

**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ANALYSIS OF JAMES ARTHUR'S SONG  
LYRICS IN *BACK FROM THE EDGE* ALBUM**

**A FINAL PROJECT**

**Present as Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement**

**to Obtain the *Sarjana Sastra* Degree**

**in English Literature**



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**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM SULTAN AGUNG**

**SEMARANG**

**2023**

**PAGE OF APPROVAL**

A Final Project entitled

**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE SONG LYRICS OF THE ALBUM  
*BACK FROM THE EDGE* BY JAMES ARTHUR**

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Has been approved by advisor and to be examined by the Board of Examiners.

Semarang, 23 August 2023



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**PAGE OF VALIDATION**

**A Final Project Entitled**

**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ANALYSIS OF JAMES ARTHUR'S SONG  
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**Defended before the Board of Examiners**

**on August 31<sup>st</sup> 2023**

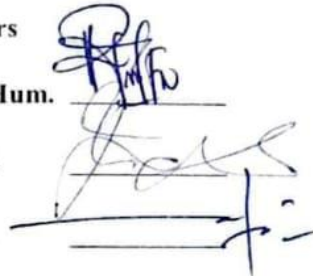
**and Declared Acceptable**

**Board of Examiners**

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**Semarang, September 2023**

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### STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALY

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 references, as a scientific paper should. If my statement in 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, 23 August 2023



Sari Faturochmah

## **MOTTO**

“Once you replace negative thoughts with positive ones, you’ll start having positive results.” – Willie Nelson

“The way to get started is to quit talking and begin doing.” – Walt Disney

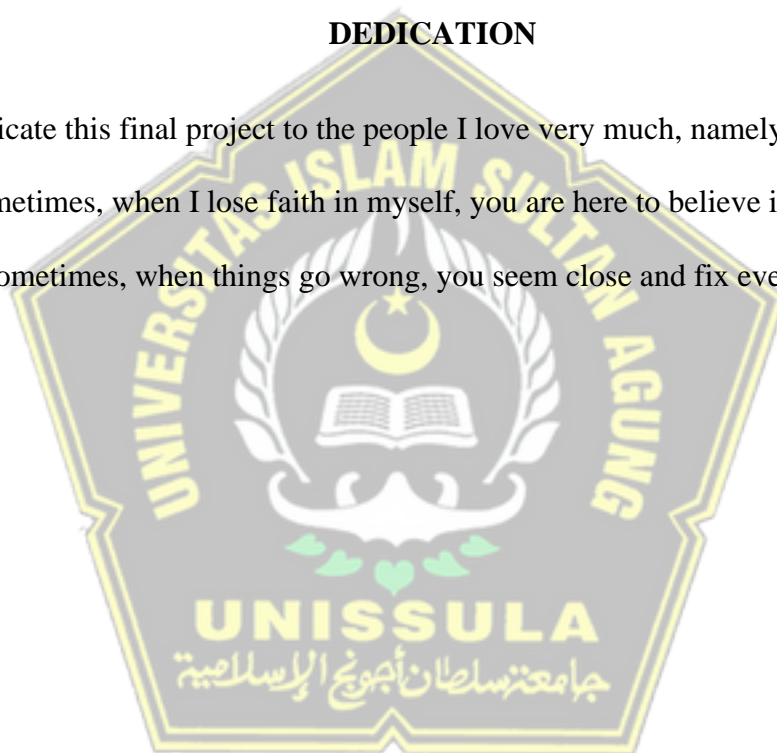
“Everything that kills me make me feel alive.” [Sari Faturochmah]

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this final project to the people I love very much, namely my family.

Sometimes, when I lose faith in myself, you are here to believe in me. And

sometimes, when things go wrong, you seem close and fix everything.



## ABSTARCT

**Sari, Faturochmah. 30801900041.** Figurative Language Analysis of James Arthur's Song Lyrics in the *Back from The Edge* Album. Final Project of Language and Communication Science. English Literature Program. Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang. Advisor: Diyah Fitri Wulandari, S.S., M. Hum.

*Back from the Edge* album that was released on 28 October 2016 by Columbia Records, and which comprises 17 tracks. The album debuted at the top the UK Albums Chart and the following year in September 2017. The analysing contains two purposes: to identify the type of figurative language in song lyric and to analyze the contextual meaning of Figurative Language analysis of James Arthur's song lyrics in the *Back from The Edge* album.

The figurative language and contextual meaning in the song lyrics of the Album *Back from the Edge* album are analyzed using a qualitative research technique. The first thing is reading and listening to the song lyrics as the main source. The second is to identify the data after listening to and reading the lyrics. Then, classify the data that will be used in the study.

From the study, it was found that the song's lyrics in album *Back from the Edge* there are seven different forms of figurative language, along with the meaning of each type. Some of the figurative languages discovered include personification 1, metaphor 7, simile 4, hyperbole 10, metonymy 2, litotes 1, and irony 1. The album *Back from the Edge* album is discussing the contextual meaning significance of each song verse in the song lyrics. Looking further into his 17 track that most of the song of *Back from the Edge* album were written by James Arthur himself that from the song *Say you Won't Let Go* that became famous song in this album with beautiful theme about love where we can feel how emotional James was when singing this song. The musician discusses his personal struggles as well as a rarely seen side of himself.

**Keywords: figurative language, song lyrics, meaning, james arthur.**

## INTI SARI

**Sari, Faturachmah. 30801900041.** Analisis Bahasa Figuratif pada Lirik Lagu James Arthur di Album *Back from the Edge*. Skripsi Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Pembimbing: Diyah Fitri Wulandari, S.S., M. Hum.

*Back from the Edge* album yang dirilis pada 28 Oktober 2016 oleh Columbia Records, dan yang terdiri dari 17 lagu. Album ini memulai debutnya di puncak UK Albums Chart dan tahun berikutnya pada bulan September 2017. Tujuan penelitian adalah: mengidentifikasi jenis bahasa kiasan dalam lirik lagu dan menganalisis makna kontekstual analisis *Bahasa Kiasan lirik lagu James Arthur dalam album Back from The Edge*.

Bahasa kiasan dan makna kontekstual dalam lirik lagu album *Back from the Edge* dianalisis menggunakan teknik penelitian kualitatif. Hal pertama adalah membaca dan mendengarkan lirik lagu sebagai sumber utama. Yang kedua adalah mengidentifikasi data setelah mendengarkan dan membaca liriknya. Kemudian, klasifikasikan data yang akan digunakan dalam penelitian.

Dari penelitian tersebut, ditemukan bahwa lirik lagu dalam album *Back from the Edge* terdapat tujuh bentuk bahasa kiasan yang berbeda, beserta makna dari masing-masing jenisnya. Beberapa bahasa kiasan yang ditemukan antara lain personifikasi 1, metafora 7, simile 4, hiperbola 10, metonimi 2, litotes 1, dan ironi 1. Album *Back from the Edge* membahas makna kontekstual dari setiap bait lagu dalam lirik lagu. Melihat lebih jauh ke dalam 17 lagunya bahwa sebagian besar lagu dari album *Back from the Edge* ditulis oleh James Arthur sendiri bahwa dari lagu *Say you Won't Let Go* yang menjadi lagu terkenal di album ini dengan tema indah tentang cinta di mana kita bisa merasakan betapa emosionalnya James ketika menyanyikan lagu ini. Musisi ini membahas perjuangan pribadinya serta sisi dirinya yang jarang terlihat.

Kata Kunci: bahasa kiasan, lirik lagu, makna, james arthur.

## ACKNOWLEDGE

Alhamdulillah, praise be to Allah, who has given his Favours and gifts so that the writer can complete the Final Project entitled: Figurative Language analysis of James Arthur's song lyrics in the *Back from The Edge* Album.

The writer is fully aware that the process of compiling this Final Project has gone through many obstacles, but thanks to the encouragement and assistance from various parties, then finally this writing can be completed. therefore, it is with a sense of pride and joy that writer dedicates this Final Project to:

1. Head of Language and Communication Science Faculty, Trimanah S. Sos., M.Si. And Didik Murwantono, S.S., M.A as the head of English Literature.
2. Diyah Fitri Wulandari, S.S., M. Hum as my advisor, who always gives suggestions, ideas, guidance, and encouragement to complementing this Final Project.
3. Nailil Muna, S.S., M.A as my Academic Lecturer that helped me and support me to finish this study.
4. All the lectures and staff in the collage of Language and Communication Science, Sultan Agung Islamic University.
5. To my beloved parents, my father Sodikin and my mother Sawen as a manifestation of and responsibility for the trust that has been entrusted to me and for love and affection, sincere patience, caring for and providing



moral and material and always praying for me throughout my education until now. Your happiness and pride are the goal of my life. may Allah always restore you both in this world and in the hereafter. Aamiin.

6. My beloved Brother and Sisters, Rokhiman, Hanipah and Purwati Dwi Angga who has always been enthusiastic in providing support and motivation so that this Final Project can be completed.
7. For all My family that I can't mention one by one.
8. All my classmates of English Literature 2019 that always give support and help during my study.
9. For all my close friend, always make me laugh and gives me motivation in every single day and
10. Everyone who has been not mentioned one by one.
11. Last but not least, thanks to Sari Faturochmah, myself who has worked hard and struggled so far. able to control oneself from various pressures outside of circumstances and never decide to give up as difficult as in the process of compiling this Final Project.

Semarang, 23 August 2023



Sari Faturochmah

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Study

Human beings use languages to communicate and to express feelings more creatively. Human beings can use language literally and figuratively. Literally means that Language that is used based totally on dictionary or normally called grammatical. Figuratively, it can be interpreted as a pronunciation with expressions or what is commonly it called a figure of speech.

Language is a system of symbols that is created voluntarily and used to convey concepts, feelings, and purely human and non-instinctive desires. Language is the same as the body of a human. It can explain some ideas, emotion and can be used in the system that is produced by symbols. as human beings we need language to communicate with each other's use in daily activities that language is the main of communication in conveying an idea to invite human to communicate easily to understanding that by communicating can be convey about the meaning and message by one person to another. (Sapir 8)

According to Hornby, as cited in Hariyanto stated that Language serves as a human-efficient avenue for conveying thoughts, emotions, and wants through the utilization of a system of auditory symbols and sounds that can be interpreting more easily communication tool that can express

various feelings emotionally through ideas or feelings to understand what is conveyed which aims to be easily more understood. It is because language has a significant importance value as a means of learning within the confines of the language itself, in addition that being part of communication and social interaction that language is one of the most important implements for people for communicating each other. (Hariyanto 46) it became more clearly using the language to be used.

Apart from being of the language in communication, in understanding language that can create beautiful literary works are became systematically, which language uses a figure of speech to explain the meaning and message to the reader that figurative of speech is not the true meaning that is can be found in song lyrics. Language style is the way of conveying thoughts through a language that it conveys the soul and personality of the author.

Sugiono as cited in Fajrin and Parmawati stated that literally, it is necessary to comprehend the meaning of the language in addition to its structure and pronunciation because it requires to understanding about the meaning. (Fajrin and Parmawati 588) Because of this, in this modern era that communicate with one it used in several contexts, such as in literary works like poetry, novels, and song lyrics where the meaning it can be suggested or expressed by using figurative language.

Means in the song, language is playing an important role in a song which requires figurative language as a reference in understanding to be able to know more deeply the meaning and message in a song lyric by analysing it makes song lyrics sound more beautiful and easier to understand.

Figurative language is occasionally employed in the lyrics of songs, and it should be discerned from the language employed in everyday discourse. The latter often contains distinct nuances and concealed meanings, misinterpretation of which can lead to misconception. (Chotimah and Husein, 426) To find the meaning found in a song's lyrics also needs to have a method of semantic methods which is to examine language, from the song lyrics can provide about semantic approaches by providing the songs in actual meaning. Diaz argue stated in cited Chotimah and Husein that hat it can present the addressee with some challenges and ambiguity (Diaz, 426). Thus, in semantics there have several meanings in analysing a song that namely figurative language.

Figurative language is one of the languages that often use in daily activities in the form of conversation or writing, which we can use to describe things such as the nature of people and things. In other words, figurative language can be referred to as a comparison that conveys a meaning or message that is easy to understand. According to Abrams, Figurative language is a departure from how speakers typically use language to convey meaning it may also be a departure from the meaning of words or

a departure from a succession of words to convey some meaning. (Abrams, 96)

As far as we know that song is literary. Because what is usually utilized is not always the same of what the composer seeks to express, people can have difficulty determining what the composer attempts to say in a song. Usually, a composer will compose the expressing things. To understand what the composer intended to convey means that for the song, more information needs to be provided then, it means that can help in understanding to know about the meaning and message in song lyric. Hatch as cited in Hariyanto stated that simile, metaphor, allusion, personification, and various other categories were previously employed for defining figurative language (Hariyanto 47) Usually, the song uses figurative language. Figurative language is defined as a type of language in which the speaker states rather than what the referred to.

For example, its uses of ten figurative language that discovered in the album of the song lyrics by an English singer and musician. Such as one English singer and songwriter, *James Arthur's second studio album is titled "Back From The Edge."* which will be discuss the object of the study. The ten kind of figurative language in the song lyric, which are: 1) Personification, 2) Metaphor, 3) Simile, 4) Hyperbole, 5) Metonymy, 6) Litotes, 7) Irony.

The writer is interested in the figurative language of James Arthur contained in the lyrics of the song where the inspiration comes from the experience of James Arthur's own life journey which in the lyrics contains quite deep meaning. It makes other people interested in listening to the song and the lyrics of this song can also be used for students who want to learn figurative language through song. Here the writer carries that it out the study entitled: “**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ANALYSIS OF JAMES ARTHUR’S SONG LYRICS IN *BACK FROM THE EDGE* ALBUM**”

#### **B. Problem Formulation**

In relation to the study's background, the author aims to introduce the study's formulation through the following individuals:

1. What are the types of figurative Language of the song lyrics in *Back from The Edge* Album?
2. What is the meaning of the song lyrics in *Back from the Edge* Album?

#### **C. Limitation of the Study**

In this paper, the study’s limitation centered on analyzing the ten figures of languages, which are: 1) Personification, 2) Metaphor, 3) Simile, 4) Hyperbole, 5) Metonymy, 6) Litotes, 7) Irony. Based on *Back from the Edge* by James Arthur that to find out the meaning of figurative Language represented from the lyric songs.



#### **D. Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of the Study are:

1. To identify the type of Figurative Language analysis of James Arthur's song lyrics in the *Back from The Edge* Album.
2. To analyze the meaning of Figurative Language analysis of James Arthur's song lyrics in the *Back from The Edge* Album.

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

In this study there are two significances:

1. In this study hopefully can help as one of references and knowledge about figurative language from the song for student of Sultan Agung Islamic University especially for students majoring English Literature.
2. This study also can help the readers as a source of knowledge for those who want to know figurative language, especially to more understand about of types and meaning of figurative language to provide every information about the meaning and messages from the song lyrics.

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

The study is divided into five parts: Chapter 1 is introduction. It consists of the Background of the Study, Problem statement, Limitation, Objective, Significance, and organization. Chapter II is reviewing of Related Literature. It consists of synopsis of the song, following by related theories of definition meaning in song lyrics, figurative language, types of figurative language. Chapter III is discussing the research method which

contains of the source of the data, Methodology for Gathering Data. Chapter IV is to state the data found in this research and the explanation. It includes about the quote the song lyrics and the meaning of the song lyrics. Chapter V as the last part has conclusion and suggestion.



## CHAPTER 11

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. Synopsis

##### A.1 *Back from the Edge* Album by James Arthur

Hailing from the city of Middlesbrough in England, United Kingdom, James Andrew Arthur, born on March 2, 1988, is an English vocalist and lyricist. James commenced his journey in music, both as a solo artist and as a member of several bands during the period spanning from 2005 to 2011.

James became famous after he won the talent show the X Factor United Kingdom season 9 in 2012.

In December 2012, his inaugural single, a rendition of "Impossible" by Shontelle, was released under Syco Music, and it swiftly claimed the number one position on the UK Singles Chart. From that point onward, it has accumulated sales of over 2.5 million copies globally, solidifying its status as the most prosperous winner's single in the history of the show. His self-titled debut album which featured the singles "*You're Nobody 'til Somebody Loves You*," "*Get down*" and "*Roses*" featuring Emeli Sande that reached number 2 on the UK Single Chart in November 2013.

James Arthur has released four studio albums: the first album in 2013 also James released his debut album, James Arthur which peaked at number two on the UK Album Chart, the second studio album in 2016, "*Back From The Edge*" that includes the hit single "*Say You Won't Let Go*"

the third studio album in 2018, “You” that includes “Naked” and “Empty Space” and the last album studio album in 2021, “It’ll All Make Sense In the End” that includes the single “Emily.” James also ever collaborated with Anne-Marie on a song “Rewrite the Start” that released in November 2018. In addition to his albums, James Arthur has also released several singles, EP. And live albums throughout his career.

*Back From the Edge* is the second studio album by James Arthur that was released on 28 October 2016 by Columbia Records. The album debuted at the top the UK Albums Chart and the following year in September 2017, it received platinum certification signifying 300,000 sales. The multi-platinum number one hit “Say You Won’t Let Go” is among its tracks.

The song “Say You Won’t Let Go” was released in 2016 serving as the designated lead single from the album. The song reached its highest point on the peak of the United Kingdom Singles Chart, where it remained for three weeks. The song has peaked at the top of the charts in countries other than the United Kingdom, including some countries in the world. Felix Urbauer, that directed the music video, it was launched during the same month. As the second single from the album, “Safe Inside” was released available on 10 February 2017. The music video, which was directed by Frank Hoffman, came out a day early, on 25 December 2016. On stage at the 2017 National Television Awards, he was performed the song. After becoming well-known via videos on the video platform TikTok, the album

track "*Train Wreck*" reached the top 20 on the UK Singles Chart four years later. It has 17 songs from the album *Back From The Edge: Back From The Edge, Say You Won't Let Go, Prisoner, Can I Be him, I am, Train Wreck, Safe Inside, Sober, Phoenix, Let Me Love The Lonely, Sermon, Remember Who I Was, Finally, The Truth, Skeletons, If only, Coming Home For Summer*.

## **B. Related Literature**

### **B.1 Meaning in song lyrics**

#### **Definition of meaning**

According to Leech as cited in Harya stated the meaning has several definitions as the semanticist suggest, the meaning divided into three points, they are:

- 1) Meaning refers to the intention of the speaker to convey a certain about the meaning which can or cannot be apparent from the message itself.
  - 2) For the influence that the context tends to depend on the interpretation of the listener and the readers.
  - 3) Meaning means that within the experience is such something that it achieved in place of something that exists is static manner. It includes action from the speaker produces and outcomes to hearer.
- (Harya 52)

According Akporobaro as cited in Sharndama and Suleiman stated that Song lyric is the words in a song that songwriter writes and the singer

sings. Songs can take many different shapes that some of the songs are rich, imaginative, and elaborate in the play of words, rhythm, and melody (Sharndama and Suleiman 166). The purpose of song lyric is to express a message, emoticon, or story trough the lyric music. It can also help to communicate ideas effectively to listeners and create a deep feeling within them, that song lyrics has arrangement of words in which each line has a certain rhyme or rhyme scheme It has both a meaning structure and a form structure.

It can be affirmed that the song lyric is someone's expression from within about something precise things which has been seen, heard and experienced. Song lyrics have similarities with rhyme however most effective within the lyric of the music it very owns specificity because the pouring of idea through song lyrics to strengthened by melodies and types of rhythm which can adapted to song lyric. Rahmadhanti argue that the song lyrics is an often medium for conveying ideas, concepts, or emotional expressions. the song's lyrics contain is an approach for conveying opinions or release the song of the creator. (Rahmadhanti 587) it can be released to be know about what the meaning that depends on a song to be analyzed.

From explanation above that using meaning from the song lyrics it has important things to help the writer to find some meaning from the song that already listen to it for each other. Comprehending the meaning of a song allows us to grasp the message the songwriter intends to communicate and enables us to connect with the emotions they aim to evoke.

## B.2 Figurative Language

Figurative Language is a form of expressing that uses a figure speech to convey a complicated meaning. language becomes more beautiful and effective by expressing a thought or feeling in conveying a message of ideas and helping the reader to understand the text clearly and interesting way. A language that employs words or idioms with nonliteral meanings is said to be using figurative language. Many different ideas and emotions can be expressed through figurative language. It focuses effective and appealing sentence structures that can help readers understand a sentence's meaning by providing clear explanations in the minds of readers.

Leech stated that a figurative language is divides itself into two stages are unacceptable interpretation and figurative interpretation that it became relative terms it will be identifying for the one with literal and the other with figurative language (Leech 143). It means using figurative language can add beauty and charm to convey a meaning or message, as figurative language has more complex meaning. However, the use of figurative language can be confusing if used improperly when the reader or listener doesn't understand the meaning correctly as well. Ratna argues that,

Figurative language also can be discovered in various literature works that including poetry, prose, and non-fiction books. People who are interested in non-fiction that use imaginative language to spice up their literary works more attractive to listener and readers (Ratna 47). Furthermore, can make it easier for them to looking for and made a subject

to add appeal to their literary works so it can be more easily understood and remembered by readers.

Drawing from the earlier explanation, the author can conclude that figurative language can serve to help writers and readers to convey the meaning and ideas in more specific ways. It can help also to the audience to understand about the abstract or complex concept with turn on an emotion. However, it should be noted that figurative language can become ambiguous if not used properly. Therefore, it is important for readers to pay attention that when the figurative language is used or not. It is the same as in a song lyric it can be analyzed a song lyric with figurative language such as personification, metaphor, simile, hyperbole, metonymy, litotes, and irony.

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

According to Leech that figurative language is divided into seven categories. The figurative language that was used in this study will be explained, and it will be used for evaluating the results (Leech 11).

The seven types of figurative language are below:

#### **1) Personification**

Personification is a figurative language that gives characteristics of humans, feelings, and actions to inanimate objects and animals. According to Leech that Personification is the process by which humans figuratively show an abstraction when they combine the three categories of real, animistic, and humanizing (Leech, 158)



Following example of personification in Adam Saif – Are you Listening,

“Having sleepless nights.

With my head and my hands

I am here,

*And tears are falling”* (328).

Personification compared inanimate objects and human. In that lyric that “and tears are falling” it seems like personification as its figurative language because the word tears it same as object. The meaning is someone feel sad until crying for the sentence with tears make a sleep in the night.

## 2) Metaphor

Metaphor describes something by saying that it's something else. Metaphor also use of words or phrases not their true meaning but as images based on similarities or comparisons.

Leech stated that making the connection between the tone and the vehicle through metaphor. However, as some writers have noted, the pretence can often look more serious and truer than the literal understanding's true meaning. (Leech, 158)

The following example of metaphor found in Saif Adam – After hardship comes ease.

“Oh, I will never let you go

*You're my heart my love my soul*

And the choices that we make

We gotta make our own". (328)

Metaphor it called figurative language that provides analogical comparison expressions the lyrics of bold that calls a metaphor from the words "heart," "love," and "soul" are used as comparisons. The author is attempting to convey in that line how important someone in his life. Additionally, the author uses phrases like "my heart," "my love," and "my soul" to convey that someone is a part of his life.

### 3) Simile

A simile is a figure of speech in which two entirely unconnected ideas or things are directly compared by using the words "like" or "as." With the use of like or as, which are verbal phrases that show equivalency, a simile can be used as an instrument of literature to show similarity.

Simile is compares two different thing that the words "like" and "as". According to Leech that the word open metaphor is one that includes a comparison, like a simile. By setting out the tone and vehicle opposite each other and indicating the similarity between the two (by like or another formal signal), a metaphorical parable is produced. (Leech, 156) The following example of simile found in One direction song's – Tell Me a Lie in album *Up All Night*.

But your words cut *like* knives. (77)

Simile that uses preposition and conjunction by like or as. In this lyric "like" is words to comparison that something to describe the words

spoken by the person to understand about the meaning. From using compares that, the readers want to tell that a words to express by the person are painful, as someone were cut by a knife. Knives here has a sharp and dangerous meaning even for the meaning of the song lyric dangerous from the words not from the knives.

#### 4) Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an extreme exaggeration of a situation using humor. As hyperbole it meant statement or claims that is overstated to add emphasis but is not intended to be taken literally and for a way it is speaking or writing that makes someone or something sound bigger, better, more, etc.

Hyperbole is like more than one other figure that hyperbole frequently cares about personal values and sentiments. In other words, it makes subjective statements that, however exaggerated, we are impossible to verify unless we seek to get inside the thoughts of the individuals about whom the claims were made (Leech, 168) In the following example of hyperbole found in Taylor Swift – Black space Album 1989.

*I'm dying to see how this one ends. (169)*

From the sentence above, it calls the hyperbole because it same to be exaggerated. the words “I'm dying to see how this one ends” that the dying meant pass away. It means whatever it happened or there is something in their relationship that dying here that only express over. It can be concluded that the sentence is a reference that for the writer it never feels afraid or disappointed when it comes to relationships will stop suddenly..

## 5) Metonymy

Metonymy is a form of figurative language in which a word is substituted with something closely related to its original meaning.

According to Leech "Metonymy is a figure of speech that includes employing a name for one thing to refer to another that it is associated with." (Leech, 152) In the following example of metonymy found in Saif Adam – are you listening?

If I can write the roads

*Would you let me hands?*

I will make a different". (330)

In sentence "would you let me hands" That consist of metonymy because from the lyric would you let me hands isn't asking for someone or something, but it meant note that to provide something can closely related a hand.

## 6) Litotes

Litotes is a figurative language device used to describe a situation using words that convey the opposite meaning of the actual reality, often employed to downplay or humble oneself, even when the intention is substantial or significant and litotes that rejecting the opposite of the thing being affirmed for intensification is possible in understatement.

Leech stated that the term "litotes" is occasionally used to describe a specific type of understatement in which an individual selects a negative expression while a positive one would have been more direct and useful. (Leech, 169) In following example of litotes found in Machine Gun Kelly - *Swing Life Away*.

Singing, "I don't want to grow up, don't *nobody* like you when you're 23."

"*I came from nothing* but a fucking unsupportive father I don't ever".  
(32)

In sentence above, it became positive statement is expressed by negating its positive expression. It can find in the Instead of saying *i'm a nobody* the singer preferred *I came from nothing*.

## 7) Irony

Irony is the utilization of language to communicate a message that, in most cases, signifies the opposite of its literal meaning. This technique is often employed for humorous or emphatic effect. In the simple term that irony its use of language to convey meanings that are not literal, especially those which are the exact opposite.

According to Leech that Irony as a style of expression requires a two-part audience, one of which is aware of the speaker's goal and knows it, and the other of what is sufficiently naive to recognize the statement at face value. (Leech, 171) In the following example of irony found in Taylor Swift – New Romantic.

Please leave me stranded, it's so *romantic*. (170)

In the sentence above “romantic” it consists of irony, because romantic here means showing something with love. In the case, still many women do not believe from their partner that will stay for a long, that whatever still waiting someone it can leave easily with stranded or something romantic.



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

Chapter III discussed about the research method that it was used in this study. This chapter filled with a list research technique that started with collecting and analyzing data that show for information it was related in problem formulation. This research methodology was composed of three parts: Type, Data, and the Analysis.

#### A. Type of Research

Qualitative research is the type used in this study. It considering that the data is descriptive. According Zohrabi's statement about the definition of qualitative research in Mohajan that Qualitative research represents a form of social inquiry that places a strong emphasis on how individuals interpret and give meaning to their experiences as a means of comprehending the social reality that shapes their lives. This approach employs various methods such as interviews, diaries, journals, classroom observations, and immersive techniques. Additionally, open-ended questionnaires are utilized for data collection, followed by thorough analysis and interpretation. Qualitative research also involves content analysis of both visual and textual materials, as well as the exploration of oral histories. (Mohajan 2)

Furthermore, Walia said this kind of study at hand places its primary focus on words rather than numerical data, adopting a qualitative research approach that involves observing the world in its natural context. This

method involves interpreting real-life situations to gain insights into the meanings people derive from their everyday experiences. (Mohajan, 2) it helps the reader to understanding the study in contexts personal.

In the case, in this study that qualitative research technique is employed to be analyze the Figurative Language analysis of James Arthur's song lyrics in the *Back from The Edge* album.

## **B. Data Organizing**

### **B.1. Data Collection Method**

In this research, there are four steps in collecting data:

#### **B.1.1 Reading the lyrics**

The first part, it was reading the lyrics that it can be easy to learn the lyrics of a song, there are several methods you can use. One way is to run through the song in your head without any music or lyrics to read and try to sing the entire song in your head for that you can more understand about the meaning that easy to be listening for the next step.

#### **B.1.2 Listening to the song**

To completely understand reading the lyric by James Arthur's *Back from the Edge* album, it was listening in several times. The research made some similarities between the song's original lyrics acquired from the internet to single words to complete about the phrase while listening to the



lyrics and reading about the lyrics. The objective was to thoroughly comprehend the entire contents of the lyrics to order to obtain a solid understanding of the related themes being discussed.

#### B.1.3 Identifying Data

After reading and listening the lyrics from Back from the Edge by James Arthur Album, the next steps is the research process identify the data that was relevant to the subject, the initial method of data collection was to highlight the words which were quoted in the lyrics.

#### B.1.4 Classifying Data

The next step is process of storing data according problem formulation known as the data classification. The data were categories according to the problem formulation by the researcher.

### **B.2. Types of the Data**

There are two types of the data in this study: primary and secondary data.

#### B.2.1 Primary Data

Primary data in the main source of analysis. Ajayi said that “primary data is collected for addressing the problem” (Ajayi 3). The primary data source which was came from “*Back from the Edge*” by

James Arthur that includes to 17 song lyrics. It was released on 28 October 2016 by Columbia Records.

#### B.2.2 Secondary Data

According to Ajayi that “secondary data means data collected by someone earlier” (Ajayi, 3). Based on that, secondary data sources included the music that was compiled from internet and from the data e-journal that has the related to this study.

#### C. Data Analysing

The next part in research method is analysis the data. This objective is examined and report on the findings. Word, phrase and sentence from the song lyrics and description are the types of the data used in this research. A descriptive analysis was used to analyze the data in this study. With a straighter forward explanation, this method uses a statement, a quotation, and description. The results of the data analysis will be provided in the following chapter.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISSUCION

The writers discuss the results of a more thorough examination analysis of types of figurative language and about contextual meaning in the song lyrics in *Back from the Edge* album in chapter IV, which includes findings and discussion. The following are the findings and discussion of the analysis.

#### A. What are the types of figurative language of James Arthur's song lyrics in *Back from the Edge* Album?

In this first sub-chapter, the researcher discusses various types of figurative language and describes its significance in the song lyrics of album *Back from the Edge* by James Arthur. There are seven different types of figurative language, based on the Figurative Language analysis of James Arthur's song lyrics in the *Back from The Edge* album.

##### A.1 Personification

Personification that giving human qualities to animal and object.

According to According to Leech that Personification is the process by which humans figuratively show an abstraction when they combine the three categories of real, and animistic, and humanizing (Leech, 158)

The following example of Personification found in the song lyrics of the Album *Back from the Edge* by James Arthur:

I'll thank **my lucky stars** for that night (*Arthur*, Line, 24)

Personification compared inanimate objects and human. In this lyric, my lucky stars seem like personification as its figurative language because it said a thing as in it have human knowledge (the writers thank the lucky stars) The writers feel so thankful that he very lucky for that night.

## A.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is described something by saying that it is something else. Leech stated that making the connection between the tone and the vehicle through metaphor. However, as some writers have noted, the pretence can often look more serious and truer than the literal understanding's true meaning. (Leech, 158)

The following example of Metaphor found in the song lyrics of the Album *Back from the Edge* by James Arthur:

I'm the cape, **I'm the villain**, I'm the metaphor (Arthur, Line 18)

The lyric is a metaphor that describes the singer as a double symbol with opposing qualities that it can be hero or a villain. In short, the singer has multiple characteristics that can be interpreted in different way depending on the viewpoint.

**Give me your pain**, give me your burden. (Arthur, Line 8)

From the lyrics consist of metaphor that describes the words are not a meaning for someone to give a heart, pain, or burden, but are a

metaphor that uses of the words it means that it can be explain a desire to have a relationship and to divide the burdens with each other.

Oh, time to turn this **wine to water**, yeah (*Arthur*, Line 21)

In this lyric “*wine*” it describes something alcoholic beverages that are not good for consumption and “*water*” is something good drink to consume every day. It meant time to turn this wine to water is compared between difficult and easy or it’s a difficult situation to get better.

“**The comedown’s** harder in the headline (*Arthur*, Line 6)

This lyric it consists of metaphor that the comedown that used as an indirect comparison for express a difficulty or failure after reaching the top or seems like get success in entertainment. It means like feel get harder when became public or it is making like news headline for the lyric the comedown’s harder in the headline.

If only I had been like this

Now **I can hold my heart in a fist.**

And all the voices leave.

I can finally put it on my sleeve (*Arthur*, Line 9-12)

In this lyric, it consists of metaphor “hold my heart in a fist” that describe it can control the feeling or situation and for put all the lives” it seems as that finally can suggest about the feeling with truly. The meaning

is the writer can know everything happen it's something to be wrong or false.

Let me love the **lonely** out of you (*Arthur*, Line 7)

In this lyric, “lovely” it describes someone who is very charming that lovely above is compared to a “disease” using the word “the” it’s creating a metaphor that describing loneliness as a sickness that can be cured with love. It means is a desire to help someone who feels lonely by giving them affection and attention to make them feeling better.

They call them **skeletons** (*Arthur*, Line 3)

In this lyric is consist of metaphor that “skeletons” describe something a secret or fault possessed by a human. Its mean that every human have a secret or mistakes in the life so, it can become honest to change everything that it important in relationship.

I'm a **slave** to my addiction (*Arthur*, Line 6)

In this lyric slave it describes a person who is owned by someone. It means that the relationships that can be characterized by obsessive attention that is given to the partner while an inadequate amount is given to the self it loves for someone but it wanna more likes friend.

### A.3 Simile

A simile is a figure of speech used to enhance the vividness of a description by drawing a comparison between two dissimilar things. According to Leech that the word open metaphor is one that includes a

comparison, like a simile. By setting out the tone and vehicle opposite each other and indicating the similarity between the two (by like or another formal signal), a metaphorical parable is produced. (Leech, 156)

The following example of Simile found in the song lyrics of the Album *Back from the Edge* by James Arthur:

**Heat me up like a soup**, baby (*Arthur*, Line 25)

In this lyric, the meaning of like a soup can describe it not a good start or to be in a dangerous situation. It means the writer felt was having a hard time adjusting to the way things are as compared to how they want to take it or leave it.

You could **play** me all day, like a video game (*Arthur*, Line 33)

In this lyric, “play” seems to manipulate or control someone. It means play it the action to controlling someone with the same freedom likes as playing a video game, this simile can portray a situation where someone feels like they are being treated as an object that can be played with controlled by others, so it called like a video game. It also may show such treatment who feels weak situation.

Thoughts all through December

**Like it was a private show**, but I know you never saw me (*Arthur*, Line 24-25)

These lyrics consist as simile. A private show seems like it shows was in private since it the writers claiming himself as a private show that how hard the writer tried, it means someone they liked never to look at back and he feel that its existence not be appreciated.

#### A.4 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an extreme exaggeration of a situation using humour. According to Leech that Hyperbole is like more than one other figure that hyperbole frequently cares about personal values and sentiments. In other words, it makes subjective statements that, however exaggerated, we are impossible to verify unless we seek to get inside the thoughts of the individuals about whom the claims were made (Leech, 168)

The following example of Simile found in the song lyrics of the Album *Back from the Edge* by James Arthur:

Back before **demons** took control of my head (*Arthur*, Line 3)

In this lyric, “demons” seem like someone that may be scared the meaning explain about the writer’s situation, the head full of thoughts that it can’t control his mind. Because the feeling of unable to control what he thinks feel like the demon did it on his thought. In this lyric, “take” is get something. In the lyric above the writers wanted to give everything whatever it can be true or not. Its mean that the writer wants to become his home for a while.

You can take all I've got 'til I'm **skin and bone** (*Arthur*, Line 11)



In this lyric, words of skin and bone that as in it's something that be able easily to explain it. It means, the writers would be easy to give everything to their lover. So, the writer said you can take all that I've got.

You walked into the room and now **my heart has been stolen** (*Arthur*, Line 1)

This lyric consists of hyperbole, from the way writer said that his heart has been stolen or it already broken up. The meaning is someone that was attract them. From the first met, the writer has already attracted by their partner and time is over for that.

When I look at you it's like I've been **baptised**. (*Arthur*, Line 1-2)

This lyric consist of hyperbole is *I look at you like I've been baptised*, baptised is describes that which humans must submerge their entire the body into a pool of water. It means the writers feel blessed and lovesick just to look at their lover.

All I know is that **I can't live without you** (*Arthur*, Line 31)

It consists of hyperbole it because from the lyric I can't live without you describe someone have connect and it became seriously to get closer. It means he really love the partner that it can't live without you or someone special.

**Fell on my knees**, turned my face to the rain. (*Arthur*, Line 13)

The lyric consists of Hyperbole from the lyric fell on my knees. In this lyric, fell on my knees describe someone want to obedient for something that it can became give the same feedback would like to kneel. It means is

the writer feel like he doesn't want to leave, and it can obey until he turned the face on the rain for a while.

**Sold me my stubborn soul.** (*Arthur*, Line 15)

It's signifying the opposite like *sold me my stubborn*. In the lyric, stubborn seems as selfish or dissident. From the lyric it describes something that human who is have over in behaviour that exemplary bad for the behaviour.

I'm gonna love you 'til **My lungs give out** (*Arthur*, Line 44)

This lyric, the words that my lungs give out it same likes the lungs was stopped. It means whatever it happened or there is something wrong he will love that until the *lungs give out*. The writers love their partner it believes that it will become okay no matter what likes *I'm gonna love you 'til My lungs give out*.

### **A.5 Metonymy**

Metonymy is a type of figurative language where a word is substituted with something closely associated with its original meaning. Leech stated that based on Leech "Metonymy is a figure of speech that includes employing a name for one thing to refer to another that it is associated with." (Leech, 152)

The following example of Metonymy found in the song lyrics of the Album *Back from the Edge* by James Arthur:

Oh, time to turn this **wine** to water, yeah (*Arthur*, Line 21)

It consists of Metonymy it because from the word “wine” as became metonymy that used to something amazing, or it can call that is very precious things. It’s to replacement that the wine above describes to change something more luxury.

**R. Kelly, remix to ignition (*Arthur*, Line 29)**

In metonymy, the replacement of words or phrases is done based on causal relationships that way, this is one way to give a sentence an added dimension. In this Lyrics that the sentence “R. Kelly remix to ignition” is used to refer to a remix of a song by the writer, that illustrating the close relationship between the singer and the song.

**A.6 Litotes**

Leech stated that the term "litotes" is occasionally used to describe a specific type of understatement in which an individual selects a negative expression while a positive one would have been more direct and useful (Leech, 169) that mean, it something bring negative statement but still useful about the meaning.

The following example of Metonymy found in the song lyrics of the Album *Back from the Edge* by James Arthur:

“It’s not too late to build it back

**Cause a one-in-a-million chance**

**Is still a chance, still a chance**

And I would take those odds” (*Arthur*, Line 21-24)

Litotes it calls like question that minimize something or weaken and state the opposite. The question contains negative that “a one-in-a-million chance is still a chance” indirectly it is expressing positive questions that even though the chance is very small, but the opportunity still valuable.

### A.7 Irony

Irony is a reference that wants to state something with a different meaning or intention for what is contained in the series of words. According to Leech that Irony as a style of expression requires a two-part audience, one of which is aware of the speaker's goal and knows it, and the other of what is sufficiently naive to recognize the statement at face value. (Leech, 171)

The following example of Metonymy found in the song lyrics of the Album *Back from the Edge* by James Arthur:

**Unbreak** the broken (*Arthur*, Line 9)

Irony also is an effective literary effort because it conveys impressions that contain great restraint. Irony will work if the listener aware that of the meaning hidden behind the series of words. This lyric consists of irony as it's figurative language because it's signifying the opposite like *unbreak the broken* it describes that a person who are having given up all hope or became despairing something that happened it. It means that there

is something cannot to fix it to not add more broke things in their life or it wanna have a new hope for a while.

## **B. What the meaning of Figurative Language of James Arthur's Song Lyrics in the *Back from The Edge* Album?**

In the second sub-chapter, the researcher discusses the meaning of each first verse song in the song lyrics in the *Back from the Edge* by James Arthur Album of each song lyrics. It will be known what the meaning in the song lyrics in the *Back from the Edge* Album.

### **B.1 *Back from the Edge***

The first track from the Album *Back from the Edge* by James Arthur, comes with the title *Back from the Edge*. Here it will be analysing with the meaning that according to Leech in Harya stated Meaning refers to the intention of the speaker to convey a certain about the meaning which can or cannot be apparent from the message itself. (Harya 52) This song lyrics is describing the starting of the Arthur's journey. With the analyzed song lyrics below:

[Verse 1]

You can take my home, you can take my clothes

You can take the drugs I have that nobody knows

You can take my watch, you can take my phone

You can take all I've got 'til I'm skin and bone

I don't want control, I can dig my own hole

I can make my bed and I can lie in it cold

From the lyrics above, the singer talks about his journey that the beginning of difficult life to pass the memory with someone which can be seen from “*You can take home, you can take my clothes, you can take the drugs I have that nobody know you can take my watch, you can take my phone*”. The singer wrote this lyric that talking about the relationships with the girl that really love but it can't together, continue in line 12-13 even that all can give but he didn't wanna control her lives. They are willing to dig their own holes and make their own beds, even if that means living in cold conditions it still care.

## **B.2 Say You Won't Let Go**

[Verse 1]

I met you in the dark, you lit me up

You made me feel as though I was enough

We danced the night away, we drank too much

I held your hair when you were throwin' up

Continue in this song the singer talks about a romantic encounter between the singer and his partner. They met in the dark, and the partner lit up the singer's life, making him feel enough. They danced and drank

together, and when the partner got sick, the singer filled her hair back. The verse portrays a loving and caring relationship between the two individuals.

### **B.3 Prisoner**

[Verse 1]

If I'm underneath the table  
Then pour me another drink  
Oh, I don't want to remember  
I don't even want to think  
I'm a slave to my addiction  
I'm a hazard to myself  
On a fast track to perdition  
Oh, I'm heading straight to hell

From the song that talks about which the line that the singer's addiction and how it is affecting her life. He is asking for another drink to forget and not think about the problems. In lines 5-6, he openly acknowledges her as a captive of her addiction and recognizes her as a danger to herself. The singer also suggest that is on a fast track to perdition and heading straight to hell in line 7-8. This can depict the challenges associated with addiction and how it can ultimately result in self-destructive behaviour.

#### **B.4 *Can I be Him?***

[Verse 1]

You walked into the room

And now my heart's been stolen

You took me back in time to when I was unbroken

Now you're all I want

And I knew it from the very first moment

'Cause a light came on when I heard that song

And I want you to sing it again

This song he tells the singer's feelings towards someone he has just met and fallen in love with. The person he met has stolen his heart and taken him back to a time when he was unbroken. He feels that this person is all he wants, and he knew it from the very first moment he saw them. The singer also mentions that a light came on when he heard a song that the person sang, and he wants them to sing it again. The meaning of the lines portrays the singer's strong feelings of love and desire to be with the person he has fallen in love with.

#### **B.5 *I am.***

[Verse 1]

I'm a problem, I'm the killer, I'm the cure, I guess

I'm the end, I'm the beginning, the apocalypse

I am something from nothing, I heard 'em say

Rags to the riches, your best mistake



I'm the future, I'm the relic, I'm the "not done yet".

I serve as a preacher, yet I also bear the weight of my own sins and brokenness lord that the following song that talks about someone who feels that he is everything. From the line 1-2 that he is the problem, the killer, the cure, the end, the beginning, and the apocalypse. He also felt that he was something that came from nothing, and he had heard others say that he was their best mistake. He felt that he was the future and the past, and he was not finished.

#### **B.6 Train Wreck**

[Verse 1]

Laying in the silence

Waiting for the sirens

Signs, any signs I'm alive still

I don't wanna lose it

But I'm not getting through this

Hey, should I pray

Should I pray, yeah, to myself

To a God? To a saviour who can

The lyrics talk the singer that someone trapped in silence and waiting for signs of life. He felt that he was still alive, but he was having difficulty getting through the situation he was facing. In line 1-3. Continues that it feels confused and doesn't know what to do. He

questioned whether he should pray to God or a saviour to help him through this situation. The meaning of the lyrics describes the feelings of confusion and despair of someone who is facing a difficult situation.

### **B.7 *Safe Inside***

[Verse 1]

I remember when you were all mine  
Watched you changing in front of my eyes  
What can I say  
Now that I'm not the fire in the cold  
Now that I'm not the hand that you hold  
As you're walking away

In this song lyrics talk about his memories in the past that is reminiscing about a past relationship where they used to be everything to their partner, but now they are no longer the centre of their partner's attention. The speaker is reflecting on the fact that they are no longer the source of comfort for their partner, who is now walking away from them.

### **B.8 *Sober***

[Verse 1]

When I look at you, it's like I've been baptised  
It's so spiritual, like I've been sanctified  
Oh, I'm drunk in love, and you're Beyoncé

Continue about the song lyrics that still can tell the speaker is expressing their feelings towards someone they are in love with. When they look at this person, they feel as though they have been spiritually transformed and sanctified. The speaker is also comparing their love for this person to the admiration people have for Beyonce, a famous singer. The context of the lyrics suggests that the speaker is deeply in love and feels a strong spiritual connection to the person they are addressing.

### **B.9 Phoenix**

[Verse 1]

Let me, let me begin

Let me begin with an I owe you

Who I owe everything to

Lately, lately my friend

Lately, you think I'm ignoring you

But I've been trying to pull through

In this lyric that the singer is addressing someone who they feel they owe everything to and who they believe has been feeling ignored by them lately. The speaker is acknowledging that they owe this person and have been trying to make things right.

### **B.10 *Let Me Love the Lonely***

[Verse 1]

You laugh at all the jokes

Even the ones you know  
Funny, I'm doing that too  
Alone in a crowded room  
The one string that's out of tune  
Trust me, I feel like that too

From the lyrics above that the singer is expressing their feelings of loneliness and isolation in a crowded room. They notice that the person they are addressing is laughing at the entire funny story, even the individual they realize, but the speaker is also doing the same thing. The speaker acknowledges that they feel like the one string that is out of tune and that they can relate to the feeling of being ignored, which their friend has been experiencing lately. That it can see in the last line “*trust me, I feel like that too*” indicates that the person singing the song can relate to this feeling of being disconnected and out of place.

#### B.11 *Sermon*

[Verse 1]

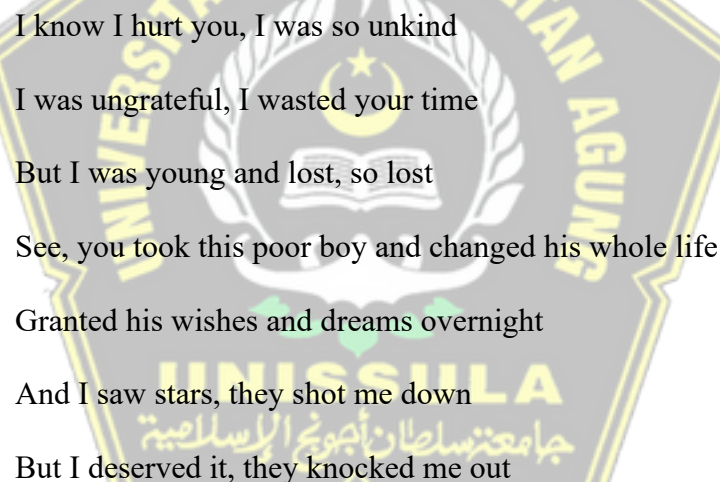
You don't have to say you're sorry  
Or redeem yourself to me, oh  
I'm not asking for confessions  
You don't even have to speak, no

The speaker is telling someone that they don't have to apologize or redeem themselves to him/her. The speaker is not asking for

confessions and the person doesn't even have to speak. The context of the lyrics suggests that the speaker is trying to reassure someone that they don't need to feel guilty or ashamed about something. The lyrics imply that the speaker is willing to accept the person as they are, without judgment or condemnation. It means the lyrics convey a sense of acceptance and forgiveness where the person is willing to let go of any hurt, they may have towards someone else.

### **B.12 *Remember Who I Was***

[Verse 1]



I know I hurt you, I was so unkind  
I was ungrateful, I wasted your time  
But I was young and lost, so lost  
See, you took this poor boy and changed his whole life  
Granted his wishes and dreams overnight  
And I saw stars, they shot me down  
But I deserved it, they knocked me out

Continue about the lyric that is acknowledging that they hurt someone in the past by being unkind and ungrateful. The speaker was young and lost at the time, but the person they are addressing changed their whole life by granting their wishes and dreams overnight. The speaker saw stars, which knocked them out, but they deserved it. The context of the lyrics suggests that the speaker is reflecting on their past

mistakes and expressing gratitude towards the person who helped them change their life.

**B.13 *Finally***

[Verse 1]

This is all I ever wanted

All I ever thought I'd be

It's the only place I truly feel

As though I can be me

The singer about the difficult situation that is expressing that the current situation is all they ever wanted and all they ever thought they would be. The speaker feels like they can truly be themselves in this situation. The meaning of the lyrics suggests that the speaker is content with their current situation and feels like they have achieved what they wanted.

**B.14 *The Truth*** 

[Verse 1]

It was good to be there in the bright lights, oh

But I lost good friends under the spotlight, oh

Imagine if everybody knew your name

But they had nothing to say, nothing nice to say

But was good to be living up high life, oh

But the comedown's harder in the headlines, oh  
And everybody tells you, you should play the game  
But there's only you to play, there's only you to play  
Well I tried.

The speaker is reflecting on their experience of being in the spotlight and how it affected their relationships with friends. The speaker acknowledges that Being in the spotlight was enjoyable, but they sadly lost cherished friends in its glare. The speaker imagines what it would be like even though everyone recognized them by name, the words spoken about them were far from kind. The context of the lyrics suggests that the speaker is expressing the difficulties of fame and how it can affect personal relationships. From the *line "But there's only you to play, there's only you to play"* suggests that the speaker has come to realize that they are ultimately responsible for their own happiness.

**B.15 Skeletons**

[Verse 1]

This hidden thing  
That you don't see  
They call them skeletons  
Don't be scared of them  
'Cause you're still you  
And I'm still me  
It's all irrelevant

We all got skeletons

Continue about his journey that the singer is telling someone not to be scared of their hidden flaws and secrets, which are often referred to as skeletons. He reassures the person that they are still themselves and that everyone has skeletons. The meaning of the lyrics suggests that the speaker is trying to encourage someone to be open and honest about their flaws and not to be ashamed of them.

**B.16** *If Only*

[Verse 1]

I still remember my name

But forgotten my royal mistakes

If only

I could go back in time

When you were a friend of mine

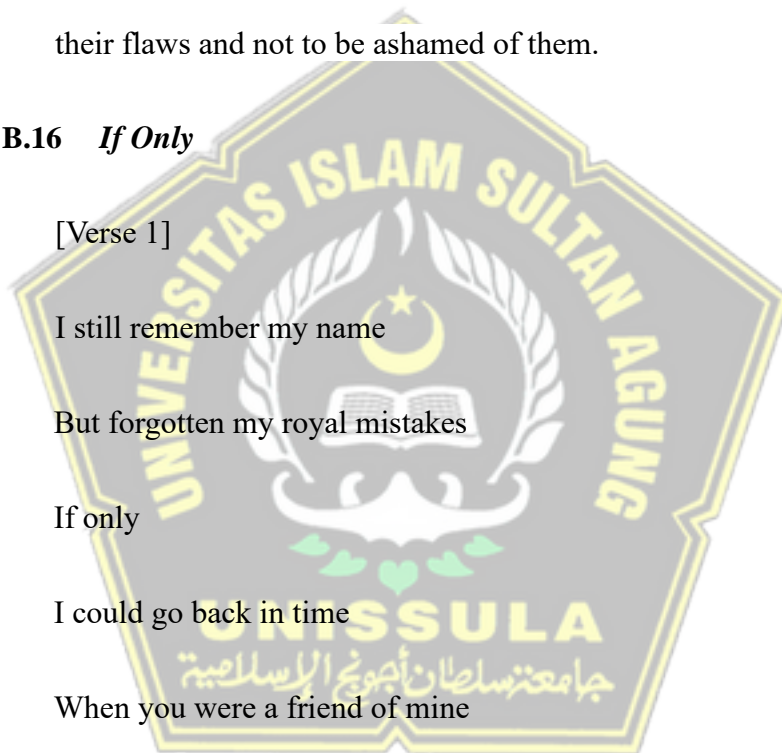
If only

We were just a little less tired and true

You were being you, and I was being too human

But who was I fooling

Ohh if only

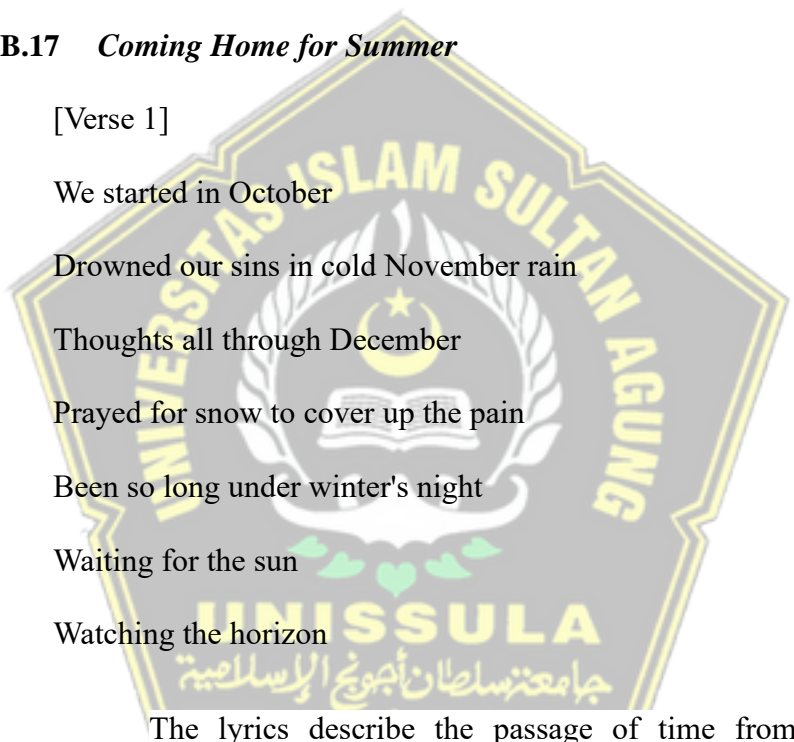




The singer is reflecting on their past mistakes and expressing regret for losing a friend. The speaker wishes they could go back in time when the person was still their friend. The meaning of the lyrics suggests that the speaker is expressing their desire to make things right and to go back to a time when things were simpler. The lyrics touch on the difficulties of fame and how it can affect personal relationships as well.

### **B.17 *Coming Home for Summer***

[Verse 1]



We started in October  
Drowned our sins in cold November rain  
Thoughts all through December  
Prayed for snow to cover up the pain  
Been so long under winter's night  
Waiting for the sun  
Watching the horizon

The lyrics describe the passage of time from October to December and the emotions associated with the changing seasons. The speaker reflects on their thoughts and sins from November and prays for snow to cover up the pain in December. The speaker has been waiting for the sun and watching the horizon after being under winter's night for so long. The lyrics convey a sense of waiting and anticipation, as the speaker watches the horizon and waits for the sun to return.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

Following completion of the analysis of the findings and discussion, the research concludes that figurative language is determines each song lyrics of the album *Back from the Edge* by James Arthur, which comprises 17 tracks and was released on 28 October 2016. The analysis contains two purposes: To identify the type of figurative language in song lyric and to analyze the contextual meaning of figurative language in song lyric of the Album *Back from the Edge* by James Arthur.

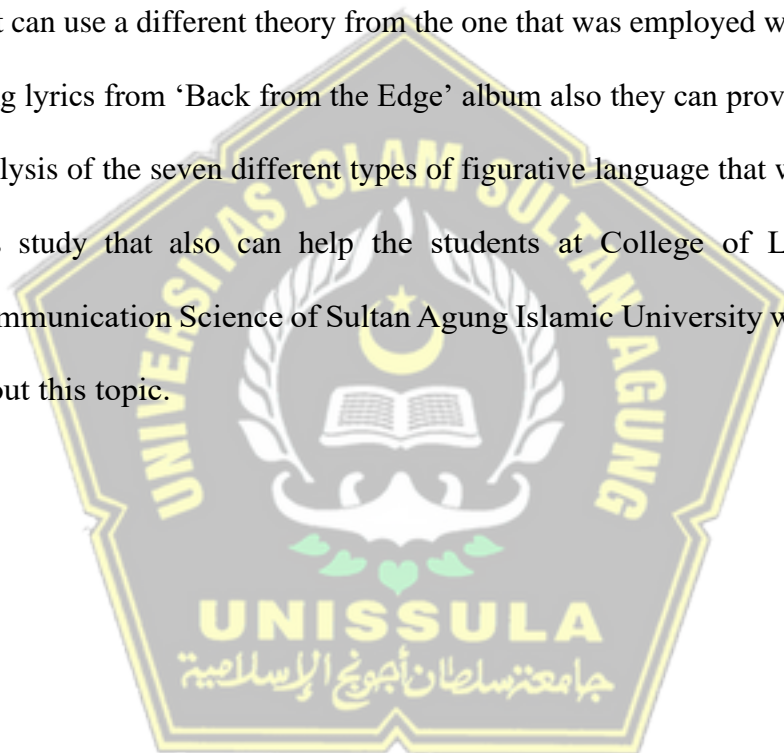
From the study, it was found that the song's lyrics in album *Back from the Edge* there are seven different forms of figurative language, along with the meaning of each type. Some of the figurative languages discovered include personification 1, metaphor 8, simile 3, hyperbole 8, metonymy 2, litotes 1, and irony 1. The album *Back from the Edge* album is discussing the contextual meaning significance of each song verse in the song lyrics. The musician discusses his personal struggles as well as a rarely seen side of himself.

The main strength of this album lies in the lyrics of the songs which are very personal where in almost every song we can feel James talking about various problems he has experienced over the past 2 years such as problems with drugs and alcohol in the song "*Prisoner*" and how he got back up in the song "*phoenix*". Overall, "*Back from the Edge*" is a collection of James Arthur's

intimate stories that he wants to share with to other people. It's never easy to come through problems, but James Arthur not only managed to get back up his track "*Back from the Edge*" reached the top spot on the UK album chart, but he also managed to surpass the success he got achieved on his debut.

## **B. Suggestion**

Based on this study, the research can make suggestions for the reader that can use a different theory from the one that was employed when analyzing song lyrics from 'Back from the Edge' album also they can provide a different analysis of the seven different types of figurative language that were used. For this study that also can help the students at College of Language and Communication Science of Sultan Agung Islamic University who interested about this topic.



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