

**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN AVRIL LAVIGNE'S
SONGS OF *THE BEST DAMN THING* ALBUM**

A THESIS

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ABSTRACT

SUTIYONO. Register Number. **59430568.** 2013. “An analysis of figurative language in Avril lavigne’s songs of *the best damn thing* album”. This thesis is submitted to the English study program of Tarbiyah department.

Language is a tool to communicate with each other. By language people can know each other because it can understand what the other around us say is, so that never missunderstanding. But people have to know what style of language of the author or people use is.

After the identification, the researcher found the problem that had become the main problem in this thesis, that is the lack of many people in understanding the figurative language. In fact, there are so many people who still do not understand about figurative language, not only the students generally, but also the teachers. That is reason why the researcher arranged this thesis.

The aims of the research are to know biography of Avril Lavigne, to know the lyrics of Avril Lavigne’s songs, to know the kinds of figurative language used in Avril Lavigne’s songs, to know the most dominant figurative language used in Avril Lavigne’s songs of “the best damn thing” album.

In this thesis, the researcher describes some theories and definitions of literature, definitions of the figurative language, the kinds of figurative language, definitions of song, definitions of lyric.

The techniques of collecting data used by the researcher are listening songs, reading the lyrics, identifying all the lyrics, giving mark or underlined to the lyrics contained figurative language, giving a code on each classified data.

After processing the data that have been obtained from the song lyrics, the researcher could conclude that the figurative languages of songs in *the best damn thing* album by Avril lavigne is very variety. It has a number of figurative language. The reseracher draws conclusions are about the result of research and the figurative language often used by Avril lavigne in songs of *the best damn thing* album.

This thesis is expected to improve the readers in understanding the figurative language. Through this thesis, people can know the various kinds of figurative language, the definitions, and the examples of figurative language.

AUTOBIGRAPHY

The writer's name is Sutyono. He was born in Patrol-Indramayu on September 25 1988. He leaves in Patrol lor village, Blok sumur tumpang No. 54 , Indramayu. His mother's name is Carsih and his father's name is Agus. He is the last child from seven brothers

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And finally, He continued his study at English Education Department of *Tarbiyah* faculty of *Syekh Nurjati* State Institute for Islamic Studies (*IAIN*) *Cirebon* from 2009 up to now)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated for my parent.

For endless love, spirit and encouragement.

*You're my inspiration, motivation, passion, and spirit in my
life forever. I love you my parent... You're the best parent
for me...*

MOTTO

Life is a choice.

Life is a decision.

Life is a struggle.

PREFACE

First of all, the writer would like to praise Allah the Almighty for the blessing and mercy given to me during my study and in completing this thesis. May invocation and safety always given to the prophet Muhammad SAW, (peace be upon him) who his brought human beings from the darkness to the lightness, his family, his colleagues, and his followers up to the end of the world.

The writer would like to thank to the people who contributed their ideas and time given to me in completing my thesis. The writer is very grateful thanks to excellencies, among other:

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The writer realized that this thesis is still from being perfect and there are many mistakes either in the arrangement or in content. Therefore, she would welcomem to the comment and suggestion from the reader.

Finally, the writer hopes this thesis will be some valuables to readers specially for the writer herself and for the English Department of *IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon* as a reference in general.

Cirebon, July 2013

The Writer,

Sutiyono

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Research

Language is a tool to communicate with each other. (Lindsay and Knight, 2006:27). Language can be called a system to communicate with each other that they employ a code. (Wardhaugh, 2006 : 2).

Language is very important thing in our lives without language can not communicate with each other. In every language has literature and figurative language, English is no exception.

By language people can know each other because it can understand what the other around us say is, so that never misunderstanding. But people have to know what style of language of the author or people use is. According to Haynes (1995: 58) that, “ Features of style which are found more often, and more densely, in artistic texts than in others, and particularly in poetry and poetry-like texts such as songs, raps and some advertisements, and some comics”.

Sometimes people does not understand about words that is used in literary works such as novel, poem, song, etc. In literary works will requires cognitive effort and extra time to understand figurative language such as in songs. So, it need a knowledge is related to literature and figurative language and also imagination to figure out the Author's or speaker's meaning. For

example, if someone tells you that *it is raining cats and dogs*, you know that there are not actually cats and dogs falling from the sky. You know it means that *it is raining very hard*.

Literature, in its broadest, includes all written materials. History books, philosophical work, essays, scientific articles, dictionaries and school textbooks are informative literature that deals with fact, explanation real people's lives, history and its main purpose is to offer knowledge. Meanwhile, Imaginative literature such as novels, poems, text of drama, prose and song is purposed to arouse thought and feeling.

According to Eagleton (1996: 2-3) that :

literature was not pseudo-religion or psychology or sociology but a particular organization of language. It had its own specific laws, structures and devices, which were to be studied in themselves rather than reduced to something else. The literary work was neither a vehicle for ideas, a reflection of social reality nor the incarnation of some transcendental truth: it was a material fact, whose functioning could be analysed rather as one could examine a machine. It was made of words, not of objects or feelings, and it was a mistake to see it as the expression of an author's mind.

Song is the part of music and music is the part of art, when someone listen a music without followed by a song. It does not understand what music mean but when a music followed by a song. It will understand what music and song mean. A song usually that have sad meaning will accompanied by a slow music, many people understand what theme a song mean if it have literal meaning but when a song use figurative language someone need a knowledge about it.

In song, there is a lyric and lyric is a word, phrase and sentence, certainly in using a word, phrase and sentence in it. Someone does not know whether they have a literal meaning or figurative meaning.

According to Thornborrow and Wareing (2005 : 77) that the difference of literal language and figurative language are as follows :

The first meaning for a word that a dictionary definition gives is usually its literal meaning. The literal meaning of the word *tree*, for example, is a large plant. However, once we start talking about a tree in the context of *a family tree* for example, it is no longer a literal tree we are talking about, but a figurative one. The literal use of the word *tree* refers to an organism which has bark, branches and leaves. A family tree shares some of these qualities—graphically, a plan of a family and a representation of a tree can look similar, and in a way they are both a process of organic growth, so we use the same term for both. But when we use the term for a plant it is a literal usage, and when we use the term to describe our ancestry, it is a figurative usage. Another word for the figurative usage of language is **trope**, which refers to language used in a figurative way for a rhetorical purpose.

Many people like listening a music include the researcher, and many music genres in this world such as pop punk, pop rock and power pop and many else. So many songs are created, of course with the lyrics that have meaning such as literal meaning or figurative meaning but “ Do people know it mean?” Therefore, the researcher wants to find out about figurative language that is used by Author in the songs.

One of populer singer is Avril Lavigne, ever since she has appeared as a singer the researcher like her because her songs are good to be heard not only her songs but also her appearence make the researcher like her.

Based on it, the researcher wants to find out deeply about literary works especially in songs, biography of Avril Lavigne, the lyrics of Avril Lavigne's songs, kind of figurative languages that is used in songs by Avril Lavigne, and the most figurative language that is used in avril lavigne's songs. Therefore the researcher is interested to carry out an analysis of figurative language of thesis entitled "AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN AVRIL LAVIGNE'S SONGS OF *THE BEST DAMN THING* ALBUM".

B. Identification of the problem

The identification of the problems is required to give the clarification about the study which is will be analyzed. Then the researcher arranges the identification of the problem referred to the background of the problem above, those are :

a. The field of research

The field of study of the research is literature.

b. The Kinds of The Problem

This study entitled "AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN AVRIL LAVIGNE'S SONGS OF *THE BEST DAMN THING* ALBUM".

This research focuses on the figurative language in Avril Lavigne's songs.

From the title of the thesis and background of problem in which have explained, the researcher finds out and lists several problem to be identified, they are:

- 1) What are the kinds of figurative language in Avril Lavigne's songs?

2) What is the most dominant figurative language in Avril Lavigne's songs?

c. The main problem

The main problem in this research is the lack of many people in understanding the figurative language. In fact, there are so many people who still do not understand about figurative language, not only the students generally, but also the teachers.

C. The limitation of the problem

The research focuses on the analysis of figurative language in lyrics of Avril Lavigne's songs in "The best damn thing" album. The sources data of the research are all the song's lyrics.

D. The questions of research

Based on the background of the problem that have described. Therefore the questions of the problem are as follow :

- 1) What is biography of Avril Lavigne?
- 2) What are the kinds of figurative language that is used in Avril Lavigne's songs?
- 3) What are the most dominant figurative languages that is used in Avril Lavigne's songs?

E. The Aims of Research

The aims of the research are :

- 1) To know biography of Avril Lavigne.

- 2) To know the kinds of figurative language that is used in Avril Lavigne's songs in "the best damn thing" album.
- 3) To know the most dominant figurative language that is used in Avril Lavigne's songs.

F. The Use of The Research

The use of the research are to :

- 1) Increase the knowledge of reader or Avril Lavigne's fans about Avril Lavigne's biography.
- 2) Increase the knowledge of reader and researcher about figurative language.
- 3) Increase the knowledge of reader or Avril Lavigne's fans about Avril Lavigne's songs.

CHAPTER II

THE THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

G. Previous Research

Some researches have been conducted in the area of figurative language that is used in song lyrics, Ita Rosyanti (2010) and Dian Siti Khodijah (2010).

Ita Rosyanti (2010), in her researched “ A study on figurative language in Celine Dion’s song” the techniques of collecting data, the writer applies documentation as procedure of data collection in this study. The writer collected from the data from Celine Dion’s songs in the album released in 1999. So, the documentation in this research is Celine Dion’s songs. The idea of qualitative research to purposefully select informant (from documentations or visual material) that will be the best answer for the research questions. And techniques of analysis data used in this thesis is descriptive analyze because the object of this study is documentation. So, the writer conducts 5 steps to analyze data, which are : Listening the cassette of Celine Dion’s songs especially in the album entitled “Celine ALL THE WAY....A Decade of song” reading the text of cassette carefully, underlining the words which related in figurative language, classifying the sentences which related in figurative language, and coding.

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/ Paronomasia, 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 of relation between two things. Metaphor and synonym is different with synonym. The difference between metaphor and synonym is that metaphor does not mean that 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 effects 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.

Dian Siti Khodijah (2010), in her researched "The figurative language of nirvana's songs" the collecting data, the techniques used by the writer are observation and library research. The data that have been collected are some books and internet.

The result of the research the writer concludes that Nirvana uses many figurative languages that repeated the letter or words are like alliteration, anaphora and assonance.

H. Definition of literature

According to Djoko Damono in endah (2010: 12) stated that literature is social institute which use language as medium: the language is social creation. literature present lives demonstration; and the lives is social fact.

According to Carter (2006: 17) stated that literature is what a given society at a given time considers it to be.

According to Culler (1997 : 28-34) stated that literature is language in which the various elements and components of the text are brought into a complex relation. In literature there are relations – of reinforcement or contrast and dissonance – between the structures of different linguistic levels: between sound and meaning, between grammatical organization and thematic patterns. A rhyme, by bringing two words together ('suppose/knows'), brings their meanings into relation (is 'knowing' the opposite of 'supposing'?).

Based on the statement above the researcher concludes that literature is a creation of language which is created by the author based on phenomenon or social condition.

I. Definition of figurative language

According to Hornby (1995: 433) stated that figurative is a word, phrase, etc used in an imaginative or metaphorical (metaphor) way that is different from the usual or basic meaning.

According to Tarigan (1985:5) stated that figurative language is the way to express thinking through language characteristically which show author's personality and soul (language user).

According to Keraf (1985: 113) stated that a good figurative language or style must have three elements as follows : *honesty, politeness and interesting*.

Based on the statement above the researcher concludes that figurative language is a word, phrase which have implicit meaning that is expressed by the speaker or writer.

J. Kinds of figurative language

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

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

1. Simile

Simile is derived from *Latin* word which is meant 'like'.

Simile is comparison between two different things and assumed same things.

2. Metaphor

Metaphor is derived from *Greek* word namely *metaphora*, which is meant 'removing' ; from *meta* 'above ; exceeding' + *pherein* 'bring'. Metaphor is kind of figurative language comparison which is most brief and good arranged.

3. Personification

Personification is derived from *Latin* word *persona* ('people, actor') + *fic* ('make'). Personification is kind of figurative language which give nature of humanization to thing which have not soul and abstract idea.

4. Depersonification is human being make into things.

5. Allegory is derived from *Greek* word namely *allegorein*. Allegory is story is told in symbols.

6. Antithesis is a kind figurative language that compare between two antonyms.

7. Pleonasm is usage of word that superfluous, but actually no need.

8. Periphrasis is a kind of figurative language that almost like pleonasm. Both of them use many more words than needed.

9. Anticipation is a kind of figurative language that is used to express the future event.

10. Correction or epanortosis is a kind of figurative language that is used to correct the confirmation for something.

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

1. Hyperbole is derived from Greek word which is meant 'excessive'.
Hyperbole is an expression which is overdoing from what is meant :
the amount, the size and the nature.
2. Litotes is a kind of figurative language that in the expression
explain positive thing in the negative form or the form that is in
contradiction. The reverse from hyperbole.
3. Irony is kind of figurative language which implicate something
different, even sometimes contradictory with that said.
4. Oxymoron is a kind of figurative language that consisted
confirmation syntax relation either coordination or determination
between two antonyms.
5. Pun is a kind of figurative language that is contained the same
sound words but have different meaning.
6. Paralipsis is a kind of figurative language that constitute a formula
used as facilitas to explain that someone do not say what is meant
in the sentence is.
7. Zeugma and Silepsis is a kind of figurative language that use two
close construction with way to relate one word with two or more
word.
8. Satire is an expression that laugh or refuse something.
9. Inuendo is a kind of figurative language that is consisted
insinuation with minimizing the truth reality

10. Antifrasis is a kind of figurative language that using a word with reverse meaning.
 11. Paradox is a statement that always contradict in the end.
 12. Climax is a kind of figurative language that have expression arrangement more long that have stressing.
 13. Anticlimax is reverse from climaks.
 14. Apostrof is a kind of figurative language that consisted commendation transfer from present to absent.
 15. Anastrofe is a kind of figurative language that is got with reversing usual word arrangement in sentence.
 16. Apofasis is a kind of figurative language that is used by writter, author, or speaker to give stress something but looked refuse.
 17. Histeron proteron is a kind of figurative language that is reverse from something normal.
 18. Hipalase is sometimes we use a certain word for explaining a word, that should use other word.
 19. Sinism is a kind of figurative language that consisted insinuation and jeer to candidness and integrity.
 20. Sarcasm is a kind of figurative language that consisted rued insinuation and hurt heart.
- c. Figurative language of attachment is devided into 13 kinds of figurative language, they are :

1. Metonymy is derived from Greek word meta is 'changed' + onym 'name'. Metonymy is a figurative language which use characteristic name or thing name is related to people name or thing as the substitution.
2. Synecdoche is a kind of figurative language that mentioning the part name as substitution the whole name, or viceversa.
3. Allusion is a kind of figurative language that showing not directly to event something or figure based on ascription of knowledge existance together that owned by author and reader.
4. Eufemism is an expression that more refinement as expression substitution felted rued considered disadvantage, or not pleasure.
5. Parallelism is a figurative language which try to get parallelism in using words or phrases which have same function and same gramatically. The parallelism can be in form of sub clause which is depend on a same main clause.
6. Eponym is a kind of figurative language that is consisted someone name often related with certain nature so that name used to explain it.
7. Ephitet is a kind of figurative language consisted reference to explain a nature or typical characteristic from someone or something.
8. Antonomasia is a kind of figurative to explain in using formal title or position as name self substitution.

9. Erotesis is a kind of figurative language that is consisted a question in writting or speech but do not need an answer just for give streesing.
 10. Elipsis is a kind of figurative language that is used in losing word or words to fulfil sentence form based on grammar.
 11. Gradation is a kind of figurative language that is consisted sequence (the most little three) words.
 12. Asyndenton is a kind of figurative language that is consisted clear reference where some words, phrases, or clauses on an equal not related with conjunction.
 13. Polysyndeton is a kind of figurative language reverse from asindenton.
- d. Figurative language of repetition is devided into 12 kinds of figurative language, they are :
1. Alliteration is a figurative language which is exploiting the use of words in the begining of the same sound.
 2. Assonance is a figurative language of repetition which is extant same vocal repetition.
 3. Antanacclasis is a kind of figurative language that is consisted repetition same word with different meaning.
 4. Chiasmus is a kind of figurative language that is consisted repetition and also inversi relation between two words in one sentence.

5. Epizeuxis is a kind of repetition figurative language that have direct nature, namely word stressed or imported repeated some times successively.
6. Tautotes is a kind of figurative language that is consisted repetition of words in a construction.
7. Anaphora is a figurative language repetition which is repetition of first word in every line or sentence.
8. Epistrofa is a kind of figurative language that is consisted repetition word or phrase at the end successive line or sentence.
9. Symplode is a kind of figurative language that is consisted repetition at the begin and end some lines or sentence successively.
10. Mesodilopsis is a kind of figurative language that is consisted repetition word or phrase at the middle line or some successive sentences.
11. Epanalepsis is a kind of figurative language that is consisted repetition first word from line, clause or sentence become the last.
12. Anadiplosis is a kind of figurative language where the word or last phrase from a clause or sentence become word or first phrase from clause or the next sentence.

According to Keraf (2000: 117-127) stated that kinds of figurative language or styles is divided into 4, as follows : figurative language or style based on the choice word, tone, sentence and meaning direct or indirect.

In this research, the researcher wants to explain about figurative languages based on the sentence divided into 5, they are: climax, anticlimax, parallelism, antithesis, repetition. Here the researcher wants to explain about parallelism and repetition.

1) Parallelism

Parallelism is a figurative language which try to get parallelism in using words or phrases which have same function and same grammatically.

2) Repetition

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

According to Thornborrow and Wareing (2005 : 77) stated about simile and metaphor, as follows :

1) Simile

Simile is a way of comparing one thing with another, of explaining what one thing is like by showing how it is similar to another thing, and it explicitly signals itself in a text, with the words *as* or *like*. For instance, O, my love's like a red, red rose.

2) Metaphor

Metaphor is another linguistic process used to make comparisons between the attributes of one thing/person and something else.

According to Katz, et al (1998: 3), stated that *metaphor* is an explicit or implicit comparison, which is literally false: "my car is a lemon," "Juliet is the sun," "chair leg"); *irony* (a statement contrary to intended meaning: "what a fine friend" intending to convey that the friend is not good); *idioms* (conventionalized expression in which the intended meaning often is difficult or impossible to recover from the words making up the expression: "He kicked the bucket").

According to Clorebrook (2004: 18) stated that irony is elitist: to say one thing and mean another, or to say something contrary to what is understood, relies on the possibility that those who are not enlightened or privy to the context will be excluded.

According to Webster's New World Dictionary in Grothe (12) defines simile this way: A figure of speech in which one thing is likened to another, dissimilar thing by the use of "like," "as," etc. ("a heart as big as a whale, "her tears flowed like wine").

According to Giora (2003: 94) stated that, irony expresses a speaker's (negative) attitude toward the referent of the ironic utterance (while simultaneously fulfilling other goals, such as being humorous, and making a situation less face threatening by being polite).

According to Jorgensen, Miller, and Sperber in Gibbs and Colston (2007: 25), assume "that an ironist uses a figurative meaning opposite to the literal meaning of the utterance"

According to Glucksberg (2001: 72) stated that idioms are syntactically nonanalyzable and semantically noncompositional. Their meanings cannot be inferred from the meanings of their constituent parts, so they are semantically opaque.

According to Kierkegaard, R, 131 in Mazur (2005: 4) stated that Repetition is a crucial expression for what "recollection" was to the Greeks. Just as they taught that all knowing is a recollecting, modern philosophy will teach that all life is a repetition.... Repetition and recollection are the same movement, except in opposite directions, for what is recollected has been, is repeated backward, whereas genuine repetition is recollected forward.

According to wikipedia (16 May 2013 at 13:19), the kinds of figurative language are :

- 1) A simile is a comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually "like", "as", "than", or a verb such as "resembles" to show how they are similar. Example: "His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry.../And the beard on his chin was as white as the snow." (emph added)—Clement Clark Moore.
- 2) A metaphor is figure of speech in which two "essentially unlike things" are shown to have a type of resemblance or create a new image. The similarities between the objects being compared may be implied rather than directly stated. Example: "Fog comes on

little cat feet"—Carl Sandburg. An extended metaphor is a metaphor that is continued over multiple sentences. Example: "The sky steps out of her daywear/Slips into her shot-silk evening dress./An entourage of bats whirr and swing at her hem, ...She's tried on every item in her wardrobe." Dilys Rose. Onomatopoeia is a word designed to be an imitation of a sound. Example: "Bark! Bark!" went the dog as he chased the car that vroomed past.

- 3) Personification is the attribution of a personal nature or character to inanimate objects or abstract notions, especially as a rhetorical figure. Example: "Because I could not stop for Death,/He kindly stopped for me;/The carriage held but just ourselves/And Immortality."—Emily Dickinson. Dickinson portrays death as a carriage driver.
- 4) An oxymoron is a figure of speech in which a pair of opposite or contradictory terms is used together for emphasis. Examples: Organized chaos, Same difference.
- 5) A paradox is a statement or proposition which is self-contradictory, unreasonable, or illogical. Example: This statement is a lie.
- 6) Hyperbole is a figure of speech which uses an extravagant or exaggerated statement to express strong feelings. Example: They had been walking so long that John thought he might drink the entire lake when they came upon it.

7) Allusion is a reference to a famous character or event. Example:

Like Hercules, he is so strong.

8) An idiom is an expression that has a figurative meaning unrelated to the literal meaning of the phrase. Example: You should keep your eye out for him. To keep an eye out for someone means to watch out for it.

9) A pun is an expression intended for a humorous or rhetorical effect by exploiting different meanings of words. Example: I wondered why the ball was getting bigger. Then it hit me. "Then it hit me." has two different meanings

K. Definition of song

According to Hornby (1995: 1133) state that song is a piece of music with words that is sung.

In music, a song is a composition for voice or voices, performed by singing. A choral or vocal song may be accompanied by musical instruments, or it may be unaccompanied, as in the case of a cappella songs. The lyrics (words) of songs are typically of a poetic, rhyming nature, though they may be religious verses or free prose.

A song may be for a solo singer, a duet, trio, or larger ensemble involving more voices. Songs with more than one voice to a part are considered choral works. Songs can be broadly divided into many different forms, depending on the criteria used. One division is between "art songs", "pop songs", and "folk songs". Other common methods of classification are

by purpose (sacred vs secular), by style (dance, ballad, Lied, etc.), or by time of origin (Renaissance, Contemporary, etc.).

A song is a piece of music for accompanied or unaccompanied voice/voices or, "the act or art of singing," but the term is generally not used for large vocal forms including opera and oratorio. However, the term is, "often found in various figurative and transferred sense (e.g. for the lyrical second subject of a sonata...)." The noun "song" has the same etymological root as the verb "to sing" and the Oxford English Dictionary (OED) defines the word to mean "that which is sung" or "a musical composition suggestive of song." The OED also defines the word to mean "a poem" or "the musical phrases uttered by some birds, whales, and insects, typically forming a recognizable and repeated sequence and used chiefly for territorial defence or for attracting mates. (Wikipedia, 20 May 2013 at 10: 50).

Based on the statement above the researcher concluded that song is a composition of voice or voices contained words, phrases and sentences created by human which is usually followed by a music.

L. Definition of lyric

Lyric is a expression of author' thinking or feelings, according to Hornby (1995: 703) state that lyric is a expressing the writer's feelings.

According to Diyanni (2002: 684) stated that the word lyric derives from the Greek *lyre*), lyrics have been the predominant type of poetry in the West for several hundred years. Diyyani (p.682) stated that Poetry can be classified as *narrative* or *lyric*. **Narrative poems** stress story and action, and

lyric poems stress emotion and song. Each of these types has numerous subdivisions: narrative poetry includes the epic, romance, and ballad; lyric poetry includes the elegy and epigraph, sonnet, and setisna, aubade and villanelle.

Lyrics (in singular form lyric) are a set of words that make up a song, usually consisting of verses and choruses. The writer of lyrics is a lyricist or lyrist. 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. The lyricist of traditional musical forms such as Opera is known as a librettist.

Lyric derives from the Greek word *lyrikos*, meaning "singing to the lyre". A lyric poem is one that expresses a subjective, personal point of view. The word lyric came to be used for the "words of a song"; this meaning was recorded in 1876. The common plural (perhaps because of the association between the plurals lyrics and words), predominates contemporary usage. Use of the singular form lyric to refer to a song's complete set of words is grammatically acceptable. However, it is not considered acceptable to refer to a singular word in a song as a lyric.

The differences between poem and song may become less meaningful where verse is set to music, to the point that any distinction becomes untenable. This is perhaps recognised in the way popular songs have lyrics.

However, the verse may pre-date its tune (in the way that "Rule Britannia" was set to music, and "And did those feet in ancient time" has

become the hymn "Jerusalem"), or the tune may be lost over time but the words survive, matched by a number of different tunes (this is particularly common with hymns and ballads).

Possible classifications proliferate (under anthem, ballad, blues, carol, folk song, hymn, libretto, lied, lullaby, march, praise song, round, spiritual). Nursery rhymes may be songs, or doggerel: the term doesn't imply a distinction. The ghazal is a sung form that is considered primarily poetic. See also rapping, roots of hip hop music.

Analogously, verse drama might normally be judged (at its best) as poetry, but not consisting of poems (see dramatic verse). In Baroque music, melodies and their lyrics were prose. Rather than paired lines they consist of rhetorical sentences or paragraphs consisting of an opening gesture, an amplification (often featuring sequence), and a close (featuring a cadence); in German Vordersatz-Fortspinnung-Epilog. (Wikipedia, 1 April 2013 at 22:24).

Based on the statement above the researcher concludes that lyric is a part of literature, because lyrics demonstrate the song author's life itself.

M. Characteristic of Avril Lavigne's lyric

In third album, *The Best Damn Thing*, was not personal to Avril Lavigne. Lavigne said "Some of the songs I wrote didn't even mean that much to me. It's not like some personal thing I'm going through." Her objective in writing the album was simply to "make it fun". (Wikipedia, 20 February 2013 at 10:18).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. The Objective of the Research

The objective of the research is to find out the figurative language used in songs of Avril Lavigne, especially in “ the best damn thing” album.

B. The Object and Time of the Research

The object of this research is songs in “ the best damn thing ” album was created by Avril Lavigne was released on 17 April 2007. The researcher chooses songs in “ the best damn thing ” album because these songs are good to be heard. The researcher did the the research on 16th may till July on 1th 2013.

C. The Method of Research

This research applies a content or document qualitative method. The researcher uses qualitative method in order to have better understanding the topic of the research. According to Ary, et al (2010 : 482) that, “ qualitative researches may also use written documents to gain an understanding of the

phenomenon under study”. According to Merriam in Ary, et al (2010 : 483) that documents has four categories there are (1) public records, (2) personal documents, (3) physical materials, and (4) researcher-generated documents. In this research, the researcher choose public records to analyze the data.

D. The Source of Data

In this research, The researcher browsed lyrics and used the lyrics text of Avril Lavigne’s songs in “ the best damn thing” album as a source of data.

E. The Technique of Collecting Data

In this research, the researcher used content or document analysis as a technique of collecting data. The lyrics are the main of data of the research. In collecting the data, the researcher browsed the lyrics of “ the best damn thing” album. Therefore, the researcher does the steps as follows:

- 1) Listening songs from Avril Lavigne in “ the best damn thing” album.
- 2) Reading the lyrics of Avril Lavigne’s songs in “the best damn thing” album.
- 3) Identifying all the lyrics of Avrile Lavigne’s songs in “ the best damn thing”album.
- 4) Giving mark or underlined to the lyrics contained figurative language.
- 5) Giving a code on each classified data.

F. Data Coding

In this research, the data coding was done in order to make the analysis of each datum easier. The data were given some codes. Each datum were

given codes, for example : first datum is lyric of girl friend's song would be given "a." Code and so on, every line that is any figurative language would be underlined and was given a description about it.

G. The Technique of Analyzing Data

In this research, researcher used content or document analysis as a technique of analysing data. Data is the focus of analyzing in which in the form of lyrics. According to Ary, et al (2010: 464) that, "content or document analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material". According to Ary, et al p. 465 that there are steps involved in a content analysis :

- 1) Specifying the phenomenon to be investigated.
- 2) Selecting the media from which the observations are to be made.
- 3) Formulating exhaustive and mutually exclusive coding categories so that the verbal or symbolic content can be counted.
- 4) Deciding on the sampling plan to be used in order to obtain a representative sample of the documents
- 5) Training the coders so that they can consistently apply the coding scheme that has been developed and thus contribute to the reliability of the content analysis.

- 6) Analyzing the data, which may involve just the frequencies and percentages in the various categories or may involve more descriptive accounts.

The data that have collected data were analyzed through the following procedures:

- a. Identifying the figurative language in Avril Lavigne's songs in "the best damn thing" album.
- b. Giving an underline to the data contained figurative language.
- c. Describing the data contained figurative language.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. RESEARCH FINDINGS

1. Biography of Avril Lavigne

Before to know about figurative language in Avril Lavigne's songs, the researcher wants to explain the Biography of Avril Lavigne.

a. Early life

Her full name is Avril Ramona Lavigne (born 27 September 1984), she is a Canadian singer-songwriter. She was born in Belleville, Ontario, but spent most of her youth in the small town of Napanee. Her father, Jean-Claude Joseph Lavigne, named her "Avril" after the French word for the month of April. At the age of two, she began singing church songs with her mother, Judith-Rosanne "Judy" (née Loshaw). Judy recognized her two-year-old daughter's talents after hearing her sing "Jesus Loves Me" in church. Lavigne has an older brother, Matthew, and a younger sister, Michelle, both of whom teased her when she sang. "My brother used to knock on the wall because I used to sing myself to sleep and he thought it was really annoying."

When Lavigne was five years old, the family moved to Napanee, Ontario, a town with a population of approximately 5,000. She was

diagnosed with ADHD as a child and was prescribed Ritalin. After stopping her medication for three years, she restarted taking it when she was 15 years old. Although she struggled to pay attention in school, sometimes being kicked out of class for misbehaving, her parents supported her singing. Her father bought her a microphone, a drum kit, a keyboard, and several guitars, and converted their basement into a studio. When Lavigne was 14, her parents would take her to karaoke sessions. Lavigne also performed at country fairs, singing songs by Garth Brooks, The Dixie Chicks, and Shania Twain. She also began writing her own songs. Her first song was called "Can't Stop Thinking About You", about a teenage crush, which she described as "cheesy cute".

“I’ve known all my life that this is what I was supposed to do.... Visualizing like what it would be like to be famous with my music. And always just dreaming, always daydreaming.”—Avril Lavigne, NBC News

In 1999, Lavigne won a radio contest to perform with fellow Canadian singer Shania Twain at the Corel Centre (now Scotiabank Place) in Ottawa, before an audience of 20,000 people. Twain and Lavigne sang "What Made You Say That", and Lavigne told Twain that she was going to be "a famous singer". During a performance with the Lennox Community Theatre, Lavigne was spotted by local folksinger Stephen Medd. He invited her to contribute vocals on his song, "Touch

the Sky", for his 1999 album, *Quinte Spirit*. She later sang on "Temple of Life" and "Two Rivers" for his follow-up album, *My Window to You*, in 2000. In December 1999, Lavoigne was discovered by her first professional manager, Cliff Fabri, while singing country covers at a Chapters bookstore in Kingston, Ontario. Fabri sent out VHS tapes of Lavoigne's home performances to several industry prospects, and Lavoigne was visited by several executives. Mark Jowett, co-founder of the Canadian management firm *Nettwerk*, received a copy of Lavoigne's karaoke performances recorded in her parents' basement. Jowett arranged for Lavoigne to work with Peter Zizzo during the summer of 2000 in New York, where she wrote the song "Why". Lavoigne was noticed by *Arista Records* on a subsequent trip to New York.

Lavoigne would go on to sell more than 30 million copies of her albums worldwide, becoming one of the top-selling artists releasing albums in the U.S., with over 10.25 million copies certified by the RIAA. In 2009, *Billboard* named Lavoigne the No. 10 pop artist in the "Best of the 2000s" chart. She was listed as the 28th overall best act of the decade based on album and single chart performance in the U.S.

b. Music career

2000–03: *Let Go*

In November 2000, Ken Krongard, an A&R representative, invited Antonio "L.A." Reid, then head of *Arista Records*, to producer Peter

Zizzo's Manhattan studio to hear Lavigne sing. Her 15-minute audition "so impressed" Reid that he immediately signed her to Arista with a deal worth \$1.25 million for two albums and an extra \$900,000 for a publishing advance. By this time, Lavigne had found that she fit in naturally with her hometown high school's skater clique, an image that carried through to her first album, but although she enjoyed skateboarding, school left her feeling insecure. Armed with a record deal, she dropped out to focus on her music career, but she still had to inform her parents of her decision. "I wasn't going to turn [the record deal] down. It's been my dream all my life. They knew how much I wanted this and how much I've put into it."

Reid gave A&R Joshua Sarubin the responsibility for overseeing Lavigne's development and the recording of her debut album. They spent several months in New York working with different co-writers trying to forge an individual sound for her. Sarubin told HitQuarters that for while they struggled finding her sound and although early collaborations with songwriter-producers including Sabelle Breer, Curt Frasca and Peter Zizzo resulted in some good songs, they didn't match her and her voice. It was only when Lavigne then went to Los Angeles in May 2001 and created two songs with The Matrix production team – including "Complicated" – that the record company felt she had made a major breakthrough. Lavigne then worked further with The Matrix and also

with singer-songwriter Cliff Magness. Recording finished in January 2002.

Lavigne released her debut album, *Let Go*, on 4 June 2002 in the U.S., where it reached No. 2 on the Billboard 200. It peaked at No. 1 on the Australian, Canadian, and UK charts. This made Lavigne, at 17 years old, the youngest female soloist to have a No. 1 album in the UK until that time. By the end of 2002, the album was certified four-times platinum by the RIAA, making her the bestselling female artist of 2002 and *Let Go* the top-selling debut of the year. By May 2003, *Let Go* had accumulated over 1,000,000 sales in Canada, receiving a diamond certification from the Canadian Recording Industry Association. As of 2009, the album has sold over 16 million units worldwide, and the RIAA has certified the album six-times platinum, denoting shipments of over six million units in the U.S.

“I don't get overwhelmed, just because I feel like I've kind of prepared myself for it. All my life this is what I've wanted, what I've dreamed about, and I knew this would happen. I've been singing ever since I was really young and I've wanted this so bad, and I told myself I would do it. ”—Avril Lavigne on her success, MTV

Lavigne's debut single and the album's lead single, "Complicated", peaked at No. 1 in Australia and No. 2 in the U.S. "Complicated" was one of the bestselling Canadian singles of 2002, and it was also featured on the teen television show, Dawson's Creek. "Complicated" later ranked on the Hot 100 Singles of the Decade list at No. 83.

Subsequent singles, "Sk8er Boi" and "I'm With You" reached the top ten in the U.S. Thanks to the success of her first three singles, Lavigne was the second artist in history to have three No. 1 songs from a debut album on the Billboard Mainstream Top 40. For the music video to "Complicated", Lavigne was named Best New Artist at the 2002 MTV Video Music Awards. She won four Juno Awards in 2003 out of six nominations, received a World Music Award for "World's Bestselling Canadian Singer", and was nominated for eight Grammy Awards, including Best New Artist and Song of the Year for "Complicated" (2003).

In 2002, Lavigne made a cameo appearance in the music video to "Hundred Million" by the pop punk band Treble Charger. In March 2003, Lavigne posed for the cover of Rolling Stone magazine and, later in May, performed "Fuel" during MTV's Icon tribute to Metallica. During her first headlining tour, the Try To Shut Me Up Tour, Lavigne covered Green Day's "Basket Case".

2004–05: Under My Skin

Lavigne co-wrote "Breakaway" with Matthew Gerard, which was recorded by Kelly Clarkson for the soundtrack to the 2004 film *The Princess Diaries 2: Royal Engagement*. "Breakaway" would later be included on Clarkson's second album and released as the album's lead single. Lavigne covered the Goo Goo Dolls song "Iris", performed with the band's lead singer John Rzeznik at Fashion Rocks, and she posed for the cover of *Maxim* in October 2004. She also recorded the theme song for *The SpongeBob SquarePants Movie*. "I made the song a little more edgy", Lavigne said. "There are a lot of loud guitars, and we picked the tempo up a little and sang it with a little more attitude." Lavigne rearranged the song with the help of producer Butch Walker.

Lavigne's second studio album, *Under My Skin*, was released on 25 May 2004, debuting at No. 1 in several countries, including Australia, Mexico, Canada, Japan, the UK, and the U.S. The album has sold more than 10 million copies. Lavigne wrote most of the album's tracks with Canadian singer-songwriter Chantal Kreviazuk. Kreviazuk's husband, Our Lady Peace front man Raine Maida, co-produced the album, along with Butch Walker and Don Gilmore. Lavigne went on the *Live and By Surprise* twenty-one-city mall tour in the US and Canada to promote the album, accompanied by her guitarist, Evan Taubenfeld. Each performance consisted of a short live acoustic set of songs from the new

album. At the end of 2004, Lavigne embarked on her first world tour, the Bonez Tour, which had stopovers in almost every continent and lasted for the entire 2005 year.

“ This record definitely proves that
I'm a writer and people can't knock that,
because each song comes from a personal
experience of mine, and there are so much
emotions in those songs. ”—Avril Lavigne,
The Ledger

"Don't Tell Me", the lead single of the album, went to No. 1 in Argentina and Mexico and reached the top five in the UK and Canada and the top ten in Australia and Brazil. "My Happy Ending", the album's second single, went to No. 1 in Mexico and the top five in the UK and Australia. In the US, it reached the top ten of the Billboard Hot 100 and went to No. 1 in the Mainstream Top 40, making it her fourth-biggest hit there. The third single, "Nobody's Home", did not make the top 40 in the US, reaching No. 1 only in Mexico and Argentina. The fourth single from the album, "He Wasn't", reached top 40 positions in the UK and Australia and was not released in the U.S.

Lavigne won two World Music Awards in 2004 for "World's Best Pop/Rock Artist" and "World's Bestselling Canadian Artist". She received five Juno Award nominations in 2005, and picked up three,

including "Artist of the Year". She won the award for "Favorite Female Singer" at the eighteenth annual Nickelodeon Kids' Choice Awards and was nominated in every MTV Award show shown around the world.

2006–08: The Best Damn Thing

On 26 February 2006, Lavigne represented Canada at the closing ceremony of the Torino Olympics, performing her song "Who Knows" during the eight-minute Vancouver 2010 portion.

While Lavigne was in the studio for her third studio album, Fox Entertainment Group approached her to write a song for the soundtrack to the 2006 fantasy-adventure film *Eragon*. She wrote and recorded two "ballad-type" songs, but only one, "Keep Holding On", was used for the film. Lavigne admitted that writing the song was challenging, making sure it flowed with the film. She emphasized that "Keep Holding On", which later appeared on the album, was not indicative of what the next album would be like.

Lavigne's third album, *The Best Damn Thing*, was released on 17 April 2007, which Lavigne immediately promoted with a small tour. Its lead single, "Girlfriend", topped the Billboard Hot 100 the same week *The Best Damn Thing* debuted at No. 1 on the Billboard 200 chart. "Girlfriend" was Lavigne's first single to reach this No. 1 position. The single was a worldwide hit; it also peaked at No. 1 in Australia, Canada,

Japan, and Italy and reached No. 2 in the UK and France. "Girlfriend" was recorded in Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese, German, Japanese, and Mandarin. The International Federation of the Phonographic Industry ranked "Girlfriend" as the most-downloaded track worldwide in 2007, selling 7.3 million copies, including the versions recorded in eight different languages. "Girlfriend" ranked on the Hot 100 Singles of the Decade list at No. 94.

"When You're Gone", the second single, went to No. 3 in the UK, the top five in Australia and Italy, the top ten in Canada, and was close to reaching the top twenty in the U.S. In December 2007, Lavigne, with annual earnings of \$12 million, was ranked number eight in the Forbes "Top 20 Earners Under 25".

"Hot" was the third single and has been Lavigne's least successful single in the U.S., charting only at No. 95. In Canada, "Hot" made the top ten, and in Australia, the top 20. The Best Damn Thing has sold over 6 million copies worldwide.

During this era, Lavigne won nearly every award she was nominated for, including two World Music Awards for "World's Bestselling Canadian Artist" and "World's Best Pop/Rock Female Artist". She took her first two MTV Europe Music Awards, received one Teen Choice Awards for "Summer Single", and was nominated for five Juno awards.

In mid-2007, Lavigne was featured in a two-volume graphic novel, Avril Lavigne's Make 5 Wishes. She collaborated with artist Camilla D'Errico and writer Joshua Dysart on the manga, which was about a shy girl named Hana who, upon meeting her hero Avril Lavigne, learned to overcome her fears. Lavigne said, "I know that many of my fans read manga, and I'm really excited to be involved in creating stories that I know they will enjoy." The volumes were released on 10 April (one week prior to the release of The Best Damn Thing) and in July, respectively. The publication Young Adult Library Services nominated the series for "Great Graphic Novels for Teens".

In March 2008, Lavigne undertook a world tour named The Best Damn Tour to support the album. In that same month, she also appeared on the cover of Maxim for the second time of her career. In mid-August, Malaysia's Islamic opposition party, the Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party, attempted to ban Lavigne's show in Kuala Lumpur, judging her stage moves "too sexy". Her concert on 29 August was considered as promoting wrong values ahead of Malaysia's independence day on 31 August. On 21 August 2008, MTV reported that the concert had been approved by the Malaysian government.

2009–11: Goodbye Lullaby

Only a month after completing The Best Damn Tour, Lavigne began recording in her home studio in November 2008 with the song

"Black Star", written to help promote her first fragrance of the same name. By July 2009, nine tracks had been recorded for the new album, including the songs "Fine", "Everybody Hurts" and "Darlin". Several of the tracks were written in Lavigne's youth. "Darlin" was the second song Lavigne wrote as a 15-year-old while living in Napanee, Ontario. Lavigne described the album as being about "life". She stated, "It's so easy for me to do a boy-bashing pop song, but to sit down and write honestly about something that's really close to me, something I've been through, it's a totally different thing." With the exception of the album's lead single, "What the Hell", Lavigne described the songs on the album as different from her earlier material: "I'm older now, so I think that comes across in my music, it's not as pop-rock".

In January 2010, while simultaneously writing and recording for her new album, Lavigne worked with Disney clothing designs inspired by Tim Burton's feature film, *Alice in Wonderland*. She asked the executives if she could write a song for the film. The result was the song "Alice", which was played over the end credits and included on the soundtrack, *Almost Alice*.

On 28 February, Lavigne gave a performance at the concert portion of the Vancouver 2010 Winter Olympics closing ceremony, performing "My Happy Ending" and "Girlfriend". Lavigne was honoured to perform at the ceremonies, but she regretted not being able to attend the U.S. vs.

Canada hockey match. "They had us on lockdown. We weren't allowed to leave our trailers, for security purposes."

In September 2010, Lavigne's third single from her debut album, "I'm With You", was sampled by Rihanna on the track "Cheers (Drink to That)", which is featured on Rihanna's fifth studio album, *Loud*. In August 2011, she was featured in the music video for Cheers (Drink To That). "It's exciting to me because that was always one of my favorite songs, and for it to come out 10 years ago and so now to have it sampled and back out on the radio is pretty dope. "In December 2010, American singer Miranda Cosgrove released "Dancing Crazy", a song written by Lavigne, Max Martin and Shellback. It was also produced by Martin. On 23 September 2011, Lavigne appeared in the Hub network show *Majors & Minors* as a guest mentor, alongside other singers including Adam Lambert and Leona Lewis. About the show, Lavigne stated, "I sang for them, and they performed for me. I was just blown away. I got to talk to them about music and the music industry, and they were all just so excited."

The release dates for *Goodbye Lullaby* and its lead single were pushed back several times. In response to these delays, Lavigne said, "I write my own music and, therefore, it takes me longer to put out records 'cause I have to live my life to get inspiration. " She also said that she had enough material for two records. In November, Lavigne was featured in

Maxim, where she revealed that Goodbye Lullaby took two and a half years to complete, but she cited her record company as the reason for the album's delays, stating that the album had been completed for a year. Goodbye Lullaby was released on 8 March. The lead single, "What the Hell", premiered on Dick Clark's New Year's Rockin' Eve on 31 December.

2011–present: Fifth studio album

Three months after the release of Goodbye Lullaby, Lavigne announced that work on her fifth studio album had already begun, with eight songs written so far. The new album will musically be the opposite of Goodbye Lullaby, with a release date rumored for sometime in 2012. Lavigne explained, Goodbye Lullaby was more mellow, [but] the next one will be pop and more fun again. I already have a song that I know is going to be a single, I just need to re-record it!"In late 2011, Lavigne confirmed that she had moved to Epic Records, which is now headed by L.A. Reid.

In November 2011, Lavigne stated that she entered the studio to start recording new songs for the album. During recording, she has been confirmed to have worked with the hip hop production duo The Runners, Chad Kroeger of rock band Nickelback and former member of rock band Evanescence David Hodges. In April 2012, Lavigne confirmed that she had "finally" finished work on her fifth album and that she would be

taking a short hiatus before releasing it and embarking on "[her] next artistic journey". On 17 August 2012 Lavigne began finalizing work on her fifth album by starting the mixing process and laying down last minute ad-libs and backing vocals, before completely wrapping up production two days later on 19 August.

Lavigne confirmed in October 2012 that she will be contributing two cover songs to the upcoming Japanese film *One Piece Film: Z*; "How You Remind Me" by Nickelback and "Bad Reputation" by Joan Jett. Sony Music Japan confirmed that Lavigne's new album is expected to be released in the spring of 2013. Lavigne's first single from her upcoming album will be titled "Here's to Never Growing Up". The song was produced by Martin Johnson of the band Boys Like Girls.

c. Musical style and songwriting

Themes in Lavigne's music include messages of self-empowerment from a female or an adolescent view. Lavigne believes her "songs are about being yourself no matter what and going after your dreams even if your dreams are crazy and even if people tell you they're never going to come true." On her debut album, *Let Go*, Lavigne preferred the less mainstream songs, such as "Losing Grip", instead of her more radio-friendly singles, such as "Complicated", saying that "the songs I did with the Matrix... were good for my first record, but I don't want to be that pop anymore." Lavigne's second album, *Under My Skin*, had deeper personal

themes underlying each song. Lavigne explained, "I've gone through so much, so that's what I talk about.... Like boys, like dating or relationships". In contrast, her third album, *The Best Damn Thing*, was not personal to her. "Some of the songs I wrote didn't even mean that much to me. It's not like some personal thing I'm going through." Her objective in writing the album was simply to "make it fun". *Goodbye Lullaby*, Lavigne's fourth album, was much more personal than her earlier records, with Lavigne describing the album as "more stripped down, deeper. All the songs are very emotional". Ian McKell defined her as "... a punk chanteuse, a post-grunge valkyrie, with the wounded soul of a poet and the explosive pugnacity of a Canadian." on *The Late Late Show* with Craig Ferguson in 2007.

Growing up, Lavigne listened to Blink-182, Goo Goo Dolls, Matchbox Twenty and Shania Twain, and her influences include Courtney Love and Janis Joplin. Because of these influences, musical genres, and her personal style, the media often defined her as punk, something she denied being. Lavigne's close friend and guitarist, Evan Taubenfeld, said, "It's a very touchy subject to a lot of people, but the point is that Avril isn't punk, but she never really pretended to claim to come from that scene. She had pop punk music and the media ended up doing the rest". Lavigne also commented on the matter: "I have been labeled like I'm this angry girl, [a] rebel... punk, and I am so not any of them. "Although she stated to have punk influences on her music: "I like

to listen a lot to punk rock music, you can notice a certain influence of punk in my music. I like an aggressive music, but pretty enough pop-rock, which is what I really do."

"I know my fans look up to me and that's why I make my songs so personal; it's all about things I've experienced and things I like or hate. I write for myself and hope that my fans like what I have to say."—Avril Lavigne,
Girl.com.au

Most of critics identify Lavigne as some form between teen pop and pop-punk: Publications such as The New York Times, Rolling Stone, NME, MusicMight, IGN and Popmatters have identified Avril Lavigne as a mix of rock, teen pop and pop-punk, influenced by a grungey pop-rock sound.

While Lavigne denied being angry, her interviews were still passionate about the media's lack of respect for her songwriting. "I am a writer, and I won't accept people trying to take that away from me", adding that she had been writing "full-structured songs" since she was 14. Despite this, Lavigne's songwriting has been questioned throughout her career. The songwriting trio, the Matrix, with whom Lavigne wrote songs for her debut album, claimed that they were the main songwriters of Lavigne's singles, "Complicated", "Sk8er Boi" and "I'm with You".

Lavigne denied this, asserting that she was the primary songwriter for every song on the album. "[N]one of those songs aren't from me". In 2007, Chantal Kreviazuk, who wrote with Lavigne on her second album, accused Lavigne of plagiarism and criticized her songwriting. "Avril doesn't really sit and write songs by herself or anything". Lavigne also disclaimed this, and considered taking legal action against Kreviazuk for "clear defamation" against her character. Kreviazuk later apologized: "Avril is an accomplished songwriter and it has been my privilege to work with her". Shortly after that, Tommy Dunbar, founder of the 1970s band, the Rubinoos, sued Lavigne, her publishing company, and Lukasz "Dr. Luke" Gottwald for allegedly stealing parts of "I Wanna Be Your Boyfriend" for her song "Girlfriend". Gottwald defended Lavigne, stating, "me and Avril wrote the song together.... It has the same chord progressions as ten different Blink-182 songs, the standard changes you'd find in a Sum 41 song. It's the Sex Pistols, not the Rubinoos. "In January 2008, the lawsuit was closed after a confidential settlement had been reached.

d. Personal life

When Lavigne first gained publicity, she was known for her tomboyish style, in particular her necktie-and-tank-top combinations. She preferred baggy clothes, skater shoes or Converse, wristbands, and sometimes shoelaces wrapped around her fingers. During photo shoots,

instead of wearing "glittery get-ups", she preferred wearing "old, crumpled T's". In response to her fashion and musical influences, the media would call her the "pop punk princess". Press and fans regarded her as the "anti-Britney", in part because of her less commercial and "real" image, but also because she was noticeably headstrong. "I'm not made up and I'm not being told what to say and how to act, so they have to call me the anti-Britney, which I'm not. " By November 2002, however, Lavigne stopped wearing ties, claiming she felt she was "wearing a costume". Lavigne made a conscious effort to keep her music, and not her image, at the forefront of her career. "I'm just saying, I don't want to sell sex. I feel that's sort of lame and low. I've got so much more to say."

“I have to fight to keep my image really
me.... I rejected some gorgeous publicity shots
because they just didn't look like me. I won't
wear skanky clothes that show my booty, my
belly or my boobs. I have a great body.”—

Avril Lavigne, MTV

Lavigne eventually took on a more gothic style as she began her second album, *Under My Skin*, trading her skating outfits for black tutus and earning an image marked by angst. During *The Best Damn Thing* years, Lavigne changed directions. She dyed her hair blonde with a pink

streak, wore feminine outfits, including "tight jeans and heels", and modelled for magazines such as Harper's Bazaar. Lavigne defended her new style: "I don't really regret anything. You know, the ties and the wife-beaters and all... It had its time and place. And now I'm all grown up, and I've moved on". She now tries to eat healthy foods and practises yoga, soccer, surfing, rollerblading, and street hockey.

2. Lyrics in Avril Lavigne's songs

Upon conducting this identifying, some findings have been found in the research. focusing on the research questions, the findings were obtained by analyzing the figurative languages in the lyrics of Avril Lavigne's songs. Those are song lyrics to be analyzed and identified as follows:

The lyrics of "the best damn thing" album see in Appendix.

a. "Girlfriend"

"Girlfriend" is a song by Canadian singer-songwriter [Avril Lavigne](#). The song was written by Lavigne with her producer [Dr. Luke](#) for Lavigne's third studio album, "Girlfriend" was released as the [lead single](#) from *The Best Damn Thing* on 27 February 2007. Lyrically, the theme of song is about love and the content of song revolves around its protagonist having a crush on someone who is in a relationship with other someone and she does not like her because she think better than her girlfriend and proclaiming she should be his girlfriend.

b. “I can do better”

“I can do better” is a song by Avril Lavigne, that is written by Avril Lavigne and Dr. Luke, featured as the second track on her third studio album, The Best Damn Thing. It was on the set list for her Best Damn Tour. Lyrically, the theme of song is about love and her life. The content of song is about its protagonist that is angry and hate because she is disappointed to her boyfriend or couple that can not handle his problem. She think can do better without him.

c. “Run away”

“Run away” is a song by Avril Lavigne, that is written by Avril Lavigne, Dr. Luke and Kara Dioguardi, featured as the third track on her third studio album, The Best Damn Thing. Lyrically, the theme of song is about her life and the content of song revolves around its protagonist that is regret to herself and want to run away for everything because she feels her life is disorder and can not handle it.

d. “The best damn thing”

“The best damn thing” is a song by Avril Lavigne, it is written by Avril Lavigne, Max Martin and Butch Walker. The best damn thing song is became title name of her album. Lyrically, the theme of song is about her life and the content of song is about its protagonist that is angry and

disappointed to her boyfriend because he can not does anything and he treats her like his ex-girlfriend.

e. “When You’re gone”

“When You're Gone” is a song written by Canadian singer Avril Lavigne and Butch Walker. It was written for Lavigne's 2007 album The Best Damn Thing. It was co-written and produced by Butch Walker and released as the album's second single on 19 June 2007. Lyrically, the theme of song is about her life and love and the content of song revolves around its protagonist that is regret to herself and she loves someone that always missed by her, even she wants to do everything for him but he have left her.

f. “Everything back but you”

“Everything back but you” is a song by Avril Lavigne, it is written by Avril Lavigne and Butch Walker, it was the seventh track on Avril Lavigne's third studio album, The Best Damn Thing. This track was originally titled "Wish You Were Her". Lyrically, the theme of song is about love and the content of song is about someone that is disappointed and regret to her couple because she already give everything for him but he leaves her and already has a new girlfriend.

g. “Hot”

“Hot” is a song by Avril Lavigne produced by Lukasz “Dr. Luke” Gottwald, and is the third single from Lavigne's third album, The Best

Damn Thing. It is written by Avril Lavigne and Evan Taubenfeld. Lyrically, the theme of song is about love and the content of song is about its protagonist that love someone very much and want to do anything what she wants and she wants to be his girlfriend because he is so fabulous for her.

h. “Innocence”

“Innocence” is a song by written by Avril Lavigne with Evan Taubenfeld and it was the fifth, and final, single off of her album The Best Damn Thing. Lyrically, the theme of song is about love and the content of song is about its protagonist that is regret and disappointed to herself and will not let her boyfriend go away because she feels make mistake and tell to him will hold their relationship.

i. “I don't have to try”

“I don't have to try” is a song by Avril Lavigne, featured as a track on her third studio album, “The best damn thing”. It is written by Avril Lavigne and Dr. Luke. In the clean version, the lyrics ‘get ready motherfucker’ is replaced with the lyric ‘get ready get ready’. The song was featured on the set list for her The Best Damn Tour. Lyrically, the theme of song is about her life and the content of song is about its protagonist that proclaim herself who wear pants, fellow female rocker and does not care about someone saying, thinking and anything on it.

j. “One of those girls”

“One of those girls” is a song by Avril Lavigne, it is written by Avril Lavigne and Evan Taubenfeld. Lyrically, the theme of song is about her friend’s love story and the content of song is about its protagonist that has a friend and her friend loves someone very much and she tries to tell him that a new girlfriend is often to lie and he just become like a game by her .

k. “Contagious”

“Contagious” is a song recorded by Avril Lavigne for her third album, it is written by Avril Lavigne and Evan Taubenfeld, The Best Damn Thing. Chantal Kreviazuk, a friend of Avril's , stated that she sent a song entitled 'Contagious' to Avril via mail, and that she had been denied song-writing credits. Avril has denied Chantal's story. This song was not a single, and did not ever have an official music video, but fans have made their own. Lyrically, the theme of song is about love and the content of song is about its protagonist that is falling in love to the guy who can make her cry when he treats no good in her life and also her friends tell it, but in other side he can her smile and always in her mind, even she will give everything for him.

l. “Keep holding on”

“Keep holding on” is a song recorded by Avril Lavigne and is the theme song for the film Eragon (2006). It also appears as the last track on Lavigne's third album, The Best Damn Thing. The song was written by

Lavigne and Lukasz "Dr. Luke" Gottwald; Luke also produced the single. Lyrically, the theme of song is about love and the content of song is about its protagonist that do not easy to give up about her relationship with her boyfriend. She wants pass through everything together, stay in his side and wants to hold her relationship although many problems.

m. "I will be"

"I will be" is a song by Avril Lavigne, it is written by Avril Lavigne, Lukasz Gottwald and Max Martin. Lyrically, the theme of song is about love and the content of song is about at the beginning its protagonist has regretted what she did to her boyfriend because she wants her boyfriend go so far away but next time, she wants her boyfriend is comeback to her. She loves him very much and never let him go.

3. Kinds of figurative language in lyrics of Avril Lavigne's songs

After identifying and analyzing all of the lyrics in Avril Lavigne's songs of "the best damn thing" album, the researcher found some of figurative languages, as follows:

- a. "Girlfriend" lyric is consist of Anaphora, Hyperbole, Metaphor.
- b. "I can do better" lyric is consist of Parallelism, Hyperbole, Repetition.
- c. "Run Away" lyric is consist of Simile, Hyperbole, Personification.
- d. "The best damn thing" lyric is consist of Parallelism, Repetition, Metaphor, Hyperbole.

- e. “When you’re gone” lyric is consist of Parallelism, Hyperbole, Repetition.
- f. “Everything back but you” lyric is consist of Hyperbole, Parallelism, Simile.
- g. “Hot” lyric is consist of anaphora and hyperbole.
- h. “Innocence” lyric is consist of Anaphora.
- i. “I don’t have to try” lyric is consist of Anaphora, Repetition.
- j. “One of those girls” lyric is consist of Hyperbole, Anaphora.
- k. “Contagious” lyric is consist of Hyperbole, Anaphora.
- l. “Keep holding on” lyric is consist of Repetition, Hyperbole.
- m. “I will be” lyric is consist of Hyperbole, Repetition.

4. The most dominant figurative language in lyrics of Avril Lavigne’s songs

In this section, the researcher found the most dominant figurative language in lyrics of Avril Lavigne’s songs based on the explanation above. The researcher found that hyperbole is the most dominant figurative language in Avril Lavigne’s songs of “the best damn thing” album.

B. DISCUSSION

Based on the research findings the researcher got description that her song lyrics in “The best damn thing” album there are 13 song lyrics, namely “Girlfriend, I can do better, Run away, The best damn thing, When you’re gone, Everything back but you, Hot, Innocence, I don’t

have to try, One of those girls, Contagious, Keep holding on, I will be". Lyrically, almost all of the songs' theme in "the best damn thing" album are about love and her life and the content of songs is often about revolves around its protagonist that having a relationship with her couple. And also there are 7 kind of figurative languages, namely anaphora, hyperbole, repetition, simile, personification, parallelism and metaphor.

The researcher wants to explain about definition of figurative languages in lyrics of "the best damn thing" album, as follows:

According to Tarigan (1985: 192) stated that anaphora is repetition of the same first words in every line.

According to Tarigan (1985: 55) hyperbole is an expression that is overdoing from what is meant : the amount, the size and the nature. In other words, hyperbole is an expression that give an exaggerating statement.

According to Thornborrow and Wareing (2005 : 77) metaphor is another linguistic process used to make comparisons between the attributes of one thing/person and something else.

According to Keraf in Tarigan (1985: 136) parallelism is a figurative language that try to get parallelism in using words or phrases which have same function and same gramatically.

According to keraf (2000: 117-127) repetition is repetition tone, syllable, word or a part of sentence which is considered important to give stressing in a appropriate context.

According to Thornborrow and Wareing (2005 : 77) simile is a way of comparing one thing with another, of explaining what one thing is like by showing how it is similar to another thing, and it explicitly signals itself in a text, with the words *as* or *like*.

According to Tarigan (1985: 17) Personification is a kind of figurative language which give nature of humanization to thing which have not soul and abstract idea.

The lyrics of “the best damn thing” album see in appendix.

a. In “girlfriend” lyric, The researcher got some kind of figurative languages, they are : Anaphora, Hyperbole and Metaphora.

1) Anaphora in “girlfriend” song lyric are the words “Hey”, “I” and “You’re” . Those are repetition of same first words in line 1, 5, 7, 11, 2, 4, 6, 8, 27, 13, 15, and 17.

2) Hyperbole in “girlfriend” song lyric are the statements “I think about you all the time”, and “I know you talk about me all the time again and again” in line 16 and 29.

3) Metaphor in “girlfriend” song is the statement “I’m damn precious And Hell” in line 19. The comparison between “I” and “Hell”.

b. In “I can do better” lyric, The researcher got some kind of figurative languages, they are : Parallelism, Hyperbole and Repetition.

1) Parallelisms in “I can do better” song are the statements “I couldn't give a damn what you say to me”, “I don't really care what you

think of me”, “Cause either way you're gonna think what you believe”, “There's nothing you could say that would hurt me”, “ I don't need you if you're gonna be that way” and “ I don't think that you can handle it” in line 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 22.

2) Hyperbole in “I can do better” song is the statement “I will drink as much Limoncello as I can” in line 24.

3) Repetitions in “I can do better” song are the words “again” and “you know” in line 25 and 27.

c. In “Run away” lyric, The researcher got some kind of figurative languages, they are : Simile, Hyperbole and Personification.

1) Simile in “Run away” song is the statement “Today it's like I'm under a heavy cloud” in line 8. There is a word “like” indicate that is a simile, and comparison of two things between today and I’m under a heavy cloud.

2) Hyperboles in “Run away” song are the statements “I just wanna scream and lose control”, “Throw my hands up and let it go”, “Forget about everything and runaway”, “I just want to fall and lose myself”, “Laughing so hard it hurts like hell” In line 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17. Those involve exaggerating statements.

3) Personification in “Run away” song is the statement “I'm in a fight with the world but I'm winning” in line 19. It involves humanization to the word “ world”. Because it can not fight like human being.

d. In “The best damn thing” lyric, The researcher got some kind of figurative languages, they are : Repetition, Metaphor and Hyperbole.

1) Repetitions in “The best damn thing” song are the words “Where are “, “Not”, “Won’t”, “I found” In line 7, 10, 11 and 23.

2) Metaphors in “ The best damn thing” song are the statements “I’m a hell of a scandal”, “I’m a scene” in line 15 and 16. The comparison between I (author) and a hell of a scandal, a scene.

3) Hyperbole in “The best damn thing” song is statement “Now everybody’s gonna see” in line 25. It involves the exaggerating statement.

e. In “When you’re gone” lyric, The researcher got some kind of figurative languages, they are : Parallelism, Hyperbole and Repetition.

1) Parallelism in “When you’re gone” song is the statement “I’d need you there when I cry” in line 3. The same function and the same grammatically.

2) Hyperboles in “When you’re gone” song are the statements “The days feel like years when I’m alone”, “I count the steps that you take”, “Everything I’d do I’d give my heart and soul!” in line 4, 8, and 47. Those involve exaggerating statements.

3) Repetitions in “When you’re gone” song are the statement “When you’re gone” in line 10, 13 and 16. The part of sentence repetition which is considered important to give stress in that song.

f. In “Everything back but you” lyric, The researcher got some kind of figurative languages, they are : Hyperbole, Parallelism and Simile.

1) Hyperboles in “Everything back but you” song are the statements

“I went through hell”, “Everything I gave you I want everything back but you”, “I wanna see you cry like I did a thousand times” in line 1, 15 and 22. Those involve exaggerating statements.

2) Parallelism in “Everything back but you” song is the statement

“The postcard that you wrote with the stupid little note” in line 5. The same function and the same grammatically.

3) Simile in “Everything back but you” song is the statement “It

smelled like cheap perfume and it didn't smell like you” in line 7.

There is a word “like” indicate that it is a simile, and comparison of two things between it (postcard) and cheap perfume, you (someone).

g. In “Hot” lyric, The researcher got some kind of figurative languages, they are : Anaphora and Hyperbole.

1) Anaphora in “Hot” song are the statements “I wanna” and “You” in

line 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 11. The same words repetition.

2) Hyperbole in “Hot” song are the statements “I can make you feel

all better”, “I can show you all the places you've never been”, “I can make you say everything that you never said”, “I will let you do anything again and again” in line 12, 13, 14 and 15.

h. In “Innocence” lyric, The researcher got a kind of figurative languages, that is : Anaphora.

1) Anaphora in “Innocence” song are the words “It’s” in line 19, 20, 21 and 22. The same words repetition.

i. In “I don't have to try” lyric, The researcher got some kind of figurative languages, they are : Anaphora and Repetition.

1) Anaphora in “I don't have to try” song are the words “I’m” and “I don’t” in line 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, and 19. The repetition of same words. Based on the meaning of anaphora, that is repetition of the same first words in every line.

2) Repetitions in “I don't have to try” song are the words “Anything” in line 23, 24 and 25. The words repetition which is considered important to give stress in that song.

j. In “One of those girls” lyric, The researcher got some kind of figurative languages, they are : Hyperbole and Anaphora.

1) Hyperbole in “One of those girl” song are the statements “It tells a million lies”, “She's going to be the end of you” and “It makes you want to die” in line 7, 23, and 30. Those involve the exaggerating statements.

2) Anaphora in “One of those girls” song are the words “She’s” in line 34, 35 and 36. The repetition of same words.

k. In “Contagious” lyric, The researcher got some kind of figurative languages, they are : Hyperbole and Anaphora.

1) Hyperbole in “Contagious” song are the statements “When you're around I don't know what to do”, “I do not know what I should say”, “You make me feel so high all the time” and “I will give you everything” in line 2, 5, 13 and 26.

2) Anaphora in “Contagious” song are the words “It’s” in line 10, 12, 23, 25, 31, 33, 35, and 37. The same words repetition.

l. In “Keep holding on” lyric, The researcher got some kind of figurative languages, they are : Repetition and Hyperbole.

1) Repetitions in “Keep holding on” song are the statements “we'll make it through” and “I'm here for you” in line 6 and 7, 9 and 10. The statements repetition which is considered important to give stress in that song.

2) Hyperbole in “Keep holding on” song are the statements “There's nothing you can say” and “Nothing you can do” in line 12 and 13. Those involve the exaggerating statements.

m. In “I will be” lyric, The researcher got some kind of figurative languages, they are : Hyperbole and Repetition

1) Hyperboles in “I will be” song are the statements “I will be all that you want and get myself together”, “All my life I'll be with you forever”, “You're the one thing I got right”, “without you I don't know what I'd do”, “I could never ever live a day without you” and “Here with me do you see you're all I need” in line 8, 10, 14, 27, 28, and 29. Those involve the exaggerating statements.

2) Repetitions in “I will be” song are the words “You’re” in line 25 and 26. The words repetition which is considered important to give stress in that song.

Based on the research findings, the researcher got description that in lyrics of “the best damn thing” album often use figurative language namely hyperbole, because almost all of lyrics have the theme about love. In love songs often use many exaggerating statements. For example, in “I will be” song lyric there is the statement “I could never ever live a day without you”. It is a hyperbole. According to Tarigan (1985: 55) hyperbole is an expression that is overdoing from what is meant : the amount, the size and the nature. In other words, hyperbole is an expression that give an exaggerating statement.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

The research is conducted to identify and analyze Avril Lavigne's songs of "the best damn thing" album contained the figurative languages. Based on the data analysis the previous chapter, The researcher got a conclusion, as follows:

From the previous chapter, Lyrically, almost the whole theme of songs in "the best damn thing" album are about love and the content of songs are about revolves around its protagonist that having a relationship with her couple. The researcher found 7 figurative languages in songs of "the best damn thing" album. These are the results of the research :

- 1) 7 anaphora
- 2) 11 hyperbole
- 3) 6 repetition
- 4) 2 simile
- 5) 1 personification
- 6) 4 parallelism

7) 2 metaphor

In songs of “the best damn thing” album, Avril Lavigne used the kind of figurative language which has a exaggerating statement namely hyperbole that is often used in her songs.

B. Suggestion

In conducting this research, The researcher found the several problem when the researcher found out the theory of figurative language such as books about it the researcher got the difficulty to get it. The researcher suggest the IAIN library add the books especially about figurative language. The book in the Library not only limited but also the books about figurative language not specific to explain about it.

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APPENDIX

a. “Girlfriend”

Chorus

Hey! Hey! You! You! (1)

I don’t like your girlfriend! (2)

No way! No way! (3)

I think you need a new one (4)

Hey! Hey! You! You! (5)

I could be your girlfriend (6)

Hey! Hey! You! You! (7)

I know that you like me (8)

No way! No way! (9)

I know it's not a secret (10)

Hey! Hey! You! You! (11)

I want to be your girlfriend (12)

Verse 1

You’re so fine (13)

I want you mine (14)

You’re so delicious (15)

I think about you all the time (16)

You’re so addictive (17)

Don't you know what I could do to make you feel alright (alright,
alright, alright)? (18)

Don't pretend I think you know I'm damn precious (19)

And Hell Yeah

I'm the motherfucking princess (20)

I can tell you like me too and you know I'm right (21)

Bridge

She's like so whatever (22)

You could do so much better (23)

I think we should get together now (24)

And that's what everyone's talking about! (25)

Verse 2

I can see the way, I see the way you look at me (26)

And even when you look away I know you think of me (27)

I know you talk about me all the time again and again (again,
again, again) (28)

So come over here, tell me what I want to hear (29)

Better yet make your girlfriend disappear (30)

I don't want to hear you say her name ever again (and again, and
again, and again!) (31)

Chorus

In a second you'll be wrapped around my finger (32)

'cause I can, 'cause I can do it better (33)

There's no other (34)

So when's it gonna sink in? (35)

She's so stupid (36)

What the hell were you thinking?! (37)

b. “ I can do better”

Uh! Yeah, you can do it (1)

Ha, heh heh (2)

I couldn't give a damn what you say to me (3)

I don't really care what you think of me (4)

Cause either way you're gonna think what you believe (5)

There's nothing you could say that would hurt me (6)

I'm better off without you anyway (7)

I thought it would be hard but I'm okay (8)

I don't need you if you're gonna be that way (9)

Cause with me, it's all or nothing (10)

Pre-chorus

I'm sick of this shit, don't deny (11)

You're a waste of time (12)

I'm sick of this shit, don't ask why (13)

Chorus

I hate you now so go away from me (14)

You're gone, so long (15)

I can do better, I can do better (16)

Hey! Hey you! I found myself again (17)

That's why you're gone (18)

I can do better, I can do better (19)

You're so full of shit I can't stand (20)

The way you act I just can't comprehend (21)

I don't think that you can handle it (22)

I'm way over - over it (23)

I will drink as much Limoncello as I can (24)

And I'll do it again and again (25)

I don't really care what you have to say (26)

Cause you know - you know you're nothing (27)

c. "Run away"

Got up on the wrong side of life today, yeah (1)

Crashed the car and I'm gonna be really late (2)

My phone doesn't work cause it's out of range (3)

Looks like it's just one of those kind of days (4)

You can't kick me down I'm already on the ground (5)

No you can't cause you couldn't catch me anyhow (6)

Blue skies but the sun isn't coming out, no (7)

Today it's like I'm under a heavy cloud (8)

Pre-Chorus

And I feel so alive (9)

I can't help myself (10)

Don't you realize? (11)

Chorus

I just wanna scream and lose control (12)

Throw my hands up and let it go (13)

Forget about everything and runaway, yeah (14)

I just want to fall and lose myself (15)

Laughing so hard it hurts like hell (16)

Forget about everything and runaway, yeah (17)

So-so is how I'm doing if you're wondering (18)

I'm in a fight with the world but I'm winning (19)

Stay there, come closer it's at your own risk (20)

Yeah you know how it is life can be a bitch (21)

d. “The best damn thing”

Let me hear you say hey hey hey! (Hey hey hey!) (1)

Alright, now let me hear you say hey hey ho! (Hey hey ho!) (2)

I hate it when a guy doesn't get the door (3)

Even though I told him yesterday and the day before (4)

I hate it when a guy doesn't get the tab (5)

And I have to pull my money out and that looks bad (Yeah) (6)

Pre-Chorus

Where are the hopes, where are the dreams? (7)

My Cinderella story scene (8)

When do you think they'll finally see? (9)

Chorus

That you're not not not gonna get any better (10)

You won't won't won't you won't get rid of me never (11)

Like it or not even though she's a lot like me (12)

We're not the same (13)

And yeah yeah yeah I'm a lot to handle (14)

You don't know trouble but I'm a hell of a scandal (15)

Me, I'm a scene I'm a drama queen (16)

I'm the best damn thing that your eyes have ever seen (17)

Alright, alright yeah (18)

I hate it when a guy doesn't understand (19)

Why a certain time of month I don't want to hold his hand (20)

I hate it when they go out and we stay in (21)

And they come home smelling like their ex-girlfriend (22)

Pre-Chorus

But I found my hopes I found my dreams (23)

My Cinderella story scene (24)

Now everybody's gonna see (25)

e. "Run away"

I always needed time on my own (1)

I never thought (2)

I'd need you there when I cry (3)

And the days feel like years when I'm alone (4)

And the bed where you lie (5)

Is made up on your side (6)

When you walk away (7)

I count the steps that you take (8)

Do you see how much I need you right now? (9)

Chorus 1

When you're gone (10)

The pieces of my heart (11)

Are missing you (12)

When you're gone (13)

The face I came to know (14)

Is missing too (15)

When you're gone (16)

The words I need to hear (17)

To always get me through (18)

The day (19)

And make it okay (20)

I miss you (21)

I've never felt this way before (22)

Everything that I do (23)

Reminds me of you (24)

And the clothes you left they lie on the floor (25)

And they smell just like you (26)

I love the things that you do (27)

When you walk away (28)

I count the steps that you take (29)

Do you see how much I need you right now? (30)

When you're gone (31)

The pieces of my heart (32)

Are missing you (33)

Chorus 2

And when you're gone (34)

The face I came to know (35)

Is missing too (36)

And when you're gone (37)

The words I need to hear (38)

To always get me through (39)

The day (40)

And make it okay (41)

I miss you (42)

We were made for each other (43)

Out here forever (44)

I know we were, Yeah-Yeah (45)

And all I ever wanted was for you to know! (46)

Everything I'd do I'd give my heart and soul! (47)

I can hardly breathe I need to feel you here with me, Yeah! (48)

f. "Everything back but you"

Today was the worst day I went through hell (1)

I wish I could remove it from my mind (2)

Two months away from you but I couldn't tell (3)

I thought that everything was gonna be just fine (4)

Pre-Chorus

The postcard that you wrote with the stupid little note (5)

Something wasn't quite right about it (6)

It smelled like cheap perfume and it didn't smell like you (7)

There is no way you can get around it (8)

Because you wrote (9)

Chorus

I wish you were her, you left out the 'E' (10)

You left without me (11)

And now you're somewhere out there (12)

With a bitch, slut, psycho babe (13)

I hate you, why are guys so lame? (14)

Everything I gave you I want everything back but you (15)

My friends tried to tell me all along (16)

That you weren't the right one for me (17)

My friends tried to tell me to be strong (18)

I bet you didnt think that I would see (19)

Pre-Chorus

The postcard that you wrote with the stupid little note (20)

Something wasn't quite right about it (21)

I wanna see you cry like I did a thousand times (22)

Now you're losing me, you're losing me now (23)

g. “Hot”

You're so good to me, baby, baby (1)

I wanna lock you up in my closet, when no one's around (2)

I wanna put your hand in my pocket, because you're allowed (3)

I wanna drive you into the corner, and kiss you without a sound (4)

I wanna stay this way forever, I'll say it loud (5)

Now you're in and you can't get out (6)

Chorus

You make me so hot, make me wanna drop (7)

You're so ridiculous I can barely stop (8)

I can hardly breathe, you make me wanna scream (9)

You're so fabulous you're so good to me, baby, baby (10)

You're so good to me, baby, baby (11)

I can make you feel all better, just take it in (12)

And I can show you all the places you've never been (13)

And I can make you say everything that you never said (14)

And I will let you do anything again and again (15)

Now you're in and you can't get out (16)

h. “innocence” song is, as follow:

Waking up I see that everything is okay (1)

The first time in my life and now it's so great (2)

Slowing down I look around and I am so amazed (3)

I think about the little things that make life great (4)

Pre-Chorus

I wouldn't change a thing about it (5)

This is the best feeling (6)

Chorus

This innocence is brilliant, I hope that it will stay (7)

This moment is perfect, please don't go away, I need you now (8)

And I'll hold on to it, don't you let it pass you by (9)

I found a place so safe, not a single tear (10)

The first time in my life and now it's so clear (11)

Feel calm I belong, I'm so happy here (12)

It's so strong and now I let myself be sincere (13)

Pre-Chorus

I wouldn't change a thing about it (14)

This is the best feeling (15)

Chorus

This innocence is brilliant, I hope that it will stay (16)

This moment is perfect, please don't go away, I need you now (17)

And I'll hold on to it, don't you let it pass you by (18)

It's the state of bliss you think you're dreaming (19)

It's the happiness inside that you're feeling (20)

It's so beautiful it makes you wanna cry (21)

It's so beautiful it makes you want to cry (22)

i. "I don't have to try"

I'm the one, I'm the one_who knows the dance (1)

I'm the one, I'm the one_who's got the prance (2)

I'm the one, I'm the one_who wears the pants (3)

I wear the pants (4)

I'm the one_who tells you what to do (5)

You're the one, you're the one if I let you (6)

I'm the one, I'm the one who wears the pants (7)

I wear the pants (8)

Hey you follow me (9)

I take the lead, can't you see? (10)

Don't you question me (11)

You just do what I say (12)

Pre-Chorus

I don't care what you're saying (13)

I don't care what you're thinking (14)

I don't care about anything (15)

Get ready motherfucker cause I'm happening (16)

I don't care what you're saying (17)

I don't care what you're thinking (18)

I don't care about anything (19)

Get ready motherfucker cause I'm on the scene (20)

Chorus

I don't have to try (21)

To make you realize (22)

Anything I wanna do (23)

Anything I'm gonna do (24)

Anything I wanna do I do (25)

And I don't have to try (26)

Don't you disagree (27)

Cause you know (28)

It's all about me (29)

Be at my beck and call (30)

I'm a know it all (31)

And it's all your fault (32)

j. “One of those girls”

La la la la la (1)

I know your kind of girl (2)

You only care about one thing (3)

Who you've seen or where you've been (4)

Who's got money (5)

I see that look in your eyes (6)

It tells a million lies (7)

But deep inside I know why (8)

You're talking to him (9)

Pre-Chorus

I know what you're all about (10)

I really hope he figures it out (11)

Chorus

She's one of those girls, nothing but trouble (12)

Just one look and now you're seeing double (13)

Before you know it she'll be gone (14)

Off to the next one (15)

She's so good that you won't see it coming (16)

She'll take you for a ride and you'll be left with nothing (17)

You'll be broke and she'll be gone (18)

Off to the next one (19)

Oh-h, oh-h, oh-h (20)

Off to the next one (21)

Oh-h, oh-h, yeah, yeah, yeah, oh-h-h (22)

She's going to be the end of you (23)

At least that's what they say (24)

It's been a while, you're in denial (25)

And now it's too late (26)

The way she looks, it makes you high (27)

All the warning signs (28)

Cause her blonde hair, her blue eyes (29)

It makes you want to die (30)

You know it's a game, you know it's a game (yeah, yeah) (31)

She's keeps playing around with your head (your head) (32)

Playing around with your head (he-e-e-ah) (33)

She's so insane, so insane (yeah, yeah) (34)

She's the one to blame (to blame) (35)

She's the one to blame (bla-a-ame) (36)

k. “Contagious”

Uh oh, uh oh (1)

When you're around I don't know what to do (2)

I do not think that I can wait (wai-i-it) (3)

To go over and to talk to you (4)

I do not know what I should say (5)

Pre-Chorus

And I walk out in silence (6)

That's when I start to realize (7)

What you bring to my life (8)

Damn this guy can make me cry (9)

Chorus 1

It's so contagious (10)

I cannot get it out of my mind (11)

It's so outrageous (12)

You make me feel so high all the time (13)

Uh oh, uh oh (14)

They all say that you're no good for me (good for me) (17)

But I'm too close to turn around (rou-u-und) (18)

I'll show them they don't know anything (know anything) (19)

I think I've got you figured out (20)

Pre-Chorus

So I walk out in silence (20)

That's when I start to realize (21)

What you bring to my life (22)

Damn this guy can make me smile (23)

Chorus 2

It's so contagious (24)

I cannot get it out of my mind (25)

It's so outrageous (26)

You make me feel so high (27)

I will give you everything (28)

I will treat you right (29)

If you just give me a chance (30)

I can prove I'm right (31)

Chorus 3

It's so contagious (hey, hey, hey) (32)

I cannot get it out of my mind (out of my mind) (33)

It's so outrageous (34)

You make me feel so high (35)

It's so contagious (hey, hey, hey) (36)

I cannot get it out of my mind (out of my mind) (37)

It's so outrageous (38)

You make me feel so high (39)

All the time (40)

I. "Keep holding on"

You're not alone, together we stand (1)

I'll be by your side, you know I'll take your hand (2)

When it gets cold and it feels like the end (3)

There's no place to go, you know I won't give in (4)

No I won't give in (5)

Chorus

Keep holding on (6)

Cause you know we'll make it through (7)

We'll make it through (8)

Just stay strong (9)

Cause you know I'm here for you (10)

I'm here for you (11)

There's nothing you can say (12)

Nothing you can do (13)

There's no other way when it comes to the truth (14)

So keep holding on (15)

Cause you know we'll make it through (16)

We'll make it through (17)

So far away, I wish you were here (18)

Before it's too late, this could all disappear (19)

Before the doors close and it comes to an end (20)

With you by my side I will fight and defend (21)

m. "I will be"

There's nothing I could say to you (1)

Nothing I could ever do to make you see (2)

What you mean to me (3)

All the pain, the tears I cried (4)

Still you never said goodbye and now I know how far you'd go (5)

I know I let you down but it's not like that now (6)

This time I'll never let you go (7)

I will be all that you want and get myself together (8)

Cause you keep me from falling apart (9)

All my life I'll be with you forever (10)

To get you through the day and make everything OK (11)

I thought that I had everything I didn't know what life could
bring(12)

But now I see honestly (13)

You're the one thing I got right (14)

The only one I let inside (15)

Now I can breathe 'cause you're here with me (16)

And if I let you down I'll turn it all around (17)

Cause I would never let you go (18)

I will be all that you want and get myself together (19)

Cause you keep me from falling apart (20)

All my life I'll be with you forever (21)

To get you through the day and make everything OK (22)

Cause with out you I can't sleep (23)

I'm not gonna ever ever let you leave (24)

You're all I got (25)

You're all I want Yeah (26)

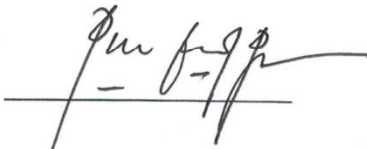

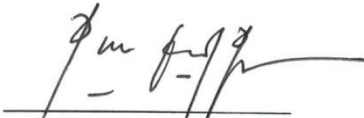


And without you I don't know what I'd do (27)

I could never ever live a day without you (28)

Here with me do you see you're all I need (29)

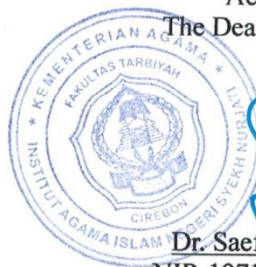
RATIFICATION

The thesis entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Language in Avril Lavigne’s Songs of *The Best Damn Thing Album*” by Sutyono registered number 59430568, has been examined on July 17th, 2013. It has been recognized as one of requirements for Graduate Degree in English Education Department of *Tarbiyah* Faculty of *Syekh Nurjati* State Institute for Islamic Studies *Cirebon*.

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