

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of The Study

Literary text contains a potentiality for transforming the whole system that it embodies and that has produced it. Literary text is able to subvert the linguistic system it inherits, it does not merely exhibit the characteristic form of the language which contains it, it also extends and modifies that language<sup>1</sup>

Literature is a canon which consists of those works in language by which a community defines itself through the course of its history. It includes works primarily artistic and also those whose aesthetic qualities are only secondary<sup>2</sup>. Literature is a word in the English language; like all words, literary texts. It is used by perhaps millions of speakers, speakers who come from vastly different backgrounds and who have quite divergent personal experiences with, and views on, literary text<sup>3</sup>.

The very word “music” comes from the Greek word *mousikos*, meaning “of the muses” (the Greek goddesses who inspired poets, painters,

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<sup>1</sup> Sanusi, Ibrahim Chinade, “Structuralism as a Literary Theory: An Overview,” 124-131 (March, 2012), 128.

<sup>2</sup> Jim Meyer, “What is Literature?” A Definition Based on Prototypes,” *Work Papers of the Summer Institute of Linguistics*, (Volume 411), 2 (July, 1997), 3.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*, 2.

musicians, and so forth)<sup>4</sup>. Music is so naturally united with us that we cannot be free from it even if we so desired. Music has performed an important stages of a person's life with specific types or pieces of music. There are birth songs, 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>5</sup>

Music's intimacy is so powerful that it seduces us. Simon Frith explains, "because of its qualities of abstractness music is an individualizing form<sup>6</sup>. There are as many styles of music as there are peoples in the world. Each culture, age bracket, economic strata and country has its own musical tradition. Within that context we will discuss a few categories of music. Those broad classifications are : sound track, popular, jazz and blues, new age<sup>7</sup>.

The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary includes the following in its definition of song: "The act (or art) of singing; the result or effect of this, vocal music; that which is sung (in general or collective sense)<sup>8</sup>. Songs are

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<sup>4</sup> Lenn Milbower, *Training With A Beat* (Canada : Stylus Publishing LLC, 2000), 15

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

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., 6.

<sup>9</sup> Rebecca Coyle, " Editorial Songs on the Soundtrack", *Screen Sound* number, 3, (2013), 5.

highly expressive. Some convey love and emotions; some tell a memorable and moving story; some embody one's dreams and ideals; and some reminisce about the golden past.

Songs are abundant in themes and expressions which will echo in the learner's heart. "Acquisition of automatic language skills depends on rich, meaningful, repeated exposure to comprehensible input without awareness"<sup>9</sup>. 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>10</sup>.

"The American Heritage Dictionary defines "lyric" as "of or relating to a category of poetry that expresses subjective thoughts and feelings, often in a song like style or form." For our purposes, we will define lyric as any verbal or written language that accompanies elements. The lyrics are verbal hints that lead to understanding. Words help define the song's context, telling us what we should feel. Lyric allow learners to more readily agree to the specific meaning a song conveys.<sup>11</sup>

In this thesis, the researcher is interested to analyze the figurative language in Celine Dion's. Celine Dion's is a catholic singer who was born in Qubec Canada Country. She gives nuance and condition new in music industries world. The songs cross genre between R&B, Pop and Ballad,

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<sup>9</sup> Ibid., 88.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid, 88.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., 122.

Classical, and Seriousa. She is beautiful and smart playing instrument tempo and meaningfully lyric songs make touched.

Carrier Union album "Where Does My Heart Beat Now", The songs explosive and accepted all people in music industries world. Celine Dion's transferred a song message about love, experience, society with songs.

The listeners love song can be involved within the message of the story that happen in the song. The listeners love songs because they can pick the message of the song lyric and figurative language meaning deeply. Her song was success make situation and nuances quietly. Celine Dion's is singer songs share message using soul, expressive, expression, voice powerfully, tempo make interest and felt love songs.

Most of the songs uses simple word make the listeners get message and understand the songs well. The songs transfer message story they can understand and taste in songs. Most of songs is taken from knowledge and experience, love and sociality in the life. The analysis figurative language of song is based on transfer knowledge and experience variously human. Her songs can be taken about love, society, experience believed and struggled. She believes that what you will do can support action to be successful. This song makes listener love believe that time is not ending but constant trying and believing will bring success.

One example of Figurative Language in My Heart Will Go on have variety of figurative language used in lyric words. The word lyric uses figurative language such as idiom, repetition, hyperbola, personification. The word lyric consists of figurative language one based meaning lyric song that take it. Lyric songs can be taken one word lyric.

One example of Figurative Language in My Heart Will Go on tells someone believes that love can reach anything. Someone could try and struggle for that love ignoring place and space or time but believe that love always there. Someone believed that true love to someone special is not separated by time and space although that is different in the world. One can believe that immortality of love could be absolute. Because Immortal love to someone always grows up and never death in world.

These are ten songs of My Love Essential Collection albums; My Heart Will Go On, The Power Of Love, Loved Me Back To Live albums; Thankfull, Water Frame, Falling Into You albums; I Love you, All By My Self, A New Day Come albums; Ten Days, Nature Boy, A Mother's Prayer albums; Mother's Prayer, Baby Close Your Eyes.

From the backgrounds above, the researcher finds that these songs are rich in figurative language. That's why researcher wants to analyze ten these songs with the title THE ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN CELINE DION'S SONG'S.

## **B. Statements of the Problem**

Based on the research background, the statement of the problem is formed into:

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?

## **C. Objective of the Study**

Concerning with the problem statement, this study has an objective described as follows:

1. To analyze the types of figurative language found in the Celine Dion's songs
2. To identify the content meaning used by figurative language in Celine Dion's songs

## **D. Significant of the Study**

Theorittically

1. For teachers

It helps teacher who like Celine Dion's songs to be the inspiration and example in literature study.

Practically

## 2. For students

It will help students to identify Celine Dion's song especially in understanding their figurative language.

It helps student who analyzed the song can understand meaning in Celine Dion's songs.

## 3. For readers

It helps readers who are interested in music to understand figurative language in Celine Dion's songs well.

# E. Research Methodology

## 1. Research Methodology

Method is important factor in research because it can influence the research process. In this research, the researcher applied a descriptive qualitative research. It is library research since data sources are literature data. The purpose of this study is analyzing songs in the Celine Dion's album.

According to M. Moehnilabib, qualitative research is research which data shown in verbal form and analyzed without statistic technique.<sup>12</sup> Bruce L. Berg means "Qualitative research is research properly answer questions by

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<sup>12</sup> M. Moenililabib at all, *Dasar Metodologi Penelitian* (Malang : Universitas Negeri Malang Press, 2008), 8.

examining various social settings and the individuals who inhabit those setting. Qualitative research is the study social phenomena in its setting. 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 unstatically data.

Nowawi defined descriptive method as research procedure which describes object research condition based on the real facts.<sup>13</sup> Then it can be concluded that descriptive method is a problem solving procedure toward a variabel without making comparison or connection with other variables. So to analyze song's in Celine Dion's album, this study uses descriptive qualitative method because it describes how the analyzed in songs.

## **2. Data and Data Sources**

To get description about situation of problem and to make decision and to solve the problems, the data source are needed in conducting research. According to Suharmini Arikunto," Data Source means subject where the data come from."<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> L. Breg Bruce, *Qualitative Research Methods for the Social Sciences* ( Boston : Pearson Education, Inc, 2009), 8.

<sup>14</sup> Suharsini Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian* (Jakarta : Rineka Cipta, 1992), 107.



There are many data sources that are needed in this research as follows: :

a. Primary Data Sources

The primary data sources of the study is Celine Dion's songs album. The parts of songs that is analyzed in this research are use of sentences.

b. Secondary Data Sources

The secondary data sources is all theory books that are taken from the library. Some of those books support use the analysis such as the data songs.

In determining data sources, it is important to understand about sample, and sampling technique used in this research. According to Arikunto it means that sample is a part or representative of the population which is observed. The sampling technique which is used in this research is purposive sampling. Arikunto stated that it means that sampling is based on certain purpose.<sup>15</sup> The purpose of this research is analysing songs that are used sentence in the songs.

### **3. Tecnique of Data Collection**

This research used most of the one way in collecting data. This documentation. Most of the ones ways use and that can be included the object of the research is songs and This data are taken songs from Celine Dion's

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<sup>15</sup> Ibid, 183.

album. In order to that ways is suitable to get and collection the data from “songs in the Celine Dion’s album.

a. Documentasion

Documentasion in data collection technique means taking the data obtained through the documents which have imported relation to the object of research, so it can be got complete data, legistimate and not based on a estimate. Thus, in this study research takes the script of song’s in the Celine Dion’s album.<sup>16</sup>

#### 4. Tecnique of Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher 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, blasses and meaning.”<sup>17</sup> It means that researcher must arrange the research systematically and detail. In addition, Webber In Moleong, says that content analysis is a research methodolgy that use a set of procedure to draw valid conclusion from a book or document.<sup>18</sup>

Based on the definitions, it can be concluded that content analysis is a research methodology that use a set of procedure to take valid conclusion

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<sup>16</sup> Ibid, 197.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., 338.

<sup>18</sup> Lexy K. Moloeng, Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif (Bandung : Remaja Rosadakarya, 2012), 220.

from the replitative 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>19</sup> The stages of analysis applied in this research are presented in the following :

#### 1. Data Reduction

Data reduction involves classifying, selecting, and transforming the data, In this research, the obtained data through documentation or script of song's would be reduced by selecting primary data.

#### 2. Data Display

Data Display, is arranging the primary data systematically or make a simple data and meaningful.

#### 3. Conclusion Drawing

Conclusion drawing, is analysing the data constantly during or after data being collected to get the conclusion of research.

### **F. Organization of The Thesis**

The thesis will be divided into four chapter as follow as :

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<sup>19</sup> Mathew B. Miles and A Michael Huberman, Qualitative Data Analysis : Sourcebook of New Methods ( California, Sage Publication Inc, 1984 ), 21

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 the thesis.

Chapter II : This chapter discuss about review of related literature, figurative language of the song, song, song with lyric, Celine Dion'S biography

Chapter III : This chapter discuss about the types of figurative language found in Celine Dion's and content meaning used by figurative language Celine Dion's songs

Chapter IV: This chapter consists of conclusion and recommendations

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### 1. Figurative Language of the Song

Figurative language is a type of language that varies from the norms of literal language, in which words mean exactly what they say. Also known as the "ornaments of language," figurative language does not mean exactly what it says, but instead forces the reader to make an imaginative leap in order to comprehend an author's point. In other words, figurative language is parallel to plain language because of the underlying meaning that it carries.<sup>20</sup>

Figurative devices or figures of speech refer to the mode of expression in which words are employed to connote something other than the literal or conceptual meaning. Figures of speech normally add beauty, emotional sensitivity, or transfer the author's impression or thought through comparing or identifying a person or a thing with another one that has a meaning which the reader is familiar with. It involves any use of language where the intended meaning differs from the actual literal meaning of the words themselves. They are situational or context bound.<sup>21</sup> Figurative language is language which is

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<sup>20</sup> Emmanuel C. Sharndama and Jamila B. A Suleiman, "An analysis of figurative languages in two selected traditional funeral songs of the Kilba people of Adamawa State", *International Journal of English and Literature*, Vol. 4(4), pp. 166-173, ( January, 2013 ), 167.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid, 167.

not literal, often employing metaphor. While not attempt was made to list examples figurative language by types of classification, it should be noted that "figure of speech" or "figurative such examples as simile, personification, and hyperbole"<sup>22</sup>.

Figurative language uses figures of speech, such as hyperbole, simile, metaphor, irony and symbolism, or other forms of imagery. It is used to gain impact, freshness of expression, or pictorial effect. Rhetorical "style" includes the use of figurative language that, in some classification schemes, is divided into the two subcategories of "figures of speech" and "figures of thought." Figures of speech are defined as those stylistic devices that deviate from normal language (usually) in the order of words or syntax. Figures of thought include those expressions that deviate from common usage mainly in the meaning of words or semantics. This latter category is often referred to as tropes, a Greek word for "turn" or shift in meaning.<sup>23</sup>

#### **a. Metaphor**

A Metaphor is a figurative language which compares two different things directly. It makes reference to a thing as being another thing that it cannot literally be. Metaphorical expressions always make one thing to be another. The things compared are completely different since they do not have

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<sup>22</sup> Adkins, Patricia G, "Teaching Idioms and Figures of Speech to Non—Native Speakers of English," *Modern Journal*, 3 (March, 1968), 149.

<sup>23</sup> Patricia Chantrill, "Figurative Language in the Electronic Age: On Herding Cats and Lame Ducks," *Figurative Language in the Electronic Age*, (2000), 1.

any related physical characteristics. Metaphoric language is used in order to realize a new and different meaning.

Metaphor is a great contributor to the composition and understanding of poetry when the reader understands the physical relationships between the two essentially different things. A metaphor may be found in a simple comparison or largely as the image of an entire poem. It is a figure of comparison by way of illuminating or developing meaning. It makes a direct comparison that equates two things that are not the same.

Metaphor enables one to emphasize qualities by transferring the quality of one thing to the other. Writers/speakers use metaphor as a means of describing the quality of a thing or a person. It is a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is directly compared to another in order to convey denotative meaning other than the literal meaning.<sup>24</sup> Example: Your voice is warm and tender<sup>25</sup>.

#### **b. Symbolism**

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.

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<sup>24</sup> Ibid., 169.

<sup>25</sup> [http://www.lyricsfreak.com/c/celine+dion/the+power+of+love\\_20028639.html/](http://www.lyricsfreak.com/c/celine+dion/the+power+of+love_20028639.html/) Accessed on 17<sup>th</sup> April 2014.

A symbol is a character, an action, a setting, or an object representing something else. Symbolism differs from one community to another. Most often, a symbol in a story is an object that represents its owner's character or situation, or both. Symbols are usually recognizable by the amount of emphasis they receive.<sup>26</sup> Example: But I'm ready to learn Of the power of love<sup>27</sup>.

#### c. Simile

Unlike metaphor which compares two things directly, a simile compares two different things by employing the words "like" or "as". Similes are more likely to be used with explicit explanations of their intended meanings. A simile is a figure of speech which says that one thing is like another different thing. We can use similes to make descriptions more emphatic or vividly.<sup>28</sup> Example: Are rolling like thunder now As I look in your eyes<sup>29</sup>.

#### d. Imagery

Imagery involves the application of vivid description, which is rich in sensory words, in order to create pictures, or images, in the mind of the reader.

Imagery involves one or more of the five human senses ( hearing, taste, touch,

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<sup>26</sup> Ibid., 171.

<sup>27</sup> [http://www.lyricsfreak.com/c/celine+dion/the+power+of+love\\_20028639.html/](http://www.lyricsfreak.com/c/celine+dion/the+power+of+love_20028639.html/) Accessed on 17<sup>th</sup> April 2014.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid., 170.

<sup>29</sup> [http://www.lyricsfreak.com/c/celine+dion/the+power+of+love\\_20028639.html/](http://www.lyricsfreak.com/c/celine+dion/the+power+of+love_20028639.html/) Accessed on 17<sup>th</sup> April 2014.



smell, sight). Imagery evokes the meaning and truth of human experiences not in abstract terms, as in philosophy, but in more perceptible and tangible forms.<sup>30</sup> Example : Love can touch us one time and last for a life time<sup>31</sup>.

#### e. Idioms

Idioms are modes of expression or phrases which are peculiar to a given language. They are the basis for understanding the language, since they constitute a large part of it. Other idioms are composed of verbs and prepositions, such as to fill in, “meaning to substitute for or to complete the blanks on a form, or composed of verbs and adverbs such as to “look forward,” “meaning to anticipate.”<sup>32</sup>

Idioms have meanings other than the customary: meanings of the words which compose them. Knowing a language obviously means knowing the morpheme, simple words, compound words, and their meanings. But in addition there are fixed phrases, consisting of more than one word, with meaning that cannot be inferred by knowing the meanings of the individual words. Such expressions are called idioms. All languages contain many idiomatic phrases.<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>30</sup> Ibid., 171.

<sup>31</sup> <http://www.metrolyrics.com/my-heart-will-go-on-lyrics-celine-dion.html/> Accessed on 06<sup>th</sup> November 2014..

<sup>32</sup> Ibid, 149

<sup>33</sup> Victoria Fromklin, et al, An Introduction Third To Edition Language (Canada : College Publishing 1983), 181.

Idioms are similar in structure to ordinary phrases except that idiom tends to be frozen in form and do not readily enter into other combination or allow the word order to change. Idioms, grammatically as well as semantically, have very special characteristics. They must be entered into one's mental dictionary as single "item," with their meanings specified, and one must learn the special restriction on their use in sentences. Example: Far across the distance And spaces between us<sup>34</sup>.

#### **f. Metonymy**

Metonymy is defined as the use of a word or a phrase to stand for a related concept, which is not explicitly mentioned. If metaphor is based on similarity between the concepts, metonymy builds on contiguity. Contiguity and similarity are two kinds of association. Unlike metaphor, metonymy is not a comparative device, and while it occurs in visual and verbal forms just as commonly as metaphor, it receives much less scholarly attention than its more celebrated counterpart. Metonyms do not compare a dissimilar figurative "vehicle" to the literal tenor. Instead, this device uses selection, substitution, and condensation highlight a related, figurative representation of the literal object.

Metonymy is an special powerful strategy in the age of electronic imagery, so powerful that organizations like Electronic Data Systems will

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<sup>34</sup> [http://www.liriklagu.com/lyrics/CelineDion MyHeart.html](http://www.liriklagu.com/lyrics/CelineDion%20MyHeart.html) Accessed on 06<sup>th</sup> November 2014.

move to identify themselves simply by their initials: EDS. Metaphors and metonyms have a long history of interaction in our language. Sometimes a word or phrase will begin as a metonyms and, over time, become unrelated to the literal object it was meant to represent.<sup>35</sup> Example: I hold on to your body<sup>36</sup>.

#### **g. Synecdoche**

In any case, metonyms and synecdoche work best when the selection, substitution and condensation process that occurs results in a significantly representative relationship with the literal object<sup>37</sup>. Pars pro toto and totem pro parte synecdoche. Pars pro toto mentions the part but means the whole. Example: And I caught rainbows Falling down<sup>38</sup>. Totem pro parte mentions the whole but means only a part<sup>39</sup>. Example: I write it all on paper dolls Let them play their little games<sup>40</sup>.

#### **h. Repetition**

In this of figure speech, a word or expression is repeated for effect rather than for meaning in order to emphasize a point or to build up interest or

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<sup>35</sup> Ekaterina V. Shutova, “ Computational approaches to figurative language, “(Thesis, University Cambridge, Pembroke College, 2011), 23.

<sup>36</sup> <http://www.lyricsfreak.com/c/celine+dion/the+power+of+love+20028639.html/> Accessed on 17<sup>th</sup> April 2014.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid., 6.

<sup>38</sup> <http://www.lyricsfreak.com/c/celine+dion/thankful+21068350.html> Accessed on 06<sup>th</sup> November 2014.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid., 177.

<sup>40</sup> <http://www.lyricsfreak.com/c/celine+dion/thankful+21068350.html> Accessed on 06<sup>th</sup> November 2014.

tension, or simply to make the sentence sound poetic or attractive<sup>41</sup>. Example:

And My Heart will go on and on<sup>42</sup>.

#### **i. Hyperbole**

When using hyperbole, a writer draws attention to a particular idea by saying something which cannot possibly be true. Thus the writer is stepping beyond the meaning to achieve a desired effect. This intended effect might be to amuse, shock, puzzle, challenge or impress<sup>43</sup>. Example: The whispers in the morning Of Lover's sleeping tight<sup>44</sup>. Hyperbole means exaggerating something<sup>45</sup>. Example: Every night in my dreams I see you, I feel you<sup>46</sup>.

#### **j. Personification**

In personification a thing or object which is not human is given a human characteristic because of some similiarity between the thing and a person. It is easy to remember because personification contains the word 'person' inside it<sup>47</sup>. Example: So baby close your eyes And rest your weary

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<sup>41</sup> Helen Tuner and Elizabeth White come, As Level English Language and Literature (New York : The Press Syndicate Of The University Press, 2003), 17.

<sup>42</sup> [http://www.liriklagu.com/lyrics/CelineDion MyHeart.html](http://www.liriklagu.com/lyrics/CelineDion%20MyHeart.html) Accessed on 06<sup>th</sup> November 2014.

<sup>43</sup> Ibid., 16.

<sup>44</sup> [http://www.lyricsfreak.com/c/celine+dion/the+power+of+love 20028639.html](http://www.lyricsfreak.com/c/celine+dion/the+power+of+love%2028639.html) Accessed on 17<sup>th</sup> April 2014.

<sup>45</sup> Sarno Yulianto, et al., Kompeten Berbahasa dan Bersastra Indonesia (Surakarta : PT Widya Duta Grafika, 2005), 176.

<sup>46</sup> [http://www.liriklagu.com/lyrics/CelineDion MyHeart.html](http://www.liriklagu.com/lyrics/CelineDion%20MyHeart.html) Accessed on 06<sup>th</sup> November 2014.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid.,13.

mind<sup>48</sup>. Personification means death object<sup>49</sup>. Example: Every Child knows  
Need to find a place<sup>50</sup>.

#### **k. Alliteration**

Alliteration is a figure of speech in which words beginning with the same sounds are deliberately placed close together to achieve a particular effect<sup>51</sup>. Example: Now you're gone, There's nothing else I want. Now that it's over, There's nothing else I want.<sup>52</sup>

#### **l. Oxymoron**

Antithesis can also be viewed as an elaborate form of oxymoron. Oxymoron is another rhetorical device that comes to us from the Ancient Greek: oxus means “sharp” and moros means “dull.” Oxymoron is fun to create and collect. It also makes a compact argument about a particular world view. Oxymoron is wear word two that is other meaning inner one phrase or

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<sup>48</sup> <http://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/celinedion/babycloseyoureyes.html//> Accessed on 07<sup>th</sup> November 2014.

<sup>49</sup> Ibid,176.

<sup>50</sup> <http://liriklagu.fannynuryaman.com/celine-dion-a-mothers-prayer.html//> Accessed on 07<sup>th</sup> November 2014.

<sup>51</sup> Ibid.14.

<sup>52</sup> <http://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/celinedion/waterandaflame.html//> Accessed on 06<sup>th</sup> November 2014.

statement.<sup>53</sup> Example: This said to me, “ The greatest thing you’ll ever learn Is just to love and be loved in return<sup>54</sup>.

Oxymoron persuades when it brings together two opposing terms and creates new meaning from the pairing. When Shakespeare coined the term, “thunderous silence,” he produced extended meaning far beyond the individual words alone. Successful oxymoron relies on both irony and synergy; it offers a powerful, persuasive addition to the working language. Of course, you’ll also find plenty of examples that are as absurd as they are unintentional. We have surveyed only a few of the most common forms of figurative language. There are many more. Continued study of figurative instances will not only train our eyes and ears to recognize when others are preparing a persuasive effort, it will also help us to develop our own store of linguistic goods.

### **m. Irony**

Irony states meaning which is contrast with the original meaning<sup>55</sup>.

Example: let your worries go you fall asleep think of nothing more memories will keep<sup>56</sup>. Ironic speech gives us pause so that we might ponder the surprising turn from our early expectations. We might initially expect that a

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<sup>53</sup> Ibid,9.

<sup>54</sup> <http://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/celinedion/waterandaflame.html//> Accessed on 06<sup>th</sup> November2014.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid, 176.

<sup>56</sup> [http://www.lyricsfreak.com/c/celine+dion/baby+close+your+eyes\\_20422393.html//](http://www.lyricsfreak.com/c/celine+dion/baby+close+your+eyes_20422393.html//) Accessed on 06<sup>th</sup> November 2014.

fireboat would put out fires and float on the water. When it fails at both, the result is said to be ironic<sup>57</sup>.

#### **n. Onomatopoeia**

Onomatopoeia is a figure of speech in which the sound of a word suggests its meaning<sup>58</sup>. Example : Word that are as old as time Words only you would hear<sup>59</sup>.

#### **o. Antithesis**

Antithesis states opinion of statements which are contrast within a string of words that can be linked<sup>60</sup>. Example: A magic day , he passed way. And while we spoke of man things, Fool and kings,<sup>61</sup>.

#### **p. Allusion**

Allusion values comparing by refering indirectly to public figure or something<sup>62</sup>. Example: ‘Cause I am your lady And you are my man<sup>63</sup>.

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<sup>57</sup> Ibid ,9.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid,14.

<sup>59</sup> [Http://www.lyricsmode.com/lyrics/c/celine\\_dion/i\\_love\\_you.html//](http://www.lyricsmode.com/lyrics/c/celine_dion/i_love_you.html//) Accessed on 06<sup>th</sup> November 2014.

<sup>60</sup> Sarno Yulianto, etal., *Kompeten Berbahasa dan Bersastra Indonesia* (Surakarta : PT Widya Duta Grafika, 2005), 176.

<sup>61</sup> [Http://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/celinedion/natureboy.html//](http://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/celinedion/natureboy.html//) Accessed on 06<sup>th</sup> November 2014.

<sup>62</sup> Ibid, 176.

<sup>63</sup> <https://id-id.facebook.com/notes/lirik-lagu/terjemahan-the-power-of-love-celine-dion/342155972506980//> Accessed on 06<sup>th</sup> November 2014.

**q. Euphemism**

Sometime when a witer wants to play down some diffculty, problem or unpleasantness, a figure of speech called euphemism can be used. Euphemism seeks to put a pleasant spin on something basically unpleasant<sup>64</sup>. Example: I pray she finds your night Remind her where you are<sup>65</sup>.

**r. Rethorical Question**

Rethorical Question takes question that do not need to answer. Example: What have I done ? Looks like I was wrong<sup>66</sup>.

**s. Paradox**

Paradox uses a pair of words which are in contrast<sup>67</sup>. Example: Ten days have come and gone Ten days and I'm all alone<sup>68</sup>.

**t. Pun**

A pun is a play on a word or words. This means using a word which might have two or more meanings in order to make a joke or to be

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<sup>64</sup> Ibid., 18.

<sup>65</sup> [Http://www.lyricsmode.com/lyrics/c/celine\\_dion/a\\_mothers\\_prayer.html](http://www.lyricsmode.com/lyrics/c/celine_dion/a_mothers_prayer.html) Accessed on 07<sup>th</sup> November 2014.

<sup>66</sup> [Http://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/celinedion/water\\_and\\_aflame.html/](http://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/celinedion/water_and_aflame.html/) Accessed on 06<sup>th</sup> November 2014.

<sup>67</sup> Ibid,177.

<sup>68</sup> [Http://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/celinedion/tendays.html/](http://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/celinedion/tendays.html/) Accessed on 06<sup>th</sup> November 2014.



ambiguous<sup>69</sup>. Example: There was a boy..... A very strange enchanted boy.  
They say he wandered very far, very far Over land and sea,<sup>70</sup>.

## 2. Song

Shorter Oxford English Dictionary includes the following in its definition of song: “1. The act (or art) of singing; the result or effect of this, vocal music; that which is sung (in general or collective sense)<sup>71</sup>.”

Songs are highly expressive. Some convey love and emotions; some tell a memorable and moving story; some embody one’s dreams and ideals; and some reminisce about the golden past. Songs are abundant in themes and expressions which will echo in the learner’s heart. “Acquisition of automatic language skills depends on rich, meaningful, repeated exposure to comprehensible input without awareness”.<sup>72</sup> 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

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<sup>69</sup> Ibid, 17.

<sup>70</sup> <http://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/celinedion/natureboy.html//> Accessed on 06<sup>th</sup> November 2014.

<sup>71</sup> Rebecca Coyle, “ Editorial Songs on the Soundtrack,” Screen Sound number, 3, (2013), 5.

<sup>72</sup> Ibid, 88.

foreign language teaching.<sup>73</sup> While songs have been an important part of the music used to accompany films since cinema's earliest phase, many scholars have deemed them to be of less significance than original composed film scores.

a. **Songs and young learners**

The most prominent features of songs that reinforce language acquisition include their rhythmic and repetitive nature and the joy that the association between melody and content brings to the learning activity<sup>74</sup>.

1. Pitch is the perception of the frequency of the sound experienced, and is perceived as how "low" or "high" a sound is, and may be further described as definite pitch or indefinite pitch. It includes: melody, harmony, tonality, tessitura, and tuning or temperament.
2. Dynamics is the volume of all parts as a whole and every layer in the structure.
3. Rhythm is the variation of the accentuation of sounds over time.
4. Articulation refers to the musical performance technique that affects the transition or continuity on a single note, or between multiple notes or sounds<sup>75</sup>.

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<sup>73</sup> Ibid, 88.

<sup>74</sup> Mustafa Sevik Turkey, "Teaching Listening Skills to Young Learners through "Listen and Do" Songs," English Teaching Forum, ed. Mustafa Sevik Turkey (University Turkey : <sup>2012</sup>), 11.

<sup>75</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Articulation%28music%29//> Accessed on <sup>22</sup><sup>th</sup> April 2014.

5. Timbre is the quality of a sound, determined by the fundamental and its spectra: overtones or harmonics and envelope, and varies between voices and types and kinds of musical instruments, which are tools used to produce sound. It includes: tone color and articulation<sup>76</sup>.
6. Order is particularly important in the theories of compositional techniques originating in the 20th century such as the twelve-tone technique and serialism. Analytical techniques such as set theory take care to distinguish between ordered and unordered collections. In traditional theory concepts such voicing and form include ordering.<sup>77</sup>
7. Melody is a succession of notes heard as some sort of unit. It is a single line of tones that moves up, down, or stays the same using steps, skips and repeated tones.
8. Harmony is the relationship between two or more simultaneous pitches or pitch simultaneities, chord progression affects the key.<sup>78</sup>

These aspects combine to create secondary aspects including form or structure, texture, and style. Other commonly included aspects include the spatial location or the movement in space of sounds, gesture, and dance.

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<sup>76</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aspect\\_of\\_music](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aspect_of_music) Accessed on 22<sup>th</sup> April 2014.

<sup>77</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order%28music%29//> Accessed on 22<sup>th</sup> April 2014.

<sup>78</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aspect\\_of\\_music](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aspect_of_music) Accessed on 22<sup>th</sup> April 2014.

1. Structure includes: motive, sub phrase, phrase, phrase group, period, section, exposition, repetition, variation, development, and other formal units, textural continuity.
2. Texture is the interaction of temporal and pitch elements. It includes: homophony, polyphony, heterophony, and simultaneity.
3. Style is defined by how the above elements are used. It is what distinguishes an individual composer or group, period, genre, region, or manner of performance.
4. Aesthetics is how the music affects you emotionally. For example: an upbeat tune may make you joyful, while a slow violin song may make you feel lonely, cold, and depressed etc<sup>79</sup>.

**b. Songs provide opportunities for repetition and practice**

Songs provide excellent opportunities for repetition and practice that might otherwise be tedious. Repetition of language is pleasurable—such as repeating choruses, or singing cumulative songs where each verse borrow words from a previous verse. This repetition, most often accompanied by physical actions, helps learning and in turn leads to familiarity so that children feel comfortable with the foreign language. In addition, by singing songs pupils gradually internalize the structures and patterns of the foreign

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<sup>79</sup> [Http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aspect of music](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aspect_of_music) Accessed on <sup>22</sup><sup>th</sup> April 2014.

language as well as the specific language items that the teacher wants them to learn.<sup>80</sup>

**c. Songs should be used in ELT for their own merits**

Being a combination of music and language, songs have innumerable virtues that deserve our attention. Their richness in culture and themes, their idiomatic and poetic expressions, their therapeutic functions and so on makes them an impeccable tool for language teaching.<sup>81</sup>

**2.1 A kaleidoscope of culture**

“Language expresses, embodies and symbolizes cultural reality”. Language and music are interwoven in songs to communicate cultural reality in a very unique way. English songs endow the English native speakers with an opportunity to put across their own culture. Black American’s call for equality and respect, the legends of the American West, celebration of western festivals and people’s attitudes toward love, friendship and marriage all find expression in the lines and rhythmic melodies of the songs.

**2.2 Expressiveness**

Songs are highly expressive. Some convey love and emotions; some tell a memorable and moving story; some embody one’s dreams and ideals;

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<sup>80</sup> Ibid., 1<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>81</sup> Ibid, 88.

and some reminisce about the golden past. Songs are abundant in themes and expressions which will echo in the learner's heart. "Acquisition of automatic language skills depends on rich, meaningful, repeated exposure to comprehensible input without awareness".

### 2.3 Recitability

Lyrics are characterized by the use of rhythms, conversational speech and poetic expressions.

### 2.4 Therapeutic functions

In general, the foremost function of songs is to provide relaxation and recreation. It is quite common that when people are tired, they will sit back and listen to a piece of music or they may hang out with friends to sing in Karaoke, clubs or bars. Music has the power to soothe people's emotions, refresh their minds and to unlock their creativity. Kirsch (33) points out that many language teachers have described the benefits of using rhymes, songs and games in foreign language classes as follows:<sup>82</sup>

1. Rhymes, poems and songs are very popular with young language learners who tend to be familiar with this type of literacy from school or home. Children do not shy away from poems and songs in foreign languages;

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<sup>82</sup> Ibid ., 333.

2. Teachers are equally familiar with them and thus may find them a good way into the teaching of foreign languages;
3. They promote positive feelings;
4. The rhythmical patterns facilitate and accelerate learning;
5. They are good means of developing listening, pronunciation and speaking skills. Pupils do not tire of listening to and repeating them over and over again. They join in with the parts they know and acquire more sounds, words and sentences with each successive performance until they gradually master the text;
6. These forms of literacy help pupils get into the rhythm of a language and learn to pronounce sounds and words confidently, accurately and with expression;
7. Pupils are more likely to remember the new words and structures because they are repetitive, meaningful and presented in predictable patterns and larger chunks. The internalization of sounds, words and sentence patterns brings learners a step closer to using these in other contexts;
8. Rhymes, poems and songs can initiate a range of activities: listening, reading, drawing, performing actions, playing and enacting, performing in front of an audience and practicing intonation, pronunciation and structures;
9. Poems or songs about typical traditions or cultural artifacts are helpful in developing pupils' cultural awareness and understanding;

10. Besides, many teachers take advantage of the popularity and repetitive structure of songs to practice key vocabulary in an enjoyable way.

### **3. Song With Lyrics**

“The American Heritage Dictionary defines “lyric” as “ of or relating to a category of poetry that expresses subjective thoughts and feelings, often in a song like style or form.” For our purposes, we will define lyric as any verbal or written language that accompanies elements. The lyrics are verbal hints that lead to understanding. Words help define the song’s context, telling us what we should feel. Lyric allow learners to more readily agree to the specific meaning a song conveys.<sup>83</sup>

#### **a. Singing Aids in Memorization**

If language came from music, as research indicates, it is logical to assume that music with lyrics reaches to the core of our being. It certainly has been proven true that words synchronized with music are easy to learn. Language is, as we saw in our discussion of the brain’s left and right hemispheres, predominately processed in the left hemisphere, and harmony is comprehended in the right. Lyrics engage both the lyrically focused left hemisphere and the melodically focused right hemisphere. For centuries,

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<sup>83</sup> Lenn Milbower, *Training With A Beat* (Canada : Stylus Publishing LLC,2000), 122.



children the world over have learned their lesson in song. Unfortunately, adults forget the usefulness of this technique.<sup>84</sup>

#### **b. Difficulties Presented By Songs With Lyrics**

Songs with lyrics are not risk free. There are several difficulties associated with their use :

- a. Lyrics can trigger personal memories.
- b. Some lyrics have hidden meaning
- c. Lyrics can make concentration difficult
- d. Language barriers may become a factor<sup>85</sup>

#### **c. Lyrics Can Trigger Personal Memories**

Popular songs are seemingly linked with personal memories. If one of your learners starts crying because their cat died while “that song” was playing, it could destroy the classroom environment. Unfortunately, there is no way of knowing in advance where one of your learners will have an emotional reaction to a specific song. To minimize potential repercussions, make intelligent decisions about the material you use. If the context you have placed the song in is appropriate and meaningful, these kinds of situations are less likely to occur.

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<sup>84</sup> Ibid, 122.

<sup>85</sup> Ibid., 126.

**d. Lyrics Can Make Concentration Difficult**

If a song is too popular, people may start singing the lyrics, or they may pay attention to the song instead of you. In addition, introverts remember significantly less than extroverts when learning while pop music is playing in the background. This difficulty can be overcome by playing songs with lyrics in situations where you plan to draw attention to the music. If your learners then decide to sing along, you will receive credit for your clever instructional design.

**e. Language Barriers May Become a Factor**

The story in the song, and any metaphors that can be drawn from it, will not matter if your song is in a language different from the one spoken by your learners. In this situation, the music becomes background to the learning. To be effective, lyrics must communicate in the learner's language. When using songs with lyrics, watch for potential dangers:<sup>86</sup>

- a. Lyrics can trigger personal memories
- b. Some lyrics have hidden meaning
- c. Lyrics can make concentration difficult
- d. Language barriers may become a factor

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<sup>86</sup> Ibid., 126.

#### 4. Celine Dion'S

##### a. Celine Dion'S Biography

Céline Marie Claudette Dion's (OC, OQ) (born March 30 1968 in Charlemagne, Quebec) is a Grammy and Juno award winning pop singer and occasional song writer. She began her career in the early 1980s as a French singer before breaking into the international music scene in the 1990s. Dion's was born to a large, impoverished family. As a teen, she achieved success in francophone Canada after her manager and future husband, René Angélil, mortgaged his home in order to finance her first record.

She later gained recognition in parts of Europe and Asia after she won both the 1982 Yamaha World Popular Song Festival and the 1988 Eurovision Song Contest. In 1990 Dion's established a foothold in the Anglophone music market with the release of Unison, published by Epic Records. During the 1990s she achieved worldwide fame and success with several English and French records, of which her most successful were Falling into You (1996) and "My Heart Will Go On" (1998), the theme to the 1997 film Titanic. In 1999 she announced a temporary break from entertainment in order to focus on her husband, who was diagnosed with throat cancer.<sup>87</sup>

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<sup>87</sup> <http://www.kingdomfm.co.uk/music/artist/celine-dion/bio/> Accessed on 17<sup>th</sup> April 2014.

**b. Celine Dion'S Career**

In 1993, Dion's publicly indicated her feelings for her manager by declaring him "the color of her love" in the dedication section of her third Anglophone album *The Color of My Love*. However, instead of criticizing their relationship as Dion's had feared, fans embraced the couple. Eventually, Angélil and Dion's married in an extravagant wedding ceremony in December 1994.

As it was dedicated to her manager, the album's motif focused on love and romance. The album spawned Dion's first U.S. number-one single "The Power of Love" (a remake of Jennifer Rush's 1985 hit). However, subsequent singles such as "When I Fall in Love" (a duet with Clive Griffin), "Misled", and "Think Twice" failed to reach the top twenty on the Billboard charts. The album proved more successful in Europe, and in particular the United Kingdom, where both the album and "Think Twice" simultaneously occupied the top of the respective British charts for five consecutive weeks. "Think Twice," which remained at number one for seven weeks, went on to become the fourth single by a female artist to sell in excess of one million copies in the UK.

Dion's kept to her French roots, and continued to release many francophone recordings between each English record: *Dion Chante Plamondon* (1991); *À l'Olympia* (1994), a live album that was recorded during

one of Dion's concerts at the Olympia Theatre in Paris; and *Deluxe* (1995 — also known as *The French Album* in the United States), which would go on to become the best-selling French album of all time. As these albums were in French, the worldwide commercial success was limited. However, Dion's francophone fans embraced each release, and generally, they achieved more credibility than her anglophone works.

The mid-1990s was a transitional period for Dion's musical style, as she slowly moved away from strong rock influences and transitioned into a more pop and soul style (though the electric guitar remained a central part of her music.) Her songs began with more delicate melodies that used softer instrumentations, and built up to strong climaxes, over which her vocals could be displayed.

This new sound received mixed reviews from critics, with Arion Berger of *Entertainment Weekly* accusing her of preferring vocal acrobatics over dynamics, and embarking on a trend of uninspiring, "crowd-pleasing ballads." However, while critical praise declined, Dion's releases performed increasingly well on the international charts, and in 1996, she won the World Music Award for "World's Best — Selling Canadian Female Recording Artist of the Year" — a title she had earned twice before. By the mid-1990s, she

had established herself as one of the the best selling artists in the world, among female performers such as Carey and Houtson.<sup>88</sup>

### c. Celine Dion'S Archievement

Falling into You (1996) presented Dion's at the height of her popularity, and showed a further progression of her music. The song spent two weeks at number one in Canada and six weeks at number one in the United States. Falling Into You became Dion's most critically and commercially successful album: it topped the charts in eleven countries and became one of the best-selling albums of all time.

It also won Grammy Awards for Best Pop Album and Album of the Year. Dion's status on the world stage was further solidified when she was asked to perform "The Power of the Dream" at the opening ceremonies of the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games. In March 1996, Céline launched the Falling into You Tour in support of her new album, giving concerts around the world for over a year.

Dion's ended the 1990s with two more successful albums: the Christmas album, These Are Special Times (1998), and All the Way... A Decade of Song (1999). On These Are Special Times, Dion's had a hand in writing some of the material. The album was her most classically influenced yet, with orchestral arrangements found on all tracks. "I'm Your Angel," a

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<sup>88</sup> <http://www.kingdomfm.co.uk/music/artist/celine-dion/bio/> Accessed on 17<sup>th</sup> April 2014.

duet with R. Kelly, became Dion's fourth and final U.S. number one single, and another hit single across the world. *All the Way... A Decade of Song* was a compilation of her most successful hits coupled with seven new songs, including the lead off single "That's the Way It Is," a cover of Roberta Flack's "The First Time Ever I Saw Your Face," and "All the Way," a duet with Frank Sinatra.

By the end of the 1990s Celine Dion's had sold nearly 140 million albums worldwide, and had won a slew of industry awards. Her status as one of the biggest divas of contemporary music was further solidified when she was asked to perform on VH1's *Divas Live* special in 1998, with superstars Aretha Franklin, Gloria Estefan, Shania Twain, and [Mariah Carey](#). That year she also received two of the highest honors from her home country: "Officer of the Order of Canada for Outstanding Contribution to the World of Contemporary Music" and "Officer of the National Order of Quebec."<sup>89</sup>

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<sup>89</sup> <http://www.kingdomfm.co.uk/music/artist/celine-dion/bio/> Accessed on 17<sup>th</sup> April 2014.

### CHAPTER III

#### THE TYPES OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN CELINE DION'S SONG'S

There are ten songs from each album that have been selected to be analyzed in this research. They are My Love Essential Collection albums; My Heart Will Go On, The Power Of Love, Loved Me Back To Live albums; Thankful, Water Frame, Falling Into You albums; I Love you, All By My Self, A New Day Come albums; Ten Days, Nature Boy, A Mother's Prayer albums; Mother's Prayer, Baby Close Your Eyes. The analysis are as follow :

##### 1. My Heart Will Go On

Every night in my dreams

I see you, I feel you

That is how I know you go on

Far across the distance

And spaces between us

You have come to show you go on



Near, far, wherever you are  
 I believe that the heart does go on  
 Once more you open the door  
 And you're here in my heart  
 And my heart will go on and on

Love can touch us one time  
 And last for a lifetime  
 And never let go till we're gone

Love was when I loved you  
 One true time I hold to  
 In my life we'll always go on

Near, far, wherever you are  
 I believe that the heart does go on  
 Once more you open the door  
 And you're here in my heart  
 And my heart will go on and on

Idiom are modes of expression or phrase which are peculiar to a given language. They are the basis for understanding the language, since they constitute a large part of it. Other idiom are composed of verb and preposition,

such as to fill in, “ meaning to substitute for or to complete the blanks on a form, or composed of verb and adverb such as to “ Look forward,” meaning to anticipate<sup>90</sup>.

On above lyrics Idiom is found. In this song, the lady wants to show that her loved is very strong. She believe that her loved will always exist till the end of time. The lyrics are as follow:

Far across the distance

And spaces between us

The lyrics above took the lady believe that her loved always be absolute never changing. She believe that her loved will always stay the end time.<sup>91</sup> She believes her loved always will absolute and constantly.<sup>92</sup>

When using hyperbole, a writer draws attention to a particular idea by saying something which cannot possibly be true. Thus the writer is stepping beyond the meaning to achieve a desired effect. This intended effect might be to amuse, shock, puzzle, challenge or impress.<sup>93</sup>

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<sup>90</sup> Adkins, Patricia G, "Teaching Idioms and Figures of Speech to Non—Native Speakers of English," *Modern Journal*, 3 (March, 1968), 149.

<sup>91</sup> See Appendix 1

<sup>92</sup> Newmark, Peter. *A Text Book Of Translation*. ( Shanghai : Pearson Education Limited, 1988), 81

<sup>93</sup> Helen Tuner and Elizabeth White come, *As Level English Language and Literature* (New York : The Press Syndicate Of The University Press, 2003), 17.

On above lyrics Hyperbole is found. In this song, the lady wants to show that her loved is very speciall. She make her loved always be stay in memories about loves. She memories about her loved face and body make feel interest to huge. The lyrics are as follows :

Every night in my dreams

I see you, I feel you

The lyrics above tooks the lady believe that her loved is very speciall always be stay in memories.<sup>94</sup> By the time gones, she always will memories about her loved and hopes reaches. After days, she make loves is very strong for her loved.<sup>95</sup>

In this of figure speech, a word or expression is repeated for effect rather than for meaning in order to emphasize a point or to build up interest or tension, or simply to make the sentence sound poetic or attractive.<sup>96</sup>

On above lyrics Repetition is found. In this song, the lady wants to show believe her loved could kept and faithful about love. She hopes that her lover about loves always be constant and absolute. The lyrics are as follow

And my heart will go on and on

The lyrics above tooks the lady believe that her loved always will kept and faithful about loves. By the time gones, she believes her loved kept

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<sup>94</sup> See Appendix 1

<sup>95</sup> Ibid, 81.

<sup>96</sup> Ibid, 17.

immortal love in lifes.<sup>97</sup> She hopes her loved absolute and stay in memories of the love in life.<sup>98</sup>

## 2. The Power of Love

The whispers

Of lovers sleeping tight

Are rolling like thunder now

As I look in your eyes

I hold on to your body

And feel each move you mak

Your voice is warm and tender

A love that I could not forsake

(First chorus)

*'Cause I am your lady*

And you are my man

Wheneever you reach for me

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<sup>97</sup> See Appendix 1

<sup>98</sup> Ibid, 81.

*I'll do all that I can*

*Lost is how I'm feeling lying in your arms*

*When the world outside's too*

Much to take\

*That all ends when I'm with you*

Even though there may be times

It seems I am far away

Never wonder where I am

*'Cause I am always by your side*

(Repeat first chorus)

(Second chorus)

*We 're heading for something*

*Somewhere I've never been*

Sometimes I am frightened

*But I'm ready to learn*

Of the power of love

The sound of you heart beating

Made it clear

Suddenly the *feeling that I can't go on*

Is light years away

(Repeat first chorus)

(Repeat second chorus)

STANPONOROGO

STANPONOROGO

Metaphor is a figurative language which compares two different things directly. It makes reference to a thing as being another thing that it cannot literally be. Metaphorical expressions always make one thing to be another. The things compared are completely different since they do not have any related physical characteristics. Metaphoric language is used in order to realize a new and different meaning<sup>99</sup>.

On above lyrics found. In this song, the lady wants to show that her loved good voice and beautiful. She powerfull voice result her lover felt love strong dan deeply. She hopes and trying show excellents such voices make her loved become interesting . The lyrics are as follow :

Your voice is warm and tender

A love that I could not forsake

The lyrics above tooks the lady believe that her loved sees strong on the voices that make felt interest and touch. She good voice and beautiful make that her loved felt love strong and deep.<sup>100</sup> Make interest to be reach and

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<sup>99</sup> Emmanuel C. Sharndama and Jamila B. A Suleiman, "An analysis of figurative languages in two selected traditional funeral songs of the Kilba people of Adamawa State", *International Journal of English and Literature*, Vol. 4(4), pp. 166-173, ( January, 2013 ), 169.

<sup>100</sup> See Appendix 2



become special one in life. She hopes and believing that voice make felt love to be hear. She believe love is blind never anything in life.<sup>101</sup>

When using hyperbole, a writer draws attention to a particular idea by saying something which cannot possibly be true. Thus the writer is stepping beyond the meaning to achieve a desired effect. This intended effect might be to amuse, shock, puzzle, challenge or impress.<sup>102</sup>

On above lyrics Hyperbole is found. The lady wants to show that her loved felt love big and meaningfully. She hopes and believing her lovedr to keep faithful loves although come deaths. The lyrics are as follow :

*When the world outside's too*

*Much to take*

*That all ends when I'm with you*

*Even though there may be times*

The lyrics above tooks the lady believe that her loved felt love strognng and big. She believe her loved involve true love although come death.<sup>103</sup> She

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<sup>101</sup> Newmark, Peter. A Text Book Of Translation.( Shangai : Pearson Education Limited, 1988), 81.

<sup>102</sup> Helen Tuner and Elizabeth White come, As Level English Language and Literature (New York : The Press Syndicate Of The University Press, 2003), 16.

<sup>103</sup> See Appendix 2

sees and hope true love always be stay and kept will exit the end love or time.<sup>104</sup>

Allusion values comparing by refering indirectly to public figure or something.<sup>105</sup> On above lyrics Allusion is found. In this song, the lady wants to show her loved felt love good voice and beautiful for hear. She wants to show her loved good voices and beautiful to contrast another. She good voice born from almight god. The lyrics are as follow

*'Cause I am your lady*

And you are my man

The lyrics above tooks the lady believe her loved felt love good voice and beautiful. She good voice and beautiful that different from another.<sup>106</sup> She good voice make interest and strong make felt love. She give strength good voice for different another.<sup>107</sup>

### 3. Thankful

Circle around like butterflies

Escape from pouring rain

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<sup>104</sup> Ibid, 81.

<sup>105</sup> Sarno Yulianto, etal. *Kompeten Berbahasa dan Bersastra Indonesia* (Surakarta : PT Widya Duta Grafika, 2005), 176.

<sup>106</sup> See Appendix 2

<sup>107</sup> Ibid, 81.

Running to the alleyways

Steal their little kiss again

*You're only weakness*

But somehow you made me strong

After chasing ghosts and fairy tales

*I'm right where I belong*

*And I don't know where I've been looking*

*And I don't care where you have been before*

*But I'm thankful to be here*

Thankful to feel clear

Thankful my prayers have been answered

*I'm thankful you listened*

Thankful to heaven

Thankful for feeling alive again

Thankful that hearts always mend

I write it all on paper dolls

Let them play their little games

Of who loves who and what is true

No one ever takes the blame

I see you through the window

And it takes my breath away

But I lose the floor beneath me

*And all that's left to say*

*As I don't know where I was going*

*And I don't care where we have been before*

*But I'm thankful to be here*

Thankful to feel clear

Thankful my prayers have been answered

*I'm thankful you listened*

Thankful to heaven

Thankful for feeling alive again

Thankful that hearts always mend

And I caught rainbows

Falling down

When I start spinning

Round and round and round

*(But I'm thankful to be here)*

(Thankful to feel clear)

(Thankful my prayers have been answered)

I am thankful you listened

Thankful to heaven

Thankful for feeling alive again

Thankful that hearts always mend

Thankful that my heart always mends

Unlike metaphor which compares two things directly, a simile compares two different things by employing the words “like” or “as”. Similes are more likely to be used with explicit explanation of their intended meaning.

A simile is a figure of speech which says that one thing is like another different thing. We can use similes to make descriptions more emphatic or vividly <sup>108</sup>.

On above lyrics Simile is found. In this song, the lady wants to show her loved hopes go to leave from come a rain. She sees condition or situation come a rain weight from the sky. After she hopes finish to go a places for protecting in lifes. The lyrics are as follow :

Circle around like butterflies

Escape from pouring rain

The lyrics above tooks her loved hope protects of the body come a from rain weight to leave at the places.<sup>109</sup> She sees conditions come a rain weight but always be stay in the places. After she try find a place that are save to be broken.<sup>110</sup>

A Metaphor is a figurative language which compares two different things directly. It makes reference to a thing as being another thing that it cannot literally be. Metaphorical expressions always make one thing to be

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<sup>108</sup> Emmanuel C. Sharndama and Jamila B. A Suleiman, "An analysis of figurative languages in two selected traditional funeral songs of the Kilba people of Adamawa State", *International Journal of English and Literature*, Vol. 4(4), pp. 166-173, ( January, 2013 ), 170.

<sup>109</sup> See Appendix 3

<sup>110</sup> Newmark, Peter. *A Text Book OF Translation*. (Shangai : Pearson Education Limited, 1988), 81.

another. The things compared are completely different since they do not have any related physical characteristics. Metaphoric language is used in order to realize a new and different meaning<sup>111</sup>.

On above lyrics Metaphor is found. In this song, the lady wants to show that something and request happend prays to god. Her give somethings and request to all humanity in the worlds. She try and believe that something and request become reallity in the worlds. The lyrics are as follow

*You're only weakness*

But somehow you made me strong

The lyrics above tooks her loved try and believe optimally that something and request to humanity become success based on almight. Her give something request to humanity and become success to believe on almight.<sup>112</sup> Her owners eart and contains but never lost and weak to give everything in the world.<sup>113</sup>

Totem pro parte mentions the whole but means only a part.<sup>114</sup>

On above lyrics Totem Pro Parte Synecdoche is found. In this song, the lady wants to show answer to prays sucesss and become reallity. Her give

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<sup>111</sup> Ibid.,169.

<sup>112</sup> See Appendix 3

<sup>113</sup> Ibid, 81.

<sup>114</sup> Sarno Yulianto, etal. *Kompeten Berbahasa dan Bersastra Indonesia* (Surakarta : PT Widya Duta Grafika, 20005), 177.

something to request until make feel this complete in life. Something that happen and success born from prayers and believing on God almighty. The lyrics are as follow

.I write it all on paper dolls

Let them play their little games

The lyrics above tooks she wants show answer to pray with form such as play game. This kind game shows success pray to God. The game is activity involve and play someone for provide answer pray to God.<sup>115</sup> This game such as activity purpose the sign of the love to God give something that pray and request become success.<sup>116</sup>

#### **4. Water And A Flame**

Seven days has gone so fast,  
I really thought the pain would pass,  
It's been nearly an hour since I thought of you.  
But you're not answering the phone,  
I'd settle for a busy tone,  
At least by that I'd know that you're ok.  
A guy like you ain't meant to go away.  
Now you're gone,

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<sup>115</sup> See Appendix 3

<sup>116</sup> Ibid, 81.



There's nothing else I want.

Now that it's over,

There's nothing else I want.

What have I done?

Looks like I was wrong.

Is everything really meant to change?

I guess we're like water and a flame,

Water and a flame.

I'm tired of this empty house,

I need a drink to get me out,

A couple more til I forget your name.

I saw a guy that looked like you,

I did not know just what to do

It took a pile of will to break my step

I realize what I wanted wasn't there.

Now you're gone,

There's nothing else I want.

Now that it's over,

There's nothing else I want.

What have I done?

Looks like I was wrong.

Is everything really meant to change?

I guess we're like water and a flame,

Water and a flame.

And if you see me comin',

Look away, look away.

And if you're mind is made up,

Look away, look away.

And if you're worried about me,

I'm okay, I'm okay!

Yes I am!

Oooooo.

Ohhhh.

Now you're gone,

There's nothing else I want.

Now that it's over,

There's nothing else I want.

What have I done?

Looks like I was wrong,

Is everything really meant to change?

I guess we're like water and a flame,

Water and a flame.

Now you're gone, There's nothing else I want. Now that it's over,  
There's nothing else I want

Rethorical Question takes question that do not need to answer.<sup>117</sup>

On above lyrics Rethorical Question is found. In this song, the lady wants to show her loved happend a problem that is misscommunication between loves. She hope and trying optimally become her lover good condition but never seeing success. By the time gones, she feel finish and loss spirit to change her loved not respond to solve problems. The lyrics are as follow :

What have I done?

Looks like I was wrong.

The lyrics above tooks her loved hopes and trying a problem miscommunication between loves but never successfully. She make her lover about loves change make good conditions but happend miscommunication about love from sides.<sup>118</sup> After she hope her loved get understanding about misscommunications love. Make she feel worried about love and diffuclt to be continue about love<sup>119</sup>.

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<sup>117</sup> Sarno Yulianto, etal. *Kompeten Berbahasa dan Bersastra Indonesia* (Surakarta : PT Widya Duta Grafika, 20005), 177.

<sup>118</sup> See Appendix 4

<sup>119</sup> Newmark, Peter. *A Text Book Of Translation*. (Shangai : Pearson Education Limited, 1988), 81.

Alliteration is a figure of speech in which words beginning with the same sounds are deliberately placed close together to achieve a particular effect.<sup>120</sup>

On above lyrics Alliteration is found. In this song, the lady wants to show her loved that happend a problem misscommunications between loves. She go to at the home her loved but never sees and responds from homes. She hope and trying optimaly for solve problems about her loved in home. She opinion sees situasion or conditions about her loved not god make the end loves from lifes. The lyrics are as follow

Now you're gone,  
There's nothing else I want.  
Now that it's over,  
There's nothing else I want.

The lyrics above tooks her loved trying love but never changing. She wants to show the end love to her loved happend a misscommunications between loves. She hopes and trying her lover to be leaved in home. She feel miscommunication and chemistry about love but feel boring on the

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<sup>120</sup> Helen Tuner and Elizabeth White come, As Level English Language and Literature (Newyork : The Press Syndicate Of The University Press, 2003), 14.

attitudes.<sup>121</sup> She finish go to leave in the home and try to be forgettable in life<sup>122</sup>.

When using hyperbole, a writer draws attention to a particular idea by saying something which cannot possibly be true. Thus the writer is stepping beyond the meaning to achieve a desired effect. This intended effect might be to amuse, shock, puzzle, challenge or impress.<sup>123</sup>

On above lyrics Hyperbole is found. In this song, the lady wants to show her loved were worried sees condition or situations that doesn't come information clearly. By the time goes, she lost in information and also feel worried about her loved. She sees conditions or condition feel boring that happend on the lifes. She hope and trying spend time always be memories for her loved. The lyrics are as follow :

Seven days has gone so fast,  
I really thought the pain would pass,  
It's been nearly an hour since I thought of you.

The lyrics above tooks by the time goes, she seem worried that doesn't come information clearly about her loved stay on the place. She sees condition and situations feel pain but difficult forgettable about love. She feels

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<sup>121</sup> See Appendix 4

<sup>122</sup> Ibid, 81.

<sup>123</sup> Ibid, 16.

boring her loved that doesn't give information about place.<sup>124</sup> She feel love to be spend time life but always contain her loved in memmmories of the lifes<sup>125</sup>.

## 5. I Love You

I must be crazy now  
 Maybe I dream too much  
 But when I think of you  
 I long to feel your touch  
 To whisper in your ear  
 Words that are as old as time  
 Words only you would hear  
 If only you were mine  
 I wish I could go back to the very first day I saw you  
 Should've made my move when you looked in my eyes  
 Cause by now I know that you'd feel the way that I do  
 And I'd whisper these words as you'd lie here by my side  
 I love you, please say  
 You love me too, these three words  
 They could change our lives forever  
 And I promise you that we will always be together

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<sup>124</sup> See Appendix 4

<sup>125</sup> Ibid, 81.

Till the end of time

So today, I finally found the courage deep inside

Just to walk right up to your door

But my body couldn't move when I finally got to it

Just like a thousand times before

Then without a word he handed me this letter

Read I hope this finds the way into your heart, it said

I love you, please say

You love me too, these three words

They could change our lives forever

And I promise you that we will always be together

Till the end of time

Well maybe I, I need a little love yeah

And maybe I, I need a little care

And maybe I, maybe you, maybe you, maybe you

Oh you need somebody just to hold you

If you do, just reach out and I'll be there

I love you, please say

You love me too

Please say you love me too

Till the end of time

These three words  
 They could change our lives forever  
 And I promise you that we will always be together  
 Oh, I love you  
 Please say you love me too  
 Please please  
 Say you love me too  
 Till the end of time  
 My baby  
 Together, together, forever  
 Till the end of time  
 I love you  
 I will be your light  
 Shining bright  
 Shining through your eyes  
 My baby

Onomatopoeia is a figure of speech in which the sound of a word suggests its meaning.<sup>126</sup> On above lyrics Onomatopoeia is found. In this song, the lady wants to show her loved talks something that produces make felt

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<sup>126</sup> Helen Tuner and Elizabeth White come, As Level English Language and Literature (Newyork : The Press Syndicate Of The University Press, 2003), 14.



loves. She talks something make felt loves and interest to be heard. She talks something can grew up felt love for arounds. The lyrics are as follow :

Words that are as old as time

Words only you would hear

The lyrics above tooks her loved talks something make felt loves to be heard. Then she talk something that result good make interest and felt love at the first meeting.<sup>127</sup> Her loved sees something that has make felt love deeply.<sup>128</sup>

When using hyperbole, a writer draws attention to a particular idea by saying something which cannot possibly be true. Thus the writer is stepping beyond the meaning to achieve a desired effect. This intended effect might be to amuse, shock, puzzle, challenge or impress.<sup>129</sup>

On above lyrics Hyperbole is found. In this song, the lady wants to show her loved at the first meeting. She sees love faces become always be stay memories in the lifes. She wants to show her loved that hoping huge and touch. She felt love her loved that strong and always be stay in memories of the lifes. The lyrics are as follow :

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<sup>127</sup> See Appendix 5

<sup>128</sup> Newmark, Peter. A Tek Book Of Translation. (Shangai : Pearson Education Limited, 1988), 81.

<sup>129</sup> Ibid, 16.

I must be crazy now  
 Maybe I dream too much  
 But when I think of you  
 I long to feel your touch  
 To whisper in your ear

The lyrics above shows her loved felt love since on the first meeting. She wants to show that hopes her loved and also owner.<sup>130</sup> She hopes her loved feel something that has and become someone that special ones in memories of the life.<sup>131</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 personification contains the word 'person' inside it.<sup>132</sup>

On above lyrics Personification is found. In this song, the lady wants to show her loved sees eyes at the first meeting. By the time goes, She wants to try love expression to please her loved sees eyes. She starts interest felt loves her loved and become meaningfully on the lives. The lyrics are as follow :

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<sup>130</sup> See Appendix 5

<sup>131</sup> Ibid, 81.

<sup>132</sup> Helen Tuner and Elizabeth White come, As Level English Language and Literature (Newyork : The Press Syndicate Of The University Press, 2003), 13.

I will be your light  
 Shining bright  
 Shining through your eyes  
 My baby

The lyrics above took her loved start felt love on the meeting. She felt love her loved sees eyes effects in memories.<sup>133</sup> She wants to expression about her loved become special one and meaningfully effects for memories in lifes. She sees and hope her loved becomes loves true that doesy'nt separate in the lifes.<sup>134</sup>

#### **6. All By My Self.**

When I was young  
 I never needed anyone  
 And making love was just for fun  
 Those days are gone  
 Livin alone  
 I think of all the friends I've known  
 When I dial the telephone  
 Nobodys home  
 All by myself

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<sup>133</sup> See Appendix 5

<sup>134</sup> Ibid, 81.

Don't wanna be

All by myself

Anymore

Hard to be sure

Sometimes I feel so insecure

And loves so distant and obscure

Remains the cure

All by myself

Don't wanna be

All by myself

Anymore

All by myself

Don't wanna live

All by myself

Anymore

When I was young

I never needed anyone

Making love was just for fun

Those days are gone

All by myself

Don't wanna be

All by myself

Anymore

All by myself

Don't wanna live

Oh

Don't wanna live

By myself, by myself

Anymore

By myself

Anymore

Oh

All by myself

Don't wanna live

I never, never, never

Needed anyone

A pun is a play on a word or words. This means using a word which might have two or more meanings in order to make a joke or to be ambiguous.<sup>135</sup> On above lyrics Pun is found. In this song, the lady wants to show her loved to be passed live always contain my self. But she seems

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<sup>135</sup> Helen Tuner and Elizabeth White come, As Level English Language and Literature (Newyork : The Press Syndicate Of The University Press, 2003), 14.

happy for pass in lifes. She always spend time all my self and something that done. The lyrics are as follow :

When I was young  
 I never needed anyone  
 And making love was just for fun  
 Those days are gone  
 Livin alone

The lyrics above tooks her loved wants to face lifes all my self and never sees request to help from arounds. She faces lifes always will bring happy conditions. She hope pass lifes for spend time all my self make feel felt to love in lifes.<sup>136</sup> She loves lifes and something that done all my self and that doesn't need to helps from arounds.<sup>137</sup>

Irony states meaning which is contrast with the original meaning.<sup>138</sup>

On above lyrics Irony is found. In this song, the lady wants to show life pass something that do all my self. She said life is need people and must help come arounds. She hopes and believing strong for pass life my self. The contain of the life always that do all my self and that something pass all my self that doesn't good for life The lyrics are as follow:

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<sup>136</sup> See Appendix 6

<sup>137</sup> Newmark, Peter. A Text Book Of Translation. ( Shangai : Pearson Education Limited, 1988), 81.

<sup>138</sup> Sarno Yulianto, et al., *Kompeten Berbahasa dan Berbahasa dan Bersastra Indonesia* ( Surakarta : Pt Widya Duta Grafika, 2005), 176.

Don't wanna live

By myself, by myself

Anymore

The lyrics above shows her lover wants to show pass life and something that done all my self. She pass life and something all my self that doesn't meaningfully to be continued.<sup>139</sup> She sees and hope life all my self and that doesn't good to be continued. She said something that do my self results not good for lifes.<sup>140</sup>

In this of figure speech, a word or expression is repeated for effect rather than for meaning in order to emphasize a point or to build up interest or tension, or simply to make the sentence sound poetic or attractive.<sup>141</sup>

On above lyrics Repetition is found. In this song, the lady wants to show life all my self and but also never helps from arounds. She said life the end times for complete all my self and something that doesn't need from arounds. The lyrics are as follow :

Don't wanna live

I never, never, never

Needed anyone

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<sup>139</sup> See Appendix 6

<sup>140</sup> Ibid, 81.

<sup>141</sup> Helen Tuner and Elizabeth White come, As Level English Language and Literature (Newyork : The Press Syndicate Of The University Press, 2003), 17.

The lyrics above on tooks she wants to show life is full somethings that do and never helping from places.<sup>142</sup> She hope and trying the end time life all my self and request helps from arounds. She hope the end time always be stay all my self from arounds.<sup>143</sup>

## 7. Ten Days

At the doorway of my heart  
 All the leaves have fallen down  
 And though I try to pick them up  
 There's so many I think I'll drown  
 Ten days have come and gone  
 Ten days and I'm all alone  
 And all that I can do is  
 Pray and pray  
 Ten days I've seen the rain  
 Comin' down on a sunny day  
 But all I've got to do is  
 Pray and pray  
 And pray  
 At the doorway of my life  
 I feel the pain but feel no shame  
 And what I've got I keep inside  
 Some things have changed but I'm still the same  
 Ten days have come and gone  
 Ten days and I'm all alone

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<sup>142</sup> See Appendix 6

<sup>143</sup> Ibid, 81.



And all that I can do is  
Pray and pray  
Ten days I've seen the rain  
Comin' down on a sunny day  
But all I've got to do is  
Pray and pray  
(That's right)  
And pray  
And if you're goin' my way  
Don't think that I'll bend  
'Cause this is where I'll stay  
I think it's the end  
Ten days have come and gone  
Ten days and I'm all alone  
And all that I can do is  
Pray and pray  
Ten days I've seen the rain  
Comin' down on a sunny day  
But all I've got to do is  
Pray and pray  
Ten days have come and gone  
Ten days and I'm all alone  
And all that I can do is  
Pray and pray  
Ten days I've seen the rain  
Comin' down on a sunny day  
But all I've got to do is

Pray and pray

And pray

Antithesis can also be viewed as an elaborate form of oxymoron.

Oxymoron is another rhetorical device that comes to us from the Ancient Greek: oxus means “sharp” and moros means “dull.” Oxymoron is fun to create and collect. It also makes a compact argument about a particular world view. Oxymoron is wear word two that is other meaning inner one phrase or statement<sup>144</sup>.

On above lyrics Oxymoron is found. After those day gone, the lady wants to show pray and hopes to feel rain but never coming. She believes praying to god will bring success. Then her always try and see that conditions is changing but always depeding on times. The lyrics are as follow :

Ten days have come and gone

Ten days and I'm all alone

The lyrics above tooks her always try to pray optimally hoping rain from the sky. By the time gone her sees condition constant that doesn't change.<sup>145</sup> Ten day after, her hope and prays always constant that doesn't change.<sup>146</sup>

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<sup>144</sup> Patricia Chantrill, “Figurative Language in the Electronic Age: On Herding Cats and Lame Ducks,” *Figurative Language in the Electronic Age*, (2000), 9.

<sup>145</sup> See Appendix 7

<sup>146</sup> Newmark, Peter. *A Text Book Of Translation*. ( Shanghai : Pearson Education Limited, 1988), 81

A Symbol is a character, an action, a setting, or an object representing something else. Symbolism differs from one community to another. Most often, a symbol in a story is an object that represents its owner's character or situation, or both. Symbols are usually recognizable by the amount of emphasis they receive<sup>147</sup>.

On above lyrics Symbolism is found. In this song, the lady wants to show her hopes comes a rain because for ten day never coming. She loose spirit and strengths something that is trying always be constant. She always hope and prays to god comes a rain. She always try and hopes rain but rain never coming. The lyrics are as follow :

But all I've got to do is

Pray and pray

And pray

The lyrics above tooks her lover want to show hopes comes a rain but never coming. She feel frustation and trying pray to god always will change good conditions.<sup>148</sup> She try always optimally but never changing and always be constant. By the time gones, she finish and always will prays to god and hope get answer.<sup>149</sup>

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<sup>147</sup> Emmanuel C. Sharndama and Jamila B. A Suleiman, "An analysis of figurative languages in two selected traditional funeral songs of the Kilba people of Adamawa State", *International Journal of English and Literature*, Vol. 4(4), pp. 166-173, ( January, 2013 ), 167.

<sup>148</sup> See Appendix 7

<sup>149</sup> Ibid, 81.

When using hyperbole, a writer draws attention to a particular idea by saying something which cannot possibly be true. Thus the writer is stepping beyond the meaning to achieve a desired effect. This intended effect might be to amuse, shock, puzzle, challenge or impress.<sup>150</sup>

On above lyrics Hyperbole is found. In this song, the lady wants to show her come a rain happens on sunny day. By the time goes, she always will wait comes a rain but never happens. She always hope and trying optimally but that doesn't happen become reality. The lyrics are as follow :

Ten days I've seen the rain  
Comin' down on a sunny day

The lyrics above shows the lady wants to show come a rain on sunny day but that doesn't happen become reality.<sup>151</sup> She always hoping come a rain but never seeing. After time gone, she try and prays to god always will change.<sup>152</sup>

## 8. Nature Boy

There was a boy...

A very strange enchanted boy.

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<sup>150</sup> Helen Tuner and Elizabeth White come, As Level English Language and Literature (Newyork : The Press Syndicate Of The University Press, 2003), 16.

<sup>151</sup> See Appendix 7

<sup>152</sup> Ibid, 81.

They say he wandered very far, very far

Over land and sea,

A little shy and sad of eye

But very wise was he.

And then one day,

A magic day, he passed my way.

And while we spoke of many things,

Fools and kings,

This he said to me,

"The greatest thing you'll ever learn

Is just to love and be loved in return. "

"The greatest thing you'll ever learn

Is just to love and be loved in return. "

A pun is a play on a word or words. This means using a word which might have two or more meanings in order to make a joke or to be ambiguous.<sup>153</sup>

On above lyrics Pun is found. That boy hobbies street go on place purpose to arounds in the worlds. That boy is the specialist one and become a truth wander go on a places and reach to arounds in the worlds. The lyrics are as follow :

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<sup>153</sup> Helen Tuner and Elizabeth White come, As Level English Language and Literature (Newyork : The Press Syndicate Of The University Press, 2003), 14.

There was a boy...

A very strange enchanted boy.

They say he wandered very far, very far

The lyrics above tooks that boy said loves hobbies go on a place to arounds in the worlds.<sup>154</sup> That boys are one specially and also have hobby become a wander that have more experiences goes to pass a place and reach arounds in the worlds.<sup>155</sup>

Antithesis states opinion of statements which are contrast within a string of words that can be linked.<sup>156</sup>

On above lyrics Antithesis is found. The boy feels worried that doesn't goes to pass in the sea and small land. But the boy believing can goes to pass in the sea and small land because that positive thinking or possible to be reach and become reallity. The lyrics are as follow :

A magic day, he passed my way.

And while we spoke of many things,

Fools and kings,

This he said to me,

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<sup>154</sup> See Appendik 8

<sup>155</sup> Newmark, Peter. A Text Book Of Translation. (Shangai : Pearson Education Limited, (1988), 81.

<sup>156</sup> Sarno Yulianto, et al., Kompeten Berbahasa dan Bersastra Indonesia (Surakarta : PT Widya Duta Grafika, 2005), 176.

The lyrics above tooks the boy have worried and fright because that doesn't goes to in the sea and small land.<sup>157</sup> But the boy believing goes to visit in the sea and small land become reallity.<sup>158</sup>

Antithesis can also be viewed as an elaborate form of oxymoron. Oxymoron is another rhetorical device that comes to us from the Ancient Greek: oxus means "sharp" and moros means "dull." Oxymoron is fun to create and collect. It also makes a compact argument about a particular world view. Oxymoron is wear word two that is other meaning inner one phrase or statement<sup>159</sup>.

On above lyrics Oxymoron is found. That boy said he went goes to visit in the sea and small land. That boy said believing something loves with actions his backs loves to something with actions. The boy explains he never believing to goes in the sea or small land but always grew up believe and that can be done. The lyrics are as follow :

"The greatest thing you'll ever learn  
Is just to love and be loved in return. "  
"The greatest thing you'll ever learn  
Is just to love and be loved in return."

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<sup>157</sup> See Appendik 8

<sup>158</sup> Ibid, 81.

<sup>159</sup> Patricia Chantrill, "Figurative Language in the Electronic Age: On Herding Cats and Lame Ducks," *Figurative Language in the Electronic Age*, (2000), 9.

The lyrics above took the boy hopes went to go in the sea and small land that can be happend and but also success.<sup>160</sup> That boy explains something loves with actions his backs loves something with actions. After the boy providing and also believe that something grew up action and hopes but that doesn't happend become reallity.<sup>161</sup>

### 9. Mother's Prayer

*I pray you 'll be my eyes*

And watch her where she goes

And help her to be wise

Help me to let go

Every mother's prayer

Every child know

Lead her to a place

Guide her with your grace

*To a place where she 'll be safe*

I pray she find your light

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<sup>160</sup> See Appendik 8

<sup>161</sup> Ibid, 81.



And holds it in her heart

As darkness falls each night

Remind her where you are

*Every mother's prayer*

Every child knows

Need to find a place

Guide her with your grace

*Give her faith so she'll be safe*

Lead her to a place

Guide her with your grace

*To a place where she'll be safe*

When using hyperbole, a writer draws attention to a particular idea by saying something which cannot possibly be true. Thus the writer is stepping beyond the meaning to achieve a desired effect. This intended effect might be to amuse, shock, puzzle, challenge or impress.<sup>162</sup>

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<sup>162</sup> Helen Tuner and Elizabeth White come, *As Level English Language and Literature* (Newyork : The Press Syndicate Of The University Press, 2003), 14.

On above lyrics Hyperbole is found. Mothers prays to god purpose child guides find out in the places. Mothers hopes prays to god become childs have more good and brilliant decide to place that purposes. Mothers hopes childs be carefully and prays to god take of place that hopes or purposes. The lyrics are as follow :

*I pray you 'll be my eyes*

And watch her where she goes

And help her to be wise

Help me to let go

The lyrics above tooks that mothers hopes and pray to god always give guides to find out in the places.<sup>163</sup> The mothers hopes to childs want go to a place have more carefull and brilliant to take a places that are want and hopes.<sup>164</sup>

In personification a thing or object which is not human is given a human characteristic because of some similiarty between the thing and a

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<sup>163</sup> See Appendix 9

<sup>164</sup> Newmark, Peter. A Text Book Of Translation. (Shangai : Pearson Education Limited, 1988), 81.

person. It is easy to remember because personification contains the word 'person' inside it.<sup>165</sup>

On above lyrics Personification is found. That mothers prays to god but child after knows prays. The child's hopes go to places purposes that are want and hopes. But mothers have hopes and pray to god shows places that have more save and good purposes to needed child. The lyrics are as follow :

Every child knows

Need to find a place

The lyrics above tooks that mothers hopes purpose to hers but after knows prays. The child were went go to place purposes that are want and hopes.<sup>166</sup> Make mothers prays to god shown a places that have more good for needed child.<sup>167</sup>

Sometime when a witer wants to play down some difficulty, problem or unpleasantness, a figure of speech called euphemism can be used. Euphemism seeks to put a pleasant spin on something basically unpleasant.<sup>168</sup>

On above lyrics Euphemism is found. That mothers prays to god deeply or strong hopes that are comes darkness night days. Mothers make feel

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<sup>165</sup> Ibid., 13.

<sup>166</sup> See Appendix 9

<sup>167</sup> Ibid, 81.

<sup>168</sup> Ibid., 18.

worried and fright with saves child but that doing refers prays to god The lyrics are as follow :

I pray she find your light

And holds it in her heart

As darkness falls each night

The lyrics above took that mothers prays to god have more deeply and touched from my heart.<sup>169</sup> Mothers said that comes night darkness day make feel memories and worried to save from child but only get pray to god will bring success and realities for save child. Mothers hopes come night darkness days effect have more experience and results becomes strong to take decide for stays in the places.<sup>170</sup>

#### **10. Baby Close Your Eyes**

Sun is creeping down

Behind the hill

Everything is calm

Everything is still

So baby close your eyes

And rest your weary mind

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<sup>169</sup> See Appendix 9

<sup>170</sup> Ibid, 81.

Let me hold you close I'll sing you this lullaby

Let your worries go

You fall asleep

Think of nothing more

Memories will keep

Your dreams will turn to gold

And you will waken fine

Then you'll hold a smile all day from this lullaby

Maybe somewhere in the silence

You will wake and you're alone

Just call out and I'll be there

Even when I'm gone

Each day will end

So I'll say 'goodnight'

'Til we meet again

Now baby close your eyes

And rest your weary mind

I'll let you know the joy you bring

You this lullaby

Metaphor is a figurative language which compares two different things directly. It makes reference to a thing as being another thing that it cannot

literally be. Metaphorical expressions always make one thing to be another. The things compared are completely different since they do not have any related physical characteristics. Metaphoric language is used in order to realize a new and different meaning<sup>171</sup>.

On above lyrics Metaphor is found. The sun is slept downs from mountain arounds. The sun is slept downs to comes night days but sees conditions still constant and quietly because to supporting something by doing. The lyrics are as follow :

Sun is creeping down

Behind the hill

Everything is calm

Everything is still

The lyrics above tooks the sun is slept down from around mountains.<sup>172</sup> The sun is slept down to accepted comes a night days depends conditions always be constants and make quietly to supporting all something that can be done and hopes.<sup>173</sup>

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<sup>171</sup> Emmanuel C. Sharndama and Jamila B. A Suleiman, "An analysis of figurative languages in two selected traditional funeral songs of the Kilba people of Adamawa State", *International Journal of English and Literature*, Vol. 4(4), pp. 166-173, ( January, 2013 ), 169.

<sup>172</sup> See Appendix 10

<sup>173</sup> Newmark, Peter. *A Text Book Of Translation*. (Shangai : Pearson Education Limited, 1988), 81.

In personification a thing or object which is not human is given a human characteristic because of some similiarity between the thing and a person. It is easy to remember because personification contains the word 'person' inside it<sup>174</sup>.

On above lyrics Personification is found. Mothers said the sun is slept down arounds mountain supporting condition constanst and quitely to invite my baby to comes weights slept. Make mothers sees baby slept make useful to be break. The lyrics are as follow :

So baby close your eyes

And rest your weary mind

The lyrics above tooks mothers state that sun is slepts down from arounds mountain. Make help quitely condition and situation always be constant effects mothers can be used make my baby close your eyes calls weights slept.<sup>175</sup> Mothers sees conditions baby slept and make usefull to be break.<sup>176</sup>

Irony states meaning which is contrast with the original meaning.<sup>177</sup>

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<sup>174</sup> Helen Tuner and Elizabeth White come, As Level English Language and Literature (Newyork : The Pres Syndicate Of The University Press, 2003), 13.

<sup>175</sup> See Appendix 10

<sup>176</sup> Ibid, 81.

<sup>177</sup> Sarno Yulianto, et al., Kompeten Berbahasa dan Bersastra Indonesia (Surakarta : PT Widya Duta Grafika, 2005), 176.

On above lyrics Irony is found. Mothers hopes slept baby comes a dreams make effects slept for stays in a long time. Make mothers states slept baby concens in my dreams not there is not memories something stays in memories. The lyrics are as follow :

Let your worries go

You fall asleep

Think of nothing more

Memories will keep

The lyrics above tooks mothers hopes slept baby close slept invite to comes in my dreams make slepts always be constants and stays in a long times.<sup>178</sup> Make mothers said slept baby hopes concentrates in my dreams not there is memories something stays in memories.<sup>179</sup>

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<sup>178</sup> See Appendix 10

<sup>179</sup> Ibid, 81.



## CHAPTER IV

### CLOSING

#### A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of figurative language in Celine Dion's songs. Figurative language contains Idiom, Hyperbole, Repetition, Metonymy, Simile, Allusion, Simile, Metaphor, Totem Pro Parte Synecdoche, Rhetorical Question, Alliteration, Hyperbole, Onomatopoeia, Hyperbole, Personification, Pun, Irony, Repetition, Oxymoron, Symbolism, Hyperbole, Pun, Antithesis, Oxymoron, Hyperbole, Personification, Euphemism, Metaphor, Personification, Irony.

Based on the analysis content of meaning of figurative language in Celine Dion's songs, It can be concluded that in each song found content meaning as follow:

1. In My Heart Will Go On the content meaning is about faithful love and Immortal love.
2. In Power of Love the content meaning is about having good voice and felt love to girl.
3. In Thankful the content meaning is about hope, pray and thankful to God.

4. In Water and a Flame the content meaning is about misscommunication, broken love and move in love.
5. In Love you the content meaning is about girl felt love at the first meeting.
6. In All By My Self the content meaning is about living all by ownself and without helps from other people.
7. In Ten Days the content meaning is about time and hope condition are change.
8. In Nature Boy the content meaning is about doing something love fully and love back to it.
9. In A Mother's Prayer the content meaning is about mother's hope for boy and safe place.
10. In Baby Close Your Eyes the content meaning is about mother's hope for her baby to sleep well.

## **B. Suggestion**

Through the analysis of the figurative language in Celine Dion's songs, it is hoped that the writer can add the valuable contribution especially for the readers, listeners, and other writers. The readers are expected to have a new method or translation technique in song translation. It could help the interest to know figurative language in song deeply. The listeners are expected to gain

interest or sense of love on English Literature especially figurative language. because this figurative language and song includes one aspect of English Literature.

The writer are expects to be able to use new references especially English Literature. The writer hopes that he could become good translator and have more competence in translating figurative language used in song.