. Each theories has the own classification. And in some cases, it is commonly found the 5 types figurative languages than the other types. The common figurative language are;
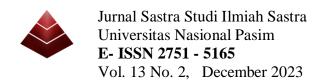
1. Simile
   A simile compares two different things, using the words "like" or "as" to draw attention to the comparison.
   "The very mystery of him excited her curiosity like a door that had neither lock nor key." —Margaret Mitchell, *Gone with the Wind*
   "He swung a great scimitar, before which Spaniards went down like wheat to the reaper's sickle." —Raphael Sabatini, *The Sea Hawk*

2. Metaphor

A metaphor compares two different things, similar to a simile. The main difference between a simile and a metaphor is that metaphors do *not* use the words "like" or "as." Unlike similes, metaphors don't acknowledge that they're comparisons. A literal-minded reader might mistake them for reality, which makes them more figurative and poetic.

> "The sun was a toddler insistently refusing to go to bed: It was past eight thirty and still light." —John Green, *The Fault in Our Stars*

> "All religions, arts and sciences are branches of the same tree." — Albert Einstein, *Out of My Later Years*

3. Personification

Personification is giving human characteristics to nonhuman or abstract things. This could be physical attributes ("the eye of the needle"), emotional attributes ("a single lonely shoe"), or human actions ("a leaf dancing in the wind").

> "Because I could not stop for Death. He kindly stopped for me The Carriage held but just Ourselves And Immortality."

> "Life moves pretty fast. If you don't stop and look around once in a while, you could miss it." —John Hughes, *Ferris Bueller's Day Off*

4. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a great exaggeration, often unrealistic, to add emphasis to a sentiment. If you're especially busy, you might say, "I have a million things to do"; if you're bored, you might say, "I have nothing to do." Neither are actually true, but the phrasing makes the statement more emphatic.

> "There was no hurry, for there was nowhere to go, nothing to buy and no money to buy it with, nothing to see outside the boundaries of Maycomb County." —Harper Lee, *To Kill a Mockingbird*

> "I heard all things in the heaven and in the Earth. I heard many things in Hell. How then, am I mad?" —Edgar Allan Poe, *The Tell-Tale Heart*

5. Allusion

An allusion is a reference to a preexisting person, work, event, or well-known piece of pop culture. Allusions generally relate to common knowledge, so no explanation is necessary.

> "The camera has its own kind of consciousness; in the lens the Garden of Eden itself would become ever so slightly too perfect."
> —Arthur Miller, *Timebends: A Life*

> "Fear's kryptonite is laughter." —Richelle E. Goodrich, *Slaying Dragons*

METHOD

The researcher used the descriptive qualitative analysis which means to describe what actually happen to procedures about the method which are useful in research. Descriptive qualitative approach does not apply the detail arithmetic calculation or statistic contains sentence or description of the object (Moleong, 2011) as cited in Listiani (2015). In this research, the researcher is the main instrument. The researcher directly observed the song lyric of '*Dawai'* by Fadhilah Intan. The researcher analyzed the song lyric to find out the types of figurative language found in that song and describe the meaning of that figurative language found.

The researcher took the data from the website *tribunnews.com*. The researcher adopted it because that song is familiar and getting interest to figure out the implicit meaning of that song. After taking the song lyric from internet source, the researcher started by reading the song lyric and listen to the song. Next the researcher attempted to find out the word, phrase, and sentence which contain of figurative language and grasping the meaning of each figurative language use in that song. After that, the researcher created a note which is one of the figurative language. Finally the researcher classified the data into types of figurative language then analyzed it. After finding the figurative language in the lyric, the first step in the analysis is identifying the types of figurative language such as metaphor, simile, hyperbole, idiom, personification, symbolism, synecdoche, repetition and forth. The next step is analyzing the meaning of each figurative language. And the last is making conclusion.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

In this part, it shows the result of the data analysis of the types of figurative language and the contextual meaning of each figurative language found in the lyric of 'Dawai' by Fadhilah Intan. It is conducted to find out the figurative language use in that song. The figurative language use in that song can be seen in table 1.

no	Lyric	Types of Figurative Language
1	Tujuh tahun sudah kau buatku percaya	-
2	Dengan keyakinan yang semu membiru	Hyperbole
3	Tenggelam ku dalam sebuah kepalsuan	Hyperbole
4	Yang kau rajut untuk membalut malu	Hyperbole
5	Dawai yang telah lama ku petik	metaphor
6	Sumbang dan terus lirih berpekik	Metaphor
7	Doa yang pernah ku ucap	-
8	Surga tak menjawab	Personification
9	Betapa sungguh tega oh hatimu	-
10	Mencuri yang di gariskan untukku	Hyperbole
11	Hati yang dulu terluka	Hyperbole
12	Dirundung dilemma	Hyperbole
13	Mencoba tuk paham namun sulit maafkan	-
14	Iman yang ku genggam	Hyperbole
15	Kini pun tenggelam	Hyperbole
16	Di palung lautan kini tlah kutemukan	Hyperbole
17	Secercah harapan	Metaphor
18	Yang lama tlah hilang	-

Table 1.

Discussion

The table shows the types of figurative language found in the song lyric of 'Dawai' by Fadhilah Intan. It told in which position the figurative language occurs in that song. The figurative languages found are 9 hyperboles, 3 metaphors and 1 personification. They are used in that song as the messages of the text in song 'Dawai' in order to create a beautiful meaning and creative literature so the listener will be interest to hear the song. The analysis of meaning of figurative language found in song lyric of 'Dawai' is important to know the whole meaning of the song. This part is about the meaning of figurative language found in research question 1.

Lyric 1

Dengan keyakinan yang semu membiru

The sentence is included in the hyperbole because the phrase has dramatic effects such as the word "*semu*" and "*membiru*". These words actually do not tell what happened. The word '*membiru'* is used to describe the pain in the skin that make it blue and bruised. But in this lyric, there is no condition as bruised and blue. The used of this figure of speech is to show that the faith is about to lost, and it is not the good condition for the relationship as it is not good condition for becoming bruised. In addition, the election of the words above is to make language good illuminate.

Lyric 2

Tenggelam ku dalam sebuah kepalsuan

The sentence is included in the hyperbole because the phrase has also dramatic effects such as the word "*tenggelam*". This word actually does not tell what happened. The used of this figure of speech is to show that the condition of giving up means it cannot be saved. To become sink means people had gone to the deep sea. It represents that the singer feels that someone had lied to her and she stupidly believe in him, but in fact it is '*kepalsuan'* means lie and untruth.

Lyric 3

Yang kau rajut untuk membalut malu

The sentence is included in the hyperbole because the phrase has also dramatic effects such as the word "*rajut*" and "*membalut*". These words actually do not tell what happened. The used of this figure of speech is to show that the condition of shy. *Rajut* means knit that it usually for knitting clothes, sweater, etc. But knitting lexically does not match to stand with 'shy'. It is similar to the word '*membalut'* which means bandage. Its word is used for injuring condition. To cover with a bandage represents someone who hide his feeling of shy.

Lyric 4

Dawai yang telah lama ku petik

The sentence is included in the metaphor because the phrase compares two different things, but metaphors do *not* use the words "like" or "as" like simile. metaphors don't acknowledge that they're comparisons. A literal-minded reader might mistake them for reality, which makes them more figurative and poetic. The words as comparison are the word *Dawai* represents relationship of a couple, '*telah lama*

kupetik' represents the relationship that is made by commitment and hopes by a couple for a long time. Actually the relationship for a long time should be committed for loving each other, caring each other.

Lyric 5

Sumbang dan terus lirih berpekik

The sentence is included in the metaphor because the phrase compares two different things, but metaphors do *not* use the words "like" or "as" like simile. The words as comparison are the word *sumbang* that represents relationship of a couple that is not fine, it is like a song that is sung with false, it will not sound good, similar to the condition of relationship that is not fine, so it will not make the couple happy. *'dan terus lirih berpekik'* is continuing the word *'sumbang'*, means the song is played false but she still play the music to make the good song, whereas the song will be good at all. It is similar to the relationship that is not fine will not give happiness although she spent all her time with the couple.
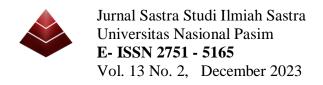
Lyric 6

Surga tak menjawab

The sentence categorized into personification, because this lyric song assigning human characteristics to nonhuman object. *'surga'* that means heaven will not answer any pray, because it is a place for good people, not a person. But in this case, the composer wants to say that it is impossible to get what you want because in fact heaven will not answer any question and any prayer.

Lyric 7

Mencuri yang di gariskan untukku

The sentence is included in the hyperbole because the phrase has also dramatic effects such as the word "*mencuri*" and "*digariskan*". these words actually do not tell what happened. The used of this figure of speech is to show that the condition of betrayal. *'mencuri'* that means steal here does not exist for its word, because steal stands with thing, not person. Then, the word *'digariskan'* that means outlined is the condition that someone make a line in such a paper or wall, etc. but in this song, the meaning of *'digariskan'* shows that she feels possessing someone because it is the God's decision. Whereas, no one knows what is God'plan.

Lyric 8

Hati yang dulu terluka

The sentence is included in the hyperbole because the phrase has also dramatic effects such as the word "*terluka*". this word actually do not tell what happened. Because '*terluka'* which means wonded, hurt. But the condition of composer is physically fine.

Lyric 9

Dirundung dilemma

This sentence entered the category of hyperbole because this lyric song was used the words that produce very dramatic effect. Actually the author might say only dilemma, but the author added the word "*dirundung*" to "*dilemma*," to give the impression that he was very, very dilemma.

Lyric 10

Iman yang ku genggam

This sentence entered the category of hyperbole because this lyric song was used the words that produce very dramatic effect. Actually the author might say 'iman yang ku anut', but the author used the word "*genggam*" to "*iman*," to give the impression that she was really trust to the *iman* that she chose. Whereas, the word '*genggam'* is used for the condition of hand, but belief is not in hand, but in heart.

Lyric 11

Kini pun tenggelam

The sentence is included in the hyperbole because the phrase has also dramatic effects such as the word "*tenggelam*". this word actually does not tell what happened. The used of this figure of speech is to show that the condition of giving up means it cannot be saved. To become sink means people had gone to the deep sea. It represents that the singer feels that *iman* she believed is really gone and cannot be saved.

Lyric 12

Di palung lautan kini tlah kutemukan

The sentence is included in the hyperbole because the phrase has also dramatic effects such as the phrase "*palung lautan*". This phrase actually do not tell what

happened. The used of this figure of speech is to show that it is so hard to find something, such as really hard to find something in the depth of the sea.
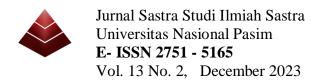
Lyric 13

Secercah harapan

The sentence is included in the metaphor because the phrase compares two different things, but metaphors do *not* use the words "like" or "as" like simile. The words as comparison is the word secercah that does not match to the next word '*harapan'*. '*secercah'* stands with light, not hope that people have.

CONCLUSION

The research was conducted to analyze the song lyric of 'Dawai' by Fashilah Intan. Based on the results of the research, the researcher found 3 types of figurative language in the song lyrics. They are hyperbole, personification, and metaphor. The dominant type of figurative language that found in this song lyric was hyperbole. The figurative language found in this song is almost all sadness and disappointing. The song was made to express the sadness and disappointment of relationship that full of pain. It can be seen from word to word that using figurative language showing sadness. It can be described by the result of analyzing.

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