

**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN MAHER ZAIN'S SONG LYRICS**

**THESIS**



**By**

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## ABSTRACT

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**Key Word:**Figurative language, lyric, song.

Figurative language is language which uses all types of creative writing. Figurative language is important for the students especially who love the song. By knowing it, they will have the ability to comprehending meaning and mission of song. Lyric is expressing a person's personal feeling and thoughts through song. It means that the song can be used as the way to delivering idea and feeling so that the people can understand what the composer means.

The purpose of this research were to find the types of figurative language in Maher Zain's songs and disclose the most dominant types of figurative language in Maher Zain's songs.

This research applied descriptive qualitative approach. The research design was content analysis. It is intended to investigate those two research problems in relation to figurative language. The data were obtained from selected Maher Zain's song lyrics, Hold My Hand, For The Rest of My Life, Number One For Me, Open Your Eyes and Awaken. By using figurative language theory of Perrine and supported by the theories of Abrams, Keraf and Reaske. To analysis it, used observation, note-taking and transcribing. The result of the research showed that from 5 songs, there are 42 lyrics containing figurative language. Those 42 lyrics comprise 8 types of figurative languages. They are simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, paradox, hyperbole, understatement and irony. The percentage of each type of figurative language found in Maher Zain's songs was 14% contained simile and personification types, 5% contained metaphor and irony types, 2% contained synecdoche and understatement types, 7% contained paradox type and 51% contained hyperbole type.

Based on the result of the study, it can be concluded that the most dominant types of figurative language in Maher Zain's song is hyperbole. In ELT students can find a way to improve their ability especially in figurative language. By analyzing figurative language in song lyrics, they can improve their critical analysis. For the further researcher, particularly those who have the some problems and interested in conducting research, it suggested that this study can be a reference and the researcher hopes that this study can give the benefits to another researcher.

## APPROVAL SHEET

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Has been approved by the advisor and is recommended for approval and acceptance.

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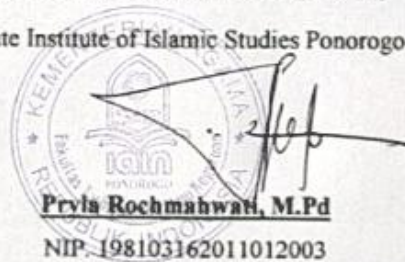
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P O N O R O G O

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of The Study

Literature offers the readers kinds of imaginative stories or any factual information. Therefore, literature is divided into two; imaginative and informative literature. Among imaginative literatures, song lyric is one of them. In a literary work such as: novel, poem, and song need a beautiful language in order to make interesting points to read. One way to make novel and song become interesting is by using figurative language. Figurative language is language which uses all types in creative writing. The figurative languages are such making comparison between two things that would not have been thought before. Song is a part of imaginative literature creation. Literature represents a language of people, culture and tradition. “Furthermore, literature represents “life” and “life” is in large measure of social reality, even though the natural world and the inner or subjective world of the individual have also been objects of literary imitation.”<sup>1</sup>

In learning and understanding language, people do not only understand the form of language, but also the meaning in it. There are many ways people do in delivering their idea to other people so that people can understand and catch the meaning of idea up. One of the ways that can be used is by song. Many people figure out their ideas and feeling into a song. There are many messages delivered in a song. Through song, people can convey his voice to many people, so that people can know his feelings and

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<sup>1</sup> Rene Wellek and Austin Warren, *Theory of Literature* (New York: Harcourt Brance and World, 2000), 56.

idea. “Currently, many songs can express our feelings, such as song with theme of love, social, political and others. In this time, people can speak to others through song. It means that the song can be used as the way to delivering idea and feeling so that the people can understand what the composer means.”<sup>2</sup>

Song as piece of music with words that are sung has a function to express the thoughts and feelings. Song has two elements, such as lyric and music. “Songs have been an amusing companion for human beings for as long as or even longer than we can speak. As an integral part of our language experience, it can be of great value to foreign language teaching.”<sup>3</sup> When the process of listening to the song is in good focus, the listeners will be able to catch the meaning easily. On the other hand, when the listeners are not in good focus, they will get difficulty in understanding the meaning of the lyrics. When the lyric used figurative language, therefore, one of the way to know the true meaning that contained in figurative language is using content analysis.

Music has performed an important stages of person’s life with specific types or pieces of music. “There are birthday songs, holiday songs, retirement songs, and even death songs. Music’s influence is so prevalent that, to this day, most of us remember songs that played it our most important moments.”<sup>4</sup> Music’s intimacy is so powerful that it seduces us. There are as many styles of music as there are peoples in the world. “Within that context we will discuss a few categories of music. Those broad

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<sup>2</sup> Hariyanto, *The Analysis of Figurative Language Used in The Lyric of Firework by Katy Perry (English Education)*, Vol 10 (1), 2017), 46.

<sup>3</sup> Rebecca Coyle, *Editorial Songs on the Sountrack*, Screen Sound number, 3, (2013), 2.

<sup>4</sup> Lenn Milbower, *Training With A Beat* (Canada: Stylus Publishing LLC, 2000), 5.



classifications are: sound track, popular, jazz and blues, religious, new age.”<sup>5</sup> In line with that, when the theme of song about religious especially in islam religion, it will give more positive effect for mouslim life. One of many famous singers in islamic song is Maher Zain. Maher Zain is a singer and song writer. Maher Zain became a popular singer, because he has good voice, language features in his song. He used arabic and english in his song. Arabic is kind of populer language in islamic state, but English is International language. So that, Arabic and English are used in his song that is more available for knowing by a lot of people in the world.

Every title of Maher Zain’s song has moral value and the Islam’s message which are very useful for the mouslim everywhere. Maher Zain has many purposes and ideas on his song for tranfering to listener. Every song has a music sound, rhythm and lyrics. Maher Zain’s song as well have a lot of the messages and beautiful lyrics. Based on langauge used in Maher Zain’s song to be sure those songs will be known by a lot of people on word. Moreover, Maher Zain has many purposes and ideas on his song for transferring to listener. The understanding langauge features and figurative language is more determined factors for getting the messages and implied meaning of his song itself. To get meaning and content of song that must analyze the lyrics of song.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested to analyze figurative language in song because every song has a message. The listeners who love the song can be involved within the message of the story that happened in the song. The listeners love songs because they can pick the message of the song lyric and figurative language meaning deeply. The students who love the western song, they

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<sup>5</sup> Rebecca Coyle, *Editorial Songs on the Sountrack*, Screen Sound number, 3, (2013), 5.

have an own ability to comprehending meaning the figurative language. Most of the songs uses simple word that make the listeners get message and understand the songs well. Most of songs is taken from knowledge and experience, love and sociality in the life.

One example of figurative language in Maher Zain's song Hold My Hand there is lyric " I hear the flower's kinda crying load". The lyric used the type of figurative language personification, because the statement attributes human qualities to non-human entities. There are five songs of Maher Zain will be analyzed; Hold My Hand, For The Rest of My Life, Number One For Me, Open Your Eyes and Awaken. The writer chooses Maher Zain's song because the song is meaningful and enjoyable to be heard, especially all about Islam, and interest to learn about Islam more deeply. Maher Zain's song has moral value and the Islam's message which are very useful for the moslem everywhere. Maher Zain's song as well have a lot of the messages and beautiful lyrics. The understanding language features and figurative language is more required factors for getting the messages and implied meaning of his song itself.

Education and song have many relationships, because the song as media that is used for instructional media for students can gave the educational points conveyed by the author. This proves that not all song just for entertainment, but song can give moral and educational values. Maher Zain's songs' are proven to give a contribution in education. The educational values can be applied to take the students to be better. The educational values from the song concern religiosity, love and affection, loyalty, sincerity, thankfulness, steadfastness, humbleness, peace loving, brotherhood, respecting others and optimism. Religiosity, love and affection, sincerity,

thankfulness, peace loving, brotherhood, respecting others are key and way for every person to get ambitions. So educational values can increase learning spirit. Steadfastness, loyalty, and optimism show the spirit to study and achieve ambitions. Moreover, height and successful education can be gotten.

In this case, the writer should uses a theory of figurative language to understand the concept of figurative language. There are two kinds of language, such as: literal language and figurative language. In this research, the researcher only explain about figurative language. According to Charles Dillon Perrine “figurative language is language that cannot be taken literally (or should not be taken literally only).<sup>6</sup> It means that way of saying one thing and meaning another.<sup>7</sup> The researcher used the theory of Charles Dillon Perrine and supported by the theories of M.H Abrams, Gorys Keraf and Reaske. The theory of figurative language by Perrine support the problem of this research. Figurative language based on Perrine’s theories is metaphor, simile, personification, synecdoche, paradox, symbol, allegory, overstatement/hyperbole, apostrophe, understatement, and verbal irony. According to the case, the writer will conduct research and carry out the study entitle “Figurative Language in Maher Zain’s Song Lyrics”.

## **B. STATEMENTS OF THE PROBLEM**

1. What types of figurative language are used in Maher Zain’s songs?
2. What is the most dominant type of figurative language found in Maher Zain’s songs?

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<sup>6</sup> Laurence Perreine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 28.

<sup>7</sup> Mutia Rahmawati, et al., *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Maher Zain’s Song: For The Rest of My Life, Hold My Hand, Number One For Me, I’m Alive, The Chosen One and Soon*, Vol 3 (1), 2007, 2.

### C. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Based on the statements of the problems, the objectives of this study are to find:

1. The types of figurative language used in Maher Zain's songs.
2. The most dominant types of figurative language in Maher Zain's songs.

### D. SIGNIFICANCES OF THE STUDY

This research study is expected to give valuable contributions presented as follows.

#### 1. Theoretically

The writer expects that this study will give information to the readers about the types of figurative language used in a song lyric. In addition, the writer also hopes the readers can understand about what the meanings of figurative language in a song lyric especially Maher Zain's songs.

#### 2. Practically

##### a. For teachers

It helps teachers who like Maher Zain's songs to be inspiration and examples in literature.

##### b. For students

It helps students to identify Maher Zain's songs especially in understanding figurative language.

It helps students who analyzed the song can understand meaning in Maher Zain's songs.

It helps students of English department in analyzing the types of figurative language in song lyric and as a reference for those who are interested in the subject of linguistic as guidance or comparison in writing thesis with the same subject.

c. For readers

It helps readers who are interested in music to understand figurative language in Maher Zain's song well.

## **E. PREVIOUS RESEARCH FINDINGS**

### 1. Previous Research Findings

There are many previous researchers related to figurative language. The previous research will help the researcher finish this research. In this part, the researcher will discuss several previous researches as the guidance to do the thesis. The first is the research by Ilham Fery Pradana, entitled "THE ANALYSIS FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN CELINE DION'S SONGS" from English Education Department, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training State Institute of Islamic Studies Ponorogo. The statement of problem; 1) What types of figurative language are found in Celine Dion's songs, 2) What content meaning are used by figurative language Celine Dion's songs. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research. Based on the analysis of figurative language in Celine Dion's songs. Figurative language contains Idiom, Hyperbole, Repetition, Metonymy, Simile, Allusion, Simile, Methapor, Totem Pro Parte Synecdoche, Rethorical, Question, Irony, Metahor.

The second is the research by Lailatul Maulida, entitled “AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN A NOVEL BY STEPHANIE MEYER” from English Education Department, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training State Institute of Islamic Studies Ponorogo. The statement of problem; 1) What types of figurative language are found in a novel by Stephanie Mayer, 2) What is the most dominant figurative language found in a novel by Sephanie Mayer. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research. Based on this research, Lailatul Maulida concludes that Stephanie Meyer uses four types of figurative language that contains 23 kinds of figurative language. Comparison type consists of 10 kinds of figurative language, there are hyperbole, allusion, association, metaphor, periphrasis, symbol, onomatopoeia, euphemism and personification. Assertion type consists of 8 kinds of figurative language, there are parallelism, polysyndeton, climax, correction, repetition, asyndeton, enumeration and tautology. Understatement type consists of 4 kinds of figure of speech, there are irony, sinism, sarcasm and satire. Opposition type consists of only one kind of figurative language, it is antithesis. Besides, the type of figurative language which is dominantly used in the novel Twilight is type of comparison, kind hyperbole, there are 183 data.

The third is the research by Rina Yuni Yanti, entitled “THE ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE FOUND IN SONG LYRIC OF HARRIS JUNG’S SALAM ALBUM AND THE APPLICATION IN TEACHING READING ON THE ELEVENTH GRADE OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL” from English Education Program, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Purworejo Muhammadiyah University. The statement of problem; 1) What are the kinds of figurative language

found in song lyrics of Harris Jung's album *Salam*, 2) How is the application of figurative language found in song lyrics of Harris Jung's album *Salam* to teaching reading. The method used in this research are descriptive qualitative analysis strategy and verivcative qualitative analysis strategy. Based on research finding, the researcher found some figurative languages found in song lyric Harris Jung's album *Salam* . The kinds of figurative languges, the researcher found 6 figurative language in the song lyric of Harris Jung's. There are metaphor 13 figurative language (25,5 %), hyperbole 12 figurative language (23,5 %), personification 6 figurative language (11,8 %), Simile 11 figurative language (21,6 %), Synecdoche 4 figurative language (7,8 %), and 5 Symbol figurative language (9,8 %). The analysis of Figurative Language in lyric song by Harris Jung's can be applied in teaching reading especially in reading comprehension. Understanding for english song and found figurative language english song. Also know kinds of figurative Language and the application in teaching reading on eleventh grade of senior high school.

From the previous research above, the writer found some similarities and differences with the research that the writer conducted. The similarities between previous research by Ilham Fery Pradana, Lailatul Maulida, and this research is the method used descriptive qualitative research, the point of the research is figurative language, and the statement of problem enclosed the types of figurative lanugae. The differences between previous research by Rina Yunianti and this research is the method. Previous research by Rina Yunianti used descriptive qualitative analysis strategy and verivcative qualitative analysis strategy and this research used descriptive qualitative research. The previous research finding, statement of the

problem and conclusion with this research finding, statement of the problem and conclusion are different.

## **F. Research Methodology**

### **1. Research Methodology**

In this chapter, the researcher wants to present the way to conduct the research and what methods the researcher uses. It is important to determine the method of the research in order to keep research done systematically. It has very important role to make the concept of planning as a guidance of the research. In a research method and methodology are very important factor that cannot be separated from each other. So the method is planned way to do something and a methodology is a technique of using a method in a particular subject.

The important procedure for the validity of the research is research design. The research design used in this study is descriptive with qualitative approach. The study also belonged to library research. Descriptive method is the method of explaining, analyzing, and classifying something through various technique, survey, interview, questionnaire, and test. The materials were like novels, newspapers, textbooks, songs, magazines, movies, papers, and articles. The purpose of this study is analyzing Maher Zain's songs. According to George, "library research is not a mystery or a lucky dodge, but an investigation you control from start to finish, even you cannot usually tell what sources you will discover. It is form a structure inquiry with specific tools, rules, and techniques. On the other side, library research is a research which uses



library sources to collect and analyze the data. The researcher uses some books and many sources as a reference.”<sup>8</sup>

“Qualitative research is concerned with qualitative phenomenon, phenomenon relating to or involving quality or kind.”<sup>9</sup> There are several types of qualitative research, the most widely used approaches: basic interpretative studies, case studies, document or content analysis, ethnography, grounded theory, historical studies, narrative inquiry, and phenomenological studies.”<sup>10</sup>

According to Bruce L. Berg “Qualitative research is research properly answer questions by examining various social settings and the individuals who inhabit those setting. Qualitative research is the study social phenomena in its setting.”<sup>11</sup> Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that qualitative research is the study about phenomena of language in society and it is analyzed by unstatistically data.

Nowawi defined descriptive method as research procedure which describes object research condition based on the real facts.”<sup>12</sup> Then it can be concluded that descriptive method is a problem solving procedure toward a variable without making comparison or connection with other variables.

In this research the data is collected naturally by analyzing the figurative language in Maher Zain’s songs. The researcher plays a role as an observer and interviewer. Then the details analyzed and presented in a form of description. This

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<sup>8</sup> Mary W George, *The Elements of Library Research*. UK: Princeton University Press. 2008, 1.

<sup>9</sup> C, R. Kothari, *Research Methodology, Second Revised* (New Delhi: New Age International Publishers, 1990), 3.

<sup>10</sup> Donald Ary, Lucy Cheser Jacobs, and Christine K. Sorensen, *Introduction to Research in Education*, Eight (Canada, 2010), 29.

<sup>11</sup> L. Breg Bruce, *Qualitative Research Methods for The Social Sciences* (Boston: Pearson Education, Inc, 2009), 8.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, 8.

study used a descriptive qualitative method to study the problem because this study has purpose to describe and analyze the types of figurative language used in Maher Zain selected songs. This study is carried out by formulating problem, collecting data, classifying data, and analyzing data. “Research data are the original sources or material that have created or collected to conduct the research project. The response to the research question is based on the analysis of these research data.”<sup>13</sup>

The researcher focuses on analysing the song lyric of Maher Zain that used figurative language. The researcher chooses the song entitled “Hold My Hand, For The Rest of My Life, Number One For Me, Open Your Eyes and Awaken”.

## 2. Source of Data

Source of data in conducting this research are needed to analyze and describe the situation of the problems which are contains the data used in this research to espouse the validity of the research.

### a. Primary data source

“Primary data source are those which are collected afresh and for first time, and thus happen to be original in character.”<sup>14</sup> Generally, primary data source are original documents such as correspondence, diaries, reports, transcripts, etc. “There are several methods of collecting primary data, particularly in survey and descriptive research. Important ones are:

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<sup>13</sup> Myriam Fellous, *Research Data* (Sigrist Square: UCL Press, 2015).

<sup>14</sup> Kothari, *Research Methodology*, 95.

observation method, interview method, through questionnaires, through schedules, and other methods.”<sup>15</sup> In this case the researcher use transcript of lyric in Maher Zain’s songs “Hold My Hand, For The Rest of My Life, Number One For Me, Open Your Eyes and Awaken”.

b. Secondary data source

“Secondary data source means data that are already available, they refer to the data which have already been collected and analyzed by someone else.”<sup>16</sup> Secondary data source the mine of a non observer also comes between the event and the user of the record. Secondary data source are history books, articles in encyclopaedias, and reviews of research which related about of figurative language. It is mean that in the secondary data source, existing data and found the results to be reviewed, it is different with the primary data source, in the primary data source, and the results of the data can be directly published. In this study, research conduct secondary data source to strengthen the results of the analysis of the primary data source, so that argument and theory in a paper accepted with Charles Dillon Perrine and supported by the theories of M.H Abrams, Gorys Keraf and Reaske’s theory. There are 5 kind of Journal that the writer used, Lutfy Fajar Hudayah entitled “An Analysis of Indonesian Moral Values Found in The Song Lyrics Forgive Me Album Maher Zain,” Patricia G. Adkins “Teaching Idioms and Figure of Speech to Non- Native Speakers of English,” Moedrn Journal, Ardian Subhan, Yan and Calvin Jonathan Funck, “Symbol Analysis in The Who Selected Song Lyrics.

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<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, 96.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, 111.

Vol.3.” *Eralingua Journal*, Ary, Donald , Lucy Cheser Jacobs, and Christine K. Sorensen, “Introduction to Research in Education” Eight Canada, and Robert Bardshaw, “ Figure of Speech ”.The book that the writer used are Rene Wllek and Austin Warren “Theory of Literature”, Laurence Perreine “Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry”, Kennedy, X.J and Dana Gioia “An Introduction to Poetry”

### 3. Technique of Data Collection

The method of collecting data is one aspect that plays an important role in determine the success or failure of a study. The researcher used library research to collect data, and information. “In choosing the type of data to collect, researcher need to gather information that will answer the statement of problems and then weigh the advantages and disadvantages of each form of data.”<sup>17</sup>

Therefore, “The most common data collection methods used in qualitative research are (1) observation, (2) interviewing and (3) document or artifact analysis which may include audio and video recordings, photographs, games, artwork, or other items that provide insight related to the context or participant.”<sup>18</sup>

this research, the writer used three methods to collect the data, as follows:

#### 1. Observation

Observation was an important part of this study as it was used to collect a significant number of the data for this research. In this method, the researcher

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<sup>17</sup> John W. Creswell, *Educational Research*, Fourth (Boston: Pearson Education, 2002), 233.

<sup>18</sup> Ary, Jacobs, and Sorensen, *Introduction to Research in Education*, 431.

observed the song by using music player and listened to the song entirely to know the lyrics.

## 2. Interviewing

Interview which involved asking open-ended questions to converse with respondents and collect elicited data about a subject. The writer conducted this step in SMAN 1 Ponorogo by interviewing students X MIPA.

## 3. Note-taking

Note-taking was also an important part of this study. Notetaking was used in this study for two main reasons, as follows:

- a. Note-taking helped the writer to concentrate. When the writer listened to the song, note-taking was done in order to understand the lyrics.
- b. Note-taking helped the writer to maintain a permanent record of what the writer read or listened. This was useful in the step of analyzing the data.

## 4. Transcribing

The writer observed the song and did transcribing to get the song lyric. In this step, the researcher made transcription of the lyrics.

## 4. Data Analysis Technique

In this research, the writer used content analysis in analysing the data. According to Bruce L. Berg, "Content analysis is a careful, detailed, systematic, examination, and interpretation of a particular body of material in an effort to

pattern, themes, classes and meaning.”<sup>19</sup> It means that writer must arrange the research systematically and detail. In addition, Webber In Moleong, says that content analysis is a research methodology that use a set of procedure to draw valid conclusion from a book or document.”<sup>20</sup>

Based on the definition, it can be concluded that content analysis is a research methodology that use a set of procedure to take valid conclusion from the repetitive and valid data on the basis of context from a book or document. Huberman & Miles consider analysis consists of three concurrent flows of activity: data reduction, data activity, data display, and conclusion drawing verification.”<sup>21</sup> This research stages of analysis applied in this research are presented in the following Huberman theory :

#### 1. Data Reduction

Data reduction involves classifying, selecting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcription. The data reduction/transforming process continues after fieldwork, until a final report is completed. In this research, the obtained data through documentation about figurative language or script of song’s would reduced by selecting primary data. The data that selected only the data that will be analyzed in this case only in Maher Zain’s songs.

#### 2. Data Display

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<sup>19</sup> Mathew B. Miles and A Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis: Sourcebook of New Method* (California, Sage Publication Inc, 2000), 21.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, 231.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, 240.

The second major flow of analysis activity is data display. Data display, is arranging the primary data systematically or make a simple data and meaningful. As with data reduction, the creation and use of displays is not separate from analysis, it is a part of analysis. Designing a display, deciding on the rows and columns of a matrix for qualitative data and deciding which data, in which form, should be entered in the cells-are analytic activities.

### 3. Conclusion Drawing

The third stream of analysis activity is conclusion drawing, is analyzing the data constantly during or after data being collected to get the conclusion of research. Generally, the data of this thesis are collected from Maher Zain's songs. The analysis of data of the study are divide into some steps: reading of five lyrics Maher Zain's songs, selecting and analyzing, found the figurative language, and after that drawing conclusion with a pie chart.

## **G. Organization of the Thesis**

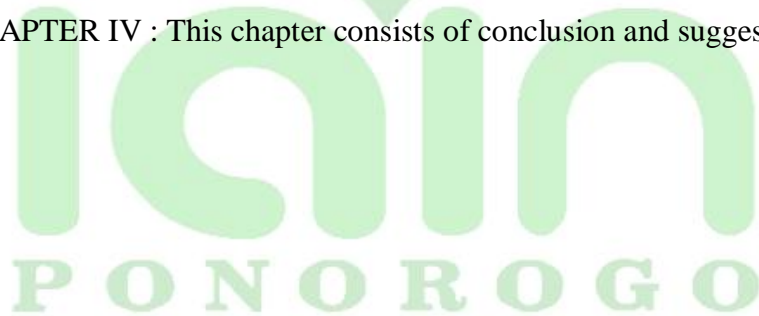
Organization of thesis is given to make the readers understand the content of thesis. It consists of four chapter:

CHAPTER I : This chapter discuss about background of study, problem statement, objective of study and significant of study, research method, research approach, data sources, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis, organization of thesis.

CHAPTER II : This chapter discuss about review of related literature, figurative language of the song, song with lyric, Maher Zain's biography.

CHAPTER III : This chapter cover about data and anlysis of the statements of problem. It provides data about types of figurative language found in Maher Zain's songs and the dominant figurative language found in Maher Zain's songs.

CHAPTER IV : This chapter consists of conclusion and suggestions.





## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. Figurative Language

##### 1. Definition of Figurative Language

Most people think of language as a clear and literal vehicle for communicating ideas. However, misunderstandings arise and meanings shift are sometimes happened even when people use language literally. Words can have denotations or apparent meanings, and connotations, implied or hidden meanings. Moreover, people often use words figuratively.

Language style in a literally work is different from language style in daily conversations. Literary work uses many figurative languages. Language style in literary work is a special variety that is used by the authors to embellish the text. Style of language, in this case is figurative language ia an art that is influenced by conscience. Through the figurative language, the authors reveal their ideas. However the feeling of the authors when writing but the authors using interesting language style, the literary work will be more beautiful.

Language has the impression of aesthetics and carry the meaning simultaneously. Without aesthetics of language, literature becomes bland. So, the

author's flexibility of working out the language will create a unique aesthetics of literary work.

Figurative language also called as figure of speech. "Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation."<sup>22</sup> Bardshaw stated that figurative language of figure of speech is combinations of words whose meaning cannot be determined by examination of the meanings of the words that make it up or to put it another way, a figurative language uses a number of words to represent a single object, person or concept.<sup>23</sup> Figurative language is rarely used in our daily conversation. Figurative language is often found in literary works, such as: articles in newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, music, etc. Figurative language is the use of words that go beyond their ordinary meaning.

From some opinion above, it can be conclude that definition of figurative language or figure of speech is a typical way of expressing thoughts and feelings in written form or orally. Stylistic of this, lies in selecting words that are not directly declare it's true meaning. Selecting effective and aesthetic words is a key element in a style of language. Selecting of the words is greatly influenced by the author. So that the style of language in literary work will be different with the style of language in other literary works because each author has their own style of language in creating aesthetic imaginative language.

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<sup>22</sup> Adkins, Patricia G, *Teaching Idioms and Figure of Speech to Non- Native Speakers of English*, *Moedrn Journal* , (March, 2001), 123.

<sup>23</sup>Robert Bardshaw, "Figure of Speech," *Journal* (January 28<sup>th</sup> 2002), 2.

## 2. Kinds of Figurative Language

In this research, the researcher discusses the figurative language based on Perrine's perception. According to Perrine, figurative language consists of 12 kinds, they are: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole/overstatement, understatement, and irony. What follows are explanation about figurative language based on Perrine's perception:

### a. Simile

Simile and metaphor genuinely have an identical definition. Both of them compare two things that are absolutely different. Simile is the comparison of two things, by the use of some words or phrase such as like as, than, similar to, or resemble.<sup>24</sup>

According to Kennedy that simile is a comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually like, as, than, or a verb such as resembles.<sup>25</sup>

Simile is a direct comparison between things which are not particularly similar in this essence. According to Keraf "simile is comparison that have an explicit character. Explicit here mean that directly comparing thing that similar with other, Indicates by the word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar, resemble or seems."<sup>26</sup> Reaske said "a simile calls attention to be comparison through the use of the word "like" or "as"."<sup>27</sup> Based on the theory, simile is

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<sup>24</sup>Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, (New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc, 1969), 65.

<sup>25</sup>X.J Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction to Poetry*, (Boston: Pearson Longman, 2005) 121.

<sup>26</sup>Berteria Sohnata Hutaaruk, *Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing A Personal Letter*, 2017, 47.

<sup>27</sup>Christopher Russel Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry*, (New York: Monarch Press, 2000), 67.

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.

Example: *“Your eyes like a star”*

In the example use connective words like. The word, her eyes is compared with a star. The means is her eyes are brightness like a star in the sky with a glitter.

From some opinion above, it can be concluded that a simile is a figurative language that compare one thing with another indirectly, but, with using words, like, as, than, resemble, as if, as though and seem.

#### **b. Metaphor**

Metaphor similar with simile. Defining a metaphor is more difficult than a simile. The most helpful thing to know is when a poet uses metaphor; there is always a comparison at the poet’s mind. This comparison only in the world of imagination.

Perrine states that between metaphor and simile is similar. Both of which are comparison between two things that are essentially unlike. The only distinction between them is the use of connective words. In simile, the poet uses the connective word such as: like, as, than, similar to, resemble or seems; while in metaphor the comparison is implied; the figurative term is substituted for or identified with literal term.<sup>28</sup>

According to Keraf “metaphor is a figure of speech which compares two things directly, but in a simple form. Metaphor cannot use word like, such as,

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<sup>28</sup> Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 65.

similar to, and ,resemble.”<sup>29</sup> Reaske said “metaphor is figure of speech which compares one thing to another directly.”<sup>30</sup>

Example: “*White rose is a dove, red rose is a falcon*”

### c. Personification

Perine states that personification is a figurative language giving the attribute of human beings to an animal, an object or a concept. It is subtype of metaphor, an implied comparison in which the figurative language term of the comparison is always human being.<sup>31</sup> “In personification a thing or object which is not human is given a human characteristic because of some similarity between the thing and a person. It is easy to remember because contains the word ‘person’ inside it.”<sup>32</sup>

Keraf, said “Personification is the figurative language that describe a non-life things or non-human object abstraction or ideas able to act like human being.”<sup>33</sup> Meanwhile according to Reaske “personification is the process of assigning human characteristic to nonhuman objects, abstractions and ideas. Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth, natural) is made by human.”<sup>34</sup>

Example: “The sunrise smiling with me”

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<sup>29</sup> Berteria Sohnata Hutahuruk, *Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing A Personal Letter*, 2017, 48.

<sup>30</sup> Christopher Russel Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry*, (New York: Monarch Press, 2000), 67.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid, 67.

<sup>32</sup> Toner and Elizabeth Whittome, *As Level English Language and Literature* (Cambridge University Press: United Kingdom, 2003), 13.

<sup>33</sup> Berteria Sohnata Hutahuruk, *Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing A Personal Letter*, 2017, 49.

<sup>34</sup> Christopher Russel Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry*, (New York: Monarch Press, 2000), 68.

In the example „sunrise is an object“ and it is a non-human. So the sunrise cannot smile with the human.

Based on the opinion above, it can be concluded that the personification is a style of language that treats inanimate objects as if alive, or having the nature of humanity.

#### **d. Apostrophe**

Perrine states that 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.<sup>35</sup> 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.

Apostrophe defined as addressing someone absent or something nonhuman as if it was a live and present and could replay to what is being said. Keraf also stated “in apostrophe the speaker, instead of addressing directly his proper hearer, turn himself to some other person or thing, either really or only in imagination present.”<sup>36</sup>

Example: “*Actually cannot want to say, but your child very naughty*”

In the example, in the first she cannot want to say, but actually she also said the fact.

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<sup>35</sup> Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 67.

<sup>36</sup> Berteria Sohnata Hutahuruk, *Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing A Personal Letter*, 2017, 50.

### e. Synecdoche

Perrine states synecdoche is the use of the part for the whole.<sup>37</sup> Pradopo divides synecdoche into two parts: they are Pars pro toto and Totem pro parte. Pars pro toto is a part for the whole and Totem pro parte is when the whole things stands stand for its part.

Mentioned by Keraf “synecdoche is a figurative locution that used a part in order to signify the whole”.<sup>38</sup>

Example: “*Please to come to his every heads*” (heads means people).

### f. Metonymy

Perrine states that metonymy is the use of something closely related to the thing actually meant.<sup>39</sup> It can be considered that metonymy names a thing by using something associated with it.

According to Keraf “Metonymy is a figure of speech that used word closely associated with another word”.<sup>40</sup> 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.

Example: “*Dony was washing him Jazz*”

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

<sup>37</sup> Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 69.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, 49.

<sup>39</sup> Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 69.

<sup>40</sup> Berteria Sohnata Hutahuruk, *Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing A Personal Letter*, 2017, 49.

### **g. Symbol**

Perrine states that symbol is defined as something that means more than what it is.<sup>41</sup> It means that a symbol uses a word or phrase which is familiar in society and has one meaning. Symbol maybe best understood as an implied metaphor. A symbol is a character, an action, a setting, or an object representing something else. A symbol is something that is itself and also stand for a particular objective reality. In a literal sense a symbol combines a literal and sensuous quality with an abstract as suggestive aspect.

For example: “Some dirty dogs stole my wallet at the bus”.

Symbolism is when the author uses an object or reference to add deeper meaning to a story. An author may repeatedly use the same object to convey deeper meaning or may use variations of the same object to create an overarching mood or feeling.

### **h. Allegory**

Perrine states that allegory is a narrative or a description that has meaning beneath the surface one.<sup>42</sup> Allegory is a description that has another meaning. The meaning beneath is different from its description.

Mentioned by Keraf “Allegory is a short narrative or description that has figurative language”.<sup>43</sup> Allegory is prolonged or extended metaphore which

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<sup>41</sup> Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 82.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid, 91.

<sup>43</sup> Berteria Sohnata Hutahuruk, *Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing A Personal Letter*, 2017, 48.



present it's in a veiled way. Allegory is description that has another meaning and seeing a whole comparison.

Example: "*Story about mouse deer and crocodile*"

### **i. Paradox**

Perrine states that paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless something true. It may be either situation or statement.<sup>44</sup> Paradox is the statement seemingly self-contradiction or opposed to what is commonly held to be true but which nevertheless contains a truth.

Mentioned by Keraf "paradox is a figure speech that contains real contradiction with something true".<sup>45</sup> Reaske said "paradox result when a poet present a pair of ideas, words, images or attitude which are, or appear to be self contradictory".<sup>46</sup> In other word, paradox is a condition that not likes the fact.

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.

### **j. Hyperbole**

Perrine states that hyperbole is simply exaggeration out in the service of truth.<sup>47</sup>

Mentioned by Keraf "Hyperbole is figure of speech which contains a point statement of exaggeration as it is". Hyperbole is an exaggeration more than the fact. The language can make attention to the reader and it is an exaggeration of

<sup>44</sup> Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 109.

<sup>45</sup> Berteria Sohnata Hutahuruk, *Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing A Personal Letter*, 2017, 50.

<sup>46</sup> Christopher Russel Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry*, (New York: Monarch Press, 2000), 70.

<sup>47</sup> Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 110.

object.”<sup>48</sup> According to Reaske, “Hyperbole is figure of speech which employs exaggeration.”<sup>49</sup>

Example: “*I will waiting you for a thousand years*”

The means of example is the word „thousand years“ is an exaggeration. It is impossible to life until a thousand years because a people life not until a thousand years.

It can be cocluded that hyperbole is a figure of speech that states something or situation excessively by using words contain greater meaning from the real taste or meaning.

#### **k. Understatement**

Perrine states that understatement is saying less than one means that may exist in what are said or merelyin how one says it.<sup>50</sup> Understatement is the opposite of overstatement. As the researcher has already noted that overstatement is saying more, while understatement is saying less than what the words mean.

Example: Swimming with those starving sharks might be a bit unpleased.

A starving shark is likely to eat a silly swimmer with its big shark teeth. Swimming with starving sharks would be terrifying, insane, and extremely painful.

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<sup>48</sup> Berteria Sohnata Hutahuruk, *Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing A Personal Letter*, 2017, 48.

<sup>49</sup> Christopher Russel Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry*, (New York: Monarch Press, 2000), 67.

<sup>50</sup> Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 111.

## I. Irony

Perrine states that irony is the opposite of what one means.<sup>51</sup> An author employs the device for irony for irony effect, letting the reader into the author's confidence, and revealing him as an inventor who is often at a loss for matter to sustain his plot and undecided about how to continue it.

According to Keraf, "irony is figure of speech in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words".<sup>52</sup> In simple words, it is a difference between the appearance and the reality. Reaske also stated "irony deals with result from the contrast between the actual meaning of a word or a statement and suggestion of another meaning".<sup>53</sup>

Example: "*your rapport is very good, until red's color all*"

The example above is irony, actually he wants to say that the rapport is very bad, but in first he said use soft word to scorn. This is clear that what the subject said is much remarkable different from what is expected.

## B. Meanings

### 1. Definition of Meanings

Semantics and pragmatics are the two main branches of the linguistic study of meaning. Meaning as linguistics is what the source of sender expresses, communicates, or conveys in their message to the observer or receiver infers from the current context.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, 113.

<sup>52</sup> Berteria Sohnata Hutahuruk, *Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing A Personal Letter*,

<sup>53</sup> Christopher Russel Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry*, (New York: Monarch Press, 2000), 69.

“Semantics is the study of the “toolkit” for meaning, knowledge encoded in the vocabulary of the language and in its patterns for building more elaborate meanings, up to the level of sentence meanings.”<sup>54</sup> According to Geoffrey Leech, there are some kinds of meaning in semantics:

**a. Conceptual meaning**

Conceptual meaning is also called denotative or cognitive meaning, is considered to be the central factor in linguistic communication. It has a complex and sophisticated organization compare to those specific to the syntactic or phonological levels of language.<sup>55</sup> Denotative meaning is also called as primary meaning, that is the meaning suggested by the word when it used alone. It is the first meaning or usage which a word will suggest to most people when the word is said in isolation.

The denotative of word is its agreed-upon-sense-what it refers to, stands for, or designates, a part from the feeling it may call up, and this again is able for good deal on the context the words that appears in.

**b. Connotative meaning**

“Connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by the writer of what is refers to. To a large extent, the nation of reference overlaps with conceptual meaning.”<sup>56</sup> Usually, the writer make a word to assume something.

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<sup>54</sup> Patrick Griffiths, *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics* (Edinburgh University Press), 1.

<sup>55</sup> Geoffrey Leech, *Semantics the Study of Meanings*, (London: Penguins Book Press, 1981), 9.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, 12.

## C. The Nature of Musics and Song

### 1. Definition of Music

Music is one medium of art expression; music reflects the culture of the community. In the music contained values and norms that are part of the cultural enculturation process, both from the point of structural and type in culture. So that happened to music in the Malay culture. According to Hornby “music is sounds that are arranged in a way that is pleasant or exciting to listen to. So the art of music is the expression of feelings or thoughts spark which issued regularly in the form of sound.”<sup>57</sup> The sound is the most basic elements of music. The sound of good music is the result of the interaction of three elements: rhythm, melody and harmony.

### 2. Definition of Song

In music, a song is a composition for voice performance by singing or alongside musical instruments. A choral or vocal song be accompanied , as in the case of a capella songs. “Songs contain vocal parts that are performed with the human voice and generally feature words (lyrics), commonly accompanied by other musical instruments (exceptions would be a cappella and scat songs).”<sup>58</sup> “The words of songs are typically of a poetic, rhyming nature, although they may be religious verses or free prose. Song and music are

<sup>57</sup> Hornby, *An Analysis on Figurative Language in Michael Jackson’s Song Lyric Heal the Worl*, 2000, 873.

<sup>58</sup> River, *Textual Meaning in Song Lyrics*, 2003.

related to each other in order to make good symphony. Song is a kind voice which has rhythm and music is the rhythm.”<sup>59</sup>

Another definition of song is suggested in Longman Modern Dictionary which states that song is “the act of singing, short composition in which word and music combined together for unity. It means that song cannot be separate from the music. Song and music are related to each other in order to make good symphony. “Song is a kind voice which has rhythm and music is the rhythm.”<sup>60</sup>

Songs are highly expressive. Some convey love and emotions, some tell a memorable and moving story, some create one’s dreams and ideals, and some reminisce about the golden past. Songs has a beautiful melody to make our sense change to be better. Music instrument make a good song which nice to listen. Song can change our mood become better.

Because in literature there is no particular theory about song, the researcher found some statements that explained a discussion about song is similar with a poetry/poem discussion.

Poetry is not only a text the author created, but it is also about feeling. The human feeling represents on written or oral work in verses, it represents the emotional such as happiness, sadness, madness, etc. In addition, poetry is a literary work which has special interest that given expressions of feelings and ideas. Poetry has created an imagination or a feeling expressed in a remarkable language preference.

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<sup>59</sup> Lutfy Fajar Hudayah, *An Analysis of Indonesian Moral Values Found in The Song Lyrics Forgive Me Album By Maher Zain*, Education, 5, 2005, 167.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, 170.

According to Klarer's theory, lyric poetry is concerned with a situation, feeling, thought and generally concise. He also argues that lyric come from the Greek musical instrument as an origin in the music scope. Based on those theories above, lyric poetry is more easily understandable because it adds some musical instrument which makes the listeners clearly comprehend the emotional, feeling, and thought of the author.<sup>61</sup>

Songs, like literature and poetry, have a tendency to reflect the same themes many times over. Instead of using just word, the musicality of the songs adds another level. A song contains various problems experienced by humans. It can be problems that occur within himself, family, or environment. In short, this is what makes many poets write poems that are then sung using or not using instruments. Besides, songs are also written and sung to describe a person's feelings. Then, it is made to persuade and to give advice to the reader and listener.

Language is very important used in song. In this case, the lyric of song are categorized as poetry. So when people listen to song, its means that they enjoy the literature. Thus, it can be said that song is a kind of poetry and poetry belongs to literature. People can also understand the meaning of every word of song or poetry from literature. With literature, people can write a novel and poems or making lyric of song.

Moore defines that songs as a short musical work set to a poetic text, with equal importance given to the music and to the words. Song lyrics not

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<sup>61</sup> Yan Ardian Subhan and Calvin Jonathan Funck, *Symbol Analysis in The Who Selected Song Lyrics*, Vol.3, *Eralingua Journal*, March 2019, 3.

only function to entertain people, but also can use as a media to deliver message and personal feeling. Lyrics give the audience deep understanding about the message contained in the song. Furthermore, most of literary devices can be found in all types of text, not just in stories or poems.<sup>62</sup>

From the explanation above, the researcher can explained that song and music are in one unity, they cannot separated each other. Song is form of any poem and being set music. Usually, song refers to a poem in regular material that can be sung.

### 3. Genres of The Songs

Songs can be broadly devided into many different forms and types, depending on the criteria used.

#### a. Art song

Art songs are songs created for performance by classical artists, often with piano or other instrumental accompaniment, although they can be sung solo. Art songs require strong vocal technique, understanding of language, diction and poetry for interpretation.<sup>63</sup>

#### b. Folk Song

Folk songs are songs of often anonymous origin that are transmitted orally. Folk song are frequently a major aspect of national or cultural identity. Art songs often approach the status of folk songs when people forget who the author

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<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*, 5.

<sup>63</sup> Song, *Wikipedia*, (online) <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/song>, Accessed on 18<sup>th</sup> March 2020, at 11.am.



was. Folk songs include ballads, lullabies, love songs, mourning songs, dance songs, ritual songs and many more.<sup>64</sup>

#### D. Lyrics

“Lyrics are a set of words that make up a song, usually consisting of verses and choruses. The meaning of lyrics can either be explicit or implicit. Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible, and, in such cases, their explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression. A lyric is a paper written by someone who has imagination in composing beautiful words that have deep meaning. Lyrics and music combined would be a wonderful song and pleasing to the ear. The writer of lyrics is a lyricist or lyricist.”<sup>65</sup> According to Hornby, he stated that the 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.<sup>66</sup>

Language song really is not much different from the language of poetry. It is a short lyric poem that expresses emotion. Song lyrics are poetry that sung. Form of emotive expressions is realized in sounds and words. Language in the song lyrics has rules that are elements of poems emotive through sounds and words. In addition to obtaining a particular impression as poetry, language lyrics are concise and packed.

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<sup>64</sup> Ibid.,

<sup>65</sup> Hornby, *An Analysis on Figurative Language in Michael Jackson's Song Lyric Heal the Worl*, 2000, 402.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*, 412.

## E. Message

In Cambridge Dictionary Third edition, “message is a short piece of information that you give to a person when you cannot speak to them directly”.<sup>67</sup> Message is a short piece of information that you give to a person when you cannot speak to them directly or the most important idea in a book, film or others. A message in its most general meaning is in an object of communication. The message is used to know what somebody has been trying to tell us when they cannot speak.

In Oxford Learner’s Dictionary Fourth edition, message is written or spoken piece of information sent to somebody or left to somebody. In other word, message is something that the writer wants to convey to the reader or the listener. The message sometimes cannot be separated from communication. Communication related to verbal and non-verbal and the message may be in spoken or written language.

## F. Maher Zain

### 1. Maher Zain’s Biography

“Maher Zain was born March 16, 1981 in Tripoli, Lebanon. He is a Moslem Swedish singer, songwriter, composer, musician and music producer of Lebanese origin. He comes from Sweden and his genres are R&B, Soul Music, Pop Music, Acoustic music and Nasheed”<sup>68</sup>

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<sup>67</sup> Wilya Setiawati dan Maryani, *An Analysis Of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift’s Song Lyrics*, Volume 01, No. 03,( May 2018), 214.

<sup>68</sup> Lutfy Fajar Hidayah, *An Analysis of Indonesian Moral Values Found in The Song Lyrics Forgive Me Album By Maher Zain*, Education, (5, 2005), 160.

Maher Zain successfully used new media such as You Tube, Face book, and iTunes to promote the album. In 2010, he was most Google celebrity in Malaysia for that year. In 2010, his album Thank You Allah received 8 platinum awards from Warner music Malaysia as the highest selling album. Then in 2011, Thank You Allah earned a double platinum award from Sony music Indonesia.

He sings mainly in English but has released some of his most popular songs in other languages. For example is “Insyallah” is now available in Malay, Arabic, French, English, Turkish and Indonesian version. Next Maher Zain released Freedom in March 2011. Its song inspired by the events and actions of the people taking part in the Arab spring.

## **2. Maher Zain’s Career**

### **a. Beginnings**

Maher Zain's Lebanese family emigrated to Sweden when he was eight. He completed his schooling there, gaining a bachelor's degree in Aeronautical Engineering. After university, he entered the music industry in Sweden, and in 2005 linked up with the Moroccan-born Swedish producer RedOne. When RedOne moved to New York in 2006, Zain soon followed to continue his music industry career in the United States, producing for artists such as Kat DeLuna.

On returning home to Sweden, he became engaged once more with his Islamic faith and decided to move away from a career as a music producer to become a singer/songwriter of contemporary R&B music with a strong Muslim religious influence.

### **b. Breakthrough and Success**

In January 2009, Maher Zain began working on an album with Awakening Records. His debut album, *Thank You Allah*, with 13 songs and two bonus tracks, was released on 1 November 2009 with percussion versions and French versions of some tracks released shortly afterwards.

Zain and Awakening Records successfully used social media such as Facebook, YouTube and iTunes to promote tracks from the album. In early 2010 his music very quickly gathered a huge online following in Arabic-speaking and Islamic countries as well as among young Muslims in western countries. By the end of 2010, he was the most Googled celebrity in Malaysia for that year. Malaysia and Indonesia have been the countries where he has had the most commercial success. The album *Thank You Allah* has been certified multiple platinum by Warner Music Malaysia and Sony Music Indonesia. It became the highest selling album of 2010 in Malaysia.

Zain sings mainly in English but has released some of his most popular songs in other languages. The song "Insha Allah", for example, is now available in English, French, Arabic, Turkish, Malay and Indonesian versions. Another song, "Allahi Allah Kiya Karo" ("Continuously Saying Allah"), is sung in Urdu and features the Pakistan born Canadian singer Irfan Makki. Zain has performed concerts around the world, including in the UK, the United States, Malaysia, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. He has fan clubs in several countries including Malaysia, Egypt, and Morocco. He took part in the judging committee of the Awakening Talent Contest to choose Awakening Records' new star in 2013.

### c. Collaborations, appearances and awards

In January 2010, Maher Zain won Best Religious Song for 'Ya Nabi Salam Alayka', on Nogoum FM, a major Middle East mainstream music station, beating other prominent singers including Hussein Al-Jismi, Mohammed Mounir and Sami Yusuf.

In March 2011, Maher Zain released "Freedom", a song inspired by the events and the actions of the people taking part in the Arab Spring.

Maher Zain was chosen as a Muslim Star of 2011 in a competition organized by Onislam.net. In July 2011 he featured on the cover of the UK Muslim lifestyle magazine *Emel*.

Zain was featured on Irfan Makki's track "I Believe" from his debut studio album of the same name.

Maher Zain has appeared in the 40-episode Indonesian TV drama *Insyah-Allah*. The show was aired on Malaysian satellite TV channel, Astro Oasis and Mustika HD, starting 17 July 2012, concurrent with the broadcasting of the show on Indonesia's SCTV.

In 2013, he took part in the Colors of Peace project constituting songs based on works by Fethullah Gulen on the album *Rise Up* where Maher Zain performs the track "This Worldly Life".<sup>69</sup>




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<sup>69</sup> Maher Zain, Wikipedia, (Online) [https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maher\\_Zain](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maher_Zain), Accessed on 18<sup>th</sup> March 2020 at 11 am.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH FINDING

This chapter presents the research finding and discussion related to the research problems. The finding related to the kinds of figurative language is presented in sub-heading A and the most dominant of figurative language is presented in sub-heading B. In addition, in this chapter the researcher analyzes the figurative language based on Charles Dillon Perrine and supported by the theories of M.H Abrams, Gorys Keraf and Reaske's theory. There are five songs that have been selected to be analyzed, the songs are: Hold My Hand, For the Rest of My Life, Number One For Me, Open Your Eyes, Awaken.

#### A. Kinds of Figurative Language

Figurative language is language which employs various figures of speech. Some examples are metaphor, simile, personification, and hyperbole. In general, figurative language is a kind of language which departs from the language employed in the traditional, literal ways of describing persons or objects. Based on Perrine's theory, types of figurative language are divided into twelve types. Using Figurative language can make imaginative descriptions in fresh ways.

After analyzing the data, the researcher found several kind of figurative language in Maher Zain's songs. The kinds of figurative language found in this research are presented as follows.

## 1. Simile

Simile and metaphor genuinely have an identical definition. Both of them compare two things that are absolutely different. Simile is the comparison of two things, by the use of some words or phrase such as like as, than, similar to, or resemble.<sup>70</sup> 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. Here are some lyrics from Maher Zain “Hold My Hand” that uses figurative language of simile:

### Hold My Hand

1) *Children seem like they've lost their smile*

The lyric included simile because in that lyric used word “seem” and “like”. The songwriter compares between the word “children” and “they’ve lost their smile”. The meaning of this lyric is the children feel like lost something, it is their smile in their childhood. They lost their smile because some of problem in their life, so they can not smile like other children in the world.

2) *And we're still going on like nobody really cares*

The lyric included simile, because it used word “like”. The songwriter compares between phrase “we’re still going on” and “like nobody really cares”. The lyric explain that feel like alone.

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<sup>70</sup>Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, (New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc, 1969), 65.

3) *And we just stopped feeling all the pain because like it's a daily basic affair*

The lyric above included simile, because it used word “like.” The lyric explained about the habit in daily life. The true meaning is someone stopped feeling anything because it is like the habits to can't feel all of the pain.

**Number One For Me**

1) *Now I will try to love you like you love me*

The lyric “now I will try to love you like you love me” shows that the sentence is simile, because the songwriter compares between the phrase “now I will try to love you” and “you love me” with “like”. This sentence tell about the son who will try to love his mother like his mother love him.

**Open Your Eyes**

1) *The moon and the sun such perfect harmony*

“The moon and the sun such a perfect harmony” is an example of simile because it compares two different things. In this sentence, the songwriter compare between “the moon and the sun” and “perfect harmony”. In this sentence, the use of the phrase “the moon and the sun such a perfect harmony” is not to explain the denotative meaning. However, it aims to show how wonderful the world with moon in the night and sun in the morning. They make a beautiful world when they are shining.

P O N O R O G O



2) *Look inside yourselves such a perfect order*

“Look inside yourselves such a perfect order” is an example of simile because it compares two different things. In this sentence, the songwriter compare between “look inside yourself” and “perfect order”. In this sentence tell how grateful we are to have a perfect body without deficiency anything else. In the other hand, there are some people that not grateful with they have. They complain in theirself. They think that not good enough like the other, although still many people that have deficiency more than theirs. Generally, they only accept everything that they have, then it become a perfect giving from God.

From the data above, the writer found simile in the some lyrics, and the writer can concluded that in the first song “Hold My Hand”, there are any 3 song lyrics, in the third song “Number One For Me”, there is 1 song lyric, and in the fourth song “Open Your Eyes”, there are any 2 song lyrics. So, the total of personification is 6 song lyrics.

## 2. Metaphor

Charles Dillon Perrine states that between metaphor and simile is similar. Both of which are comparison between two things that are essentially unlike. The only distinction between them is the use of connective words. In simile, the poet uses the connective word such as: like, as, than, similar to, resemble or seems;

P O N O R O G O

while in metaphor the comparison is implied; the figurative term is substituted for or identified with literal term.<sup>71</sup>

### **Hold My Hand**

1) *Life is shorter than most have thought*

The lyric above included metaphor because the lyric use words “is” its the characteristic of metaphor that point with the definition of something. The meaning of this lyric is life is so fast if we don,t try to do best something we will be losing out.

2) *You’re neighbour, my neighbour, we’re neighbours*

The lyric above included metaphor because in the word “you’re neighbour”, “my neighbour”, and “we’re neighbours” has a similiraty or comparison with actual intent. It means that between “you’re neighbor”, “my neighbour”, and “we’re neighbours” there is a comparison between three things. The meaning of this lyric is a friend, cousin of same generation around his place. The lyric above is a metaphor because it is constructed o the spot by the author to give an illustration of his feeling.

From the data above, the writer found 2 song lyrics which is included metaphor, and the writer can concluded that in the first song “Hold My Hand”. So, the total of metaphor is 2 song lyrics.

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<sup>71</sup> Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 65.

### 3. Personification

Charles Dillon Perine states that personification is a figurative in a way directly without using “as” or “like” to create the comparison. “In personification a thing or object which is not human is given a human characteristic because of some similarity between the thing and a person. It is easy to remember because contains the word ‘person’ inside it.”<sup>72</sup>

#### Hold My Hand

- 1) I hear *the flower’s* kinda crying load

“I hear the flower’s kind crying load” is an example of personification since it depicts an inanimate object which has a quality like human beings. In fact, the word ‘flowers’ is an inanimate object which can not cry like humans. The meaning of the lyric above, the flower has the characteristic like a man. Whereas, as we know in the fact, it is clear that the flower can not to crying like a man. But because it used the type of figurative language personification, so the flowers like a man which has the same characteristic. The true meaning of the lyric above is the flower fallen down.

- 2) *The Breeze’s* sound in sad

The sentence above is an example of personification since there is a phrase “the breeze’s sound in sad”. “Sad” is a human characteristic while “breeze” is an inanimate object. In the lyric above, the breeze also has the

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<sup>72</sup> Toner and Elizabeth Whittome, *As Level English Language and Literature* (Cambridge University Press: United Kingdom, 2003), 13.

characteristic like a man. Whereas, the breeze can not sad like a man. But because used the type of figurative language personification, so the breeze equated with human nature. The true meaning of the lyric above is blowing the breeze is very quick.

3) *Let's pray for beautiful world*

“Let's pray for beautiful world” is an example of personification since this sentence states that world is beautiful. Beautiful is a characteristic for human, so the world can not used human's character. The meaning of the lyric above is the world has a beautiful face like a beautiful woman and used personification, so the world has the same characteristic with a beautiful woman. The true meaning of this lyric is Allah as the creator of the world creates all the things in the world is wonderful.

4) Heartbreaking crying sounds

“Heartbreaking crying sounds” is an example of personification since the phrase “heartbreaking crying” illustrates a heart which can not cry. So, the heart can not cry like human. The meaning of the lyric above is the heart is broken and can crying like someone who lost something. As far as we know that the heart can not to cry, it is just the reflection of something, so a man cries from in the deep of their heart. The true meaning of this lyric is the heart is sad a lot.

## Open Your Eyes

### 1) *Running in your veins*

The sentence above is an example of personification since there is a phrase “running in your veins”. “Running” is a human characteristic while “veins” is an inanimate object. Humans can run with their legs. However, veins are blood vessels that carry blood towards the heart. So, it is impossible that running in veins.

## Awaken

### 1) *We felt our money gave us infinite power*

The sentence categorized into personification, because this lyric song assigning human characteristics to non human object. The songwriter describes money can give a power for people. Generally, non human can not do an act that usually done by human. The songwriter wants to say if their money will never run out.

From the data above, the writer found personification in the some lyrics, and the writer can concluded that in the first song “Hold My Hand”, there are any 4 song lyrics, in the fourth song “Open Your Eyes”, there is 1 son lyric and in the last song “Awaken”, there is 1 song lyrics. So, the total of personification is 6 song lyrics.

#### 4. Synecdoche

Perrine states synecdoche is the use of the part for the whole.<sup>73</sup> Pradopo divides synecdoche into two parts: they are Pars pro toto and Totem proparte. Pars pro toto is a part for the whole and Totem proparte is when the whole things stands stand for its part.

##### Hold My Hand

###### 1) *Hold my hand*

“Hold My Hand” is an example of synecdoche. The meaning of the song lyric above is handful, and hangs together each other.

From the data above, the researcher found synecdoche in the some lyrics, and the researcher can concluded that in the first song “Hold My Hand”, there are any 1 song . So, the total of personification is 1 song lyrics.

#### 5. Paradox

Perrine states that paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless something true. It may be either situation or statement.<sup>74</sup> Paradox is the statement seemingly self-contradiction or opposed to what is commonly held to be true but which nevertheless contains a truth.

<sup>73</sup> Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 69.

<sup>74</sup> Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 109.

## Open Your Eyes

### 1) *Can't you see this wonder*

*Spreaded in front of you*

*The clouds floating by*

*The skies are clear and blue*

The lyric above contain with paradox, because that lyric is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless something true. The word “can’t you see” tell the people in the world do not see how beautiful scenery in this world. They do not realize that nature is so fresh, the skies are clear and blue.

### 2) *Isn't this proof enough for us or are we so blind*

“Isn’t this proof enough for us or are we so blind” is an example of Paradox. The word express of one’s meaning by using language that normally signifies the opposite, typically for humorous or emphatic effect. The songwriter wanted to reminder the listeners that in this world, there are so many kind of goodness. In short, the word “enough” and “blind” is so contrast.

### 3) *We can't keep hiding from the truth*

The lyric above contain with paradox. The word “hiding” and “truth” is so opposite. Generally, hiding is physical beating. The truth is the aim of belief, people need the truth about the world in order to thrive, so truth is important. The true meaning of the sentence is there is no one can keep hiding from the truth because the truth always find the way.

From the data above, the writer found paradox in the some lyrics, and the writer can concluded that in the fourth song “Open Your Eyes”, there are any 3 song lyrics. So, the total of paradox is 3 song lyrics.

## 6. Hyperbole

Charles Dillon Perrine states that hyperbole is simply exaggeration out in the service of truth.<sup>75</sup>

Mentioned by Gorys Keraf “Hyperbole is figure of speech which contains a point statement of exaggeration as it is”. Hyperbole is an exaggeration more than the fact. The language can make attention to the reader and it is an exaggeration of object.”<sup>76</sup> According to Reaske, “Hyperbole is figure of speech which employs exaggeration.”<sup>77</sup>

### .For The Rest Of My Life

1) *I praise Allah for sending me you my love*

The sentence is an example of hyperbole since the songwriter describes something exaggeratedly. It is forms from the basic several of jokes is ued as way for insult, or simply is used to dramatize a situation. The meaning of the lyric above is say thank to Allah because gave a partner of life.

<sup>75</sup> Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 110.

<sup>76</sup> Berteria Sohnata Hutahuruk, *Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing A Personal Letter*, 2017, 48.

<sup>77</sup> Christopher Russel Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry*, (New York: Monarch Press, 2000), 67.



2) *You found me home and sail with me, and I'm here with you*

This sentence is an example of hyperbole because describes something exaggeratedly. The sentence describes how someone so adored woman because it considered that such woman can accompany him in everything situation and always support him in her lives. The meaning of the lyric above is through out a life together.

3) *You've opened my heart*

Since the sentence above describes something exaggeratedly, thus it is an example of hyperbole. The lyric included hyperbole, because in the words "You've opened my heart", the true meaning is not real can open the heart, it is impossible. The true meaning of the lyric is his wife can make him falling in love. The sentence describes that the woman is everything and the source of happiness.

4) *But everything was changed when you came along*

"But everything was changed when you came along" is a sentence which uses hyperbole as its figurative language. Since it depicts about someone who can bring alteration in his life. Before he meet the woman, he do not falling love with other woman. The meaning of the lyric is falling in love when his wife came. The lyric included hyperbole, because he is said that everything was changed when his wife came.

5) *For the rest of my life, I'll be with you*

“For the rest of my life, I’ll be with you” is hyperbole, because he is said that in the rest of his life until the end will be with his wife. In short, the sentence shows something exaggerately. The true meaning of this sentence is wasting a life with husband/wife. Someone who feels have found a suitable woman to accompany him in the future. A woman who will accompany him for tomorrow and so on.

6) *Till the end of my time, i'll be loving you, loving you*

The lyric is an example of hyperbole. The songwriter chooses hyperbole in the parts “till the end of my time, I’ll be loving you”. In short, the sentence actually means that one’s love is only for one person. Because the word love is an expression of how someone need their love in their life. The meaning of the song lyric above is will waste a life with full of love. It is included hyperbole, because he said full with firm belief that will be love until the end of the time.

7) *I'll thank Allah for open my eyes*

The song lyric included hyperbole, the aim of the sentence is to show the denotative meaning from “I’ll thank Allah for open my eyes”. From that lyric he said that Allah already opened his eyes. The true meaning of the song lyric is thankful for Allah because make aware. So, the song’s lyric means that there is a sense of awareness or regret in

songwriter's heart to help him find the true way when he is too far from his God.

8) *Now and forever I'll be there for you*

The statement above is an example of hyperbole since it states something exaggerately and it does not based on the reality. The meaning of the song lyric above is the husband promise will be faithful. It is included hyperbole, because with the conviction he said that he will be faithful.

9) *I know that deep in my heart*

The song lyric included hyperbole, because in the word "I know that deep in my heart", it is impossible to know in deep in our heart, its mean that feel like falling in love. We can see the word "deep" followed by "in my heart". The songwriter exaggerated the word "deep" and "in my heart". As we know that, deep exists only in human life not in body or the human soul.

10) *I feel so blessed when I think of you*

The sentence above states something exaggeratedly and it does not fit the facts, that is why the sentence above is an example of hyperbole. Generally, the meaning of the song lyric above is happy when thinking someone who in the heart. In short, "I feel so blessed" in the sentence above

is a symbol of happiness and cheerfulness. To sum up, this sentence aims to depicts someone who comes with happiness and joy.

*11) You're my wife, and my friend and my strength*

“You're my wife, and my friend and my strength” is an example of hyperbole. The sentence describes that the woman is everything and the source of happiness. The husband said that his wife is everything for him. However, the fact is the presence of woman is only able to reduce his burden and only able to make him forget the problems for a while.

*12) I know deep in my heart now that you're here in front of me I strongly feel love*

The meaning of the lyric above is really falling in love with his wife. It is included hyperbole, because in the song lyric above, he said that he know in the deep of heart, whereas it is impossible thing to know something in the heart.

*13) And I have no doubt, and I'm singing loud that I'll love you eternally*

The song lyric above included hyperbole, because in every words in the lyric has the affluent meaning. In short, the sentence shows something exaggerates. The true meaning of the song lyric is really love with his wife.

## Number One For Me

### 1) *I was a foolish little child*

“I was a foolish little child” is an example of hyperbole, because the lyric trying to dramatize. In short, the word “foolish” is an expression of bad. The songwriter wanted to tell that he was so bad when he was child. Generally, child time is the best time to explore talent, although some of children have their own style to grow up and some of them trying to do crazy things sometimes.

### 2) *Crazy things I used to do*

The lyric contain a hyperbole, since it describes something exaggerated. The sentence depicts the son that like to do absurdly things. In fact, it is impossible that the son is being crazy. In short, he just to do what he likes during he is child. He do not thing that what he do is right or wrong. He just being himself with his plainly.

### 3) *You know you are the number one for me*

This sentence trying to dramatize an incident to make it looks more attractive, beautiful and so on. The lyric shows the hyperbole in word “you are the number one for me” because the word exaggerate “the number one” as a mother and “for me” as a son. It tells us how the son love his mother and the mother is everything for him.

4) *There's no one in this world that can take your place*

The lyric above included hyperbole because because in every words in the lyric has the affluent meaning. In this sentence, “there’s no one in this world that can take your place” is a phrase which is used to express our admiration for seeing something beautiful and sweet. Thus, the sentence above describes someone who will always be beautiful to look at and never been changing with one another until forever.

**Awaken**

1) *We change the desert into oasis*

The sentence is included in the hyperbole because the phrase has dramatic effects such as the word "change" and “the desert into oasis”, these words actually do not tell what happened. Oases can be formed by the river underground where water can reach the surface of through the pressure nature. The used of this figure of speech is to show that the condition terrible, and on the word "oasis" the condition is excellent. In addition, the election of the words above is to make language good illuminate.

2) *And we felt so very satisfied*

This sentence entered the category of hyperbole because it causes excessive effect. Actually the writer might say "and we felt very satisfied", but the writer added the word "so" to be "and we felt so very satisfied," to give the impression that he was contented.

3) *We could not stop buying*

This sentence entered the category of hyperbole because this lyric song was used the words that produce very dramatic effect, such as "could not stop buying" which means always buy and buy nonstop

4) *I'm walking with my head lowered in my shame from my place, I'm walking with my head lowered from my race*

This sentence entered the category of hyperbole because this lyric song was used the words that produce very dramatic effect such as "walking with my head" These words actually do not tell what exactly happened. The songwriter wanted to say that he was bowed with embarrassment to the state of the facts.

From the data above, the writer found hyperbole in the some lyrics, and the writer can concluded that in the second song "For The Rest Of My Life", there are any 13 song lyrics, and in the third song "Number One For Me", there are any 4 song lyrics, and in the last song "Awaken", there are 4 song lyrics. So, the total of hyperbole is 21 song lyrics.

## 7. Understatement

Perrine states that understatement is saying less than one means that may exist in what are said or merely in how one says it.<sup>78</sup> Understatement is the opposite of overstatement. As the researcher has already noted that overstatement is saying more, while understatement is saying less than what the words mean.

### For The Rest Of My Life

#### 1) *I was always thinking that love was wrong*

The lyric above contain with understatement, because is saying less than what the words mean. Love is a complex set of emotions and beliefs associated with strong feelings. For example, a person might say he or she loves God, he loves his wife, or she loves her husband. The meaning of the song lyric above is before his wife came he ever broken heart.

From the data above, the researcher found understatement in the some lyrics, and the researcher can concluded that in the second song “For The Rest Of My Life”, there are any 1 song lyric. So, the total of personification is 1 song lyrics.

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<sup>78</sup> Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 111.



## 8. Irony

Charles Dillon Perrine states that irony is the opposite of what one means.<sup>79</sup> An authors employs the device for irony for irony effect, letting the reader into the author's confidence, and revealing him as an inventor who is often at or loss for matter to sustain his plot and undecided about how to continue it.

### Hold My Hand

1) *Lost a way long time ago did we really turn out blind*

The lyric above contain with irony because the use of words to express something other than and especially the opposite of the literal meaning. The meaning of the song lyric above is did something wrong in the past.

2) *We don't see that we keep hurting each other, all we do is just fight*

“We don't see that we keep hurting each other, all we do is just fight” is an example of irony. The use of words where the meaning is the opposite of their usual meaning or what is expected to happen. The meaning of the song lyric is no cares with the other people. It is included irony, because the song lyric has quibbled.

From the data above, the writer found irony in the some lyrics, and the writer can concluded that in the first song “Hold My Hand”, there are any 2 song lyrics. So, the total of personification is 2 song lyrics.

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<sup>79</sup> Christopher Russel Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry*, (New York: Monarch Press, 2000, 113.

## Hold My Hand

**Table 1**

No.	Lyrics	Types of Figurative Language
1	I hear the flower's kinda crying load	Personafication
2	The breeze's sound in sad	Personafication
3	Let's pray for beautiful world	Personafication
4	Life is shorter than most have thought	Metaphor
5	Hold my hand	Synecdoche
6	Children seem like they've lost their smile	Simile
7	Heartbreaking crying sounds	Personafication
8	And we're still going on like nobody really cares	Simile
9	And we just stopped feeling all the pain because like it's a daily basic	Simile
10	You're neighbour, my neighbour, we're neighbours	Metaphor
11	Lost a way long time ago did we really turn out blind	Irony
12	We don't see that we keep hurting each other,	Irony

	all we do is just fight	
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### For The Rest Of My Life

**Table 2**

No.	Lyrics	Types of Figurative Language
1	I praise Allah for sending me you my love	Hyperbole
2	You found me home and sail with me, and I'm here with you	Hyperbole
3	You've opened my heart	Hyperbole
4	I was always thinking that love was wrong	Understatement
5	But everything was changed when you came along	Hyperbole
6	For the rest of my life, I'll be with you	Hyperbole
7	Till the end of my time, I'll be loving you, loving you	Hyperbole
8	I'll thank Allah for open my eyes	Hyperbole
9	Now and forever I'll be there for you	Hyperbole
10	I know that deep in my heart	Hyperbole
11	I feel so blessed when I think of you	Hyperbole
12	You're my wife, and my friend and my	Hyperbole

	strength	
13	I know deep in my heart now that you're here	Hyperbole
14	And I have no doubt, and I'm singing loud that I'll love you eternally	Hyperbole

### Number One For Me

Table 3

No.	Lyrics	Types of Figurative Language
1	I was a foolish little child	Hyperbole
2	Crazy things I used to do	Hyperbole
3	You know you are the number one for me	Hyperbole
4	There's no one in this world that can take your place	Hyperbole
5	Now I will try to love you like you love me	Simile

### OPEN YOUR EYES

Table 4

No	Lyrics	Types of Figurative Language
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1	The moon and the sun such perfect harmony	Simile
2	Look inside yourselves such a perfect order	Simile
	Running in your veins	Personification
3	Can't you see this wonder Spreaded infront of you The clouds floating by The skies are clear and blue	Paradox
4	Isn't this proof enough for us or are we so blind	Paradox
5	We can't keep hiding from the truth	Paradox

### AWAKEN

**Table 5**

No	Lyrics	Types of Figurative Language
1	We felt our money gave us infinite power	Personification
2	We change the desert into oasis	Hyperbole
3	And we felt so very satisfied	Hyperbole
4	We could not stop buying	Hyperbole
5	I'm walking with my head lowered in my shame from my place, I'm walking with my head lowered from my race	Hyperbole

## B. The Most Dominant Types of Figurative Language in Maher Zain's Songs.

From the data above, the writer can concluded there are many figurative language uses in the song lyrics that the writer analyzed in 5 song lyrics.

In the first song "Hold My Hand", the writer found 12 kinds of figurative language, there are: Personification is 4 song lyrics, Metaphor is 2 song lyrics, Simile is 3 song lyrics, Irony is 2 song lyrics and Synecdoche 1 song lyric.

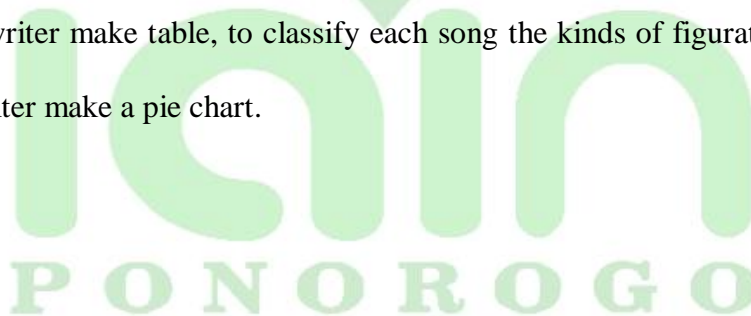
In the second song "For The Rest Of My Life", the writer found 14 the kinds of figurative language, there are: Hyperbole is 13 song lyrics and Understatement 1 song lyric.

In the third song "Number One For Me", the writer found 5 the kinds of figurative language, there are: Hyperbole is 4 song lyrics, and Simile 1 song lyric.

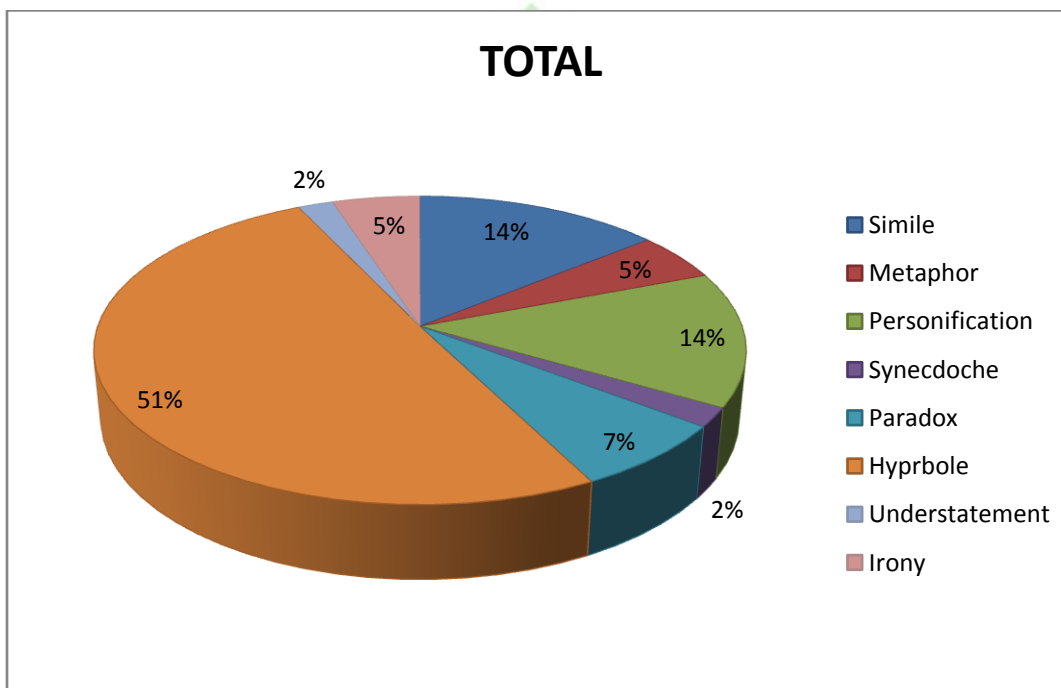
In the fourth song "Open Your Eyes", the writer found 6 the kinds of figurative language, there are: Simile is 2 song lyrics, Personification is 1 song lyric and Paradox is 3 song lyrics.

In the last song "Awaken", the writer found 5 the kinds of figurative language, there are: Personification is 1 song lyric and Hyperbole is 4 song lyrics.

In order to know the most dominant figurative language which is used in the fifth song, the writer make table, to classify each song the kinds of figurative language. After that the writer make a pie chart.



## 1. A Pie Chart



From a pie chart above we can see the percentage of figurative language in 5 songs. There are 42 data in this thesis. The most dominant figurative language which is used in the song lyrics in 5 songs is hyperbole with 51%, the second are simile and personification with the percentage 14%, the third is paradox with the percentage 7%, the fourth are metaphor and irony with the percentage 5%, and the last are synecdoche and understatement with the percentage 2%. In some studies that use song as a object of research found that the most commonly used figurative language by songwriters is hyperbole. The author used hyperbole to produce images in reader or listener mind and to explain ideas, emotions, and images in a more efficient way than through plain language. In addition, the author also used hyperbole to frame the idea and give context in order to allow the reader or listener to better understand what the author intends.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

This chapter presents the conclusion of the research based on the analysis and discussion explained in the previous chapter. It includes the types of figurative language used in Maher Zain's songs and the most dominant types of figurative language in Maher Zain's songs.

From the first statement problem, the writer found eight types of figurative languages being used in Maher Zain's songs such as simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, paradox, hyperbole, understatement and irony.

The second statement problem, from the figurative language that writer found in the Maher Zain's songs, the researcher has 42 data. There are 6 data of simile, 2 data of metaphor, 6 data of personification, 1 data of synecdoche, 3 data of paradox, 21 data of hyperbole, 1 data of understatement and 2 data of irony. It can be said that the dominant types of figurative language language in those songs is hyperbole. Hyperbole is the use of exaggeration for extra effect. The author used hyperbole to produce images in listener mind and to explain ideas, emotions, and images in a more efficient way than through plain language.



## B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusions above, the writer would like to present the some suggestions for the teacher, students of English Department and for further researcher as follows:

1. For English teacher should be more creative to make the teaching and learning process interesting by music as media. Especially in semantics class that discuss about figurative language, because with media, the students easily know the figurative language.
2. For the students of English Department, the researcher hopes that students can find a way to improve their ability especially in figurative language by using the other object, such us: novel, movie, and etc.
3. For the further researcher, particularly those who have the some problems and interested in conducting research, it suggested that this study can be a reference. Beside that, the next researchers can use other theories in conducting their study. The writer hopes that this study can give the benefits to another researcher.