

**A STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE  
IN THE *FOUR (DELUXE)* ALBUM BY ONE DIRECTION**

**A FINAL PROJECT**

**Presented as Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement  
to Obtain the *Sarjana Sastra* Degree in  
English Literature**



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**SEMARANG**

**2023**

**PAGE OF APPROVAL**

A Final Project Entitled

**A STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE  
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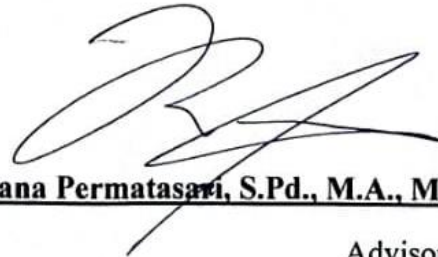
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Examiners.

Semarang, August 9<sup>th</sup>, 2023



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**PAGE OF VALIDATION**

**A Sarjana Sastra Final Project on**

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## STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

Hereby, I honestly declare that the undergraduate thesis I wrote does not contain the works or part of the works of other people, except those which were cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should. If my statement is not valid in the future, I absolutely agree to accept an academic sanction in the form of revocation of my paper and my degree obtained from that paper.

Semarang, August 25<sup>th</sup>, 2023



Na'imatus Sa'idah



## **MOTTO**

“Life is always trying. Try our best, leave the result to God because as good as human plans are, God's plans are still better. Keep in mind that all things happen because of God's will”

## **DEDICATION**

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamiin, with all warm regards, this final project is dedicated to my beloved parents and younger brother who have provided endless encouragement, to those closest to me who have provided full support for the smooth running of this final project, and my friends in arms who have helped a lot in the process of the final project. I don't forget to dedicate it to myself because I have been able to survive through a winding life process.

## ABSTRACT

Sa'idah, Na'imatus. 30801900032. "A Stylistic Analysis of Figurative Language in *The Four (Deluxe) Album by One Direction*". A Final Project. English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Languages and Communication Science. Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang. Advisor: Riana Permatasari, S.Pd., M.A., M.Pd.

This research is qualitative research of the album *Four (Deluxe)* by ONE DIRECTION which explains the types and the functions of figurative language contained in song lyrics using the theory of Johnson and Arp. This research used the primary data taken from the song lyrics and the secondary data were obtained from articles, journals, and previous studies. This research used a qualitative descriptive method, where the analysis focused on answering the problem formulation. The data collection technique was done by listening to songs and reading the lyric text. From the results of the research, the researcher concluded that types of figurative language found in the album is hyperbole, simile, symbolic, personification, and allegory. Meanwhile, the function of figurative language found in the album is to provide imaginative pleasure, to talk a lot in a short compass, and to add emotional intensity. Hyperbole is the most frequent used in the album (5 data), and to provide imaginative pleasure is the function that is most frequent used in the album (9 data). These two results are interconnected where hyperbole which describes something in exaggerated terms can make the reader interpret the meaning of the song lyrics on his own and can make the reader imagine what atmosphere is in the song so that reader's imagination is more developed.

**Keywords:** stylistic analysis, figurative language, Four album, One Direction

## INTISARI

Sa'idah, Na'imatus. 30801900032. "*A Stylistic Analysis of Figurative Language in The Four (Deluxe) Album by One Direction*". Sebuah tugas akhir. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Pembimbing: Riana Permatasari, S.Pd., M.A., M.Pd.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif terhadap album *Four (Deluxe)* karya ONE DIRECTION yang menjelaskan tentang jenis dan fungsi bahasa kiasan yang terkandung dalam lirik lagu dengan menggunakan teori Johnson dan Arp. Penelitian ini menggunakan data primer yang diambil dari lirik lagu dan data sekunder yang diperoleh dari artikel, jurnal dan penelitian sebelumnya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, dimana analisisnya difokuskan untuk menjawab rumusan masalah. Sedangkan teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan mendengarkan lagu dan membaca teks lirik. Dari hasil penelitian disimpulkan bahwa jenis bahasa kiasan yang ditemukan dalam album adalah hiperbola, simile, simbolik, personifikasi, dan alegori. Sedangkan fungsi bahasa kiasan yang terdapat dalam album adalah untuk memberikan kesenangan imajinatif, untuk berbicara banyak dalam jangka pendek, dan menambah intensitas emosi. Hiperbola merupakan jenis yang paling sering ditemukan dalam album (5 data), dan untuk memberikan kesenangan imajinatif merupakan fungsi yang paling sering ditemukan dalam album (9 data). Kedua hasil ini saling berhubungan dimana hiperbola yang menggambarkan sesuatu secara berlebihan dapat membuat pembaca menginterpretasikan sendiri arti dari lirik lagu tersebut dan dapat membuat pembaca membayangkan suasana apa yang ada dalam lagu tersebut sehingga imajinasi pembaca lebih berkembang.

**Kata kunci: analisis stilistika, bahasa kiasan, Four album, One Direction**

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamiin, in the name of Allah, the Most Gracious and Most Merciful, I would like to thank Him because with His help, I was able to complete my final project entitled "*A Stylistic Analysis of Figurative Language in The Four (Deluxe) Album by ONE DIRECTION*" to obtain the *Sarjana Sastra* degree in English Literature at Sultan Agung Islamic University. *Shalawat* and greetings are also delivered to the Prophet Muhammad SAW who has always been the best role model for all mankind and mercy to the universe.

With great respect, I would like to express my deepest appreciation to the following parties who played an important role in the process of my final project, because without their help I probably would not be at this point. My gratitude to:

1. Prof. Dr. Gunarto, S.H., M.H., as the rector of Sultan Agung Islamic University.
2. Trimanah, S.Sos., M.Si., as the dean of Faculty of Languages and Communication Science UNISSULA.
3. Dr. Didik Murwantono, S.S., M.Hum., as the head of English Literature Study Program and Diyah Fitri Wulandari, S.S., M.Hum., as the secretary of English Literature Study Program who give permission for my final project.
4. Riana Permatasari, S.Pd., M.A., M.Pd., as my advisor who have provided guidance, critics and suggestions as well as full support from the beginning to the completion of the final project.
5. Nailil Muna, S.S., M.A., as my academic advisor who have provided support and ease of consultation during the learning process.



6. All the lectures and staff of Faculty of Languages and Communication Science UNISSULA who have helped a lot in the academic process.
7. Mr. Mat Rodhi and Ms. Sunarti, my beloved parents who have provided uninterrupted prayers, support, and ease of life for me in the form of materials and facilities so that I can complete my studies.
8. Ahmad Harun Arrasyid, my beloved younger brother who have provided encouragement, comforted me in every sadness, and have strengthened me to give my best.
9. Someone who has a special position in my life, who has provided supports, helps, and many things so that I am excited to complete this final project.
10. My closest friends who have been willing to be my place to share stories, and provide assistance in all my processes.
11. All of my friends in English Literature 2019 and all corners of UNISSULA who have witnessed me completing my final project.

Finally, although this research is far from perfect, I hope it will be useful for the readers.

Semarang, August 9<sup>th</sup>, 2023



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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

British pop music has a very wide variety of themes that can be described literally. Songs can indirectly affect people's lives. This influence makes it an interesting source to study in terms of its lyrical content, use of language, style, and ideas. Songwriters also use linguistic tools for manipulating language in ways that go beyond conventional expressions, through rhymes, symbols, images, metaphors, lexis, and sounds (Turner, 70). Therefore, song lyrics can be considered as a type of poetry that is composed in an attractive and melodious way by songwriters by paying attention to the use of words, various stylistic tools, rhythms, and meanings.

Songs can be studied from stylistics. Stylistics can be described as the study of language that examines the use of language and style of language in literary works (Abrams, 165-167). Stylistics aims to explain the relationship between language and artistic function. One of the difficulties in stylistics is the problem of defining style. Style in literature is the literary element that describes the ways that the author uses words — the author's word choice, sentence structure, figurative language, and sentence arrangement all work together to establish mood, images, and

meaning in the text. Style describes how the author describes events, objects, and ideas.

According to Teeuw (in Fananie, 25), stylistics always examine the use of a distinctive or special style of language and it is a way of author to achieve a goal, because the stylistics is a way to express the mind, soul, and personality of the author in a typical way. Along with the development of time, stylistics continues to develop in many ways and has reached modern stylistics which plays an important role in linguistic studies. One of the reasons why stylistics is important to study is its critical potential which leads to a better understanding of language through interpretation in an effective way as it allows different readers to interpret the meaning of a text without being restricted to only one correct interpretation.

According to Simpson (2), in its intersubjective role, stylistics is an empowering tool, because it helps to explain various responses to the linguistic patterns that are obtained. Based on Nurgiyantoro (277), the use of language style is intended to express the author's ideas and feelings as well as the author's way in achieve the desired aesthetic effect. Based on the description, it can be determined that song lyrics, including other literary forms, such as poetry and novels, which usually use many stylistic devices, are reasonable objects of study in stylistic analysis.

Stylistics examines spoken and written texts to find linguistic properties, structures and patterns that influence the perception of texts. Many figurative languages can be found in the lyrics of the song. Not all

song lyrics can be immediately understood, especially if the lyrics are full of allusions in words, phrases, or sentences that have hidden meanings in them.

One of the stylistic approaches that can be used to analyse a song is by analysing its figurative language. Figurative language is generally used by composers in writing songs to attract listeners. It also enables listeners to develop their imagination while listening to music. According to Abrams (96), figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect.

The use of figurative language can be seen in song lyrics in ONE DIRECTION's *Four (Deluxe)* album. Lyrics also belong to literary works based on Siswantoro (23), song lyrics are part of a literary work. It belongs to the literary type of poetry, where the form is dense and concentrated.

In this study, the researcher decided to study the use of stylistic devices in the lyrics of the songs contained in the album *Four (Deluxe)* by ONE DIRECTION because of their popularity. In addition, because after the release of the album *Four (Deluxe)*, ONE DIRECTION became the only group whose debut album four times in a row reached number one on the US Billboard 200 album chart (Billboard 2014). In fact, the *Where We Are Tour*, which aims to promote the albums *Midnight Memories* and *Four*, was the highest-grossing concert tour of 2014, and the highest-

grossing tour by a vocal group. Although many genres of songs have been used to learn languages, the lyrics of the songs from *Four (Deluxe)*'s album seem to be rarely analysed by linguists. The purpose of this research is to explore the various stylistic devices used in the songs to convey the meaning of the lyrics at different language levels, such as figurative language (metaphor, metonymy, personification, idiom, etc.) and to better understand and discover the function of figurative language that adopts a stylistic approach in the song lyrics contained in the album *Four (Deluxe)*. The researcher understood that the song lyrics in the album *Four (Deluxe)* contain figurative language and aesthetic values which are included as stylistic elements. More interestingly, almost all of the songs contained in *Four (Deluxe)*'s album tell the story of the transition from the world of children to the world of adults, and are closely related to today's youth which are arranged in creative language. Based on the discussion above, this study is entitled A Stylistic Analysis of Figurative Language in the *Four (Deluxe)* Album by ONE DIRECTION. This study will focus on finding the figurative language contained in the song lyrics on *Four (Deluxe)*'s album and what the function of figurative language in the song lyrics, so that researcher and reader can find out more about the meaning of the songs.

## **B. Problem Formulation**

Based on the background that has been explained, the problem formulations are as follow:



- a. What types of figurative language found in the song lyrics of ONE DIRECTION's *Four (Deluxe)* album?
- b. How does figurative language function in the song lyrics of the album *Four (Deluxe)* by ONE DIRECTION?

### C. Limitation of the Study

The purpose of this research is to use stylistic devices, focusing on the types of figurative language and the function of figurative language in the song lyrics of ONE DIRECTION's *Four (Deluxe)* album. The researcher focuses on stylistic analysis in the 16 songs contained in the album *Four (Deluxe)* to study the dominant linguistic features in the figurative language. The lyrics of the song were selected from 16 songs contained in the album *Four (Deluxe)*, namely *Steal My Girl*, *Ready to Run*, *Where do Broken Hearts Go*, *18*, *Girl Almighty*, *Fool's Gold*, *Night Changes*, *No Control*, *Fireproof*, *Spaces*, *Stockholm Syndrome*, *Clouds*, *Change Your Ticket*, *Once in A Lifetime*, *Act My Age*, and *Illusion*.

### D. Objective of the Study

By writing this research, the objective of this study is as follows:

- a. To find out what types of figurative language found in the song lyrics of ONE DIRECTION's *Four (Deluxe)* album.
- b. To describe how figurative language functions in the song lyrics of the album *Four (Deluxe)* by ONE DIRECTION.

### **E. Significance of the Study**

The existence of this research is expected to be able to provide an understanding to the reader, that people can also learn through songs, by analysing them. People can also know that people can express, pour out their hearts and show their feelings and experiences through a figurative language.

### **F. Organization of the Study**

This final project consists of five chapters. Chapter one explains the background of the study, explains why the writer uses figurative language in writing their songs, and explains why the researcher choose this album song to be researched. Then explains about problem formulation, limitation of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the study. Chapter two explains what the theories used by the researcher to finish the research, namely about stylistics and figurative language, and then explains several functions of figurative language. In addition, this section also discusses what previous research are used by the researcher as references. Chapter three explains the type of research, data types of the research, data organization which in this part contains how the researcher collect data, and the last is analyse data and report finding. Chapter four explains the findings and discussion. In this chapter, there are 2 discussions, namely about types of figurative language contained in the song lyrics and function of figurative language in the song lyrics. The last, chapter five explains about the conclusion and

suggestions. In this chapter explains the conclusions that can be drawn from the research and suggestions that can be conveyed by researcher to readers after reading the research.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. Discography

##### A.1. ONE DIRECTION

Coming from British-Irish, ONE DIRECTION is a boy band who have successfully released five studio albums, seventeen singles (including 2 charity singles), two video albums, seventeen music videos, and ten extended plays. They formed after placing third position in the seventh series of British television singing competition *The X Factor* in 2010 and later signed to Simon Cowell's record label *Syco Records*. After that, they entered North America with *Columbia Records*. *One Direction: This Is Us*, is a 3D concert documentary film released on August 29<sup>th</sup>, 2013 in the United Kingdom and August 30<sup>th</sup>, 2013 in the United States. This film tells the story of the band on the road during their *Take Me Home Tour* and documents how they came to be from the formation of the famous band.

The group's debut studio album *Up All Night* was released in November 2011. The album topped the charts in sixteen countries. The first single, *What Makes You Beautiful*, became an international hit, reaching number one on the UK Singles Chart and number four on the US Billboard Hot 100; it has since been certified four and six times platinum in the US and Australia respectively. Subsequent

singles, *Gotta Be You* and *One Thing*, went on to become top ten hits in the UK. When it was released in the US in March 2012, this album immediately occupied the first position of the Billboard 200 by reaching 170,000 copies in its first week.

Their second studio album, *Take Me Home*, was released in November 2012. It sold 540,000 copies in its first week in the US and became number one in thirty-five countries. Meanwhile, the album's lead single, *Live While We're Young*, became ONE DIRECTION'S highest-charting song in several countries and was recorded as the highest first-week sales for a song by a non-US artist. In addition, the singles *Little Things* and *Kiss You*, were also singles that gained moderate success.

Their third studio album, *Midnight Memories*, was released on November 25<sup>th</sup>, 2013. It was opened by the lead single *Best Song Ever*. The album was very successful and debuted as number one on the Billboard 200 and the UK Albums Chart. This made ONE DIRECTION the first band in history to set a record as a band whose first three albums debuted on the Billboard 200. Meanwhile, the music video for *Best Song Ever* became the most watched Vevo video in 24 hours with 12,3 million views.

Their fourth studio album, *Four*, was released on November 17<sup>th</sup>, 2014. The album opens with the song *Steal My Girl*. There are 2 versions of this album, the regular version which contains 12 singles

and the deluxe version which contains 16 singles. With the presence of the album *Four*, this made them extend their record to four consecutive number one albums.

Their fifth studio album, *Made in the A.M.*, was released on November 13<sup>th</sup>, 2015. It was preceded by the single *Drag Me Down*. In October 2015, ONE DIRECTION announced their second single from the album, entitled *Perfect*. As of May 2022, ONE DIRECTION has sold over 21 million records in their home country and over 70 million records worldwide. In addition, since they were formed from 2010 to 2015 before they decided to break up, they have successfully held concerts in almost all over the world.

#### **A.2. *Four* (Deluxe Version)**

Since debuting in 2010, ONE DIRECTION releases a studio album every year. It was proven that in the fourth year of their career, they released their fourth studio album, namely *Four*, which was released on November 17<sup>th</sup>, 2014 by *Columbia Records* and *Syco Music*. In the process of making *Four's* album, ONE DIRECTION members also participated in writing lyrics, arranging music, and all the production process. The bands and musicians involved in making this album were *Good Charlotte*, *McFly* (*Tom Fletcher*, *Danny Jones*, *Dougie Poynter*), *Kodaline*, *The 1975*, *Emeli Sande*, *Naughty Boy*, *John Legend* and *Ed Sheeran*.

With the length of 57:15 minutes, album *Four* has total of 16 track list and was released in 2 studio album versions, namely the regular version and the deluxe version. The regular version has 12 tracks and the deluxe version has 4 additional tracks. The 12 track lists contained in the regular album are: *Steal My Girl*, *Ready to Run*, *Where do Broken Hearts Go*, *18*, *Girl Almighty*, *Fool's Gold*, *Night Changes*, *No Control*, *Fireproof*, *Spaces*, *Stockholm Syndrome*, *Clouds*. While the deluxe album contains the same track list but there are 4 additional songs, namely: *Change Your Ticket*, *Once in A Lifetime*, *Act My Age*, and *Illusion*. Without abandoning the characteristics of the previous album, the *Four (Deluxe)* carries almost the same characteristics as the *Midnight Memories* album because this album has a pop-rock genre impression that is still evident in almost every song.

Out of the 12 songs on the regular album, 10 of them are the original ONE DIRECTION members' own compositions. Liam Payne and Louis Tomlinson contributed to the songs *Steal My Girl*, *Fireproof*, *Clouds*, and *Spaces*. Louis Tomlinson and Harry Styles wrote the successful songs *Stockholm Syndrome* and *Where do Broken Hearts Go*. As for the songs *Fools Gold* and *Night Changes*, the members of ONE DIRECTION worked on the lyrics together. In addition, a musician, namely Ed Sheeran, also contributed works by writing a song entitled *18*.

The name and album cover for *Four* was announced on September 8<sup>th</sup>, 2014 on ONE DIRECTION's official website. This announcement was accompanied by a free download of a song called *Fireproof* which is available for 24 hours. ONE DIRECTION member, Niall Horan said that the purpose of this free download is to appreciate and surprise fans for their support for ONE DIRECTION. Surprisingly, within 24 hours there have been 1.1 million song downloads. When viewed from the album packaging, the *Four* album appears more innocent and the photos of the members look more mature so there is no impression of a colourful youth like their previous albums.

The release of *Four (Deluxe)* album made ONE DIRECTION topped the Billboard 200 album list after selling 387,000 copies in its first week, and it became the second best-selling album of the year in the US. Meanwhile in the UK, the *Four (Deluxe)* album occupied the first sales position on November 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2014.

## **B. Review of Related Literature**

### **B.1. Stylistics**

Stylistics is a new science discovered by a Swiss linguist, *Charles Bally* at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Linguistic stylistics takes into account the affective elements of spoken language or speech, while literary stylistics considers style (Kadir and Saraab, 727). Stylistics is one of the critical linguistic approaches in the analysis of literary texts. In this case, linguistics is meant as the scientific study



of language and its structure, not the study of the language of a particular individual or person. At the beginning, stylistics was used to study literary works. However, in its development, stylistics has expanded the object of study. Stylistics aims to describe how linguistic characteristics in a literary work, such as grammatical features, figurative language, phonological schemes support the overall effect. In addition, stylistics is not only limited to literary analysis, but can be applied to other corpuses such as political speeches, advertisements, and others.

Some stylistic analysis has a primary focus qualitatively or quantitatively on the phonological, lexical, grammatical, semantic, pragmatic, or discourse features of the text. In this case, many researchers focus more on the text itself than on knowing the producer or investigating the author's style. Apart from the branches of literary criticism, the stylistic approach to textual analysis may seem more objective. This has proven to provide useful tools and methods that enable researchers to carry out analyses of where meaning is created in texts in a linguistic way (Barry, 202). The stylistic approach in literary works is to show how linguistic features are involved in a literary work. As one of the linguistic elements, stylistics can be called as a way to criticize literary works. Stylistic studies mainly focus on textual analysis and its technical use in literary texts such as poetry, short stories, song lyrics, novels, and

others (Barry, 202). Thus, stylistics is the study of style in language. It is one of the linguistic studies that analyses the diversity of styles found in a text or speech. It is also defined as the linguistic study of style which is seldom undertaken for its own sake and merely as an exercise in describing language use (Leech and Short, 11).

According to Leech and Short (75-80), there are four categories of stylistic studies, namely lexical categories, grammatical categories, figures of speech, and context and cohesion. The first is lexical category which refers to certain words chosen by the author to convey a certain meaning to the readers. Lexical has the same meaning as diction. In the text, there are several types of lexical categories, namely nouns, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, prepositions, conjunctions and exclamations. The second is grammatical category which deals with sentence structure by analysing it through sentence types such as declarative sentences, questions, and commands or imperatives. In grammatical category, there are several syntactic elements, namely phrases, clauses, and sentences. This grammatical aspect also determines the smoothness of a communication. The third is figures of speech, one of the stylistic features that stands out because it deviates from the general norms of communication through language codes. Figures are speech forms that distinguish them from the general speech used. With the use of figures of speech, language becomes figurative. The last is

context and cohesion which also have their own important roles that can be analysed through stylistic studies. Cohesion is defined as the ways in which sentences are linked, whereas context is defined as the external relationship of the text or parts of the text. Context is seen as discourse by presupposing social relations between its participants (writer and reader, character and character, etc.)

## **B.2. Figurative Language**

Figurative language uses words that are not in accordance with the literal meaning. According to Johnson and Arp, in general, figurative language is defined as figure of speech that cannot be taken literally (or should not be taken literally only) (Johnson and Arp, 774).

### **B.2.1. Types of Figurative Language**

Figurative language has several types to express language without taking literal meaning. According to Johnson and Arp, figurative language is classified into several categories, namely figurative language by comparison (metaphor, simile, personification, apostrophe) (Johnson and Arp, 773-781), figurative language by association (metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allegory) (Johnson and Arp, 793-801), and figurative language by contrast (paradox, irony, hyperbole, litotes) (Johnson and Arp, 814-823).

## B.2.1.1 Figurative Language by Comparison

### B.2.1.1.1. Metaphor

Metaphor is defined as the use of words that are not with the actual meaning, but as similarities or comparisons. Metaphor is a figurative language that expresses something directly in the form of an analogical comparison by eliminating words such as 'like'. In a metaphor, an implied comparison means that a figurative term is replaced or identified with a literal term (Johnson and Arp, 774). Metaphor serves to animate and humanize what is dead (Leech and Short, 76). Or simply, a metaphor is a figurative language that creates an implied or hidden comparison between two things that are not relative but have similar characteristics. For example: *She is an angel*. The word 'angel' symbolizes that she has character as good as an angel.

### B.2.1.1.2. Simile

Simile is a figurative language that expresses something indirectly with an explicit comparison expressed by prepositions and conjunctions, such as *like*, *as*, *than*, *similar to*, *resembles*, or *seems*. Simile has the same meaning as a metaphor but simile has words that are meaningful to compare things (Johnson and Arp, 774). For example: *He is as sweet as sugar*. The statement shows that he has a face that is as sweet as sugar.

### **B.2.1.1.3. Personification**

Personification is a style of language that creates parables of inanimate objects, animals, and plants with human-like characteristics. Personification distinguish the degree to which they ask readers to visualize literal terms in human form (Johnson and Arp, 776). Personification describes inanimate things, animals, or such concepts that are capable of appearing as good as humans. For example: *She got an accident until her motorcycle kissed the road.* The sentence describes that she had an accident while riding a motorcycle. Actually, the motorbike does not kiss the road and the real meaning is that the motorbike falls, but the motorbike is described as human.

### **B.2.1.1.4. Apostrophe**

Apostrophe is another type of figurative language with possible comparisons with personification. This figure of speech addresses something that does not exist or is dead or something inhuman as if that person exists and is alive. It can even reply to what is happening or what is being described (Johnson and Arp, 778). For example: *Welcome, o life!* The statement is translated as Life is an abstract thing, it cannot be touched or held but the author describes that life can listen to his welcoming speech.

### **B.2.1.2. Figurative Language by Association**

#### **B.2.1.2.1. Metonymy**

Metonymy is defined as a figurative language whose use is to express something by using other related words (Johnson and Arp, 779-780). Metonymy often interpreted such as a trademark. For example: *He runs every weekend using Skechers*. Skechers is a metonymy for a shoe brand.

#### **B.2.1.2.2. Synecdoche**

Synecdoche is expressed as a figurative language whose use expresses a part of the whole, or can use the whole to represent a particular part. Synecdoche can also use a larger group to refer to a smaller group or vice versa (Johnson and Arp, 779-780). For example: *Writing is my bread and butter*. This means that writing in their life is a source of energy (money). Without 'bread and butter' they could not continue and survive in their life.

#### **B.2.1.2.3. Symbolic**

Symbolic is a figurative language that describes something by using symbols to express a certain purpose. Roughly defined as something that means more than what it is (Johnson and Arp, 793). Symbolic can be a word, character, place, or object that means something beyond what it is on a literal level. For example: *Roses*. It is a symbol for love and romance. Most poets and writers use roses to symbolize romantic situations.

#### **B.2.1.2.4. Allegory**

Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface. Allegory defined as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbols (Johnson and Arp, 801). Thus, allegory is a figure of speech that conveys hidden meaning through symbolic figures, actions, images, or events through text. For example: *Life is like a spinning wheel, sometimes it's up, sometimes it's down*. Life is likened to a spinning wheel because sometimes life has hassles (down), sometimes there is happiness or ease (up).

#### **B.2.1.3. Figurative Language by Contrast**

##### **B.2.1.3.1. Paradox**

Paradox is a figurative language that states something opposite or contradictory. In paradoxical statements the contradiction usually comes from one word that is used figuratively or more than one meaning. The value of the paradox is the value of the surprise. Its apparent impossibility of surprising the reader to its attention and apparent absurdity, underscores the truthfulness of what is said (Johnson and Arp, 814). Paradox is often used to make readers think of an idea innovatively. For example: *Truth is bitter honey*. It can be concluded that sometimes hearing or knowing the truth is beautiful but on the other hand it is

painful and painful when we know the truth which ends like disaster.

### **B.2.1.3.2. Irony**

Irony has a meaning that goes beyond its mere figurative use (Johnson and Arp, 817). It is also possible that the situation ended in a very different way than what is generally expected. Or in a simple sense, irony is a figurative language that states something that is contrary to its true meaning. Irony itself is divided into three sub-i.e. verbal irony, dramatic irony, and situational irony.

#### **B.2.1.3.2.1. Verbal Irony.**

Verbal irony says the opposite of what is meant. This is often seen with sarcasm and satire so it fits perfectly with all three terms: verbal irony, sarcasm, and satire. Although verbal irony always implies the opposite of what is said, it has many gradations, and only in its simplest form means the opposite of what is said (Johnson and Arp, 817). For example: *Richard and Benny get along like a cat and a dog*. This is the indirect meaning spoken by the speaker. This sentence means that Richard and Benny are often found fighting like when a cat meets a dog.

#### **B.2.1.3.2.2. Dramatic Irony**

This form of irony is more complex than verbal irony and demands a more complex response from the reader. The difference



is not between what the speaker says and what the speaker means, but between what the speaker says and what the poem means (Johnson and Arp, 820). For example: *Don't go there!* In the spooky film, characters walk into a house they think is empty, but viewers know the killer is in the house. This increase tension.

#### **B.2.1.3.2.3. Irony of Situation**

This type of irony occurs when a discrepancy arises between actual and seemingly appropriate circumstances or between what was anticipated and what actually happened (Johnson and Arp, 821-822). For example: *A pilot has a fear of heights.* This situation is ironic because airplane pilots spend most of their time at high altitudes.

#### **B.2.1.3.3. Hyperbole**

Hyperbole is a figurative language that exaggerates or exaggerates actual facts. All figurative language and exaggeration can be used with varying effect. It may be to create an atmosphere of humour, imaginary or restrained, convincing or unconvincing (Johnson and Arp, 815). For example: *Today hoax news spreads faster than the speed of light.* In that sentence, the spread of hoax news is likened to even faster than the speed of light which until now has not been matched by human transportation.

#### **B.2.1.3.4. Litotes**

Litotes is a figurative language whose use belittles reality with the intention of humbling (Johnson and Arp, 816). Litotes is the opposite of hyperbole. For example: *Please come to our hut again*. The hut in the sentence above is not a real hut, but a debasement of a house and can be a fairly large or luxurious house.

### **B.3. Functions of Figurative Language**

Johnson and Arp argue that figurative language describes something other than the usual way. This means that figurative language should make literary works more vivid and clear. Johnson and Arp classify the functions of figurative language into four classifications, namely to provide imaginative pleasure, to carry additional images, to add emotional intensity, and to say a lot in a brief compass (Johnson and Arp, 67).

#### **B.3.1. To provide imaginative pleasure**

Through literary works, authors or poets usually spice up their work by adding figurative language to provide imaginative pleasure to readers so that they can further develop their imagination. The ability of the mind to continue abrupt steps from one point to another is described as imagination (Johnson and Arp, 67). For example: *She is drowning in a sea of sadness*. The metaphorical sentence implies that the girl is in a bad condition which makes her cry a lot. Therefore, it is described by being immersed in a sea of

sadness so that the reader can feel the moment of sadness of the character.

### **B.3.2. To Bring up additional images**

Figurative language also has a function to present additional images. By adopting figurative language in certain works, it can change the imagination of the reader or listener to be broad (Johnson and Arp, 67). For example: *The waves welcome my arrival on this beach*. The sentence above is an example of giving another picture to the reader so that the reader can imagine what the atmosphere was like.

### **B.3.3. To Add emotional intensity**

Figurative language is able to create emotional feelings accompanied by informative statements (Johnson and Arp, 67). For example: *He is a lion who roars when he is angry*. This is an example of a metaphor meaning that the person is very scary when angry because a roaring lion is a powerful and frightening depiction.

### **B.3.4. To Talk a lot in a short compass**

Talking a lot in a short compass means that the author or poet does not need to provide detailed explanations in conveying ideas. The reader describes the meaning intended in the text briefly (Johnson and Arp, 67). For example: *Time sure goes fast*. The personification phrase above illustrates that if people waste time on useless things and do not use it well, they will regret it because they

cannot turn back time. The author or poet clearly does not need to explain and write in detail.

### C. Previous Studies

Regarding stylistics and figurative language, there were many studies has been done, but the researcher limited only four studies included in this study as previous studies. The first study was conducted by Winnie and Accounts which examined how the poetic writing style has an impact and able to convey messages to readers. The corpus of this research is the novel-in-verse by Sonya Sones entitled *What My Mother Don't Know* which tells about a teenage girl named Sophie who is trying to find Mr. Right and her bad relationship with her parents. The focus of this study is on themes, personifications, metaphors, paradoxes and hyperboles in which the discussion uses qualitative methods. The researcher looks for data that contains figurative language (Winnie and Account 156). The researcher adopts ONE DIRECTION's song lyrics to be analysed using a stylistic approach and figurative language theory.

The second previous study was an undergraduate thesis conducted by Norman Hadi entitled *Comparative Stylistic Analysis on Coldplay's Song Lyrics*. This research aims to find elements of comparative style and to find out the meaning of comparative stylistic used in Coldplay's song lyrics. Norman Hadi adopted a descriptive qualitative approach to analyse the data. The form of the data is utterances in the form of words, phrases, and clauses. The results of the analysis are allegory (16 data), simile (4

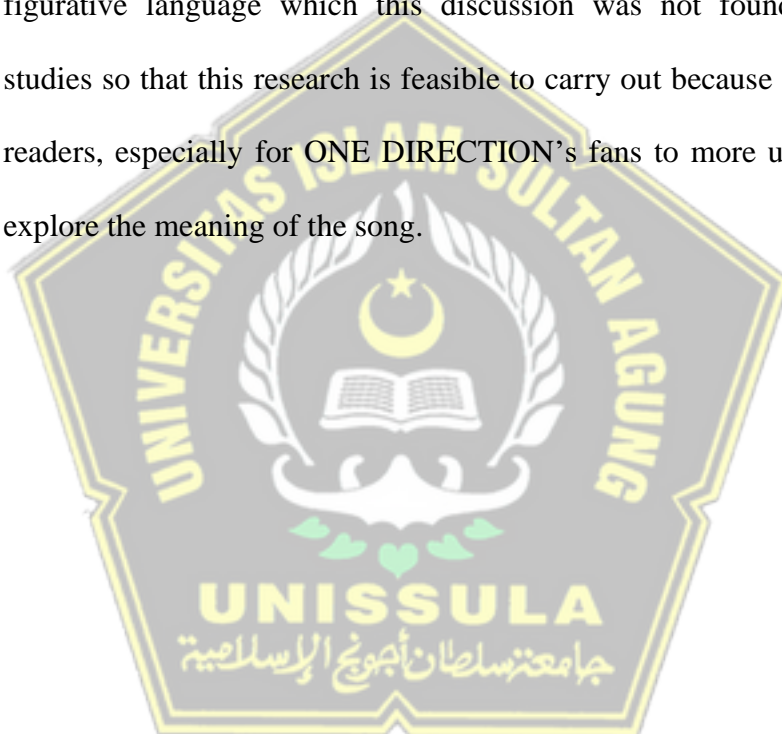
data), personification (6 data), metaphor (9 data), and antithesis (5 data). Just as with Norman Hadi's analysis which uses Coldplay's song lyrics as the unit of analysis, the researcher chooses song lyrics from ONE DIRECTION in the album *Four (Deluxe)*.

The third study is an undergraduate thesis conducted by Alfi Syahrina entitled *A Stylistic Study of Figurative Language in Katy Perry's Song Lyrics from Witness Album*. This study aims to find the type of figurative language that dominates the *Witness* album and to find out what ideas are contained in the figurative language in the *Witness* album. This research showed that the figurative language found in the song lyrics in the *Witness* album are simile, metaphor, metonymy, symbolic, hyperbole, irony and personification. Similar to the previous research conducted by Norman Hadi, the research conducted by Alfi Syahrina also adopted a descriptive qualitative approach to analyse the data.

The fourth study is an undergraduate thesis conducted by Mila Khairunnisa entitled *The Analysis of Figurative Languages Used in Some of ONE DIRECTION's Song's Lyrics*. This study aims to analyse the figure of speech found into two aspects, namely in terms of type and meaning. The songs researched namely *More Than This*, *Over Again*, and *Half a Heart*. The results showed that there were 4 figures of speech found, namely hyperbole, simile, metaphor, and personification.

Referring to the four previous studies, this research has some similarities and differences with these studies. The similarity is that each

study explores the figurative language contained in each song lyrics to find the true meaning contained in each song using a qualitative descriptive approach. However, even though several previous studies also used ONE DIRECTION's song as the subject, the songs studied were different from the researcher's research, so that the research would have different results. In addition, in this research there is a discussion regarding the function of figurative language which this discussion was not found in previous studies so that this research is feasible to carry out because it is useful for readers, especially for ONE DIRECTION's fans to more understand and explore the meaning of the song.



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODS

#### A. Type of Research

This research uses a qualitative method where the analysis is focused on finding the content, meaning, and discourse of a text. According to Moleong (4), a descriptive qualitative method is a research approach where the data collected is in the form of words, pictures and not numbers. These data can be obtained from the results of interviews, field notes, photographs, video tapes, personal documentation, memos and other documentation.

Based on the above assertion, a descriptive qualitative method is appropriate for this research because this research focuses on the text of the song lyrics contained in album *Four (Deluxe)* as the main data source, and does not use statistical calculations or analysis such as numbers to obtain research results. This research would explain what the figurative language contained in album *Four (Deluxe)* by ONE DIRECTION and explain the function of figurative language contained in each song using a descriptive qualitative method. The approach which is characterized by descriptive qualitative aims to examine and explore a phenomenon that occurs within public. A phenomenon that reveals that a problem can be solved by using a descriptive qualitative method.

## **B. Types of Data**

The data in this research were categorized into primary data and secondary data. Primary data were the main source of information that comes from the first hand related to the object of study (Moleong, 157). The primary data in this research was the text of the song lyrics contained in album *Four (Deluxe)* by ONE DIRECTION, while the secondary data in this research included various writings related to stylistic analysis of articles, journals, and previous studies related to research. These sources were carefully selected to support the explanation and clarification of the primary data used in the analysis process.

## **C. Data Organization**

### **C.1. Primary Data Collection Method**

#### **C.1.1 Listening to songs**

In following up research, the researcher collected primary data by listening to all the songs contained in the album *Four (Deluxe)*. Listening aimed to find out general knowledge such as identifying the theme, content, and message contained in each song title.

#### **C.1.2 Reading the lyric text**

After listening to the song carefully and getting the lyrics, the researcher then read more about the script. It aimed to obtain data in the form of content, messages, figurative language, and function of figurative language related to the topics to be analysed in this



research. In the process of collecting this data, the researcher used the *Spotify* platform to get song lyrics.

### **C.2. Secondary Data Collection Method**

Secondary data in this study included various articles, journals, and research on stylistic analysis of figurative language that has been done previously. These secondary sources were carefully selected to support the explanation and clarification of the primary data used in the process analysis.

### **C.3. Identifying the Data**

Identifying overall data was the most important process after collecting data. The purpose of this step was to find out some parts of the object to be analysed, both from the primary data which was the text of the song lyrics, or from the secondary data which were taken from articles, journals, and previous research which were identified by underlining and highlight some parts of the object that relate to the topics.

### **C.4. Classifying the Data**

All identified data were classified into a table called an appendix. An appendix was additional information in a manuscript that functions to make it easier for reader to assess and understand the result or theory in research. The appendix was provided several columns such as table numbers, data/ quote accompanied by title of the song, types of data, reference, and comment which answer the

problem formulations so as to facilitate researcher in the research process.

### **C.5. Reducing the Data**

After classifying overall data, the next step and at the same time being the final step in the data collection method was to reduce unnecessary data. The process of reducing this data aimed to make it easier for researcher in the research process if there is unnecessary data, so the data can be eliminated.

### **D. Analysing Data and Reporting Findings**

Qualitative data in this study were analysed using descriptive qualitative methods. This research used primary data taken from songs and song lyrics and secondary data obtained from articles, journals, and previous research. This research used the songs in album *Four (Deluxe)* by ONE DIRECTION as the object of research and the analysis uses Johnson and Arp theory. This research was discussed the stylistics of analysis contained in figurative language and discuss several functions of figurative language related to the songs in album *Four (Deluxe)*. While the results of the analysis were reported in Chapter IV: Findings and Discussion.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, there are two points discussed to answer the problem formulation in this research. The first is types of figurative language found in the song lyrics of ONE DIRECTION's *Four (Deluxe)* album, and the second is the functions of figurative language in the song lyrics of the album *Four (Deluxe)* by ONE DIRECTION. Meanwhile, these two points are answered using the same theory, the theory of Greg Johnson and Thomas R. Arp which discusses figurative language. The following is the explanation for each point.

#### **A. Types of Figurative Language Found in the Song Lyrics of ONE DIRECTION's *Four (Deluxe)* Album**

In this chapter, the researcher used data in the form of song lyrics taken from ONE DIRECTION's *Four (Deluxe)* album. Song lyrics that contain figurative language were then analysed with types of figurative language using Johnson and Arp's theory. After analysing all the songs in the *Four (Deluxe)* album, the researcher found 16 figurative languages, such as hyperbole (5 data), symbolic (4 data), simile (3 data), personification (3 data), and allegory (1 data). From the data that had been collected, hyperbole is the type that is most often found in the songs on the *Four (Deluxe)* album.

## A.1. Figurative Language by Comparison

### A.1.1. Simile

Simile is a figurative language that expresses something indirectly with an explicit comparison expressed by prepositions and conjunctions, such as like, as, than, similar to, resembles, or seems. Simile has the same meaning as a metaphor but simile has words that are meaningful to compare things (Johnson and Arp, 774). The first data highlight simile are the lyrics from the song entitled Steal My Girl. “Kisses like cream”. The data is a simile in which there is the word 'like' which according to Johnson and Arp (774) it describes a parable, which is also a sign that the word is a simile. In the sentence 'kisses like cream' means that the kiss is sweet like cream, because cream is a sweet food.

The second data about simile are the lyrics from Girl Almighty song. It is stated that, “Her light is as loud as many ambulances”. The data shows a simile because it contains a parable. Besides that, the word 'as' is also an affirmation that the sentence is a simile.

The third data about simile are the lyrics from Fool’s Gold song. It is stated that, “I’m like a crow on a wire. You’re the shinning distraction that makes me fly. Oh, home. I’m like a boat on the water. You're the rays on the waves that calm my mind”. The data indicates a simile because there is the word 'like' as a marker. There are 2 simile figures in the quote, namely 'I'm like a crow' and 'I'm like a boat'. The three data explained above show simile which is in line with what Johnson and Arp (774) state

that simile contains explicit meaning in the text and comparison expressed by prepositions and conjunctions, such as like, as, than, similar to, resembles, or seems.

### **A.1.2. Personification**

Personification is a style of language that creates parables of inanimate objects, animals, and plants with human-like characteristics. Personification distinguish the degree to which they ask readers to visualize literal terms in human form (Johnson and Arp, 776). The first data highlight personification are the lyrics from the song entitled Where do Broken Hearts Go. “Shadows come with the pain that you're running from”. The data is a personification because in which the image, which is an object, is likened to or treated by humans. In this quote, shadows are inanimate objects which are act like a human, which is a form of personification. This is in line with what Johnson and Arp (776) stated that in personification, the reader can imagine an object that can act like a human.

The second data about personification are the lyrics from Night Changes song. It is stated that, “Drivin’ too fast, moon is breakin’ through her hair”. This data shows a personification because there are sentences where the moon is likened to an object that can breaking something. In fact, the moon is an inanimate object and only living things can break somethings.

The third data about personification are the lyrics from Stockholm Syndrome song. It is stated that, “I used the light to guide me home”. The data is a personification because the quote shows a parable of an inanimate object being like a human. In reality, light is just an inanimate object that cannot guide humans as written in the lyrics. The three data explained above show personification which is in line with what Johnson and Arp (776) stated that in personification, the reader can imagine an object that can act like a human.

## **A.2. Figurative Language by Association**

### **A.2.1. Symbolic**

Symbolic is a figurative language that describes something by using symbols to express a certain purpose. Roughly defined as something that means more than what it is (Johnson and Arp, 793). The first data highlight symbolic are the lyrics from the song entitled Ready to Run. “There’s a lightning in your eyes I can’t deny”. The data shows a symbolic in which there is the word ‘lightning’ which explains the meaning which is not true. The word ‘lightning’ means that the girl’s eyes were soothing. This is as explained by Johnson and Arp (793) that symbolic describes something by using symbol.

The second data about symbolic are the lyrics from Ready to Run song. It is stated that, “There’s a devil in your smile, it’s chasing me”. The data indicates a symbolic because there is the word ‘devil’ which explains

the meaning which is not true. The word 'devil' means that her girl's smile is so stunning that he can be captivated.

The third data about symbolic are the lyrics from Fool's Gold song. It is stated that, "Oh, home". This data is categorized as symbolic because in accordance with the opinion of Johnson and Arp (793) which states that symbolic is an explanation of something but uses symbol, this is also found in the word 'home' where the word may mean that his girl is his soul mate where he is anchored.

The fourth data about symbolic are the lyrics from Stockholm Syndrome song. It is stated that, "Oh, baby, look what you've done to me. Oh, baby, look what you've done now". This data indicates a symbolic because there is the word 'baby' which explains the meaning which is not true. The word 'baby' does not mean a new born child, but may mean lover or soul mate. The fourth data explained above indicate symbolic which is in line with what Johnson and Arp (793) states that symbolic describes something by using symbol to express a certain purpose.

### **A.2.2. Allegory**

Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface. Allegory defined as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbols (Johnson and Arp, 801). Thus, allegory is a figurative language that conveys hidden meaning through symbolic figures, actions, images, or events through text. In the album Four (Deluxe), there is only one allegory. This allegory is found in the

lyrics No Control song. “Beside you, I’m a loaded gun”. The data indicates an allegory in which the author likens himself as a weapon. In fact, he was not really a loaded gun. Parables make a sentence more dramatic and contain deep meaning. This is in line with what Johnson and Arp (801) stated that allegory contains parables.

### **A.3. Figurative Language by Contrast**

#### **A.3.1. Hyperbole**

Hyperbole is a figurative language that exaggerates or exaggerates actual facts. All figurative language and exaggeration can be used with varying effect. It may be to create an atmosphere of humour, imaginary or restrained, convincing or unconvincing (Johnson and Arp, 815). The first data highlight hyperbole are the lyrics from the song entitled *Steal My Girl*. “Everybody wanna steal my girl”. It indicates a hyperbole because the author exaggerates that it is as if everyone wants to steal his girl and he tells them to look for another one because the girl belongs to him. However, in reality, it is not what it says. This is in line with what Johnson and Arp (815) stated that hyperbole is related to something that is exaggerated.

The second data about hyperbole are the lyrics from *Steal My Girl* song. It is stated that, “I don’t exist if I don’t have her. The sun doesn’t shine, the world doesn’t turn”. It is a hyperbole because the author exaggerates that it is as if he does not exist, the sun will not shine, and the



world will not turn without his girl. However, in reality, it is not what it says.

The third data about hyperbole are the lyrics from *Fool's Gold* song. It is stated that, "I get lost in your beauty". The lyric is a hyperbole because referring to the Johnson and Arp (815), the sentence is exaggerated. Actually, he is just mesmerized by his girl's beauty and not really lost in her beauty. The use of hyperbole only shows that the girl is really beautiful in his eyes.

The fourth data about hyperbole are the lyrics from *Fireproof* song. It is stated that, "I'm gonna lose my mind". It shows a hyperbole because the author exaggerates the circumstances in which he describes himself as being about to lose his mind. In fact, he will still remain his original self and his mind have not completely disappeared from his brain.

The fifth data about hyperbole are the lyrics from *Illusion* song. It is stated that, "I've really got my heart out on my sleeve". It indicates a hyperbole because the author exaggerates the circumstances in which he describes himself as being about to get his heart out. In fact, he will still remain his original self and his heart have not out. The five data explained above show hyperbole which is in line with what Johnson and Arp (815) stated that hyperbole is related to something that is exaggerated to explain a condition or situation.

## **B. The Function of Figurative Language in The Song Lyrics of The Album *Four (Deluxe)* by ONE DIRECTION**

After knowing what types of figurative language contained in the song lyrics, then the researcher analyses how the functions of figurative language contained in each song on the *Four (Deluxe)* album use Johnson and Arp's theory to find out deeper the meaning contained in the album. After analysing, the researcher found 9 data of figurative language which function is to provide imaginative pleasure, 5 data of figurative language which function is to add emotional intensity, and 2 data of figurative language which function is to talk a lot in a short compass.

### **B.1. To provide imaginative pleasure**

Through literary works, authors or poets usually spice up their work by adding figurative language to provide imaginative pleasure to readers so that they can further develop their imagination. The ability of the mind to continue abrupt steps from one point to another is described as imagination (Johnson and Arp, 67). The first data highlight to provide imaginative pleasure are the lyrics from the song entitled *Steal My Girl*. "Everybody wanna steal my girl". This data related to provide imaginative pleasure because the sentence contains an expression as if many people want to steal his girlfriend, and he does not like this. Through this hyperbole, it will make the reader imagine how the author dislikes it and imagine how perfect the author's girlfriend is so everyone wants to have

her. This is in accordance with the opinion of Johnson and Arp (67) that figurative language is to provide imaginative pleasure.

The second data related to provide imaginative pleasure also from Steal My Girl song. It is stated that, “Kisses like cream, her walk is so mean. And every jaw drops when she's in those jeans”. The data related to provide imaginative pleasure because this sentence makes the reader imagine how sweet kisses tastes so that the writer likens it to cream.

The third data belongs to provide imaginative pleasure are the lyrics from Steal My Girl song. It is stated that, “I don't exist if I don't have her. The sun doesn't shine, the world doesn't turn”. The data belongs to provide imaginative pleasure because the sentence explains that if there is no girlfriend, then he will not be able to live and he illustrates that life in this world will be dark because everything has no meaning anymore. Through the depiction of the ‘the sun doesn't shine, the world doesn't turn’, it will make reader imagine how the world stops turning and is dark and not as it should be.

The fourth data that belongs to provide imaginative pleasure are the lyrics from Ready to Run song. It is stated that, “There's a lightning in your eyes I can't deny”. The data belongs to provide imaginative pleasure because this sentence makes the reader imagine how the shape of the sparkling eyes makes the writer unable to look away.

The fifth data related to provide imaginative pleasure are the lyrics from Ready to Run song. It is stated that, “There's a devil in your smile,

it's chasing me". This sentence related to provide imaginative pleasure because the sentence describes that the author's girlfriend gave the author a devilish smile. A devil's smile usually appears when someone is angry, annoyed, cynical so that they express their feeling. This makes the readers imagine how the author's girlfriend expression will be when she smiles devilishly and how that smile can chase the author.

The sixth data related to provide imaginative pleasure are the lyrics from Girl Almighty song. It is stated that, "Her light is as loud as many ambulances". This data is to provide imaginative pleasure because the sentence gives the reader an idea so that the reader can imagine how his girl has as much power as many ambulances needed to save a saviour. This is in accordance with the opinion of Johnson and Arp (67) which states that figurative language functions to provide imaginative pleasure so that they can further develop their imagination.

The seventh data related to provide imaginative pleasure are the lyrics from Fool's Gold song. It is stated that, "I'm like a crow on a wire. You're the shining distraction that makes me fly. Oh, home. I'm like a boat on the water. You're the rays on the waves that calm my mind". This data related to provide imaginative pleasure because the word "I'm like a crow" and "I'm like a boat" describe how the author likens himself to a crow and a boat. This will make the reader imagine how the author is when he falls in love, how he feels he is flying like a crow and feels calm like when he gets light when the waves hit him. This will make the

reader's imagination broaden because it imagines every moment, like the opinion of Johnson and Arp (67) who say that the function of figurative language is to provide imaginative pleasure.

The eighth data belongs to provide imaginative pleasure are the lyrics from Night Changes song. It is stated that, "Drivin' too fast, moon is breakin' through her hair". This data belongs to provide imaginative pleasure because the sentence explains that the girl's hair was blown by the wind due to driving too fast as if the moon had broken her hair. Through this personification, the reader can further develop their imagination, how the atmosphere of the night ride would be so that they would be immersed in the song.

The ninth data belongs to provide imaginative pleasure are the lyrics from Stockholm Syndrome song. It is stated that, "I used the light to guide me home". This sentence belongs to provide imaginative pleasure because in this sentence, the reader will be made to imagine what the personification means. The author provides an additional image with the parable of light which can lead him to return home so that the reader can further develop their imagination. The nine data explained above related to provide imaginative pleasure which is in accordance with the opinion of Johnson and Arp (67) which states that the function of figurative language is to provide imaginative pleasure so that they can further develop their imagination.

## **B.2. To add emotional intensity**

Figurative language is able to create emotional feelings accompanied by informative statements (Johnson and Arp, 67). The first data highlight to add emotional intensity are the lyrics from the song entitled Where do Broken Hearts Go. “Shadows come with the pain that you're running from”. The data shows function to add emotional intensity because the sentence shows the writer's emotion that is haunted by the pain given by someone. The sentence represents the emotion of being heartbroken and disappointed. This is in accordance with the opinion of Johnson and Arp (67) who explain that figurative language can create emotional feelings accompanied by informative statements.

The second data related to add emotional intensity are the lyrics from Fool's Gold song. It is stated that, “I get lost in your beauty”. This data related to add emotional intensity because in the sentence, the author explains that he is in love, so he likens himself to get lost in his girl's beauty. By using this sentence, it can describe how the emotions are feeling that is turbulent within the author so that he can liken himself to a lost person. This is in accordance with the opinion of Johnson and Arp (67) who say that figurative language is use to add emotional intensity.

The third data belongs to add emotional intensity are the lyrics from No Control song. It is stated that, “Beside you, I'm a loaded gun”. The lyric belongs to add emotional intensity because in that sentence, ‘loaded gun’ means that when he is beside his girl, he has feelings that is

hidden that might be ready to come out when it is no longer able to withstand his turmoil. This is likened to a loaded gun which sometime can eject its bullets. Through these lines, the author expresses his feelings and creates an emotional impression for himself.

The fourth data related to add emotional intensity are the lyrics from Fireproof song. It is stated that, “I think I’m gonna lose my mind”. The sentence is related to add emotional intensity because in this sentence explains that the author likens himself to a person who has lost his mind because he is in love. This sentence represents the author’s feelings to express his emotions.

The fifth data belong to add emotional intensity are the lyrics from Illusion song. It is stated that, “I’ve really got my heart out on my sleeve”. The data belong to add emotional intensity because in this sentence explains that the author feels really all out in love so that he likens his heart to go out. This sentence represents the author’s feelings to express his emotions. The five data explained above related to add emotional intensity which is in accordance with the opinion of Johnson and Arp (67) which states that the function of figurative language is to create emotional feelings accompanied by informative statements.

### **B.3. To talk a lot in a short compass**

Talking a lot in a short compass means that the author or poet does not need to provide detailed explanations in conveying ideas. The reader describes the meaning intended in the text briefly (Johnson and Arp, 67).

The first data highlight to talk a lot in a short compass are the lyrics from the song entitled *Fool's Gold*. “Oh, home”. The data includes function to talk a lot in a short compass because in that sentence, the word ‘home’ is not taken literally. ‘Home’ is defined as a place where the writer returns from all the stress of life, someone who provides peace and comfort. Without needing to explain what ‘home’ actually means, the writer can put the expression in one word. This is in accordance with the opinion of Johnson and Arp (67) which explains that the writer does not need to provide detailed explanations to convey ideas.

The second data related to talk a lot in a short compass are the lyrics from *Stockholm Syndrome* song. It is stated that, “Oh, baby, look what you’ve done to me. Oh, baby, look what you’ve done now”. This data related to talk a lot in a short compass because in this sentence, baby is not taken literally. The word ‘baby’ means ‘lover’ who accompanies him through his days. The writer does not need to explain in detail what ‘baby’ means to convey an idea, but just simply writes it in one term. The two data explained above related to talk a lot in a short compass which is in accordance with the opinion of Johnson and Arp (67) which explains that the function of figurative language is to talk a lot in a short compass, where the author or poet does not need to provide detailed explanations in conveying ideas.

From the data that had been collected, the function to provide imaginative pleasure is the function most commonly found in the songs on



the *Four (Deluxe)* album. This is related to the analysis of the first problem formulation, where hyperbole is the most figurative language found in the song lyrics on the *Four (Deluxe)* album. It can be concluded that hyperbole which describes something using exaggerated terms can make readers interpret the meaning of the lyrics of the song themselves and can make readers imagine what the atmosphere is in the song so that their imagination is more developed.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. Conclusion

In accordance with what had been explained in chapter IV, it can be seen that of the sixteen ONE DIRECTION's songs on *Four (Deluxe)* album, not all songs can be analysed because some songs do not contain figurative language. Meanwhile, there are two (2) points concluded in this study related to the types of figurative language are contained in the album, and the functions of figurative language contained in each figurative language in the lyrics of the song. Both of these problems are analysed using the same theory, namely the theory of figurative language by Greg Johnson and Thomas R. Arp.

Related to the types of figurative language analysed using Johnson and Arp theory, in the song lyrics of *Four (Deluxe)* album, there are 16 data of figurative language consisting of 5 types of figurative language, where hyperbole is the type of figurative language that appears most often (5 data), then 4 data of symbolic, 3 data of simile, 3 data of personification, and 1 data of allegory. Hyperbole can be found in the *Steal My Girl*, *Fool's Gold*, *Fireproof*, and *Illusion* song. Symbolic can be found in the *Ready to Run*, *Fool's Gold*, and *Stockholm Syndrome* song. Simile can be found in the *Steal My Girl*, *Girl Almighty*, and *Fool's Gold* song. Personification can be found in

*Where do Broken Hearts Go*, *Night Changes*, and *Stockholm Syndrome* song. The last one is allegory, which can only be found in *No Control* song.

Meanwhile, related to the function of figurative language, after relating it to the type of figurative language, there are 3 functions of figurative language in the lyrics of the *Four (Deluxe)* album, where the function to provide imaginative pleasure is the function that appears most often (9 data), then to add emotional intensity (5 data), and to talk a lot in a short compass (2 data). Figurative language that function to provide imaginative pleasure are found in the *Steal My Girl*, *Ready to Run*, *Girl Almighty*, *Fool's Gold*, *Night Changes*, and *Stockholm Syndrome* song. Then the figurative language that function to add emotional intensity is found in the *Where do Broken Hearts Go*, *Fool's Gold*, *No Control*, *Fireproof*, and *Illusion* song. The last is figurative language that function to talk a lot in a short compass, found in the *Fool's Gold* and *Stockholm Syndrome* song.

## B. Suggestions

Based on the discussion and conclusions that have been presented above, there are several suggestions that can be conveyed by the researcher to the readers. Firstly, readers can analyse the song lyrics more deeply in order to get the true meaning, because many songs use figurative language so that the meaning they convey tends to be implicit. Secondly, readers can analyse types of figurative language and the function of figurative language using Johnson and Arp's theory. Third, in classifying figurative language function using

Johnson and Arp theory, more attention must be paid because there are several functions that look very similar so more accuracy is needed.



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