AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE SONG LYRICS BY MAHER ZAIN

A THESIS

Submitted to the English Eductaion Department of Tarbiyah Faculty of Syekh Nurjati State Institute for Islamic studies in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Scholar Degree of Islamic Education (S.Pd.I)

By

QURROTUL 'AIN

NIM : 59430775

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF TARBIYAH FACULTY OF SYEKH NURJATI STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES

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ABSTRACT

QURROTUL 'AIN: AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE SONG LYRICS BY MAHER ZAIN

Now, there are many young people like music or song, especially English songs. They are interested to improve English to be mastery through English songs which are popular in this time. After they are listening and reading the text of song, not at all listener could catch the message of the song since a song consists of many messages should be understood by listener. Music and song is the part of this world of songs, an art based on the organization of sound in time. But many of them do not know about the meaning and messages of the song lyrics which they listen. In this thesis the writer would find out the figurative language of Islamic song by Maher Zain which has deep meaning and more messages for the listener, not only enjoy listening to music but also the listener and reader will gets knowledge about Islam more increase.

Figurative language is language whit its literary in compatible terms. Forces the readers to attend the connotation rather than to the denotation. Figurative language is used literary work which contains the writers taste and purpose to make literary work more interesting for the readers.

The aims of the research from the thesis are: To find out the types of figurative language are used in Maher Zain's songs, and to find out the most dominant figurative language in Maher Zain's songs.

In this research, the writer used the qualitative research since the data are in the form of written or oral words the techniques of collecting data, the collected from the first album entitled 'Thank You Allah' by Maher Zain released in November 2009. And the writer did 8 steps to the techniques of analysis data, follows: listening the songs, reading the song lyrics, underlining the word which related in figurative language, identifying, classifies certain lyrics, reanalyzed the song lyrics, coding, and the last is make a table and a pie chart.

The result of the research the writer found the figurative language in the song lyrics of Maher Zain are, Personification, Metaphor, Simile, Alliteration, Irony, Litotes, Euphemism, Parallelism, Antithesis, Hyperbole, and Synecdoche. And the most dominant figurative language which is used in some songs is **Hyperbole.**

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AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE SONG LYRICS BY
MAHER ZAIN

By:

QURROTUL 'AIN

Reg. Number : 59430775

Approved By

First Supervisor   Second Supervisor

Dr. Hj. Huriyah Saleh, M.Pd   **Sumadi, SS, M. Hum**
NIP. 19610112 198903 2 005   **NIP. 19701005 200003 1 002**

RATIFICATION

The thesis entitled "**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE SONG LYRICS BY MAHER ZAIN**" written by **Qurrotul 'Ain** whose registration number is **59430775** has been examined in the viva voice held by the Tarbiyah Faculty of Syekh Nurjati State Institute for Islamic Studies on August 1st, 2013. It has been recognized as one of the requirements for undergraduate degree in English Education.

	Date	Signature
Chairwoman of English Education Department Dr. Hj. Huriyah Saleh, M. Pd. NIP. 19610112 198903 2 005	_____	_____
Secretary of English Education Department Sumadi, SS, M. Hum. NIP. 19701005 200003 1 002	_____	_____
Examiner I Dr. Septi Gumiandari, M.Ag NIP. 19703906 199803 2 003	_____	_____
Examiner II Wakhid Nashruddin, M.Pd NIP. 19810308 201101 1 003	_____	_____
Supervisor I Dr. Hj. Huriyah Saleh, M. Pd. NIP. 19610112 198903 2 005	_____	_____
Supervisor II Sumadi, SS, M. Hum. NIP. 19701005 200003 1 002	_____	_____

Acknowledged by
The Dean of Tarbiyah Faculty,

Dr. Saefudin Zuhri, M. Ag.
NIP. 19710302 199803 1 002

OFFICIAL NOTE

The dean of Tarbiyah faculty of IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon in Cirebon

Assalamu 'alaikum Wr. Wb.

After guiding, analyzing, briefing and correcting to writing of Qurrotul 'Ain's thesis with the student register number: 59430775 entitled **"AN ANALYSIS OF FIGUARTIVE LANGUAGE IN THE SONG LYRICS BY MAHER ZAIN"**. We have the opinion that her thesis can be offered to be presented to the Tarbiyah Faculty of IAIN Syekh Nutjati Cirebon.

Wassalamu 'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Cirebon, July 2013

First Supervisor   Second Supervisor

Dr. Hj. Huriyah Saleh,M.Pd   **Sumadi, SS, M. Hum**
NIP. 19610112 198903 2 005   **NIP. 19701005 200003 1 002**

LETTER OF AUTHENTICITY

Bismillahirahmanirrahiim

I acknowledge that this thesis entitled **"AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE SONG LYRICS BY MAHER ZAIN"** is really my own writing with some quotations from some source by using acceptable scientific method of writing.

I have written this letter of authenticity according to the truth. I will be responsible to any risk happens I the future if it is proven to offend the ethic of scientific writing.

Cirebon, July 2013

The Writer,

Qurrotul 'Ain

MOTTO

MAN JADDA WAJADDA!

"Who Seriously Would Succeed!" ^^9

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

The writer was born on December 31st 1990 in *Cirebon*, West Java Province. She is the third from the seven brothers and sisters. She has two brothers and four sisters. Her fathers' name is Mr. Abdul Bari and her mothers' name is Mrs. Robiyah.

The writer was graduated from Islamic Elementary School at SDN *Serang Kulon-Babakan-Cirebon* in 2002. She continued her study at Islamic Junior High School at MTsN *Bababan-Cirebon* and she finished study in 2005. She continued her study at Islamic Senior High School at MAN *Ciledug-Cirebon* and she finished study passed in 2008.

After finishing from the Islamic Senior High School, in 2009 the writer continued her study at *Tarbiyah* Departement of English Education of the Institute for Islamic Studies *IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon* and has been a student there up to now.

DEDICATION

The thesis is dedicated to:

My lovely husband, my beloved parents, thanks for your supports, prayers, advices and your endless love for me

My grateful brothers and sisters

My beloved close friends' Vivi, Teh Yayu, Wilda, Nene, Teh Nie, Oma and Dani ^ ^

My amazing classmates in PBI G

All my friends that can't be mentioned one by one

Thank you for everything may Allah blessing us, aamiin ☺

PREFACE

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamin. In the name of Allah the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. All praises and thankfulness are given to Allah, lord of the creatures and universe. Many invocation, and safety always be given to the Prophet Mohammad (Peace be upon Him), His companions, His families, and his follower up to the end of the world.

With the blessing of Allah the Almighty. A number of wonderful people have worked hard and supported the writer so that, finally the writer has been able to finish writing this thesis under the title "AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE SONG LYRICS BY MAHER ZAIN". This thesis is presented to the English Department Tarbiyah Faculty of the State Institute for Islamic Studies *IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon* in partial fulfilment for requirements of the Islamic Scholar in English education (S.Pd.I).

Grateful acknowledge are due to a lot of people who taken a part helped, supported, and advised the writer in constructing this thesis. Therefore the writer would like to convey her sincere gratitude to:

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The writer believes that this thesis has still so many lacks found and far from being perfect because to make a good thesis will consume much time. Therefore, the writer with great pleasure would receive the guidance, suggestion, and constructive critic from the readers.

At the last, the writer hopes that this thesis would be useful and valuable for the readers and particularly for the writer and for English Department of the State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAN) Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.   .

Cirebon, July 2013

The Writer,

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INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of The Problem

The man was born can not be separated from nature that has been determined by God. Start born; they are given the knowledge, talents, and abilities of each to appreciate the art in life. Every human being has a different way to appreciate the art, there is disclosed in paint and described in a paper, walls, means of transportation, even on the part of the human body (tattoos). In addition, there are appreciated through books that are usually in the form of novels, comics, some are through a moving picture, either cardboard or a movie.

In addition, many people appreciate in the form of a very beautiful poem, with musical accompaniment. Because every human being is not the same in showing his art, especially the art of growing and evolving yang music without limits. In this world there are countless number of music now, because its development regardless of time and place. Even in Indonesia itself has a wide range of music, both belonging to the traditional music, a mix between the traditional and the modern. Art can not be separated from the culture of each region. So between one area and another will give you the feel of different musical art. Art is a form of expression and the appearance that never experienced a deviation from reality and a process of imitation of nature. (Aristotle : 2012)

Music is the part of art, its mean that music is a reflection of the delivery work of art using the medium of sound. Whether through a human voice that

called the song, or sound that comes from a variety of musical instruments. Music has been a part of people's lives for centuries, and its presence is increasingly important in modern society. Therefore music has also become popular culture. For some people music as entertainment and make the soul to relax, relieve fatigue of the activity is very solid. By listening to the songs we will be more relaxed and enjoy.

Music can also affect the brain works, especially for children who are still able to receive any more in his brain memory. It is as expressed by Harnum (2001) said that "The kids who take piano lessons showed improved general and spatial cognitive development, music can also making may improve the brain's natural production of regulatory hormones like melatonin."

There are many types of music, from pop, jazz, rock, religious music until the typical Indonesian is dangdut music. Dangdut music types may exist only in Indonesia, so dangdut be one of the typical Indonesian music. Dangdut music is also called a populist music, because the music likes almost all people in Indonesia. Not only Indonesian person who likes dangdut, but tourists and people from the other country also like to listen dangdut songs, it is evident that many dangdut artists to entertain the people.

Now increasingly sophisticated technology and the development of information very easily accessible, lately young children exposed to virus of K-POP, Korean boy band and girl band. Indonesian young children and adult too much to the formation of boy band and girl band like a Korean artists. Not just the

songs that imitated but also hair style, dress up style, speaking style also like a Korean artist. This is very worrying, because it was feared that young children become the nation's future, they forget the culture of Indonesia itself. For teenagers and adults Muslim, not just forget the culture of our own country, but feared forgotten the rules of religion. Should they listen to the music is beneficial to their life, because they are still a long way of life and must be equipped with a good religious knowledge not to be involved in things that are not desirable.

Figurative language has been widely examined by linguist in the study of literature in recent years. It is because figurative language has the essence of style and beauty. Figurative language often provides a more effective means of saying what we mean than direct statement. In the specific sense, figurative language may take the form of figures of speech. Figurative language is used in any form of communication, such as in daily conversation, articles in newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, etc.

The figurative language is the part of literature. The figurative language is a literary device used to create a special effect or feeling by making some type of interesting or creative comparison.

Figurative language is a set of literary devices that authors use to bring the reader into the writing. The literary devices use language in such a way that what is being said is different from the actual literal meaning of the words. Figurative language helps the reader to get a clearer picture of what's happening, and they

can also be used to convince the reader of something, or they can be used to simply entertain the reader.

Literal and figurative languages are distinction within some fields of language analysis. Literal language refers to words that do not deviate from their defined meaning. Non-literal or figurative language refers to words, and groups of words, that exaggerate or alter the usual meanings of the component words.

A literal usage is the normal meanings of the words. It maintains a consistent meaning regardless of the context, with "the intended meaning corresponding exactly to the meaning" of the individual words. Figurative use of language is the use of words or phrases in a manner where the literal meaning of the words is not true or does not make sense, but "implies a non-literal meaning which does make sense or that could be true".

The study about figurative language, especially in the song lyrics was conducted by reviewing some relevant thesis, particularly written by some students. The writer found the thesis by Rosyanti (2010), her thesis entitled 'A Study On Figurative Language In Celine Dion's Songs', Khodijah (2010) researched 'The Figurative Language of Nirvana's Songs', Asror (2011), his thesis entitled "An Analysis Of Figurative Language On Lyrics Of Maher Zain. (See Page 24)

With learning about the figurative language, we are as the students that will be a teacher, can get the benefits, for ourselves or for our students someday.

Figurative language is describing something by comparing it to something else. This type of description brings writing to life. Understanding various types of figurative language is a critical part of a student's education. There are many fun activities for teachers to use in their classrooms to get students to understand and create figurative language.

Based on explanation above, the researcher will analyzed the song lyrics from the first album "Thank You Allah" by Maher Zain. In the songs album there are any types of figurative language that the author's song uses in every statement. The aims that the author's song, exactly want to the listener's interest especially all about Islam, and interest to learn about Islam more deeply, because as far as we know that Maher Zain is an Islamic singer with Islamic song.

B. The Formulation of The Problem

The formulation of the problem in this research is divide into three parts follows:

1. Identification of The Problem

   a. The field of this research is "literature"

   b. The kinds of the problem investigated is about figurative language used in Maher Zain's song lyrics

   c. The main problem is to know the most dominant figurative language which is used in the song lyrics by Maher Zain in the first album entitled "Thank You Allah"

2. Questions of The Research

   This study tries to prove and tear into several questions:

a. What types of figurative language are used in Maher Zain's songs?

b. How is the most dominant figurative language in Maher Zain's songs?

3. The Aims of The Research

In conducting research, the aims of the research are able to help in gaining the objective of the research. The aims of this study are:

a. To find out the types of figurative language are used in Maher Zain's songs

b. To find out the most dominant figurative language in Maher Zain's songs

C. The Usefulness of The Research

The writer expects that the research can give contribution for academic sphere and practical sphere:

1. Academic Sphere

a. This research is beneficial to enlarge theory especially the form of figurative language.

b. This study is also useful for further references for those who are interested in conducting a research on figurative language.

2. Practical Sphere

a. For the students   : The reader will be introduced the concept of figurative language

b. For another reader   : The reader can avoid using it in wrong way.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

A. Theoretical Framework

1. The Nature of Musics

Music is one medium of art expression; music reflects the culture of the community. In the music contained values and norms that are part of the cultural enculturation process, both from the point of structural and type in culture. So that happened to music in the Malay culture. Music is the art of arranging sounds in time so as to produce a continuous, unified, and evocative composition, as through melody, harmony, rhythm, and timbre.

McRay (1998 : 13) explained that, Sounds is an important part of music and rhyme, because the result of music is a beautiful sound and if connect with the lyric, will be a song that can be enjoy to earring by people. Music is the science or art of crafting a tone or voice phrased, combination and temporal relationships to produce a composition (voice) having a balance and unity, tone or voice that is structured in such a way that it contains rhythm, song and harmony (especially those that can produce the sounds of it). According to Hornby (2000: 873) said that music is sounds that are arranged in a way that is pleasant or exciting to listen to. So the art of music is the expression of feelings or thoughts spark which issued regularly in the form of sound. The sound is the most basic elements of music. The sound of good music is the result of the interaction of three elements: rhythm,

melody and harmony. Rhythm is sound settings in a time, long, short, and tempo, and this gives each its own character in music. Combination of pitch and rhythm will produce a certain melody. Furthermore, a good combination of rhythm and melody and harmony produce a beautiful sound when heard.

Music including the oldest human art, even to say, there is no history of human civilization without art through music, including the history of Malay civilization. In Malay people, art music is divided into vocal music, instrumental, and combination of both. In the combined music, sound accompaniment instrument serves as vocal or dance. Musical instruments that thrive in the global environment, acoustic guitar, electric guitar, keyboards, bass, drums, violin, tuba, flute, trombone, cello, trumpet, bassoon, clarinet, harp, and many more. (Hornby : 2000: 876)

The musical instruments produce its own rhythm and melodies are different from each other. If a songwriter, would be very easy to incorporate other types of musical instruments and generating musical compositions had a very wonderful time to be heard.

Music has many genres; with each genre has a unique and individual beauty that can be enjoyed by the people who have the personality and passion of the different types of music. Each genre is divided into several sub-genres. Categorizing music like this, although sometimes a subjective thing, but it is one of the sciences are studied and determined by experts of world music.

In recent years, the music world suffered a lot of progress. Many types of new music that was born and developed. Examples troop music that is a blend of

electronic beats with pop music that mild and pleasant. There is also a hip-hop rock that was carried by the Indonesian band Saint Loco. There is another rock and neo-wave dance rock that is now well known in the community. Even now there are many groups who carries musk local language with the rhythm of rock music, jazz, blues and now that is being preferred by many young Indonesian Girl band and boy band i.e., the kind of this music is influenced by Korean culture, singing and dancing is the hallmark typical of this type of music. Many young Indonesian made such formations formed a group in which there are few people and they sing while dancing.

2. Song

The song is a tone or sound art composition in sequence, combination, and the temporal relationship (usually accompanied by a musical instrument) to produce a musical composition having unity and continuity (containing rhythm). And variety of tone or rhythmic sound is also called the song.

Songs can be sung solo, both (duet), three (trio) or the rollicking (koir). Words in the song are usually shaped rhythmic poetry, but there is also a religious nature or free prose. Songs can be categorized in many types, depending on the measure used.

Chants are recited poems appropriate tone, rhythm, time signatures, and certain melodies to form a harmony. Chanting is often also referred to as the song that means the tone or sound art composition in sequence, combination, and the temporal relationship (usually accompanied by a musical instrument) to produce a musical composition having unity and continuity (containing rhythm). And

variety of tone or rhythmic sound is also called the song. According to Hornby (2000: 1281) said that "Song is a short piece of music with words that you sing".

In each country has a national anthem and each region must have a song that has the characteristics of each as a cultural characteristic of the region. In Indonesia, for example, Indonesia has many islands and in every each islands and regions has cultural songs as well, so in addition to have a national anthem, Indonesia also has a lot of traditional songs. Therefore the song is characteristic of a nation. Such Horrison (1997) said that the song may be used culturally to tell a story and to point out aspects of the target culture. In addition, songs mirror the normal daily activities of the society that it helps, when music is a strong part of one's own culture. (Salcedo : 2002: 6)

3. Lyrics

Lyrics are a set of words that make up a song, usually consisting of verses and choruses. The meaning of lyrics can either be explicit or implicit. Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible, and, in such cases, their explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression. A lyric is a paper written by someone who has imagination in composing beautiful words that have deep meaning. Lyrics and music combined would be a wonderful song and pleasing to the ear. The writer of lyrics is a lyricist or lyrist. According to Hornby (2000: 802), he stated that the lyrics is expressing a person's personal feeling and thoughts, connected with singing and written for a lyric poem is the words of a song.

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

4. The Nature of Figurative Language

Figurative language is not deviant—not a form of communication that requires special or additional cognitive processes to understand and that occurs only in special circumstances. Rather, figurative language is ubiquitous in many forms of discourse, no more difficult to understand in context than literal language. Figurative language was used more often to express intense emotional states than to express milder ones.

Figurative language is the language in which figures of speech such as metaphors freely occur. Figure of speech is a rhetorical device using words in distinctive ways to achieve a special effect. Chesterton (523) said that, a figure of speech may be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotation of words. He also explained that figure of speech is not devices to state what is demonstrably untrue. Indeed they often state truths that more literal language cannot communicate, they call attention to such truths, and they lend them emphasis.

McAcrthur (1992) classified figures of speech into four main groups; they are:

a. Phonological figures which include alliteration, assonance and onomatopoeia.

b. Orthographic features; they are visual forms created for effects.

c. Syntactic figures; they may bring the non-standard into standard language.

d. Lexical figures; they extend the conventional so as to surprise or entertain.

Even though some linguists have different classifications of figures of speech, the concept and principle are almost the same. Perrine (1982) defined figures of speech as a way of saying one thing and meaning another. She argued that figures of speech should not be taken literally only and that they serve function of giving extended meanings to words, phrases or sentences from their literal expressions. She also claimed that figures of speech can be more effective means of saying what we mean rather that direct statements. She also states that figure of speech is any way of saying something other the ordinary way. Further, she proposed seven classifications of figures of speech, namely metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, paradox, overstatement, understatement, irony and allusion.

Figurative language refers to words or phrases that do not have the same meaning as their literal meaning. Authors use a variety of types of figurative language in order to convey their message. These devices are most common in poetry, but can be used in other forms of writing, as well. Sometimes figurative language adds a deeper meaning or humour to a text.

With respect to analyze the song lyrics in which figurative expressions are intensively used, the analysis of the figurative expressions should necessarily be based on the song, since the use of figurative expressions is quite likely motivated by the construction of the theme as the central force in the song.

Figurative language is ubiquitous in many forms of discourse, no more difficult to understand in context than literal language, and according to some theorists, fundamental to the way people conceptualize the world. Fussel and Moss (1998: 1), observe about figurative language in descriptions of emotional experiences. Emotions are subjective experiences, and subjective experiences are often difficult to capture in literal terms. Emotions are also complex, made up not only of affective responses, but also of physiological reactions, cognitions, behavioural responses, and the like (e.g., Ekman & Davidson, 1994). Metaphor and other figurative expressions may serve to succinctly capture these diverse components of emotions. Emotional reactions also differ in their intensity, and metaphorical language may provide a way of communicating the level of intensity of an emotional experience.

Traditionally, figurative language such as metaphors and idioms has been considered derivative from and more complex than ostensibly straightforward language. A contemporary view is that figurative language involves the same kinds of linguistic and pragmatic operations that are used for ordinary, literal language. (Glucksberg: 2001)

Figures are most commonly used when the writer emotionally moves and his imagination is stirred. His language will be emotive, his words chosen for their colour and melody, and figures will be frequent. Figure of speech is a sort of the style. According to Holman, cited in The Encyclopaedia Americana (1986; 195), figures of speech are form of expression that depart from normal word or sentence order or from the common literal meaning of words, for the purpose of achieving a special effect."

Figure of speech serves a variety of purposes; they are used to clarify meaning or word, to provide vivid example, to emphasize, to stimulate association and emotions, to give, to inanimate objects, to amuse or to ornament, they have an essential aesthetic purpose, widening and deepening the range of perception response to the world of objects and ideas (Encyclopaedia Americana, 1995: 197).

The purpose of figure of speech is more narrowly definable as a way of saying one thing and meaning another, and we need with no more than a dozen.

In seeing the figures of speech used by the author, readers can recognize them from schemes of construction in which the words are used in their meanings, but in which the sequences is of a distinctive pattern; and also recognize them from the tropes in which the ordinary relationships of meanings are altered. The examples from the schemes of construction are such as parallelism, antithesis, inversion, parenthesis, omission or ellipsis, and repletion, while the examples from the tropes are metaphor and simile, personification, hyperbole, etc.

5. The Kinds of Figurative Language

There are many types of figurative language which is very interesting to learning. Authors of figurative language make comparison between one thin and another. Oftentimes, the comparisons are made between an inanimate object and life by pointing out similarities between two. This type of language gives the reader a new way to look at things in the world that are difficult to describe. Figurative language is language that is not to be taken literally. It includes, to name a few, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, etc.

There are the kinds of figurative language, as follows:

a. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is exaggeration or overstatement. The exaggeration is so great that others are not able to take the statement literally. Hyperbole is an exaggeration or over statement, usually deliberate and not meant to be taken literally. (Larson: 1998)

For example:

- She rushed out of the room in floods of tears → crying a lot

- Let's have dinner, I am starving→ very hungry.

- When she was in Paris, she spent ton of money → lot of money.

b. Parallelism

Parallelism is the state of being parallel or of corresponding in some way, and the use of successive verbal construction in poetry or prose that correspond in

grammatical structure, sound, meter, meaning, etc. According to Nordquist (2013) state the parallelism is Similarity of structure in a pair or series of related words, phrases, or clauses.

For example:

- We can't hide, we can't deny → can't to running away from the truthful

c. Irony

Irony comes from the Greek word for hypocrisy, deception and ignorance and some form of negativity is involved. Ironic comment may be humorous or mildly sarcastic. Irony takes place when the opposite of what a person intended to do, or expected to happen, occurs instead. It is also an incongruity in expectation and actuality. Irony can be dramatic (a play), verbal (a statement) or situational (an event). McArthur (1996: 532) state that "Irony refers to words with an implication opposite to their usual meaning."

For example:

- At a difficult moment, an act of kindness makes things worse, and someone says, "Well, that's a lot better, isn't it?"
- Someone says to his friend "you are very slim" whereas the fact is that his friend is very fat.

d. Metaphor

The word metaphor derives from the Greek metapherein, transfer, as META pherein, to bear (Oxford English Dictionary, 1996). From this deceptively simple root, metaphor has come to mean different things to different people, so

much so that specialists in the area are often tempo-rarely confounded when asked for a definition of metaphor. The two major senses of the term are captured in the Oxford English Dictionary(1996). The first sense identifies metaphor as a type of language: "A figure of speech in which a name or descriptive word or phrase is transferred to an object or action different from, but analogous to, that to which it is literally applicable; an instance of this is a metaphorical expression." The second sense identifies metaphor as a form of conceptual representation: "A thing considered as representative of some other (usually abstract) thing: A symbol." (Gluckberg : 2001: 4)

Metaphors directly compare two subjects. Metaphor is a figure of speech which concisely compares two things by saying that the one is the other. (McArthur: 1996: 653)

For example:

- My lover is a treasure.
- My home is heaven.
- Business is a game.
- You are my guardian.
- This is a made house.

e. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech in which one thing is used to stand for itself. It is a word which is used for something related to that which it usually

refs to. As Turner (1987) points out, an expression may be used to refer to anything that it is conventionally associated with. (Glucksberg: 2001: 6).

More figurative, as when a part of something is used to refer to the whole, for example, wheels to refer to automobiles, as in she's really proud of her new wheels. These types of metonymy do not involve substitutions between levels of specificity but instead substitute a term that is associated in one or another way with the intended referent. In such expressions, places can refer to their occupants, as in The White House is stone walling the special prosecutor; an object can refer to its user, as in the glove at shortstop made two errors in yesterday's game; a part can refer to a whole, as in the bigmouth went down in the first round.

For example:

- It won't happen while I still breathe → Breathe is used figuratively to mean live
- The kettle is boiling → The kettles used in a figurative sense to mean water
- He bought a Chevrolet → Chevrolet is used to mean a car

f. Personification

Personification is a statement attributes human qualities to non-human entities, such as objects or animals. People say the wind howls or opportunity knocks, for instance. Neither the wind nor opportunity can do these things, but these personifications vividly convey a particular idea. Keraf (2002) explained that "Personification is the assigning of human characteristics to non humans."

For example:

- The moon smiles at us.

- The trees are waving to the tiger.

- The wind touched my skin.

g. Sarcasm

Sarcasm is another term for verbal irony, it is the act of ostensibly saying one thing but another meaning. Sarcasm is a term in rhetoric and general use for sneeringly ironical remarks. (McArthur: 1996: 887)

For example:

- Oh yes, we know how clever you are.

- Well, Mr. Know-it-all, what is the answer this time?

- You are a son of a bitch.

h. Simile

Similes are "like" or "as" comparisons between two subjects. McArthur (1996:935) said that simile is a figure of speech, in which a more or less fanciful or unrealistic comparison is made, using like or as.

For example:

- Rumours of his death spread like wildfire → to become known to more and more people very quickly).

- She is like a fish out of water → She is uneasy in an unfamiliar situation.

- You're not going to go storming in there like a bull in a china shop, aren't you? → Person who is clumsy, careless or move in a very awkward way.

- Her skin is as white as snow

- She is as lovely as a rose

i. Synecdoche

Synecdoche uses a part of something to refer to the whole. As McArthur (1996:1014) defined that synecdoche is a figure of speech concerned with parts and wholes.

For example:

- His word can be trusted → He is a person that can be trusted.

- I won't let him come under my roof → Won't let him come to my house.

- Lend you a hand → You don't really just want his hand

j. Antithesis

Antithesis is a construction in which words are opposed but balanced in opposition. (McArthur: 1996: 72)

For example:

- Good and beast.

- Ignorance and reason.

- To err is human, to forgive, divine.

k. Euphemism

Euphemism is the substitution of an inoffensive term. It is the use of a mild, comforting, or evasive expression that takes the place of one that is taboo, negative, offensive, or too directs. (McArthur: 1996: 387)

For example:

- Terminate, kill → He terminated her pregnancy.

- Pass water, urinate → Think he's passing water.

- passed away → Died

l. Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of an initial consonant sound. Alliteration is the repetition of a single letter in the alphabet or a combination of letters. It's just about the easiest form of repetition a poet can use. The repetition of the same initial letter, sound, or group of sounds in a series of words. Alliteration includes tongue twisters. Dewinda (2013) state that Alliteration is:

> *"Gaya bahasa penegasan dengan cara mengulang kata yang sudah diucapkan berkali-kali untuk menimbulkan kesan yang mantap dan menarik"*

For example:

- Peter Piper picked a peck of pickle peppers

- She sells seashells by the seashore

m. Litotes

Litotes is a figure of speech consisting of an understatement in which an affirmative is expressed by negating its opposite. Dewinda (2013) also explained that Litotes is:

> *"Litotes adalah majas yang mengungkapkan suatu*
> *perkataan dengan rendah hati dan lemah lembut"*

For example:

- I just have bad home → Whereas the home is very nice

B. Literature Review

This study was conducted by reviewing some relevant thesis concerned with figurative language in the song lyrics, particularly written by some students. The investigation the figurative language strategies found in the thesis by Rosyanti (2010), her thesis entitled 'A Study On Figurative Language In Celine Dion's Songs', Khodijah (2010) researched 'The Figurative Language of Nirvana's Songs', Asror (2011), his thesis entitled "An Analysis Of Figurative Language On Lyrics Of Maher Zain.

Rosyanti (2010) in her study about A Study On Figurative Language in Celine Dion's Song. The purpose of this research are tou find out types of figurative language are used in Celline Dion's songs, to find out message expressed by figurative language means of Celline Dion's songs and to find out Celine Dion's Biography. After the data have been analyzed the writer finds that kinds of figurative language in Celine Dion's songs entitled "All the way... a

decade of song" there are three kinds of figurative language, as follows: Simile, metaphor which contents are: Epithet, Eponym, Hyperbole, Oxymoron, Paradox, Personification, Pun/ Paronomasias and Synecdoche, and other kind of figurative language is rhetorical terms Aposiopesis. The most basic of all figures is the metaphor which states an analogy. Similarity or relation between two things. Metaphor is different with synonyms. The difference between metaphor and synonym is that metaphor does not mean that the two things are the same, only that they are similar in their relations to something else. It's kind of beautiful language, which is used to build some effect for the readers by introducing or comparing something to another general thing. Metaphor is using words is not real meaning, but describe of comparing and similarity. In this thesis the writer only take apart of kinds of figurative language especially about metaphor and simile.

Khodijah (2010) studied about The Figurative Language of Nirvana's Songs. The aims of the research are to find out the definition of figurative language, to find out the biography of Nirvana, and to find out the figurative language used in Nirvana songs. The result of the research, the writer concludes that Nirvana uses much figurative language that repeated the letter or words are like alliteration, anaphora and assonance.

Asror (2011) studied about An Analysis Of Figurative Language On Lyrics Of Maher Zain. The purposes of this research are to classify kinds of figurative language which are found in five song lyrics of maher zain and to reveal their possible meanings. Those five lyrics are awaken, hold my hand,

Palestine will be free, thank You Allah and the chosen one. The writer highlights two major problems in this research those are 1) what kinds of figurative languages are found in five song lyrics of maher zain? 2) what are the possible meaning of those figurative languages?.

Method which is used in this research is descriptive and the writer uses two theories of figurative language from stull and di yanni. After completing this research and put it written form, the writer comes to a conclusion that there are eight kinds of figurative language which are analyzed in five songs lyrics of maher zain. Those are hyperbole, idiom, metaphor, metonymy, paradox, personification, simile and symbol. The themes of the lyrics are about invitation to life in simplicity, invitation to life in peace, colonialism, repentance and tribute to Prophet Muhammad P.B.U.H. the use of figurative language makes the message of the songwriter delivered clearly to the readers and hearers. His emotions and experiences are declared more freshly and lively.

From three researches above it can be concluded that in each song definitely has a figurative language and has very deep meaning. From the study above, the authors examined the songs sung by the singer Celine Dion and Nirvana, in each song tells of love both to humans. In my research I will analyzed the figurative language in the song lyrics of Maher Zain, as we know Maher Zain that is the Islamic singer. So in each of the songs of Maher Zain tells not only the love of man, but the love of God, the Prophet Muhammad, nature and all living things in the world. Every song has very deep meaning, and can make the reader interested in learning more about Islam. In the third literature review by Asror

(2011), he also analyzed about figurative language in the song lyrics of Maher Zain. He was analyze 5 songs, follows: Awaken, Hold My Hand, Thank You Allah, Palestine Will be Free and The Chosen One. But he just found eight the kinds of figurative language, there are: hyperbole, idiom, metaphor, metonymy, paradox, personification, simile and symbol. According to me, in the song lyrics of Maher Zain, there is many types of figurative language which can be found if more in depth research. So, the researcher will add the songs, follows: For the Rest of My Life and Insya Allah.

C. Definition of The Key Terms

Analysis (noun) the detailed study or examination of something in order to understand more about it. (Hornby: 2000: 41)

Figurative (adj) is language, words phrase, etc, used in a way that is different from the usual meaning, in order to create a particular mental image (Hornby : 2000: 494).

Language (noun) is the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people speech and writing that is used by people of particular country. (Hornby : 2000: 752)

Song (noun) a short piece of music with words that people sing. (Hornby : 2000 : 1281)

Lyric (noun) is expressing a person's personal feelings and thoughts, connected wit written for singing. (Hornby : 2000: 802)

Album (noun) are a book in which someone keep photographs, stamps, example: a photo album. And a collection of pieces of music that have been recorded, CD or cassette, for example: the band's latest album compare. (Hornby : 2000: 30).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. The Methodology of The Research

Research is the investigation or effort to find out and examine carefully to obtain the desired conclusion. Nunan (1992: 2) said that, "research is a process which involves defining problem, stating an objective and formulation hypothesis. It involves gathering information, classification, analysis and interpretation to see what extent the initial objective has been achieved."

In the methodology of the research, it presents the objective of the research, the object and time of the research, the method of the research, the source data, the instrument of the research, the technique of collecting data and the last is the technique of analysis data.

1. The Objective of The Research

The objectives of the research are to find out the types of figurative language or language style and the most dominant figurative language which is often used in song lyrics of "Thank You Allah" first album by Maher Zain.

2. The Object and Time of The Research

The object of this research are 5 songs in the first album entitled 'Thank You Allah' are used English and could potentially have an interesting figurative language to be studied, the songs are : Hold my hand, Thank you Allah , For the rest of my life, Insya Allah, and the last song is Palestine will be free. As far as we know that Maher Zain is an Islamic singer and Islamic song writer, all of his

song are very nice to listen and the songs has meaning very deeply. The album published on 1st November 2009. The songs have a deep meaning especially for all of Muslim. The researcher begins the research on 1st May till 30th June 2013.

3. The Method of The Research

In this research, the researcher will use a qualitative method. Because the researcher wants to analyze the type of figure of speech which is often used in the song lyrics. In this case the researcher will investigate lyrics of "Thank You Allah" first album by Maher Zain.

Qualitative research is a study of the research is descriptive and tends to use inductive analysis approach. Process and meaning (subject perspective) more highlighted in qualitative research. The foundation of the theory is used as a guide to focus the research in accordance with the facts on the ground. Besides the theoretical basis is also useful to provide an overview of the background research and as a discussion of the research results. There is a fundamental difference between the roles of theoretical grounding in quantitative research with qualitative research. In quantitative research, the study departs from theory to data, and end on the acceptance or rejection of the theory used, whereas in qualitative research investigators proceed from data, utilizing existing theories as explanatory materials, and end up with a "theory".

"Qualitative studies are a distinctive type of research in education and the social sciences that can produce vivid and richly detailed accounts of human experience. These studies are based on social reality from that which underlies the standard quantitative approach to the study of education. One chooses a

qualitative design, because it is the appropriate method for investigating the problem." (Ary, Jacobs, Razavieh and Sorensen: 2006: 485)

The advantages of doing qualitative research on leadership include (Conger, 1998; Bryman et al, 1988; Alvesson, 1996) these are : flexibility to follow unexpected ideas during research and explore processes effectively, sensitivity to contextual factors, ability to study symbolic dimensions and social meaning, increased opportunities to develop empirically supported new ideas and theories; for in-depth and longitudinal explorations of leadership phenomena; and for more relevance and interest for practitioners. (Ospina: 2004 : 2)

From the assumptions above, it is concluded that qualitative research is appropriate in presenting, analyzing, and finding the data. The researcher explains and describes the data more detailed and accurate. Some descriptive quantification, however, is used to examine tendencies. The research used qualitative research.

4. **The Data Source**

In this research, the researcher uses two source, they are primary and secondary source.

a. Primary Data Source

According to Ary, Jacobs, Razavieh and Sorensen (2006: 446-447) primary data sources are original documents (correspondence, diaries, report, etc), relics, remains, or artefact. These are the direct outcomes of events or the record of participants.

In this research, primary data source are 5 songs by Maher Zain from the first album of him entitled "Thank You Allah" about of figurative language.

b. Secondary Data Source

Secondary data source the mine of a non observer also comes between the event and the user of the record. Secondary data source are history books, articles in encyclopaedias, and reviews of research which related about of figurative language. It is mean that in the secondary data source, existing data and found the results to be reviewed, it is different with the primary data source, in the primary data source, and the results of the data can be directly published. In this study, research conduct secondary data source to strengthen the results of the analysis of the primary data source, so that argument and theory in a paper accepted. "In the secondary analysis of qualitative data, good documentation can not be underestimated as it provides necessary background and much needed context both of which make re-use a more worthwhile and systematic endeavour." (Bishop: 2007)

5. **The Instrument of The Research**

According to Moleong (2007) the instrument of this study is the researcher itself with her knowledge and other references which is related to the study.

6. **Technique of Collecting Data**

The technique is very important in the study, the aim of technique of course to measure the extent to which the object that the researcher's research understand and appreciate the song lyrics that would researcher use. Qualitative approaches to data collection usually involve direct interaction with individuals on

a one to one basis or in a group setting, data collection methods are time consuming and consequently data is collected from smaller numbers of people than would usually be the case in quantitative approaches such as the questionnaire survey, the benefits of using these approaches include richness of data and deeper insight into the phenomena under study. (Hancock: 1998: 9)

The technique for collecting data is the observation and study documentation, and another data are collected through:

a. Library Research

Library sources like books and other papers that related with the research. This activity is being started by collecting the opinion and ideas derived from the experts and their writings. And there are books in the library of *IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon* to get some theories, opinions and ideas from the experts and their related with the research. The quotations are taken by doing reading activities from different libraries or downloaded from some sites in form of e-books (internet) or other.

b. Browsing Internet

The writer also browsed internet to get more information about the topic research.

7. Technique of Analysis Data

The technique that the researcher uses is content analysis. The researcher will write all of the finding content analysis that researcher find in the research and classify all of the statements included in each type of figurative language.

Besides using theories to facilitate the research, as described in qualitative research, the researcher also uses content analysis approach, in principle, anything that can be written and the data can be examined. Because that will be examined are the song lyrics, so it needs to collect data and classify the song included in the figurative language in which. Using the code in every each of the lyrics are included in the type of figurative language. As Hancock (1998: 17) said that, "the qualitative research has no system for pre coding so needs a method of identifying and labelling (coding) of data items of roommates Appear in the text of a transcript." So the writer need a content analysis approach in order to easily the writer doing research.

Content analysis is a procedure for the categorisation of verbal or behavioural data, for purposes of classification, summarisation and tabulation. The content can be analysed on two levels. The basic level of analysis is a descriptive account of the data: this is what was actually said with nothing read into it and nothing assumed about it. Some texts refer to this as the manifest level or type of analysis. The higher level of analysis is interpretative: it is concerned with what was meant by the response, what was inferred or implied. It is sometimes called the latent level of analysis.

Content analysis involves coding and classifying data. Some authors refer to this as categorising or indexing. The basic idea is to identify from the transcripts the extracts of data that are informative in someway and to sort out the important messages hidden in the mass of each interview.

Data is the focus of analyzing the song lyrics in the 5 songs from the first album by Maher Zain. There are any steps to analyze data in order to understand about the result of the data.

a. Listening the songs of Maher Zain in the first album entitled "Thank You Allah"

b. Reading the lyrics of "Thank You Allah" first album by Maher Zain.

c. Underlining the words which related in figurative language

d. Identifying. The second step of analysis data is identifying the data it self. The aim of identifying to finding out the figurative language which is often used in the lyrics from the album.

e. Classifies certain lyrics included in the figure of speech. In classifying each lyrics, must carefully avoid mistakes. From many types of figure of speech, of every figure of speech has a specific code, in order to facilitate entered the lyrics included in the type figure of speech.

f. Reanalyzed statements and figure of speech that have been classified to avoid mistakes by using the theories of experts. This part is very important, because when in the process of classification, it may be an error in classifying lyrics with figure of speech, and therefore need to be reviewed to strengthen the argument.

g. Coding. After all the process is completed the writer give the code in order to make easy in rechecking.

Code

P   : Personification

M   : Metaphor

A   : Antithesis

S   : Simile

H   : Hyperbole

I   : Irony

L   : Litotes

Al : Alliteration

Pr : Parallelism

Sy : Synecdoche

Eu : Euphemism

For example:

❖ S.1. St.1. P   : The first song in the first stanza of song and the types of figurative language is personification.

h. Make a table in order to classify every each figurative language in the song lyrics and the researcher will be able to know the most dominant figurative language which is often used in the songs.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING

In this chapter explanation about the research finding that the writer found, there are the types of figurative language and the most dominant of figurative language which is used in the 5 song lyrics of Maher Zain. The songs are: Hold My Hand, Thank You Allah, Insya Allah, For the Rest of My Life and the last song is Palestine Will Be Free.

A. The Types of Figurative Language in The Song Lyrics of Maher Zain

1. Personification

Personification is a statement attributes human qualities to non-human entities, such as objects or animals. People say the wind howls or opportunity knocks, for instance. Neither the wind nor opportunity can do these things, but these personifications vividly convey a particular idea. Keraf (2002) explained that "Personification is the assigning of human characteristics to non humans."

From 5 songs that the writer analyzed, the writer found 3 songs that used personafication, there are: Hold My Hand, Insya Allah and Palestine Will Be Free. In order to know personafication in every each songs, lets see the explanation below.

1) The first song "Hold My Hand"

❖ S.1. St.1. P : I hear *the flower's* kinda *crying load*

The meaning of the lyric above, the flower has the characteristic like a man. Whereas, as we know in the fact, it is clear that the flower can not to

crying like a man. But because it used the type of figurative language personification, so the flowers like a man which has the same characteristic. The true meaning of the lyric above is the flower fallen down.

❖ S.1. St.2. P   : *The Breeze's* sound in *sad*

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

❖ S.1. St.21. P   : Let's pray for *beautiful world*

The meaning of the lyric above is the world has a beautiful face like a beautiful woman. Because used personification, so the world has the same characteristic with a beautiful woman. The true meaning of this lyric is Allah as the creator of the world creates all the things in the world is wonderful.

❖ S.1. St.25. P   : Heartbreaking crying sounds

The meaning of the lyric above is the heart is broken and can crying like someone who lost something. As far as we know that the heart can not to cry, it is just the reflection of something, so a man cries from in the deep of their heart. The true meaning of this lyric is the heart is sad a lot.

2) **The Third of song "Insya Allah"**

❖ S.3. St.13. P   : Haunt *your mind and your heart is full of shame*

In the lyric above is mind and heart has a shame, it is like a mirror of a man itself. The meaning of this lyric is a man feels shy.

3) The fifth song "Palestine will be free"

❖ S.5. St.19.P : But is your *conscience still alive*

The lyric above used personification, because the conscience is still alive. The true meaning of the lyric is the heart is always cared to help someone else.

❖ S.5. St.24. P : Coz your *soul will always be free*

The meaning of the lyric above is the soul will be free. Free is an identical with an independent people. Its mean that the soul feels like free and can do anything.

From the data above, the writer found personification in the some lyrics, and the writer can concluded that in the first song "Hold My Hand", there are any 4 song lyrics, in the third song "Insya Allah", there is 1 song lyric, and in the last song "Palestine Will Be Free", there are any 2 song lyrics. So, the total of personification is 7 song lyrics.

2. Metaphor

Metaphors directly compare two subjects. Metaphor is a figure of speech which concisely compares two things by saying that the one is the other. (McArthur: 1996: 653)

The writer found the type of figurative language metaphor in the 2 songs, there are: Hold My Hand and Insya Allah. For more clear the explanation, see the below.

1) The first song "Hold My Hand"

❖ S.1. St.13. M : *Life is shorter* than most have thought

The lyric above included metaphor because the lyric use words 'is', its the

characteristic of metaphor that point with the definition of something. The meaning of this lyric is life is so fast if we don't try to do best something we will be losing out.

❖ S.1. St. 32. M   : *You're neighbour, my neighbour, we're neighbours*

the lyric above included metaphor because it used words 'are' it is the definition of something to the other something. The meaning of this lyric is a friend, cousin of same generation.

2) The third of song "Insya Allah"

❖ S.3. St.7. M   : Allah is always by your side

The lyric explained that Allah is always be a guide, be a friend that with us in every time and everywhere. So, the lyric included the type of figurative language, it is metaphor.

❖ S.3. St.20. M   : *You're the only one* that showed me the way

The lyric above included metaphor because the lyric explained that Allah is the one who be a guider in world.

From the data above, the writer found 4 song lyrics which is included metaphor, and the writer can concluded that in the first song "Hold My Hand" and in the third song "Insya Allah", there are any 2 song lyrics. So, the total of metaphor is 4 song lyrics.

3. Antithesis

Antithesis is a construction in which words are opposed but balanced in opposition. (McArthur: 1996: 72)

In this session, the writer found antithesis in 2 songs, there are: Hold My Hand and in the fourth song "For the Rest of My Life".

1) The first song "Hold My Hand"

❖ S.1. St.4. A   : *Cold and Empty i*nside

The lyric above included antithesis because, between cold and empty opposed each other.

2) The fourth song "For the rest of my life"

❖ S.4. St.12. A   : Thru *days and night*

The lyric above included antithesis, because day and night opposed each other, the meaning of the lyric above is through a long life together with a lovely person.

From the data above, the writer found 2 song lyrics in 2 songs, and the writer can concluded that in the first song "Hold My Hand" and in the fourth song "For the Rest of My Life" is 1 song lyric. So, the total of antithesis is 2 song lyrics.

4. Simile

Similes are "like" or "as" comparisons between two subjects. McArthur (1996:935) said that simile is a figure of speech, in which a more or less fanciful or unrealistic comparison is made, using like or as.

In this session, the writer found the songs which is used simile in 3 song, there are: Hold My Hand, Insya Allah and the last is Palestine Will Be Free.

1) The first song "Hold My Hand"

❖ S.1. St.23. S   : Children seem like they've lost their smile

The lyric included simile because in this lyric used words "seem" and "like". The meaning of this lyric is the children feel like lost something it is their smile in their childhood.

❖ S.1. St.26. S   : And *we're still going on like nobody really cares*

The lyric included simile, because it used word "like". The lyric explain that feel like alone.

❖ S.1. St.27. S   : And *we just stopped feeling all the pain because like it's a daily basic*

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

2) The third of song "Insya Allah"

❖ S.3. St.1. S   : Every time *you feel like you cannot go on*

The lyric above included simile, because it used word "like". The lyric explained that feel like can't do anything.

3) The fifth song is Palestine Will Be Free

❖ S.5. St.13. S   : Like drops of rain in the sun's

The lyric above included simile, because it used word "like". The true meaning of this lyric is the bombs like rain, because it is very much.

From the data above, the writer found 5 song lyrics in 3 songs which is used simile and the writer can concluded that in the first song "Hold My Hand", there is any 3 song lyrics, in the third song "Insya Allah" and in the fifth song "Palestine Will Be Free" there is 1 lyric. So, the total of simile is 5 song lyrics.

5. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is exaggeration or overstatement. The exaggeration is so great that others are not able to take the statement literally. Hyperbole is an exaggeration or over statement, usually deliberate and not meant to be taken literally. (Larson: 1998)

In this session, the writer found the songs which included hyperbole, there are: Thank You Allah, Insya Allah, For the Rest of My Life, and the last is Palestine Will Be Free.

1) The second song "Thank You Allah"

❖ S.2. St.3. H   : I *wondered lost in the dark*

The lyric above included hyperbole, because the lyric is affluent, and the lyric has the other meaning. The true meaning of this lyric is someone who feel lost the right way.

❖ S.2. St.6. H   : I *walked everyday*

The lyric above included hyperbole, because in our mind exactly think impossible if someone can walk everyday, anyone can not to walked everyday, it is an impossible thing. The real meaning is someone who enjoying a life.

❖ S.2. St.9. H   : I thank you with *every breath I take*

The meaning of this lyric is praise to Allah because His merciful we can still a life. It is included metaphor, because someone who want say thank you to Allah, their say thank you in every breath.

❖ S.2. St.19. H   : And that's *when you opened the doors for me*

The lyric included hyperbole, because in the words "when you opened the doors for me", there is any other meaning. The true meaning of this lyric is Allah is always showed the right way.

❖ S.2. St.20. H   : *I realized what I was missing* by being far from you

The meaning is finally feel very regret because in the past always far to Allah. The lyric included hyperbole, because the lyric is affluent.

❖ S.2. St.22. H   : You've done for me through all my years I've been lost

The meaning is Allah is always help us although we far away from Him.

❖ S.2. St.23. H   : You guided me from all the ways that were wrong and did you give me hope

The meaning of the lyric is Allah is the one who be a guider in the world.

2) **The third of song "Insya Allah"**

❖ S.3. St.15. H   : He's never far away

The meaning of the lyric above is Allah is always close; He is never far away from us.

❖ S.3. St.19. H   : Guide my steps don't let me go astray

The lyric above included hyperbole, because the lyric has the affluent mean. The true meaning is want to be together

3) The fourth song "For The Rest of My Life"

❖ S.4. St.1. H   : I praise Allah for sending me you my love

The meaning of the lyric above is say thank to Allah because gave a partner of life.

❖ S.4. St.2. H   : You found me home and sail with me, and I'm here with you

The meaning of the lyric above is through out a life together.

❖ S.4. St.4. H   : You've opened my heart

The lyric included hyperbole, because in the words "You've opened my heart", the true meaning is not real can open the heart, it is impossible. The true meaning of the lyric is his wife can make him falling in love.

❖ S.4. St.6. H   : But everything was changed when you came along

The meaning of the lyric is falling in love when his wife came. The lyric included hyperbole, because he is said that everything was changed when his wife came.

❖ S.4. St.8. H   : For the rest of my life, i'll be with you

The song lyric included hyperbole, because he is said that in the rest of his life until the end will be with his wife. The true meaning is wasting a life with husband/wife.

❖ S.4. St.10. H   : *Till the end of my time, i'll be loving you*, loving you

The meaning of the song lyric above is will waste a life with full of love. It is included hyperbole, because he said full with firm belief that will be love until the end of the time.

❖ S.4. St.13. H   : I'll thank Allah for open my eyes

The song lyric included hyperbole, because he said that Allah already opened his eyes. The true meaning of the song lyric is thankful for Allah because make aware.

❖ S.4. St.14. H   : Now and forever I'll be there for you

The meaning of the song lyric above is the husband promise will be faithful. It is included hyperbole, because with the conviction he said that he will be faithful.

❖ S.4. St.15. H   : I know that deep in my heart

The song lyric included hyperbole, because in the word "I know that deep in my heart", it is impossible to know in deep in our heart, its mean that feel like falling in love.

❖ S.4. St.16. H   : I feel so blessed when I think of you

The meaning of the song lyric above is happy when thinking someone who in the heart.

❖ S.4. St.17. H   : You're my wife, and my friend and my strength

The meaning of the song lyric is the husband said that his wife is everything for him.

❖ S.4. St.19. H   : Now I find my self so strong

The meaning of the song lyric is be a strong because find a love.

❖ S.4. St.20. H   : I know deep in my heart now that you're here in front of me I strongly feel love

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

❖ S.4. St.21. H   : And I have no doubt, and I'm singing loud that I'll love you eternally

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

4) The fifth song "Palestine Will Be Free"

❖ S.5. St.6. H   : No mother no father *to a wipe my tears*

The meaning of the song lyric above is very sad until he is feel like lonely. It is included hyperbole.

❖ S.5. St.9. H   : I keep my head high

The meaning of the song lyric is still calm. It is included hyperbole, because he said that he will keep his head high, its impossible thing, because if keep the head high it will be tired.

❖ S.5. St.10. H   : Deep in my heart I never have any doubt

The true meaning of the song lyric is will always certain with his self.

❖ S.5. St.12. H   : I saw those *rockets and bombs shining in the sky*

The meaning of the song lyric above is the rockets and bombs are very much to killing the people in Palestine.

❖ S.5. St.15. H   : Destroying my dreams in a blink of an eye

The true meaning of the song lyric above is every time feel in bad situation. It is included hyperbole.

❖ S.5. St.20. H   : I will *caress with my bare hands*

The meaning of the song lyric above is will always help. It is included hyperbole, because its impossible thing to someone who will help without something.

❖ S.5. St.21. H   : Every *precious grain of sand*

The true meaning of the song lyric above is the song writer said that in every grain of sand is valuable.

❖ S.5. St.23. H   : Cause no matter what they do, they can never hurt you

The true meaning of the song lyric above is should be always brave in every situation.

From the data above, the writer found more hyperbole, and the writer can concluded in the second song "Thank You Allah", there is any 7 song lyrics, in the third song "Insya Allah", there is any 2 song lyrics, in the fourth song "For The Rest of My Life", there is 14 song lyrics, and in the last song "Palestine Will Be Free", there is ant 8 song lyrics. So, the total of hyperbole that writer found is 31 song lyrics in 4 songs.

6. Irony

Irony can be dramatic (a play), verbal (a statement) or situational (an event). McArthur (1996: 532) state that "Irony refers to words with an implication opposite to their usual meaning."

In this session, the writer found irony in 3 songs, there are: Hold My Hand, Insya Allah and the last song is Palestine Will Be Free.

1) The first song "Hold My Hand"

❖ S.1. St.5. I   : Lost a way long time ago did we really turn out blind

The meaning of the song lyric above is did something wrong in the past.

❖ S.1. St.7. I   : We don't see that we keep hurting each other, all we do is just fight

The meaning of the song lyric is no cares with the other people. It is included irony, because the song lyric has quibbled.

2) The third of song "Insya Allah"

❖ S.3. St.2. I   : You feel so lost that your so alone

The meaning of the lyric above is there's no friend to through out a life.

❖ S.3. St.4. I   : All you is see is night, and darkness all around, you feel so helpless

The true meaning of the song lyric above is there are no things to help. It is included irony, because the song writer want the reader and the listener know that Allah is always help us.

❖ S.3. St.5. I   : You can't see which way to go

The true meaning of the song is blind with a beautiful world because already forget about everything that Allah given.

❖ S.3. St.10. I : Every time you can make one more mistake

The true meaning of the song lyric above is always do something wrong. It is included irony, and the song writer hopes that we are should be careful to through out the life, and always in the right way.

❖ S.3. St.11. I : You feel you can't repent, and that its way too late

The song lyric above tease us that the way which us choose wrong. The true meaning of the lyric is late to do something new.

❖ S.3. St.12. I : You're so confused, wrong decisions you have made

The song lyric above included irony, because the contents of the lyric are quibble.

3) **The fifth song "Palestine Will Be Free"**

❖ S.5. St.14. I : Taking always everyone dear to my heart

The true meaning of the song lyric above is someone already kill all the people who his love. It is included irony.

❖ S.5. St.16. I : What happened to our human right? What happened the sanctity of life?

The true meaning of the song lyric above is there is no something to help.

❖ S.5. St.17. I : And all those other lies?

The song lyric above included irony, because it is teased that everything is lies.

From the data above, the writer found in 3 songs that used irony, and the writer concluded, in the first song "Hold My Hand", there is any 2 song lyrics, in the third song "Insya Allah", there is any 6 song lyrics, and in the last song "Palestine Will Be Free", there is 3 song lyrics. So, the total of irony that the writer found is 11 song lyrics.

7. Litotes

Litotes is a figure of speech consisting of an understatement in which an affirmative is expressed by negating its opposite.

In this session, the writer found litotes in 3 songs, there is: Thank You Allah, For The Rest of My Life, and the last song is Palestine Will Be Free.

1) The second song "Thank You Allah"

❖ S.2. St.1. L   : *I was so far from you*, yet to me you were always so close

The true meaning of the song lyric is feeling like far with Allah. Whereas always been do right way. It is included litotes, because down to earth.

❖ S.2. St.14. L   : I never thought about, all the things you have given to me
The true meaning of the song lyric is feeling like less say thank you to Allah. It is included litotes.

❖ S.2. St.15. L   : I never thanked you once

The song lyric above included litotes, because he feel like never say thank you to Allah.

❖ S.2. St.16. L   : was too proud to see the truth, and prostrate to you

The true meaning of the song lyric above is always proud to do something wrong, although know it is wrong.

2) The fourth song "For the Rest of My Life"

❖ S.4. St.5. L　　　　: I was always thinking that love was wrong

The meaning of the song lyric above is before his wife came he ever broken heart.

3) The fifth song is Palestine will be free

❖ S.5. St.7. L　　　　: That's why *I won't cry*

The true meaning of the song lyric above is very tough, he won't someone else know he is very sad.

❖ S.5. St.8. L　　　　: I feel scared but I won't show my fears

The meaning of the song lyric above is he is faith with each condition.

From the data above, the writer found litotes in 3 song, and can concluded in the second song "Thank You Allah", there is any 4 song lyrics, in the fourth song there is 1 song lyric, and in the last song "Palestine Will Be Free", there is any 2 song lyrics. So, the total that the writer found is 7 song lyrics.

8. Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of an initial consonant sound. Alliteration is the repetition of a single letter in the alphabet or a combination of letters. It's just

about the easiest form of repetition a poet can use. The repetition of the same initial letter, sound, or group of sounds in a series of words,

In this session, from 5 songs the writer found alliteration, in every each song which is used alliteration, there are: Hold My Hand, Thank You Allah, Insya Allah, For The Rest of My Life, and the last song is Palestine Will Be Free.

1) **The first song "Hold My Hand"**

❖ S.1. St. 32. Al   : *You're neighbour, my neighbour, we're neighbours*

The song lyric above included alliteration because there is any repetition. The meaning of the lyric above is a friend, cousin of same generation.

2) **The second song "Thank You Allah"**

❖ S.2. St.7. Al   : *Further and further* away from you

In the song lyric above included alliteration, because in the words "further and further", there is repetition. The true meaning of the song lyric above is far a way to Allah

❖ S.2. St.11. Al   : All praises to Allah, All praises to Allah

In the song lyric above, there is any repetition, so it is included alliteration. The meaning of the song lyric is thank you to Allah.

❖ S.3. St.21. Al   : Allah*, I wanna thank you, I wanna thank you* for all the things that you've done

In the song lyric above, in the sentences "I wanna thank you" any repetition, so the song lyric included alliteration. The meaning of the song lyric is all praises to Allah for all the things that happened.

2) The third of song "Insya Allah"

❖ S.3. St.8. Al   : Insya Allah, Insya Allah, Insya Allah

In the song lyric above included alliteration, because there is any repetition in the sentences "Insya Allah". The true meaning of the song lyric is God willing.

3) The fourthh song "For The Rest of My Life"

❖ S.4. St.10. Al   : Till the end of my time*, i'll be loving you*, *loving you*

In the song lyric above, there is any repetition in the "loving you", so the song lyric above included alliteration. The meaning of the song lyric is very love.

4) The fifth song is Palestine will be free

❖ S.5. St.6. Al   : *No mother no father* to a wipe my tears

In the song lyric above included alliteration, because there is any repetition. The meaning of the song lyric is there's no someone else.

❖ S.5. St.11. Al   : That *Palestine tomorrow will be free, Palestine tomorrow will be free*

In the song lyric above there is any repetition, so it is included alliteration. The meaning of the song lyric is really sure, that Palestine will be Independent country.

From the data above, the writer found alliteration in the song lyrics, and the writer can conluded, in the first song "Hold My Hand", there is 1 song lyric, in the second song "Thank You Allah", there is any 3 song lyrics, in the third song

"Insya Allah" and fourth song "For The Rest of My Life", there is 1 lyric, and in the last song "Palestine Will Be Free", there is any 2 song lyrics. So, the total that the writer found is 8 song lyrics.

9. Parallelism

Parallelism is the state of being parallel or of corresponding in some way, and the use of successive verbal construction in poetry or prose that correspond in grammatical structure, sound, meter, meaning, etc.

In this session, the writer found the song lyrics which are used parallelism. From 5 songs that the writer analyzed, there are 4 songs that included parallelism, there are: Hold My Hand, Insya Allah, For the Rest of My Life and the last song is Palestine Will Be Free.

1) The first song "Hold My Hand "

❖ S.1. St.31. Pr   : *We can't* hide, *we can't* deny

The meaning of the song lyric above is can't to running away from the truthful.

2) The third of song "Insya Allah"

❖ S.3. St.6. Pr   : Don't despair and never lose hope

The meaning of the song lyric above is should be faithful. Between sentences "despair and lose hope" there is any parallel.

3) The fourth song "For The Rest of My Life"

❖ S.4. St.17. Pr   : You're my wife, and my friend and my strength

The meaning of the song lyric above is she is a partner of life of her husband.

4) The fifth song "Palestine Will Be Free"

❖ S.5. St.16. Pr   : What happened to our human right? What happened the sanctity of life

The song lyric above included parallelism, because the contents of sentences there is parallel. The meaning of the song lyric above is asked, why with the condition.

❖ S.5. St.22. Pr   : Every stone and every tree

The song lyric above included parallelism.

From the data above, the writer concluded in the first song "Hold My Hand", in the third song "Insya Allah", in the fourth song "For the Rest of My Life", there is 1 song lyric, and the last song "Palestine Will Be Free", there is any 2 song lyrics. So, the total of the song lyrics which used parallelism is 5 song lyrics.

10. Synecdoche

Synecdoche uses a part of something to refer to the whole. As McArthur (1996:1014) defined that synecdoche is a figure of speech concerned with parts and wholes.

In this session, from 5 songs that the writer analyzed, there is any 2 songs which is used synecdoche, there are: Hold My Hand and Insya Allah.

1) The first song "Hold My Hand"

❖ S.1. St.14. Sy   : Hold my hand

The meaning of the song lyric above is handful, and hangs together each other.

2) The third of song "Insya Allah"

❖ S.3. St.16. Sy   : Put your trust in Him

The meaning of the song lyric above is believed in God.

❖ S.3. St.17. Sy   : Raise your hands and pray

The meaning of the song lyric above is praying and asks to Allah.

From the data above, the writer can concluded in the first song "Hold My Hand", there is 1 song lyric, and in the third song "Insya Allah", there are any 2 song lyrics. So, the total of the song lyrics which is included synecdoche is 3 song lyrics.

11. Euphemism

Euphemism is the substitution of an inoffensive term. It is the use of a mild, comforting, or evasive expression that takes the place of one that is taboo, negative, offensive, or too directs (McArthur: 1996: 387)

In this session, from 5 songs that the writer analyzed, there is just 1 song that included euphemism; it is in the third song "Insya Allah".

1) The third of song "Insya Allah"

❖ S.3. St.9. Eu   : Insya Allah you'll find your way

The meaning of the song lyric above is will find the problem solving because Allah will always guide us in the right way.

❖ S.3. St.23. Eu   : Insya Allah we'll find the way

The meaning of the song lyric above is like the song lyric before, it is will find the problem solving.

From the data above, the writer can concluded in the third song "Insya Allah", there is any 2 song lyric which is used euphemism. So, the total of euphemism is 2 song lyrics.

In order to know the types of figurative language in every each song that the writer analyzed, the writer makes the tables. The content of the table explain about the lyrics and the types of figurative language in 5 songs. The first song "Hold My Hand", the second song "Thank You Allah", the third song "Insya Allah", the fourth song "For The Rest of My Life", and the last song "Palestine Will Be Free". For more clear, see the explanation below.

Hold My Hand

Table 4.1

No.	Lyrics	Types of Figurative Language
1.	I hear *the flower's* kinda *crying load*	Personafication
2.	*The Breeze's* sound in *sad*	Personafication
3.	Cold and Empty inside	Antithesis
4.	Lost a way long time ago did we really turn out blind	Irony
5.	We don't see that we keep hurting each other, all we do is just fight	Irony

6.	*Life is shorter* than most have thought	Metaphor
7.	Hold my hand	Synechdoche
8.	Let's pray for *beautiful world*	Personafication
9.	Children seem like they've lost their smile	Simile
10.	Heartbreaking crying sounds	Personafication
11.	And *we're still going on like nobody really cares*	Simile
12.	And *we just stopped feeling all the pain because like it's a daily basic*	Simile
13.	*We can't* hide, *we can't* deny	Parallesim
14.	*You're neighbour, my neighbour, we're neighbours*	Alliteration

Thank You Allah

Table 4.2

No.	Lyrics	Types of Figurative Language
1.	*I was so far from you*, yet to me you were always so close	Litotes
2.	I *wondered lost in the dark*	Hyperbole
3.	I *walked everyday*	Hyperbole
4.	*Further and further* away from you	Alliteration

5.	I thank you with *every breath I take*	Hyperbole
6.	All praises to Allah, All praises to Allah	Alliteration
7.	I never thought about, all the things you have given to me	Litotes
8.	I never thanked you once	Litotes
9.	I was too proud to see the truth, and prostrate to you	Litotes
10.	And that's *when you opened the doors for me*	Hyperbole
11.	*I realized what I was missing* by being far from you	Hyperbole
12.	Allah, *I wanna thank you, I wanna thank you* for all the things that you've done	Alliteration
13.	You've done for me through all my years I've been lost	Hyperbole
14.	You guided me from all the ways that were wrong and did you give me hope	Irony

Insya Allah

Table 4.3

No.	Lyrics	Types of Figurative Language
1.	Every time *you feel like you cannot go on*	Simile
2.	You feel so lost that your so alone	Irony
3.	All you is see is night, and darkness all around, you feel so helpless	Irony
4.	You can't see which way to go	Irony
5.	Don't despair and never lose hope	Parallelism
6.	Allah is always by your side	Metaphor
7.	Insya Allah, Insya Allah, Insya Allah	Alliteration
8.	Insya Allah you'll find your way	Euphemism
9.	Everytime you can make one more mistake	Irony
10.	You feel you can't repent, and that its way too late	Irony
11.	You're so confused, wrong decisions you have made	Irony
12.	Haunt *your mind and your heart is full of shame*	Personafication
13.	He's never far away	Hyperbole
14.	Put your trust in Him	Synechdoche
15.	Raise your hands and pray	Synechdoche

No.	Lyrics	Types of Figurative Language
16.	Guide my steps don't let me go astray	Hyperbole
17.	*You're the only one* that showed me the way	Metaphor
18.	Insya Allah we'll find the way	Euphemism

For The Rest of My Life

Table 4.4

No.	Lyrics	Types of Figurative Language
1.	I praise Allah for sending me you my love	Hyperbole
2.	You found me home and sail with me, and I'm here with you	Hyperbole
3.	You've opened my heart	Hyperbole
4.	I was always thinking that love was wrong	Litotes
5.	But everything was changed when you came along	Hyperbole
6.	For the rest of my life, i'll be with you	Hyperbole

7.	Till the end of my time, i'll be loving you, loving you - *Till the end of my time, i'll be loving you*, loving you (H) - Till the end of my time, *i'll be loving you*, *loving you* (Al)	Hyperbole and Alliteration
8.	Thru days and night	Antithesis
9.	I'll thank Allah for open my eyes	Hyperbole
10.	Now and forever I'll be there for you	Hyperbole
11.	I know that deep in my heart	Hyperbole
12.	I feel so blessed when I think of you	Hyperbole
13.	You're my wife, and my friend and my strength - You're my wife, and my friend and my strength (Pr) - You're my wife, and my friend and my strength (H)	Parallelism and Hyperbole
14.	Now I find my self so strong	Hyperbole
15.	I know deep in my heart now that you're here infront of me I strongly feel love	Hyperbole
16.	And I have no doubt, and I'm singing loud that I'll love you eternally	Hyperbole

Palestine Will Be Free

Table 4.5

No.	Lyrics	Types of Figurative Language
1.	No mother no father to a wipe my tears - *No mother no father* to a wipe my tears (Al) - No mother no father *to a wipe my tears* (H)	Alliteration and Hyperbole
2.	That's why *I won't cry*	Litotes
3.	I feel scared but I won't show my fears	Litotes
4.	I keep my head high	Hyperbole
5.	: Deep in my heart I never have any doubt	Hyperbole
6.	That *Palestine tomorrow will be free,* *Palestine tomorrow will be free*	Alliteration
7.	I saw those rockets and bombs shining in the sky - I saw those *rockets and bombs* shining in the sky (A) - I saw those *rockets and bombs shining in the sky* (H)	Antithesis and Hyperbole
8.	Like drops of rain in the sun's light	Simile
9.	Taking aways everyone dear to my heart	Irony
10.	Destroying my dreams in a blink of an eye	Hyperbole
11.	What happened to our human right? What	Irony and Parallelism

	happened the sancity of life - What happened to our human right? What happened the sancity of life? (I) - What happened to our human right? What happened the sancity of life (Pr)	
12.	And all those other lies?	Irony
13.	But is your *conscience still alive*	Personafication
14.	I will *caress with my bare hands*	Hyperbole
15.	Every *precious grain of sand*	Hyperbole
16.	Every stone and every tree	Parallelism
17.	Cause no matter what they do, they can never hurt you	Hyperbole
18.	Coz your *soul will always be free*	Personafication

B. The Most Dominant Figurative Language in The Song Lyrics of Maher Zain

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

In the first song "Hold My Hand", the writer found 15 the kinds of figurative language, there are: Personafication is 4 song lyrics, Metaphor is 2 song lyrics, Antithesis is 1 song lyric, Simile is 3 song lyrics, Irony is 2 song lyrics, Alliteration is 1 song lyric, Parallelism is 1 song lyric and Synecdoche is 1 song lyric.

In the second song "Thank You Allah", the writer found 14 the kinds of figurative language, there are: Hyperbole is 7 song lyrics, Litotes is 4 song lyrics and Alliteration is 3 song lyrics.

In the third song "Insya Allah", the writer found 18 the kinds of figurative language, there are: Persocanfication is 1 song lyric, Metaphor is 2 song lyrics, Simile is 1 song lyric, Hyperbole is 2 song lyrics, Irony is 6 song lyrics, Alliteration is 1 song lyric, Parallelism is 1 song lyric, Synecdoche is 2 song lyrics, and Euphemism is 2 song lyrics.

In the fourth song "For The Rest of My Life", the writer found 17 the kinds of song figurative language, there are: Hyperbole is 14 song lyrics, Litotes is 1 song lyric, Alliteration is 1 song lyric and Parallelism also 1 song lyric.

In the last song "Palestine Will Be Free", the writer found 21 the kinds of figurative language, there are: Personafication is 2 song lyrics, Antithesis is 1 song lyric, Simile is 1 song lyric, Hyperbole is 8 song lyrics, Irony is 3 song

lyrics, Litotes is 2 song lyrics, Alliteration is 2 song lyrics, and Parallelism is 2 song lyrics.
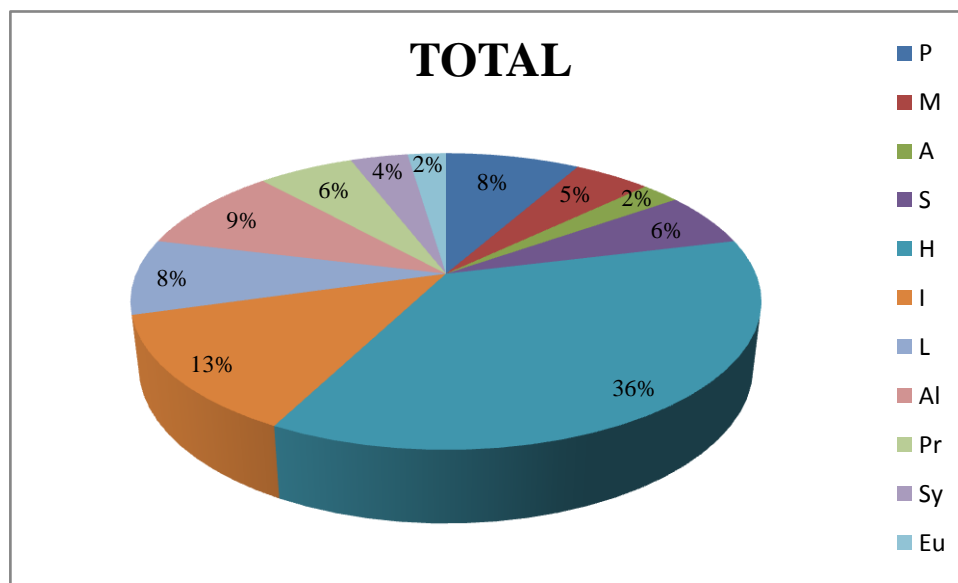
In order to know the most dominant figurative language which is used in the fifth song, the writer make table, to classify each song the kinds of figurative language. After that the writer make a pie chart and a column chart.

1. The Table

Song	P	M	A	S	H	I	L	Al	Pr	Sy	Eu
1st song	4	2	1	3	-	2	-	1	1	1	-
2nd song	-	-	-	-	7	-	4	3	-	-	-
3rd song	1	2	-	1	2	6	-	1	1	2	2
4th song	-	-	-	-	14	-	1	1	1	-	-
5th song	2	-	1	1	8	3	2	2	2	-	-
TOTAL	7	4	2	5	31	11	7	8	5	3	2

In the first song, the writer found the most dominant figurative language which is used is Personafication, with 4 the song lyrics. In the second song is Hyperbole, with 7 the song lyrics. In the third song is Irony, with 6 the song lyrics. In the fourth song is Hyperbole, with 14 the song lyrics, and in the last song is Hyperbole, with 8 the song lyrics. From the 5th songs that the writer analyzed, she concluded that the most dominant of the types of figurative language which is used is Hyperbole, the total 31 in the song lyrics.

2. A Pie Chart

TOTAL

Legend: P, M, A, S, H, I, L, Al, Pr, Sy, Eu

Pie chart values: 8%, 5%, 2%, 6%, 36%, 13%, 8%, 9%, 6%, 4%, 2%

From a pie chart above we can see the percentage of figurative language in 5 songs. The most dominant figurative language which is used in the song lyrics in 5 songs is Hyperbole with the percentage 36%, the second is Irony with the percentage 13%, the third is Alliteration with the percentage 9%, the fourth are Personafication and Litotes with the percentage 8%, the fifth are Simile and Parallelism with the percentage 6%, the sixth is Metaphor with the percentage 5%, the seventh is Synecdoche with the percentage is 4%, and the last are Antihesis and Euphemism with the percentage 2%.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. CONCLUSION

In every each song definitely has a language style or figurative language that has a deep meaning by songwriters when written the song lyrics. Meaning contained in the song lyrics there are implicit and explicit meaning. From the song lyrics in 5 songs researched by the writer, there are: Hold My Hand, Thank You Allah, Insya Allah, For the Rest of My Life and the last song is Will Palestine Be Free, more contained language styles that glorify the name of God, because the kind of song is the religious songs.

From the 5th songs above the writer found the figure of speech which is used in every each song, follows: In the first song "Hold My Hand", the most dominant is personification with 4 song lyrics. In the second song "Thank You Allah", the most dominant is hyperbole, with 7 song lyrics. In the third song "Insya Allah", the most dominant is Irony, with 6 song lyrics. In the fourth song "For the Rest of My Life", the most dominant is hyperbole, there is any 14 song lyrics. In the last song "Palestine Will Be Free", the most dominant is hyperbole, there is any 8 song lyrics.

After sum all of the song lyrics in 5 songs that the writer researched, the writer found the most dominant of figurative language in 5 songs is hyperbole. The total of hyperbole from 5 songs is 31 figurative language or same with 36%.

So, from the many lyrics that are found, it can be concluded that the frequently used in the 5th song that the researched the kind figurative language which is Maher Zain used is hyperbole. As already known, the researcher examined the religious song, which also would greatly raise the name of God, so the most dominant figurative language which is used is in the 5th songs is Hyperbole.

B. SUGGESTIONS

The language style, in this case, figurative language has an important position in the linguistic studies, especially in a literature, such as poem, novel, song lyrics, etc. This thesis examines the figurative language in the song lyrics on the first album Entitled "Thank You Allah" by Maher Zain, the song is the religious song which has many deep meaning. The writer hopes:

1. For the lecturer of literature, can be used this research as the example to learning about figurative language.
2. For the students of English department, can learn and get more knowledge about the figurative language.
3. For the readers can more interesting to listening to religious music, because in the religiouss music there is much knowledge about Islam.
4. For the next researcher to continue the research to compare, because figurative language can not be understood with a brief, should continue to be studied in some literature. In order to enrich our understanding about figurative language and to obtain more reliable justification, a wider and further scope of the study needs to be conducted.

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APPENDICES

The Cover of Album "Thank You Allah"

The Song Lyrics

1. The First Song

Hold My Hand

I hear *the flower's kinda crying loud* (P)
The breeze's sound in sad (P)
Oh no
Tell me when did we become,
So *cold and empty* inside (A)
Lost a way long time ago, did we really turn out blind (I)
We don't see that we keep hurting each other no, all we do is just fight (I)

Now we share the same bright sun,
The same round moon
Why don't we share the same love
Tell me why not
Life is shorter than most have thought (M)

CHORUS

Hold my hand (Sy)
There are many ways to do it right
Hold my hand
Turn around and see what we have left behind
Hold my hand my friend
We can save the good spirit of me and you
For another chance
And let's pray for *a beautiful world* (P)
A beautiful world I share with you

Children seem like they've lost their smile (S)
On the new blooded playgrounds
Oh no
How could we ignore , *heartbreaking crying sounds* (P)
And *we're still going on like nobody really cares* (S)
And *we just stopped feeling all the pain because like it's a daily basic affair* (S)

Now we share the same bright sun,
The same round moon
Why don't we share the same love

Tell me why not
Life is shorter than most have thought

CHORUS

No matter how far I might be
I'm always gonne be your neighbor
There's only one small planet where to be
So I'm always gonna be your neighbor
We cannot hide, we can't deny (Pr)
That we're always gonna be neighbors
You're neighbor, my neighbor, we're neighbors (M, Al)

CHORUS

2. The Second Song

Thank You Allah

I *was so far from you*, Yet to me you were always so close (L)
I *wandered lost in the dark* (H)
I closed my eyes toward the signs
You put in my way
I *walked everyday* (H)
Further and further away from you (Al)
Ooooo Allah, you brought me home
I thank You with *every breath I take* (H)

CHORUS

Alhamdulillah, Elhamdulillah

All praises to Allah, All praises to Allah (Al)
Alhamdulillah, Elhamdulillah
All praises to Allah, All praises to Allah.

I never thought about, All the things you have given to me (L)
I never thanked you once (L)
I was too proud to see the truth, And prostrate to you u (L)
Until I took the first step
And that's *when you opened the doors for me* (H)
Now Allah, *I realized what I was missing*, By being far from you (H)

CHORUS

Allah, *I wanna thank You, I wanna thank you* for all the things that you've done (Al)
You've done for me through all *my years I've been lost* (H)
You *guided me from all the ways that were wrong*, And did you give me hope (H)

O Allah, I wanna thank you
I wanna thank You for all the things that you've done
You've done for me through all my years I've been lost
You guided me from all the ways that were wrong
I wanna thank You for bringing me home

3. The Third Song

Insya Allah

Everytime *you feel like you cannot go on* (S)
You feel so lost, that your so alone (I)
All *you is see is night, and darkness all around, you feel so helpless* (I)
You can`t see which way to go (I)

CHORUS
Don`t despair and never loose hope (Pr)
Cause *Allah is always by your side* (M)
Insya Allah, Insya Allah, Insya Allah (Al)
Insya Allah you'll find your way (Eu)

Everytime you can make one more mistake (I)
You feel you can't repent, and that its way too late (I)
Your're so confused, wrong decisions you have made (I)
Haunt *your mind and your heart is full of shame* (P)

CHORUS

Turn to Allah
He's never far away (H)
Put your trust in Him (Sy)
Raise your hands and pray (Sy)

OOO Ya Allah
Guide my steps don't let me go astray (H)
You're the only one that showed me the way (M)

Showed me the way2x
Insya Allah3x
Insya Allah we'll find the way (Eu)

4. The Fourth Song

For The Rest Of My Life

I praise Allah *for sending me you my love* (H)
You found me home and sail with me, and I`m here with you (H)
Now let me let you know
You`ve opened my heart (H)
I was *always thinking that love was wrong* (L)
But *everything was changed when you came along* (H)

CHORUS

And theres a couple words I want to say
For the rest of my life, *I`ll be with you* (H)
I`ll stay by your side honest and true
Till the end of my time, I`ll be loving you, loving you (H, Al)
For the rest of my life
Thru days and night
I`ll thank Allah for *open my eyes* (H)
Now and forever I I`ll be there for you (H)

I know that deep in my heart (H)
I feel so blessed when I think of you (H)
And I ask Allah to bless all we do
You`re my wife and my friend and my strength (M, Pr, H)
And I pray we`re together eternally
Now *I find myself so strong* (H)
Everything changed when you came along

CHORUS

I know that deep in my heart now that you`re here, infront of me I strongly feel love (H)
And *I have no doubt,* and I`m singing loud that *I`ll love you eternally* (H)

CHORUS

5. The Fifth Song

Palestine Tomorrow Will Be Free

Every day we tell each other
That this day will be the last
And tomorrow we all can go home free
And all this will finally end

CHORUS

Palestine tomorrow will be free
Palestine tomorrow will be free

No mother no father to wipe away my tears (Al, H)
That's why *I won't cry* (L)
I feel scared but I won't show my fears (L)
I keep my head high (H)

Deep in my heart I never have any doubt (H)

That *Palestine tomorrow will be free, Palestine tomorrow will be free* (Al)

I *saw those rockets and bombs shining in the sky* (A, H)
Like drops of rain in the sun's light (S)
Taking away everyone dear to my heart (I)
Destroying my dreams in a blink of an eye (H)

What happened to our human rights? What happened to the sanctity of life? (I, Pr)
And *all those other lies*? (I)
I know that I'm only a child
But is *your conscience still alive* (H)

I will *caress with my bare hands* (P)
Every *precious grain of sand* (H)

Every stone and every tree (Pr)
'Cause *no matter what they do*, *they can never hurt you* (H)
Coz *your soul will always be free* (P)

APPENDIX III

Code

P   : Personafication

M   : Metaphor

A   : Antithesis

S   : Simile

H   : Hyperbole

I   : Irony

L   : Litotes

Al   : Alliteration

Pr   : Parallelism

Sy   : Synechdoche

Eu   : Euphemism