



**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN SONG LYRIC ON THE
S.I.G.I.T “DETOURN ALBUM”**

Final Project

Submitted in partial fulfillment of requirements

For the degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan* in English

By

Elfas Malikhi Ragil Pamungkas

16420129

**ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG**

2022

DECLARATION

I certify that this final project is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this final project. Other writers' opinions or findings included in the final project are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Semarang, 1 April 2022

Elfas Malikhi Ragil P
16420129

APPROVAL

This final project entitled **AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN SONG LYRIC ON THE S.I.G.L.T "DETOURN ALBUM"** written by:

Name : Elfas Malikhi Ragil Pamungkas

NPM : 16420129

Study Program : English Education Study Program

Faculty : Language and Arts Education

was approved by the advisors of the English Education Study program of the Faculty of Language and Arts Education of University of PGRI Semarang on:

Day : Monday

Date : March, 7, 2022

Advisor I.



Drs. Moh Wahyu W., M.Pd.
NPP. 108201277

Advisor II.

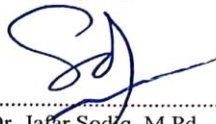


Dr. Sukma Nur Ardini, S. S., M. Pd
NPP. 996701148

RATIFICATION

This Final Project has been ratified by examiners of the Faculty of Language and Arts Education of Universitas PGRI Semarang.


Dean of FPBS,
.....
Dr. Asropah, M.Pd.
NPP. 936601104

Head of English Education
Study Program,

.....
Dr. Jafar Sodiq, M.Pd.
NPP. 956701117

Examiner I/Advisor I,

Drs. Moh Wahyu Widiyanto, M.Pd
NPP. 996701148


.....

Examiner II/Advisor II,

Dr. Sukma Nur Ardini, S.S., M.Pd
NPP. 108201277


.....

Examiner III/Advisor III,

Th. Cicik Sophia B, S.S., M.Pd.
NIP. 197902212005012001


.....

MOTTO

“Don’t waste your time, because opportunity doesn’t come twice”

DEDICATION

My Final Project is dedicated to:

1. For myself
2. My beloved parents (Sodahmad and Nuryati) who always give their love support, pray, and gave all facilities that the researcher need during finishing my education till the end of final project.
3. My two older sisters who always provide support and motivation to complete my final project.
4. All my good friends who always accompany, help, and support me in completing this final project.

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Elfas Malikhi Ragil P

ABSTRACT

Malikhi, Elfas. 2021 *“AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN SONG LYRIC ON THE S.I.G.I.T “DETOURN ALBUM”* S1 – Final project of English Department of University PGRI Semarang. Advisor 1: Dr. Drs. Moh Wahyu W., M.Pd. Advisor 2: Dr. Sukma Nur Ardini, S. S., M.Pd.

Key words: Figurative Language, Type, “Detourn” album, The S.I.G.I.T.

This study is focused on analyzing the figurative language contained in the album “Detourn” by The S.I.G.I.T as non-native speakers. The aim of this research is; 1) to find out the type of figurative language used in the album “Detourn” by The S.I.G.I.T. 2) to find out the dominant type of figurative language used in The S.I.G.I.T album “Detourn”. Researchers conducted qualitative research using song lyrics data. The researcher collected data from eleven song lyrics contained in The S.I.G.I.T album “Detourn”. The result showed that; 1) there are 8 types of figurative language used in the album “Detourn” namely Hyperbole (1), Irony (1), Personification (2), Synecdoche (2), Simile (3), Metonymy (11), Repetition (13), and Metaphor (18). 2) Metaphor is the most dominant type of figurative language with a total of 18 expressions. There are 9 songs that have metaphors with an average of 2 expressions in each song. The first song and the seventh song have 1 expressions. The second, third, ninth, tenth and eleventh songs with 2 expressions. The fifth and sixth songs with 3 expressions. In this study the writers found 8 types of figurative language, and metaphor is one of the dominant figurative languages found in the song lyrics on the album Detourn by The S.I.G.I.T. It is expected that this study can provide a comprehensive understanding of how important. The result of the study is also expected to trigger another researcher in creating similar research with different objects.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significances of the study, defined key terms, and outline of the study.

A. Background of The Study

Language is a medium for a person to communicate and interact with other people. In a country, language is used as a tool to unite the nation, because it functions as a medium to convey thought so that they are easily understood by everyone. According to Harmer (2007) language is used to communicate between two people. In the sense that people use language to convey thoughts or information to others, so the role of language in human life is very important.

Language is also an important part of a literary work, such as song lyrics. Lyric is an important part of a song. The lyric of a song consists of several lines that tell the feelings or experiences of the author. As stated by Mayer (1997:1), literature is a word used to reflect a written work in which there is the careful use of language, such as metaphors, well-turned phrase syntax, rhyme, alliteration, which are aesthetic and open to interpretations. The author makes a lyric with additional language styles, such as simile, hyperbole, metaphor, personification so that the song has more meaning in each of the lyrics.

A In this era of globalization, people can listen to music as well as read lyric on a platform or application. Many songs from various music genres can be streamed or downloaded and listened to offline. According to Grimonia (2014:15) music is a particle that is scattered through the universe, which fills all space, even to the narrowest gap.

The Super Insurgent Group of Intemperance or commonly called The S.I.G.I.T is one of the famous Indonesian bands. The S.I.G.I.T genre is Hard Rock, which always provides adrenaline-pumping musical rhythms and is the hallmark of this band. The S.I.G.I.T was formed in Bandung in 2002, with 4 members, Rektivianto Yoewono (vocal/guitar), Aditya Bagja Mulyana (Bass), Farri Icksan (Guitar), Donar Armando Ekana (Drum) are the names members. The name S.I.G.I.T is inspired by the name of vocalist's father Rekti, who has the name Sigit. The S.I.G.I.T has released two albums the first album entitled "Visible Idea of Perfection" and their latest album, entitled "Detourn" (2013) is an interesting album. In this album, there are 11 songs. This album received a positive response from fans and many local music critics. This album is also named as the best album in 2013 from Rolling Stones Indonesia. This album presents something different from the previous album, which makes the listeners feel like dancing and singing. The S.I.G.I.T is one of the Indonesian bands whose lyrics are mostly written in the English language. On the previous album "Visible Idea of Perfection," all the lyrics were written in the English language. When asked about why the lyrics of The S.I.G.I.T use English a lot, they answered so that they could get the feel of each song and look cool.

Finally, based on this explanation the writer is interested in researching the figurative language of the lyrics in the album "Detourn" by The S.I.G.I.T. This research is different from previous studies because this study uses English lyrics written by Indonesian people or a non-native speaker. The title of this research is "An Analysis of Figurative Language in the song Lyric on The S.I.G.I.T "Detourn album".

B. Reason for choosing Topic

According to the background of the study above, there are several reasons for choosing the topic:

1. The writer wants to know how is the realization of figurative language is used by non-native speakers in the album Detourn by The S.I.G.I.T.

2. The writer wants to know the type of figurative language used by non-native speakers in the album Detourn by The S.I.G.I.T.
3. The writer wants to know that figurative language is the most dominant in the Detourn album by The S.I.G.I.T, which is written by non-native speakers.

C. Statement of the Problem

The problem of this research is as follows:

1. What type of figurative language is used in the album Detourn by The S.I.G.I.T?
2. What type of figurative language is dominant in the Detourn album by The S.I.G.I.T?

D. The objective of the Study

The purpose of the study is to describe and elaborate:

1. To find out the type of figurative language in a Detourn album by The S.I.G.I.T as non-native speakers.
2. To find out the dominant type of figurative language in a Detourn album by The S.I.G.I.T as non-native speakers.

E. Significance of the Study

The significances of the study can be stated as follows:

Theoretically, the results of the study may be useful in education studies. Hopefully, by recognizing the figurative language used in song lyrics, the lecturers will be more fun and interesting. In addition, the writer hopes the study can be their inspiration in conducting further research as a reference and additional knowledge in analyzing figurative language not only in the song lyrics but also novels, poetry and movie.

Practically, this study is expected to provide something new in developing knowledge about figurative language. It provides some strategies for learners, teachers, or lecturers in teaching-learning figurative language. The result of the study also may enrich their knowledge about figurative language.

Pedagogically, the result of the study may improve learners' skills in critical analysis, especially in analyzing figurative language in the song lyrics. Besides, this study expected learners to improve their writing skills. By using figurative language, they can beautify their language in making an interesting expression.

F. Definition of key terms.

1. Figurative language

The figure of speech is a word or phrase that possesses a separate meaning from its literal definition. It can be a metaphor or simile. Design to make a comparison. It can be a repetition or alliteration or the exaggeration of hyperbole to provide a dramatic effect. According to Kennedy and Gioia (2005:118), a figure of speech may be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotation of the word. The term "figurative language" itself is a figure: it is a reduction / condensation / crystallization (metonymy) for fast field of language strategies. Figures of speech are not devices to state what demonstrably true. Indeed, they often state the truths that more literal language can't communicate; they call attention to such truths; they land them emphasis.

2. Song

The song is a tone or sound art composition in sequence, combination, and the temporal relationship (usually accompanied by a musical instrument) to produce a musical composition having unity and continuity (containing rhythm). And the variety of tone or rhythmic sound is also called the song. Songs can be sung solo, both (duet), three (trio) or rollicking (koir) words in the song are usually

shaped rhythmic poetry, but there is also a religious nature or free prose. Songs can be categorized in many types, depending on the measure used.

Chants are recited poems appropriate tone, rhythm, time signatures, and certain melodies to form a harmony. Chanting is often also referred to as the song that means the tone or sound art composition in sequence, combination, and the temporal relationship (usually accompanied by a musical instrument) to produce a musical composition having unity and continuity (contain rhythm). And the variety of tone or rhythmic sound is also called the song. According to Hornby (2000:1281) said that “song is a short piece of music with words that you sing”. A song contains various problems experienced by humans. It could be a problem that occurs to himself, his family, or his environment. In short, this is what makes many poets write poems that are then sung using or not using instruments. In addition, the song is also written and sung to describe one’s feelings. Then, it is made to persuade and to give advice to the reader and listeners.

3. Lyric

The lyrics are a set of words that make up a song. The meaning of the lyrics can either be explicit or implicit. Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible; some are written so plainly that hearing them we could directly understand what the writer wishes to express by writing them. A lyric is a paper written by someone who has imagination in composing beautiful words that have deep meaning. Lyrics and music combined would be a wonderful song and pleasing to the ear. According to Hornby (2000:802), he stated that lyrics are expressing a person’s personal feelings and thoughts, connected with singing and written for a lyrics poem is the words of the song. It means that the words of the song are not much different from poetry. Lyric is a poem that is sung with a tone and rhythm that accompanies it.

G. Outline of the study

To make the readers understand this research more easily, this research is divided into the following:

The first chapter is the introduction, which is divided into seven parts, they are the background of the study, reasons for choosing a topic, statement of the problems, the objective of the study, the significance of the study, definition of key terms, and outline of the study.

The second chapter deals with a review of related literature. This chapter begins with a review of theories which contains definitions of figurative language, kind of figurative language, detourn album.

The third chapter is the methodology of the research. It is divided into five parts. They are research design, the object of the study, source of data, method of data collection, and method of data analysis.

The fourth chapter deals with the research findings and discussion, which concern the result of the study and the discussion.

The last chapter is the conclusion and suggestions, which consist of the conclusion of the research and show suggestions based on research findings

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This second chapter presents a review of related literature. This chapter consists of two parts, namely a review of the previous studies and theoretical background.

A. Previous study

Some related previous studies are referring to figurative language analysis that has been researched by several previous researchers as a reference for the writer compile this final project. Qurrotul Ain (2013) as her final project entitled “*An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Song Lyric by Maher Zain*”. The formulation of the research problems in this research are (1) what types of figurative language are used in Maher Zain’s song? (2) How is the most dominant figurative language in Maher Zain’s song? The aims of the research are (1) to find out the types of figurative language are used in Maher Zain’s song. (2) To find out the most dominant figurative language in Maher Zain’s song. This research is descriptive design with qualitative approach. The sample of this study uses 5 Maher Zain’s song. Data analysis begins with (1) listening five songs by Maher Zains, (2) Reading the lyrics, (3) Underlining the word related to figurative language, (4) identifying, (5) classifying words related to figurative language. The result of this study show that Hyperbole is the most dominant in 5 songs with 36% frequently.

Wilya Setiawati & Maryani (2018) their journal entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift Songs Lyric”. The formulation of the problem in this research are (1) what kind of figurative language is used in Taylor Swift’s song? (2) What is the contextual meaning used in Taylor Swift’s song lyrics? This study aims to determine the type of figurative language used in Taylor Swift’s song lyrics. This research is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. The sample of this research uses two songs in Taylor Swift’s album entitled “Red”. Data collection by lyric analysis. The result of this study indicates

that hyperbole and simile become the most dominant figurative language. The lyrics describe conflict, pain heart and treachery very deep.

Hariyanto (2017) on his journal entitled “The Analysis of Figurative Language Used in the Lyric of Firework by Katty Perry (A study of Semantic)”. The formulation of the problem in this research are (1) what types of figurative language used in firework by Katty Perry? (2) What are the contextual meanings of figurative language used in the song lyric of firework by Katty Perry? The aim of the research to know types of figurative language are used in Katty Perry songs and the contextual meaning are used in Katy Perry song lyrics. This research is descriptive design with qualitative approach. The sample of this study use one song by Katy Perry entitle “Firework”. Data collecting with analysis the lyric. The result of the research show there are seven types of figurative language are found in the Firework lyrics by Katty Perry. Symbolics is the most dominant type figurative language in Firework Lyric by Katy Perry.

Khadijah Arifah (2016) as her final project entitled “Figurative Language Analysis in Five Jhon Legend’s Song”. The formulation of the problem in this research are (1) what kinds of figurative language are found in the song lyric by Jhon Legend? (2) What are the meaning of the figurative language used in the five songs lyrics by Jhon Legend? The objective this research to identify the types of figurative language and describe the contextual meaning of figurative language in a song lyrics by Jhon Legends. This research is descriptive design with a qualitative approach. The sample of this study uses five songs by Jhon Legends. Data collecting with analysis of the lyrics. The result of the research shows there are 11 types of figurative language are found in the five-song lyrics by Jhon Legend. Hyperbole is the most dominant type of figurative language in five song lyrics by Jhon Legend.

Amelia Yuli Astuti & Widia Astuti on their journal entitled “The Analysis of Figurative Language in Coldplay’s Parachutes Album”. The purpose of this research are: (1) to describe the types of figurative language found in Coldplay song lyrics, (2) to explain the meaning of figurative language contained in the selected song lyrics, (3) to find out the types of figurative language is dominantly used in Coldplay song lyrics. This research uses qualitative descriptive method. There are several methods to analyze the data in this research as follows: selecting

songs that contain figurative language, identifying types of figurative language by reading carefully, classifying types of figurative language from the data, and making conclusions. The result of this research show that the total number of figurative languages used in lyrics of the song parachutes Coldplay is 35 types of figurative language. Which consist of: 2 simile, 3 repetition, 9 metaphor, 8 hyperbole, and 13 rhetoric. The type of figurative language most dominantly is rhetoric.

B. Figurative language

Language is important for social life, without language we cannot communicate and interact with each other, human as social creatures need language for everyday life. To communicate we need language, to a transaction, we need language as an intermediary, likewise, to express our feelings, we also need language. We can express our feelings in writing, for, we can write poems, novels, and of course we can write song lyrics according to our heart feelings. To write a song lyric, usually, the writer uses figurative language to beautify a song, to add aesthetic value to a song, and the most important thing is to convey the songwriter's message both implicit and explicit meanings. In this research, the writer presents figurative language using a song lyric.

Figurative language is using words to imply another meaning. In other words, figurative language is a language style used by people to communicate, figurative language is persuasive language.

Figurative language is a language that has a figurative and combined meaning the speaker's desire to touch emotions causes shock, and persuade action (Peter 2002:12). Figurative language is used to give an effect that touches the feelings of someone who reads or hears it, so that it makes someone do something for example crying, smiling, excited, and happy.

(Verdonk 2003:3), state "figurative language is kind stylistic. Figurative language is usually used when someone says or writes something in creating the multiple meaning". Figurative language has many styles of language which in each user can have many meanings.

Figurative language is a language that expresses a word or beauty with a different meaning or not actual meanings from literal interpretations. There are four main reasons for using figurative language Perrine (1982:10) First, figurative language affords readers the imaginative pleasure of literary work. Second, it is

the way of bringing additional imagery into verse, making the abstract concrete, making literary works more sensuous. The third, figurative is a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and conveying attitudes along with information. The last is a way of saying much in a brief compass. In this research, the writer is interested in analyzing the figurative languages that are found in a song lyric.

The purpose of the figure of speech is more narrowly definable as a way of saying one thing and meaning another, and we need no more than a dozen. The figurative language is also related to the mood and thought of the writer. The figurative language makes the song lyrics more attractive, makes the song come alive, and also makes the beauty of every part of the lyrics. Thus, it can be concluded that the function of the figurative language in song lyrics as a tool to:

- a. Increase the interest of listeners to follow what is conveyed by the songwriter.
- b. Bring the listeners into the writers' imagination, so that listeners can understand all the messages of the song.
- c. Amplify the effect on the lyrics of the song, by using the right words for each of the lyrics.

The use of figurative language in literary work creates a richer and more suggestive effect in literary work. The figurative language in general are for:

1. Generate imaginative pleasure.
2. Produce additional images so that something abstract becomes concrete and can be enjoyed by readers/listeners.
3. Increase the intensity of the authors' feelings in conveying the meaning and attitude.
4. Concentrate the meaning to be conveyed and the ways to convey something in the short language.

C. Kinds of Figurative Language

Figurative language can be viewed from various points of view, figurative language is broadly divided into two aspects namely the non-language aspect and language aspect, they have their respective roles in the study of figurative language.

1. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is the use of exaggeration as a rhetorical device or figure of speech, often emphasis or vivid descriptive. It can be ridiculous or funny. Hyperbole can be added to fiction to add color and depth to a character. Kennedy & Gioia (2005:129) suggested that hyperbole emphasizes a point with a statement containing exaggeration.

Examples:

- I had a ton of homework ➡ his homework a lot.
- This car goes faster than the speed light ➡ the car is very fast.
- I have a million things to do ➡ He is very busy.

2. Irony

Irony comes from the Greek word for hypocrisy, deception, and ignorance, and some forms of negativity are involved. Irony has a meaning that extends beyond its use merely as a figure of speech. The ironic comments may be humorous or mildly sarcastic. According to Kennedy & Gioia (2005:35), Irony is a manner of speaking that implies a discrepancy. If the mask says one thing and we sense that the writer is in fact saying someone else, the writer has adopted an ironic point of view. Verbal irony occurs whenever words say one thing but mean something else, usually the opposite.

In conclusion irony is utterance with words whose meaning is precisely the opposite of the true meaning, which means that what is said is very different from reality. There are two types of irony, verbal irony and situational irony. In verbal irony, usually the speaking subject says the opposite of what he means. For example, when he heard a very absurd statement, he responded “what a great idea!” then situational irony occurs in the form of attitude, for example “when a man laughs when someone else is having bad luck”, or “when someone laugh at himself when experiencing bad luck”.

Examples:

- A vehicle was peaked right in front of the no-parking sign.
- Oh great!! Now you broken my camera.
- Dr. Johnson smokes a pack of cigarettes a day.

3. Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure of speech which is used to explain or describe something by entering into another thing that has a character similar to something or someone who wants to be describe. According to Kennedy & Gioia (2005:121),metaphor is a statement that one thing is something else, which, in a literal sense, it is not. A metaphor is figure of speech that refers, for rhetorical effect, to one by mentioning another thing. It means metaphor only makes sense when the similarities between the two things become apparent or someone understands the connection.

Examples:

- His head very hard like a rock.
- Her eyes are the stars in the night sky.
- The mind is an ocean, no one knows how deep it is.

4. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech in which one thing is used to stand for itself. It is a word which is used for something related to that which it usually refers to. According to Kennedy & Gioia (2005:130), metonymy the name of a thing is substituted for that of another closely associated with it. It means metonymy is a figurative language in which a thing or concept is represented or refers to another thing which in general has a concept that is closely related to the concept or thing the business wants.

Examples:

- I bought a **Lamborghini** (Lamborghini is used mean car)
- The **white house** will be announcing the decision around noon today.
- The **cup** is quite tasty

5. Personifications

It is a figure of speech in which a thing, and animal, or abstract term (truth, nature) are made human (Kennedy & Gioia, 2005:128). Personification a presupposition which is usually an inanimate object. It means figure of speech for non-human such as animals, plants, and inanimate objects which are describe as having human like characters. Keraf (2002) explained that “Personification is the assigning of human characteristics to non-human.”

Examples:

- The stars danced playfully in the moonlit sky.
- The wind sang through the meadow.
- The rundown house appeared depressed.

6. Simile

Based on Kennedy & Gioia (2005:121), simile is a comparison of two thing, indicated by someone cognitive, usually like, as, than, or a verb such as resembles. Generally, simile is defined as a type of figurative language that used to explain the resemblance of two objects (in shape, color, characteristic etc).

Examples:

- White skin **like** the snow.
- As cute **as** a kitten.
- She was a smart **as** an owl.

7. Synecdoche

According to Kennedy & Gioia (2005:130), synecdoche is the use of part of a thing to stand for the whole of it or vice versa.. It means synecdoche is considered to be similar to metonymy and metaphor. Metonymy and metaphor use one object to describe the object which is the goal, while synecdoche is a form of expressing part of the object but for the whole.

Examples:

- “Wheels” refer to a vehicle.
- “Boots” refer to soldier.
- “Sails” refer to a whole ship.

8. Apostrophe

Apostrophe is a direct to someone or something. Apostrophe is a development of personification in which the writer addresses the object or concept that has to be personified. In poetry and apostrophe often address something not ordinary spoken to. Apostrophe is a way of addressing someone or something invisible or ordinarily spoken to (Kennedy & Gioia, 2005:129)

Examples:

- Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how i wonder what you are.
- holy night! The staes are brightly shining!
- O, pardon me, thou bleeding piece of earth

9. Repetition

Repetition is figure of speech, which used by the writer to repeat several words in the sentence. In conclusion repetition is the repetition of words its function is to give the impression of being in the next sentence. According to

Keraf (2009:127), repetition is repeating sound, word or a whole of word in sentence for intensifying in suitable.

Examples:

- Pardon, please
- Can you say again?
- I can't hear your voice.

10. Paradox

According to Kennedy & Gioia (2005:130), a paradox in a statement that a first strikes us as self-contradictory but that reflection make some sense.

Examples:

- Save money by spending it.
- This is the beginning of the end.
- Deep down, you're shallow.

a. Song

The song is a tone or sound art composition in sequence, combination, and the temporal relationship (usually accompanied by a musical instrument) to produce a musical composition having unity and continuity (containing rhythm). And the variety of tone or rhythmic sound is also called the song. Songs can be sung solo, both (duet), three (trio), or rollicking (koir) words in the song are usually shaped rhythmic poetry, but there is also a religious nature or free prose. Songs can be categorized into many types, depending on the measure used.

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

the variety of tone or rhythmic sounds is also called the song. According to Hornby (2000:1281) said that “song is a short piece of music with word that you sing”. A song contains various problems experienced by humans. It could be a problem that occurs to himself, his family, or the environment. In short, this is what makes many poets write poems that are then sung using or not using instruments. In addition, a song is also written and sung to describe one’s feelings. Then, it is made to persuade and to give advice to the reader and listeners.

b. Detourn album

The writer takes information from the website Wikipedia of The S.I.G.I.T. The Super Insurgent Group of Intemperance or commonly called The S.I.G.I.T is one of the famous Indonesian bands. The S.I.G.I.T was formed in Bandung in 2002, with 4 members Rektivianto Yoewono (Vocal/Guitar), Aditya Bagja Mulyana (Bass), Farri Icksan (Guitar), Donar Armando Ekana (Drum) are the names members. The name The S.I.G.I.T is inspired by the name of the vocalist’s father Rekti, who has the name Sigit. “Detourn” is the second album by The S.I.G.I.T. This album was released in 2013 and there are 11 songs. This second album is a new thing that is presented by The S.I.G.I.T after his album “Visible Idea of Perfection”. This album received a positive response from fans and music critics in Indonesia because the music that is delivered in this album is very interesting to listen to. This is a list of 11 songs The S.I.G.I.T on the album “Detourn”

- Detourne
- Let the right one in
- Son of Sam
- Gate of 15th
- Tired eyes
- Owl and wolf
- Black summer
- Red summer

- Ring of fire
- Cognition
- Conundrum

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

A. Research Design

The writer used a descriptive qualitative approach in this research. The qualitative research presented the data of the research in from qualitative description. Qualitative research can be described as an effective model that occurs in a natural setting that enables the researcher to develop a level of detail from being highly involved in the experience (Creswell, 2003).

In this research, the writer will use a qualitative approach. The numbers used in this study are not the main data, but as supporting data. The qualitative approach is analyzing the data of 11 songs in the album *Detourn* by The S.I.G.I.T. Therefore, the data can be easier to understand. The descriptive method uses to collect the data, analyze, classify, and conclude.

B. Object of the Study

The object of the study was *Detourn* song lyrics from The S.I.G.I.T band. There are eleven songs in this album. The songs are *Detourne*, *Let the right one in*, *Son of Sam*, *Gate of 15th*, *Tired eyes*, *Owl and wolf*, *Black summer*, *Red summer*, *Ring of fire*, *Cognition*, *Conundrum*.

C. Sources of the Data

In this research, the writer searched the data through the official website of The S.I.G.I.T band, to make sure the data that the writer will find the song lyrics of *Detourn* Album by The S.I.G.I.T band from the official platform music player (Spotify) and also from the most popular search engine (Google).

D. Methods of Data Collection

In collecting data, the writer took some steps as the following:

1. Collecting Data

The writer collected data on 11 song lyrics in the album Detourn by The S.I.G.I.T from the internet.

2. Classifying the song

After collecting the song lyrics, the writer classified the song lyrics based on the order of songs on the Detourn Album.

3. The technique of data analysis

In this analysis, the writer was to find figurative language are used in Detourn Album. The writer used some steps in analyzing the data. They are as follows:

- Reading

The writer read the lyric of the song repeatedly to develop a deeper understanding of the song.

- Listening

The writer made a list of songs that have figurative language and then listed the types of figurative language is used in every song.

- Analyzing

After reading and listening to the songs, the writer identified every line on the songs. It was identified on the strong words which were used. The writer analyzed the types of figurative language which is used on that line of the songs.

- Making Conclusion

The conclusion was about the result of the data which has been analyzed.

E. Method of Data Analysis

Analyzing qualitative data requires understanding how to make sense of the text song or lyrics and images to answer the research question. In data analysis, the song lyrics were identified by the writer. After doing the identification, the writer began to describe the identification of each previous study and make a comparison, presenting the data, analyzing, and finally, the writer summarizes the research findings, make the conclusion and suggestion.

According to Creswell (2004), there are suggest six steps are taken to analyze the qualitative data; 1) it is inductive in form, going from particular the detailed data to the general codes and themes. Although the initial analysis consists of subdividing the data, the final goal is to generate a large, consolidated picture; 2) it involves a simultaneous process of analyzing while you are also collecting data; 3) The phases are also literature, in which you cycle back and forth between data collection and analysis; 4) Qualitative researcher analyze their data by reading several times and conducting an analysis each time to develop a deeper understanding of the data; 5) There is no single, accepted approach to analyzing qualitative data; 6) It is interpretative research in which you make a personal assessment as to a description that fits the situation or themes that capture the major.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Finding

The purpose of the study is the kinds of figurative language which are found in The S.I.G.I.T song lyrics. The writer was analysis, eleven songs of the Detourn album, the song are Detourne, Let the right one in, Son of Sam, Gate of 15th, Tired eyes, Owl and Wolf, Black summer, Red summer, Ring of Fire, Cognition, Conundrum.

1. Detourne

Detourne is the opening song on the album Detourn written by the vocalist Rekti. This song is the only song that has a French title, if translated into English it means it is hijacked. This song has interesting instrumental music so it's fun to enjoy. This song contains many figurative languages follow:

- Metaphor
Line 5
Saving it for then wester
Contemplates the boring times
Actuates the empty rhymes

“*Actuates the empty rhymes*” shows a metaphor because we can’t activate *empty rhymes*. We can only activate objects that have the power or energy that is channeled to a power or fuel source. “*Actuates the empty rhymes*” can also mean playing a song with a musical instrument.

- Repetition

Line 6

Actuates the empty rhymes

Ooh, ooh, ooh

Ooh, ooh, ooh

“*Ooh, ooh, ooh*” there is a repetition of the pronunciation of the word “*ooh*” with a rhythm that adds to the musicalization of the lyrics.

- Metonymy

Line 10

Praying inside

Shouting the name of feces

Actuates the empty rhymes

“*Shouting the name of feces*” is included in metonymy, because the sentence relates to harsh words that are often said when someone is upset.

Table 4.1 Figurative language in “Detourne”

No	Lyrics of song	Type of figurative language	Explanation
1.5	<i>Actuates the empty rhymes</i>	Metaphor	“ <i>Actuates the empty rhymes</i> ” shows a metaphor because, we can’t

			actually, activate <i>empty rhymes</i> . We can only activate objects that have the power or energy that is channeled to a power or fuel source. “ <i>Actuates the empty rhymes</i> ” can also mean playing a song with a musical instrument.
1.6	<i>Ooh, ooh, ooh</i>	Repetition	“ <i>Ooh, ooh, ooh</i> ” there is a repetition of the pronunciation of the word “ <i>ooh</i> ” with a rhythm that adds to the musicalization of the lyrics.
1.10	<i>Shouting the name of feces</i>	Metonymy	“ <i>Shouting the name of feces</i> ” the is included in metonymy, because the sentence relates to harsh words that are often said when someone is upset.

2. Let the Right One in

The second song on the Detourn album is Let the Right One In. This song whose material is not much different from the songs on the previous album. Some also music critics think this song has the same material as the song on the previous album, but in this song The S.I.G.I.T still gives his best touch so that this song becomes interesting to listen.

- Repetition

Line 5-8

Let the right one in

Let the right one in

Let the right one in

Let the right one in

The sentence “*Let the right one in*” shows repetition because it is repeated four times. The words “*Let the right one in*” with a rhythm that adds to the musicalization of the lyrics.

- Metaphor

Line 10

Does anyone has not the hash like me?

Dancing in our memory weeping down to the knee

Down in the sea of tears

The sentence “*Dancing in our memory*” shows a metaphor because actually we can’t dance in a memory. “*Dancing in our memory*” has the meaning of something that is always remembered in the memory of the songwriter.

Line 11

Does anyone has not the hash like me ?

Dancing in our memory weeping down to the knee

Down in the sea of tears

The sentence “*Down in the sea of tears*” is a metaphor because actually tears can’t drown someone. “*Down in the sea of tears*” means of songwriter’s sadness so that the songwriter cries continuouslly.

Table 4.2 Figurative Language in “Let The Right One In”

No	Lyrics of song	Type of figurative language	Explanation

2.5	<i>Let the right one in</i>	Repetition	The sentence “ <i>Let the right one in</i> ” shows repetition because it is repeated four times. The words “ <i>Let the right one in</i> ” with a rhythm that adds to the musicalization of the lyrics.
2.10	<i>Dancing in our memory weeping down to the knee</i>	Metaphor	The sentence “Dancing in our memory” shows a metaphor because actually we can’t dance in a memory. “ <i>Dancing in our memory</i> ” has the meaning of something that is always remembered in the memory of the songwriter.
2.11	<i>Down in the sea of tears</i>	Metaphor	The sentence “ <i>Down in the sea of tears</i> ” is a metaphor because actually tears can’t drown someone. “ <i>Down in the sea of tears</i> ” means of songwriter’s sadness so that the songwriter cries continuously.

3. Son of Sam

Son of Sam song tells about the serial murder case committed by David Berkowitz in 1976-1977. David Berkowitz is an adopted orphan in Bronx region. He was traumatized after the death of his adoptive mother who died of cancer in 1967. Since then, he has become a loner. In 1975 his mental condition deteriorated, which eventually led to David being diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia. In early 1976 David moved to the Yonkers area, and when he

moved he felt that the dog of the German shepherd in his house was possessed by a demon who asked him to kill.

In April, David moved back into the apartment, but still in the same area. There, he has a neighbor named Sam Carr and keeps a black dog, a Labrador Retriever, which he also believes asked him to kill. David also admits that he sees Sam as a truly powerful demon, which is why he calls himself the “Son of Sam”. On July 28, 1976, David committed his first murder, and the victims were two girls chatting in a parking lot. He shot them five times with his 44 Revolver. For about a year, David continued to kill and injure beautiful girls. However, the police still do not know the motive behind David’s crime.

- Metonymy

Line 1

“I’m the son of sam”, said the man with beads.

“Out to kill”, commands the father

Blood is what he needs

The sentence *“I’m the Son of Sam”* signifies metonymy because the sentence represents David Berkowitz.

Line 2

“I’m the son of sam”, said the man with beads.

“Out to kill”, *commands the father*

Blood is what he needs

The sentence *“commands the father”* is included in metonymy, because *“the father”* word in the sentence represents the devil in David Berkowitz hallucinatory minds.

- Metaphor

Line 4

Down by the rivers of wine

(My heart hurts sonny boy)

Live there the people of divine

The sentence “*Down by the rivers of wine*” is a metaphor because the river actually contains water, not wine. The meaning of the sentence “*Down by the rivers of wine*” is that many victims were killed by David, whose blood flows like a river whose water is red like wine.

Line 7

“I’m little brat”, *I’m on the different waves.*

Look out the attic windows

Watch the world unsaved

The waves in the sentence “*I’m on the different waves*” are not waves that usually exist in the sea, but “*I’m on the different waves*” describes David Berkowitz who has a different personality from the other people.

- Repetition

Line 7

“*I’m little brat*”, *I’m on the different waves.*

Look out the attic windows

Watch the world unsaved

The sentence “*I’m on the different waves*” is included repetition, because the word “*I’m*” is repeated twice at the beginning of two sentences. The word “*I’m*” aims to emphasize in the sentence that “*I’m*” in the sentence represents David Berkowitz the serial killer.

Table 4.3 Figurative Language of “Son of Sam”

No	Lyrics of song	Type of figurative language	Explanation
3.1	<i>“I’m the son of sam”</i> , said the man with beads	Metonymy	The sentence <i>“I’m the Son of Sam”</i> signifies metonymy because the sentence represents David Berkowitz.
3.2	<i>commands the father</i>	Metonymy	The sentence <i>“commands the father”</i> is included in metonymy, because <i>“the father”</i> word in the sentence represents the devil in David Berkowitz hallucinatory minds.
3.4	<i>Down by the rivers of wine</i>	Metaphor	The sentence <i>“Down by the rivers of wine”</i> is a metaphor because the river actually contains water, not wine. The meaning of the sentence <i>“Down by the rivers of wine”</i> is that many victims were killed by David, whose blood flows like a river whose water is red like wine.
3.7	<i>“I’m little brat, I’m on the different waves</i>	Metaphor / Repetition	The waves in the sentence <i>“I’m on the different waves”</i> are not waves that

			<p>usually exist in the sea, but “<i>I’m on the different waves</i>” describes David Berkowitz who has a different personality from the other people.</p> <p>The sentence “<i>I’m on the different waves</i>” is included repetition, because the word “<i>I’m</i>” is repeated twice at the beginning of two sentences. The word “<i>I’m</i>” aims to emphasize in the sentence that “<i>I’m</i>” in the sentence represents David Berkowitz the serial killer.</p>
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4. Gate of 15th

The fourth track on the Detourn Album is Gate of 15th. A song whose meaning reminds us of the Day of Judgment, because in the lyrics there are sentences that have a close relationship with the Day of Judgment. This song opens with cool guitar strains and addition of an instrument from a flute make this song unique and interesting for fans to listen.

- Metonymy

Line 2

When i closed these tired eyes

Sun sets to where it rises

Waking up being young and clean

The sentence “*Sun sets to where it rises*” indicated metonymy, because the sentence “*Sun sets to where it rises*” represent of the Day of Judgment. *Sun sets to where it rises* is a sign of the Day of Judgment.

Line 4

Sun sets to where it rises

Waking up being young and clean

Meet you there at the gate of 15th

In the sentence “*Meet you there at the gate of 15th*” there is the words “*the gate of 15th*” which is related to gate of heaven, so that line of lyrics is included in the metonymy.

Line 17

Plastic smile, worried mind

Reckless love and grudging seeds

Judging look, a ripped out book

Meaning: the sentences “*Plastic smile, worried mind*”

include metonymy, because “*Plastic smile*” represents fake smile. *Plasticsmile* has meant people give fake smiles even tough their hearts and minds are worried.

- Repetition

Line 5-8

I know... i'm paralyzed

I know... i won't make it right

I know... i'm paralyzed

I know... i won't make it right

The word “I know” at the beginning of the sentence as a sign of repetition, because it is said repeatedly in the lyrics

- Irony

Line 5-8

I know ... I'm paralyzed

I know ... I won't make it right

I know ... I'm paralyzed

I know ... I won't make it right

“*I know ... I'm paralyzed* and *I know ... I won't make it right*” indicates situational Irony. The sentences have meanings about the songwriter who is helpless with the situation.

Table 4.4 Figurative Language of “Gate of 15th”

No	Lyrics of song	Type of figurative language	Explanation
4.2	<i>Sun sets to where it rises</i>	Metonymy	the sentence “ <i>Sun sets to where it rises</i> ” indicated metonymy, because the sentence “ <i>Sun sets to where it rises</i> ” represent of the Day of Judgment. <i>Sun sets to where it rises</i> is a sign of the Day of Judgment.
4.4	<i>Meet you there at the gate of 15th</i>	Metonymy	In the sentence “ <i>Meet you there at the gate of 15th</i> ” there is the words “ <i>the gate of 15th</i> ” which is related to gate of heaven, so that line of lyrics is

			included in the metonymy.
4.5	<i>I know ... I'm paralyzed</i>	Repetition / Irony	The word "I know" at the beginning of the sentence as a sign of repetition, because it is said repeatedly in the lyrics <i>"I know ... I'm paralyzed and I know ... I won't make it right"</i> indicates situational Irony. The sentences have meanings about the songwriter who is helpless with the situation.
4.1 7	<i>Plastic smile, worried mind</i>	Metonymy	the sentences " <i>Plastic smile, worried mind</i> " include metonymy, because " <i>Plastic smile</i> " represents fake smile. <i>Plastic smile</i> has meant people give fake smiles even though their hearts and minds are worried.

5. Tired eyes

Tired eyes are the fifth song from the Album Detourn by The S.I.G.I.T. this song was created by the vocalist Rekti. This song that tells about heartache. The song begins with a very beautiful guitar rhythm. The rhythm that characterizes The S.I.G.I.T and added with the latest touch from The S.I.G.I.T makes this song one of the favorite song for fans in Album Detourn by The S.I.G.I.T.

- Metaphor

Line 4

Can't you feel my hearts is grind?

Tired eyes
An ocean i will cry

The sentence “*Can’t you feel my hearts is grind?*” indicated metaphor, because in reality hearts can’t grind. The songwriter gives illustrations about his feelings of being annoyed and hurt someone.

Line 7
An ocean I will cry
Slow motion memoar
Stain my heart black like tar

The sentence “*Slow motion memoar*” includes metaphor, because actually memoar can’t move. In here the song writer tries to tell about unforgettable memories of the songwriter that imprinted on his mind.

Line 13
Then I go blind
Sinking through to my mind
Why should I drink for another wine ?

“*Sinking through to my mind*” indicated metaphor, because actually we can’t sink into our mind. In here the songwriter tell about memories that are hard to forget in his memory.

- Simile

Line 8
An ocean I will cry
Slow motion memoar
Stain my heart black like tar

Meaning: there is a comparative word “Like” in the sentence “*Stain my heart black like tar*” which describes the feelings of disappointment that lingers in the heart of the songwriter that he can’t forget.

- Repetition

Line 9-11

Tight, tide, tired eyes

Tight, tide, tired eyes

Tight, tide, tired eyes

Meaning: this sentence “*Tight, tide, tired eyes*” was spoken for 4 times by the singer indicated the sentence is included in Repetition. In the sentence the songwriter wants to illustrate the sadness.

- Synecdoche

Line 15

Sinking through to my mind

Why should I drink for another wine ?

Just free my body rhymes?

Meaning: “*Just free my body rhymes?*” indicated synecdoche because the sentence is represents body language. The song writers want to express his feelings with body language.

Table 4.5 Figurative Language of “Tired Eyes”.

No	Lyrics of song	Type of figurative language	Explanation
5.4	<i>Can't you see my hearts is grind?</i>	Mataphor	the sentence “ <i>Can't you see my hearts is grind?</i> ”

			indicated metaphor, because in reality hearts can't grind. The songwriter gives illustrations about his feelings of being annoyed and hurt someone.
5.7	<i>Slow motion memoar</i>	Metaphor	The sentence " <i>Slow motion memoar</i> " includes metaphor, because actually memoar can't move. In here the song writer tries to tell about unforgettable memories of the songwriter that imprinted on his mind.
5.8	<i>Stain my heart black like tar</i>	Simile	There is a comparative word "Like" in the sentence " <i>Stain my heart black like tar</i> " which describes the feelings of disappointment that lingers in the heart of the songwriter that he can't forget.
5.9	<i>Tight, tide, tired eyes</i>	Repetition	this sentence " <i>Tight, tide, tired eyes</i> " was spoken for 4 times by the singer indicated the sentence is included in Repetition. In the sentence the songwriter wants to illustrate the sadness.
5.13	<i>Sinking through to my</i>	Metaphor	" <i>Sinking through to my</i>

	<i>mind</i>		<i>mind</i> ” indicated metaphor, because actually we can’t sink into our mind. In here the songwriter tell about memories that are hard to forget in his memory.
5.15	<i>Just free my body rhymes?</i>	Synecdoch	“ <i>Just free my body rhymes?</i> ” indicated metonymy because the sentence is represents body language. The song writers want to express his feelings with body language.

6. Owl and Wolf

The sixth song from album Detourn by The S.I.G.I.T entitled Owl and Wolf. A song that tells about an owl and a wolf who are considered a pair of animals that accompany the night atmosphere with the sounds they have that accompany the silence of the night. This song is very different from the other songs on the album Detourn by The S.I.G.I.T because it is only accompanied by an acoustic guitar instrumental.

- Metaphor

Line 3

We don’t need to speak our names
and our things that float in between

Let haze over by your side

The sentence includes metaphor because in the reality, human can't haze like water. The songwriter describes himself being at night in the forest.

Line 9

We sing song of our midnight glamour

Our eyes illuminate in high and low

I set the fire on the black holes gate

The sentence "*We sing song of our midnight glamour*"

includes in metaphor. In the sentence "*We sing song of our midnight glamour*" the songwriter tells of the sound of owls and wolves in the midnight that is so special that the songwriter illustrates the sound of sounding glamorous in the midnight.

Line 13

To keep us holding on until the day light breaks

We are the stealer of the stars tonight

And silently we sing the echos of this crying wolf

The sentence "*We are the stealer of the stars tonight*" includes metaphor because in the reality we are can't steal a star. In the sentence the song writer illustrates that the owl and wolf are the stars of the night with their voices.

- Simile

Line 4

Let me haze over by your side

Under wings, as king and queen

We dance the shadow of these lonely pines

There is a comparison word "as" in the sentence "*as king and queen*". The sentence has meanings the owl and the wolf are a pair animals illustrated like a king and queen.

- Personification

Line 5

Under wings, as king and queen

We dance the shadow of these lonely pines

And tonight we follow the rhythm of this howling wolf

The sentence “*We dance the shadow of these lonely pines*” indicated personification, because we know the pine tree can’t feel lonely. In the sentence the lonely pine illustrates a pine tree.

Line 14

To keep us holding on until the day light breaks

We are the stealer off the stars tonight

And silently we sing the echos of this crying wolf

In the reality a wolf can’t cry like a human so, the sentence “*And silently we sing the echos of this crying wolf*” includes in personification. In here crying wolf is an illustration of the howling of a wolf.

- Repetition

Line 7-8

Huu, huuu, huuuuuu

Huu, huuu, huuuuuu

Meaning: the word repeated 2 times indicate repetition. In here the word has meaning illustrate from the howling wolf.

- Synecdoche

Line 11

We sing song of our midnight glamour

Our eyes illuminate in high and low

I set the fire on the black holes gate

In the sentence “*I set the fire on the black holes gate*” represent a hole in a tree trunk so, the sentence includes in synecdoche. The songwriter illustrates himself lighting a bonfire in front of a tree trunk hole.

- Hyperbole

Line 18

We hide, dance, sing and widely awake

Rovers of the mountain forgotten away

We hold lights of these silent night

The songwriter illustrating excessively the activities carried out by the characters in the lyrics so, the sentence indicated hyperbole.

Table 4.6 Figurative Language of “Owl and Wolf”

No	Lyrics of song	Type of figurative language	Explanation
6.3	<i>Let haze over by your side</i>	Metaphor	the sentence includes metaphor because in the reality, human can't haze like water. The songwriter describes himself being at night in the forest.
6.4	<i>Under wings, as king and queen</i>	Simile	There is a comparison word “as” in the sentence “ <i>as king and queen</i> ”. The sentence has meanings the owl and the wolf are a pair animals illustrated like a king and queen.
6.5	<i>We dance the shadow of these lonely pines</i>	Personification	The sentence “ <i>We dance the shadow of these lonely pines</i> ” indicated personification, because we know the pine tree can't feel lonely. In the sentence the lonely pine illustrates a pine tree.
6.7	<i>Huu, huuu, huuuuu</i>	Repetition	The word repeated 2 times indicate repetition. In here the word has meaning illustrate from the howling wolf.
6.9	<i>We sing song of our midnight glamour</i>	Metaphor	The sentence “ <i>We sing song of our midnight glamour</i> ” includes in metaphor. In the sentence “ <i>We sing song of our midnight</i>

			<i>glamour</i> ” the songwriter tells of the sound of owls and wolves in the midnight that is so special that the songwriter illustrates the sound of sounding glamorous in the midnight.
6.11	<i>I set the fire on the black holes gate</i>	Synecdoche	in the sentence “ <i>I set the fire on the black holes gate</i> ” represent a hole in a tree trunk so, the sentence includes in synecdoche. The songwriter illustrates himself lighting a bonfire in front of a tree trunk hole.
6.13	<i>We are the stealer off the stars tonight</i>	Metaphor	the sentence “ <i>We are the stealer of the stars tonight</i> ” includes metaphor because in the reality we are can’t steal a star. In the sentence the song writer illustrates that the owl and wolf are the stars of the night with their voices.
6.14	<i>And silently we sing the echos of this crying wolf</i>	Personification	in the reality a wolf can’t cry like a human so, the sentence “ <i>And silently we sing the echos of this crying wolf</i> ” includes in personification. In here crying wolf is an illustration of the howling of a wolf.
6.18	<i>We hide, dance, sing and widely awake</i>	Hyperbole	The songwriter illustrating excessively the activities carried

			out by the characters in the lyrics so, the sentence indicated hyperbole.
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7. Black Summer

This song was written by the vocalist Rekti and the guitarist Fahri. A unique song and still with lyrics full of mysterious meaning in it. The song Black Summer in the first 3 minutes is arguably The S.I.G.I.T style's. At the end of the song, it sounds unique because it ends not with the same notes or repeated, but changes drastically into unimaginable acoustic guitar strumming.

- Metaphor

Line 5-6

Sun of a gun, bark at sun

Bark at the sun out of mind

Been out collecting sin

The sentence “*Sun of a gun*” and “*bark at sun*” indicated metaphor because in the fact sun is not a gun and we can't bark at the sun. In the lyrics the songwriter illustrates the sentence “*Sun of a gun*” is the sun that shoots the heat and the sentence “*bark at sun*” is harsh words spoken because the sun is too hot.

- Metonymy

Line 8

Been out collecting sin

Been down of the broken fin

Never talk of what i've spilled

The sentence included in metonymy because a word “*the broken fin*” is represent the hands. The songwriter illustrates “*the broken fin*” is the hands have made sin.

Line 14

Dark of thou frown, light from the ground

Bark at ye sun of a gun

Bark at the sun out of one mind

The sentences “*Dark of thou frown*” and “*light from the ground*” are included metonymy because the two sentences represent sunrise. The songwriters describe how the sun rises and shines again.

- Repetition

21-23

No more....

No more...

No more...

The sentence “*no more*” includes repetition because spoke, repeated for 3times. In the word “*no more*” the songwriter illustrates about things that will no longer be seen by him and others.

Table 4.7 Figurative Language of “Black Summer”

No	Lyrics of song	Type of figurative language	Meaning
7.5	<i>Sun of a gun, bark at sun</i>	Metaphor	The sentence “ <i>Sun of a gun</i> ” and “ <i>bark at sun</i> ” indicated metaphor because in the fact sun is not a gun and we can’t

			bark at the sun. In the lyrics the songwriter illustrates the sentence “ <i>Sun of a gun</i> ” is the sun that shoots the heat.
7.6	<i>Bark at the sun out of mind</i>	Metaphor	The sentence “ <i>bark at sun</i> ” is harsh words spoken because the sun is too hot.
7.8	<i>Been down of the broken fin</i>	Metonymy	The sentence included in metonymy because a word “ <i>the broken fin</i> ” is represent the hands. The songwriter illustrates “ <i>the broken fin</i> ” is the hands have made sin.
7.14	<i>Dark of thou frown, light from the ground</i>	Metonymy	the sentences “ <i>Dark of thou frown</i> ” and “ <i>light from the ground</i> ” are included metonymy because the two sentences represent sunrise. The songwriters describeshow the sun rises and shines again.
7.21	<i>No more....</i>	Repetition	the sentence “ <i>no more</i> ” includes repetition because spoke, repeated for 3 times. In the word “ <i>no more</i> ” the songwriter illustrates about things that will no longer be seen by him and others.

8. Red summer

A song that tells about the riots between white and blacks Americans that occurred in 30 cities in the United States. Riots occurred from early summer to early winter in 1919. These events resulted in many black people becoming victims of white supremacy. This song was written by the vocalist Rekti. An interesting song because in the intro and at the end of the song there are several pieces of folk songs whose tone is like an African folk song.

- Repetition

Line 1-2

Summer, we were given to burn

Summer, we were given to learn

Define human needs to make one feel alive

There are pronunciation in lines one to two which indicate that the sentence is included in repetition.

- Metonymy

Line 11

The half human being in their birthday suits

And the real men with their tout

When the former slaved then burn on the ground

The sentence “*The half human being in their birthday suits*” includes in metonymy because, the word “birthday suits” represents white American in a suit. In the lyric the songwriter describes white American man in a suit watching someone from a black American race being burned to the ground.

Table 4.8 figurative language of “Red Summer”

No	Lyrics of song	Type of figurative language	Explanation
8.1	<i>Summer, we were given to burn</i>	Repetition	There are pronunciation in lines one to two which indicate that the sentence is included in repetition.
8.11	<i>The half human being in their birthday suits</i>	Metonymy	the sentence “ <i>The half human being in their birthday suits</i> ” includes in metonymy because, the word “birthday suits” represents white American in a suit. In the lyric the songwriter describes white American man in a suit watching someone from a black American race being burned to the ground.

9. Ring of Fire

The song that sounds a little slow but still with the character of The S.I.G.I.T. a song that tells the story of a ring of fire that crosses several countries and one of them is the country where The S.I.G.I.T personnel live, namely Indonesia. The ring of fire consists of plate tectonics and several volcanoes. Countries that are traversed by the ring of fire have great potential for natural

disasters such as earthquakes and volcanic eruption. In the song The S.I.G.I.T also mention the causes and effect of the natural disaster.

- Metaphor

Line 2

Only desire I have in me

A golden empire out from the sea

Bay for the pirates, bay for the thieves

Meaning: the sentence “*A golden empire out from the sea*” includes in metaphor because in the reality there is no golden empire comes out of the sea. The songwriter illustrates the lyrics “*A golden empire out from the sea*” as beautiful place to live and many natural resources within.

Line 9

This land on fire, this land could bleed

In every disaster there’s faulter to seek

People meander, wait to retreat

The sentences “*This land on fire, this land could bleed*” include in metaphor. In reality there is no island in fire. The sentence describe the island or country traversed by the ring of fire.

- Repetition

Line 3

Only desire I have in me

A golden empire out from the sea

Bay for the pirates, bay for the thieves

The sentence “*Bay for the pirates, bay for the thieves*” is included in the repetition, because there is a repetition word “*bay*” at the beginning of the sentence.

Line 7

Does it matter? does it matter?

It's only mater for while

Does it matter? does it matter?

Does it matter?

The word (*Does it matter*) includes in repetition because the word spoken repeated 3 times. The word has a meaning about how important it is to know the causes of natural disasters.

Line 9

This land on fire, this land could bleed

In every disaster there's faulter to seek

People meander, wait to retreat

The sentence “*This land on fire, this land could bleed*” is included in the repetition, because there is a repetition word “*this land*” at the beginning of the sentence.

- Metonymy

Line 12

In every disaster there's faulter to seek

People meander, wait to retreat

People forsaken of what they belive

The sentence “*People forsaken of what they believe*” includes metonymy because, the sentence represents obligations that people forget. The songwriter

illustrate in the lyrics “*People forsaken of what they believe*” about people who leave their obligations such as worship that is considered by songwriters to be one of the causes of natural disasters.

- Simile

Line 17

Feel like we're fixing to die

Only loneliness keeps us alive

No shoulder left to cry

There is a comparison word “like” in the lyric “*Feel like we're fixing to die*” the songwriters tells about the people who leave their worship as if they are ready to face natural disasters and death.

Table 4.9 Figurative Language of “Ring of Fire”

No	Lyrics of song	Type of figurative language	Explanation
9.2	<i>A golden empire out from the sea</i>	Metaphor	the sentence “ <i>A golden empire out from the sea</i> ” includes in metaphor because in the reality there is no golden empire comes out of the sea. The songwriter illustrates the lyrics “ <i>A golden empire out from the sea</i> ” as beautiful place to live and many natural resources within.
9.3	<i>Bay for the pirates, bay for the thieves</i>	Repetition	The sentence “ <i>Bay for the pirates, bay for the thieves</i> ”

			is included in the repetition, because there is a repetition word “ <i>bay</i> ” at the beginning of the sentence.
9.7	<i>Does it matter ? does it matter ?Does it matter ?</i>	Repetition	The word (<i>Does it matter</i>) includes in repetition because the word spoken repeated 3 times. The word has a meaning about how important it is to know the causes of natural disasters.
9.9	<i>This land on fire, this land could bleed</i>	Metaphor / Repetition	<p>The sentences “<i>This land on fire, this land could bleed</i>” include in metaphor. In reality there is no island in fire. The sentence describe the island or country traversed by the ring of fire.</p> <p>The sentence “<i>This land on fire, this land could bleed</i>” is included in the repetition, because there is a repetition word “<i>this land</i>” at the beginning of the sentence.</p>
9.12	<i>People forsaken of what they believe</i>	Metonymy	The sentence “ <i>People forsaken of what they believe</i> ” includes synecdoche because, the sentence represents

			obligations that people forget. The songwriter illustrate in the lyrics " <i>People forsaken of what they believe</i> " about people who leave their obligations such as worship that is considered by songwriters to be one of the causes of natural disasters
9.17	<i>Feel like we're fixing to die</i>	Simile	There is a comparison word "like" in the lyric " <i>Feel like we're fixing to die</i> " the songwriters tells about the people who leave their worship as if they are ready to face natural disasters and death.

10. Cognition

The 10th of 11 songs on the Detourn album by The S.I.G.I.T. This 3 minute song tells about a perception that is different from everyone. The song was created by Rekti the vocalist. Fans of The S.I.G.I.T. consider this song less interesting because fans of The S.I.G.I.T think the rhythm is similar to the song Gate of 15th which is also on the album Detourn.

- Metaphor

Line 7

They are only speeding

Time is just a pace of our conscience

Time is mate of felling

The songwriter illustrates the *Time* and *Feeling* of being a couple who are always together like a human being. The songwriter wants to convey the message that over time feelings will not same and always changes. It indicates the sentences “*Time is mate of felling*” into a metaphor.

Line 11

They care a lot of feeding

Hunger is a taste not a burden

Hunger makes an eagle

The songwriter illustrates that in a hungry situation of hunger a person can do anything to relieve his hunger like an eagle ambushing its prey. This is what makes the sentence “*Hunger makes an eagle*” include into a metaphor.

- Metonymy

Line 18

That’s why we always cheat them

The major can’t do what i can do

But i don’t wants his seat man!

In the sentence “*The major*” it represents the mayor, which makes the sentence a metonymy

Table 4.10 Figurative Language of “Cognition”.

No	Lyrics of song	Type of figurative language	Explanation
10.7	<i>Time is mate of felling</i>	Metaphor	The songwriter illustrates the <i>Time</i> and <i>Feeling</i> of being a couple who are always together like a human being. The songwriter wants to convey the message that over time feelings will not same and always changes. It indicates the sentences “ <i>Time is mate of felling</i> ” into a metaphor
10.11	<i>Hunger makes an eagle</i>	Metaphor	The songwriter illustrates that in a hungry situation of hunger a person can do anything to relieve his hunger like an eagle ambushing its prey. This is what makes the sentence “ <i>Hunger makes an eagle</i> ” include into a metaphor.
10.17	<i>The major can't do what i can do</i>	Metonymy	In the sentence “ <i>The major</i> ” it represents the mayor, which makes the sentence a metonymy

11. Conundrum

This is the last song on the album Detourn by The S.I.G.I.T. The song begins with an attractive guitar rhythm that seem to bring the listener into the

illusion of the guitar rhythm. The song which was written by Rekti and Fahri, received an extraordinary response from The S.I.G.I.T fans because it was considered the perfect ending song for the Detourn album.

- Metaphor

Line 4

Declarants of your unprovement

(ride a white swan)

I read all the history books

The sentence “*ride a white swan*” is glimpsed by the songwriter, illustrating his feelings that are still calm and patient like when a white swan walks slowly and calmly. The songwriter wants to convey his feelings of being patient in dealing with problems regarding the policies that are made.

Line 8

Keep believes in your exponents

(ride the tide now)

I went down at the bayan trees

In that sentence “*ride the tide now*” the songwriter illustrates his feelings of getting impatient and angry which is like a rising tide. The songwriter begins to lose patience with the policies he makes that he considers not by reality.

- Repetition

Line 9-10

I don't know if I should

I don't know if I could

(ride a white swan)

There is repeated pronunciation in lines one to two which indicates that the sentence is included in the repetition.

Line 24

Same mistake

Same mistake

Same mistake

Same mistake

The sentence “*Same mistake*” was spoken four times which indicates the sentence is included in the repetition. The sentence illustrates the disappointment felt by the songwriter.

Table 4.11 Figurative Language of “Conundrum”.

No	Lyrics of song	Type of figurative language	Meaning
11.4	<i>ride a white swan</i>	Metaphor	The sentence “ <i>ride a white swan</i> ” is glimpsed by the songwriter, illustrating his feelings that are still calm and patient like when a white swan walks slowly and calmly. The songwriter wants to convey his feelings of being patient in dealing with problems regarding the policies that are made.
11.8	<i>ride the tide now</i>	Metaphor	In that sentence “ <i>ride the tide now</i> ” the songwriter illustrates

			his feelings of getting impatient and angry which is like a rising tide. The songwriter begins to lose patience with the policies he makes that he considers not by reality.
11.9	<i>I don't know if I should</i>	Repetition	There is repeated pronunciation in lines one to two which indicates that the sentence is included in the repetition.
11.24	<i>Same mistake Same mistake Same mistake</i>	Repetition	the sentence “ <i>Same mistake</i> ” was spoken four times which indicates the sentence is included in the repetition. The sentence illustrates the disappointment felt by the songwriter.

B. Discussion

In this part, the writer gives some explanations about the research findings that the writer has mentioned before. The writer has some kinds of figurative language in the eleven songs of the Detourn album are chosen by the writer. The Detourn album is very interesting and the musical instruments are very attractive. All the songs in the Detourn album are in English and written by Indonesian people or non-native speakers. Most of the song on the Detourn album is about the songwriter's anxiety about the things about him. Of the eleven songs on the Detourn album, two songs tell events that have been in the spotlight in the past, namely Son of Sam and Red Summer.

The research findings of his study also prove that figurative language is not only found in song lyrics were written by native speakers. It can be found in the lyrics. Figurative language is a way that the songwriter uses to express his/her ideas, feelings, and thought. Through the figure of speech, the songwriter of the Detourn album presents the hidden message and literal meaning of the songs. It needs a deep understanding in interpreting the meanings of the songs of the Detourn album. The writer finds out nine kinds of figurative language; they are metaphor, metonymy, simile, repetition, hyperbole, synecdoche, irony, apostrophe, and the last one personification. There are fifty-one that use figurative language. There is 1 expression of hyperbole, 1 expression of irony, 2 expressions of personification, 2 expressions of synecdoche, 3 expressions of simile, 11 expressions of metonymy, 13 expressions of repetition, and 18 expressions of metaphor. Figurative language used dominant is a metaphor.

Furthermore, the types of figurative language used and the dominant types of figurative languages in The S.I.G.I.T can be seen as follows:

Table 4.12 The Specific table of figurative language used in album Detourn

Song	Mp	P	H	Mn	Sy	Pa	I	A	R	S
1 st song	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
2 nd song	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3 rd song	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
4 th song	-	-	-	3	-	-	1		1	-
5 th song	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
6 th song	3	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
7 th song	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
8 th song	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-

9 th song	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1
10 th song	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 th song	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Total	18	2	1	11	2	-	1	-	13	3

In the first song, the writer found three types of figurative language which are used is Metaphor 1 expression, Metonymy 1 expression, and repetition 1 expressions. The second song is Metaphor with 2 expressions used. The third song has 2 dominant figurative languages, namely metaphor and metonymy with 2 expressions each. In the fourth song, metonymy becomes the dominant figurative language with 3 expressions. The fifth song is a metaphor with 3 expressions. In the sixth song, metaphor becomes the dominant figurative language with 3 expressions. The seventh song metonymy with 2 expressions. In the eight songs, there are 2 figurative languages used, namely metonymy and repetition with 1 expression each. The ninth song repetition is used with 3 expressions. The tenth song metaphor with 2 expressions. In the last song, there are two figurative languages used, namely metaphor and repetition with 2 expressions each.

Table 4.13 The dominant type of figurative language in album Detourn

No	Kinds of Figurative Language	Number of Figurative Language
1	Hyperbole	1

2	Irony	1
3	Personification	2
4	Synecdoche	2
5	Simile	3
6	Metonymy	11
7	Repetition	13
8	Metaphor	18
9	Apostrophe	-
10	Paradox	-
Total		51

Based on the data in the table above, it can be concluded that there are fifty-one figures of speech that are used in the eleven songs Detourn album. There is 1 expression of hyperbole, 1 expression of irony, 2 expressions of personification, 2 expressions of synecdoche, 3 expressions of simile, 11 expressions of metonymy, 13 expressions of repetition, and 18 expressions of metaphor.

This discussion explains about the data that the writer has found and analyzed in previous chapter. Besides, the discussion also answers the writer question in chapter one. First the discussion mentions about types of figurative language and the second find out the dominant types of figurative language in Detourn album. There are some kinds of figurative language used in Detourn album, such as metaphor, repetition, metonymy, simile, personification, irony, and hyperbole.

The writer found eight types of figurative language this research is qualitative research with the data was taken from eleven songs of Detourn album. This research uses identifying to collect the data. The writer used theory by Kennedy and Gioia (2005) and Keraft Gorys (2009) to find the types of figurative language.

A metaphor is figure of speech that refers, for rhetorical effect, to one by mentioning another thing (Kennedy and Gioia 2005:121). Metaphor is the most dominant figurative language in this research. Almost all songs have metaphors in the lyrics except for the fourth and eighth songs. The songwriter uses metaphor to relate two different things to each other to provide a deeper meaning or understanding of each.

Based on the data findings and discussions from previous researchers the result of the first study by Qurrotul Ain (2013) analyzed figurative language in Maher Zain songs. The second study by Wilya Setiawati & Maryani (2018) analyzed figurative language in Taylor Swift songs. The next previous study written by Hariyanto (2017) the researcher analyzed figurative language in Firework song by Katty Perry. What makes this study different from previous study above is the writer describes in detail line by line and previous research used songwriters or singers who are native speakers, while this study used songwriters or singers who are non-native speakers.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the data that the writer found in the previous chapter it can be concluded:

1. There are 8 types of figurative language used in the album *Detourn* by The S.I.G.I.T, namely hyperbole, irony, personification, synecdoche, simile, metonymy, repetition, and metaphor. There is 1 expression of hyperbole, 1 expression of irony, 2 expressions of personification, 2 expressions of synecdoche, 3 expressions of simile, 11 expressions of metonymy, 13 expressions of repetition, and 18 expressions of metaphor.
2. Metaphor is the most dominant type of figurative language with a total of 18 expressions. There are 9 songs that have metaphors with an average of 2 expressions in each song. The first song and the seventh song have 1 expression. The second, third, ninth, tenth and eleventh songs with 2 expressions. The fifth and sixth songs with 3 expressions.

B. Suggestions

The figurative language has an important position in linguistic studies, especially in literature, such as a poem, novel, song lyric, etc. Based on conclusions above, the writer has the following suggestions:

3. The next researcher

For the next researcher may continue the research to compare, because figurative language can not be understood with a brief, should continue to be studied in some literature. In order to enrich our understanding of figurative

language and to obtain more reliable justification, a wider point of view and further scope of study needs to be conducted.

4. The students of the English department

For students of the English department can use this research to learn and get more knowledge about the figurative language.

5. The readers

For the readers can use this research as a reference for similar research. They can use the Detourn album for further research.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Cover album Detourne



APPENDIX II

Eleven song lyrics on the album *Detourne*

Détourné

[The S.I.G.I.T.](#)

Living a life of getting wide no wiser
 Chasing some dimes
 Saving it for then waster
 Contemplates the boring times
 Actuates the empty rhymes
 Ooh

Living a life of moments that complicates us
 Praying inside
 Shouting the name of the feces
 Contemplates the broken vibes
 Actuates the empty rhymes

Ooh, ooh, ooh-oh
 Ooh, ooh, ooh-oh

I thought that you were my peer
 Turn out you got something to fear

Ooh, ooh, ooh-oh
 Ooh, ooh, ooh-oh

Contemplates the the broken vibes
 Actuates the empty rhymes

Let The Right One In

[The S.I.G.I.T.](#)

Does anyone has not the minds like me?
 Judging things from what it seems taken away by streams
 Taken away by streams
 Away from our dreams
 Let the right one in 4x
 Does anyone has not the hash like me?
 Dancing in our memory weeping down to the knee
 Down in the sea of tears

Away from my fears
 Let the right one in 4x
 In the sea of tears
 Away from our fears
 In the bottom strings
 Away from our dreams
 Let the right one in 4x

Son of Sam

[The S.I.G.I.T.](#)

"I'm the son of sam ", said the man with beads
 "Out to kill", commands the father
 Blood is what he needs

Down by the rivers of wine
 (My heart hurts sonny boy)
 Live there the people of divine

"I'm the little brat, I'm on the different waves
 Look out the attic windows
 Watch the world unsaved"

Down by the rivers of wine
 (My heart hurts sonny boy)
 Live there the people of divine
 Terjemahkan ke bahasa Indonesia

Gate of 15th

[The S.I.G.I.T.](#)

When I closed these tired eyes
 Sun sets to where it rises
 Waking up being young and clean
 Meet you there at the gate of fifteenth

I know... I'm paralyzed
 I know... I won't make it right
 I know... I'm paralyzed
 I know... I won't make it right

These hollowed eyes
 Won't make things right
 These hollowed eyes
 Won't make things

I don't remember being someone else
 Took so long to be my true self
 Then I blew it all on whiskey coke
 Spent to create till I go broke

Plastic smile, worried mind
 Reckless love and grudging seeds
 Judging look, a ripped out book
 Jealous deeds for the friends in need

I know... I'm paralyzed
 I know... I won't make it right
 I know... I'm paralyzed
 I know... I won't make it right

Plastic smile, worried mind
 Reckless love and grudging seeds
 Judging look, a ripped out book
 Jealous deeds for the friends in need

Will I go to the Middle East war
 If I knew why I'm here for
 Wonder wall standing tall
 Sinking ship of an ancient soul

Tired Eyes

[The S.I.G.I.T.](#)

TIRED EYES

Hey are you blind?
 Can't you see what is mine?
 Why would you drink for another wine?
 Can't you see my hearts is grind?
 Tired eyes
 An ocean I will cry
 Slow motion memoir
 Stain my heart black like tar
 Tight tide tired eyes...
 Then I go blind
 Sinking through to my mind
 Why should I drink for another wine?
 Just free my body rhymes?
 Tight tide tired eyes...

Owl and Wolf

[The S.I.G.I.T.](#)

We don't need to speak our names
 And our things that float in between
 Let me haze over by your side
 Under wings, as king and queen
 We dance the shadow of these lonely pines

And tonight we follow the rhythm of this howling wolf
 (Huuu, huuu, huuu, huuuuuuuu)
 (Huuu, huuu huuu, huuuuuuuu)

We sing song of our midnight glamour
 Our eyes illuminate in high and low
 I set the fire on the black hole's gates
 To keep us holding on until the day light breaks
 We are the stealer of the stars tonight

And silently we sing the echos of this crying wolf
 (Huuu, huuu, huuu, huuuuuuuu)
 (Huuu, huuu, huuu, huuuuuuuu)

Under the crescent shades
 We hide, dance and sing, and widely awake
 Rovers of the mountain forgotten away
 We hold the lights of these silent night
 Time goes by for these own and wolf
 (Huuu, huuu, huuu, huuuuuuuu)
 (Huuu, huuu, huuu, huuuuuuuu)
 These owl and wolf
 (Huuu, huuu, huuu, huuuuuuuu)
 (Huuu, huuu, huuu, huuuuuuuu)

Black Summer

[The S.I.G.I.T.](#)

Feel like I don't belong
 Feel like I'm not that strong
 Never talk of what I've been
 No one knows what I have seen

Sun of a gun, bark at sun
 Bark at the sun out of one mind

Been out collecting sin
 Been down of the broken fin
 Never talk of what I've spilled

No one knows what I have killed
 I taste its bitterness and I want it more
 I've got the burdens of my own
 Leave it be mine

Dark of thou frown, lights from the ground
 Bark at sun ye sun of a gun
 Bark at the sun out of one mind

I lay on your side and losing fight
 I'm out of your side to hold you tight
 Our nights without lights

We can't see no more
 No more...
 No more...

Red Summer

[The S.I.G.I.T.](#)

Summer, we were given to burn
 Summer, we were given to learn
 Define human needs to make one feel alive
 The list will go too far
 Devine human greed and their way to achieve
 The list won't make an art

Oh Summer. Oh Bummer.
 Summer, we were given to burn
 Summer, we were given to learn
 The half human being in their birthday suits
 And the real men with their tout
 When the former slaved then burnt on the ground
 The latter won't make a fuss about

Oh Summer. Oh Bummer.

Ring of Fire

[The S.I.G.I.T.](#)

Only desire I have in me
 A golden empire out from the sea
 Bay for the pirates, bay for the thieves
 In every disaster there's a fault to seek
 Does it matter? Does it matter?
 It's only matters for a while

Does it matter? Does it matter?
Does it matter?

This land on fire, this land could bleed
In every disaster there's a fault to seek

People meander, wait to retreat
People forsaken of what they believe

Does it matter? Does it matter?

It's only matters for a while
Does it matter? Does it matter?
Does it matter?

Feel like we're fixing to die

Only loneliness keeps us alive

No shoulder left to cry

There's a moment we can't survive

Feel like we're fixing to die

Only loneliness keeps us alive

No shoulder left to cry

There's a moment we can't survive

Does it matter? Does it matter?
Does it matter?

Does it matter? Does it matter?
Doesn't matter

Cognition

[The S.I.G.I.T.](#)

People don't care about what I do
They are only speeding
Time is just a pace of our conscience
Time is made of feeling

People do care about what I can do
They care a lot of feeding
Hunger is a taste not a burden
Hunger makes an eagle

It's a perception behind that door

Teachers don't care about what we do
 We don't even hear them
 In their eyes we are always wrong
 That's why we always cheat them

The major can't do what I can do
 But I don't want his seat man!
 He has been the source of destruction
 He sure needs some beating

We should have hanged him long ago!

Conundrum

The S.I.G.I.T.

I went down at the banyan trees
 I would never agree
 Declarants of your unimprovement
 (Ride a white swan)

I read all the history books
 I don't know if I should
 Keep believing in your exponents
 (Ride the tide now)

I don't know if I should
 I don't know if I could
 (Ride a white swan)

I went down at the banyan trees
 I would never agree
 Declarants of your unimprovement
 (Ride a white swan)

I read all the history books
 I don't know if I should
 Keep believing in your exponents
 (Ride the tide now)

How could you say you paid attention?
 Keep making the same mistake
 How could you say you paid attention?
 Keep making the same mistake
 Same mistake
 Same mistake
 Same mistake
 Same mistake

I don't know if I could
(Ride a white swan)
I don't know if I should
(Ride the tide now)
I don't know if I could
(Ride a white swan)
I don't know if I should
(Ride the tide now)

APPENDIX III**Code of figurative language**

Mp	: Metaphor
P	: Personification
H	: Hyperbole
Mn	: Metonymy
Sy	: Synecdoche
Pa	: Paradox
I	: Irony
A	: Apostrophe
R	: Repetition
S	: Simile



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 FAKULTAS PENDIDIKAN BAHASA DAN SENI
UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG
 Kampus : Jalan Sidodadi Timur Nomor 24 Semarang Indonesia. Telp. (024) 8448217, 8316377
 Faks. (024)8448217 Website: www.upgris.ac.id

BERITA ACARA UJIAN SKRIPSI

Pada hari ini Jumat 01 April 2022, berdasarkan susunan tim penguji Skripsi :

1. Nama : Dr. Asropah, M.Pd.
Jabatan : Ketua
2. Nama : Dr. Jafar Sodik, S.Pd, M.Pd.
Jabatan : Sekretaris
3. Nama : Drs Mohammad Wahyu Widiyanto, M.Pd
Jabatan : Anggota (Penguji I)
4. Nama : Dr. Sukma Nur Ardini, SS.,M.Pd
Jabatan : Anggota (Penguji II)
5. Nama : Th. Cicik Sophia B, S.S., M.Pd.
Jabatan : Anggota (Penguji III)

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah telah diuji skripsinya.
 Nama : Elfas Malikhi Ragil Pamungkas Fakultas : FPBS
 N.P.M : 16420129 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Program Pendidikan : Strata 1

Judul Skripsi :
 AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN SONG LYRIC ON THE S.I.G.I.T "DETOURN ALBUM"

Nilai :

Demikian berita Acara Ujian Skripsi dibuat untuk diketahui dan dipergunakan seperlunya oleh pihak-pihak yang berkepentingan.

Ketua,

Dr. Asropah, M.Pd.

Sekretaris,

Dr. Jafar Sodik, S.Pd, M.Pd.

Penguji I,

Drs Mohammad Wahyu Widiyanto, M.Pd

Penguji II,

Dr. Sukma Nur Ardini, SS.,M.Pd

Penguji III,

Th. Cicik Sophia B, S.S., M.Pd.





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PENGAJUAN UJIAN SKRIPSI

Diajukan Oleh :

Nama :

Elfos Maliki Ragil Pamungkas

NPM :

16420129

Jurusan :

1. Pend. Bahasa Inggris
 2. Pend. Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia
 3. Pend. Bahasa dan Sastra Daerah

Tema Skripsi :

An Analysis of Figurative Language in Song Lyric on The
 S.I.G.I.T "Detour Album"

Untuk dilaksanakan pada :

Hari / Tanggal :

Jumat, 1 April 2022

Waktu :

10.00 - 11.00

Ruang :

Adapun sebagai penguji :

1. Penguji I :

Drs. M. Wahyu W., Mpd.

2. Penguji II :

Dr. Sukma Nur Ardini, S.S., M.Pd

3. Penguji III :

Tn. Cicik Sophia B., S.S., Mpd

Semarang, 31, ^{Maret} ~~Apr~~ 2022



Yang mengajukan,

Menyetujui,
 Ketua Program Studi,

Elfos Maliki













KARTU BIMBINGAN FINAL PROJECT
MAHASISWA UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG

NAMA : Elfas Malikhil Ragil P
 NPM : 16420129
 FAK/PRODI : FPBS/PEND. BAHASA INGGRIS
 DOSEN PEMBIMBING : Drs. Moh Wahyu W., M.Pd.

NO	Waktu Bimbingan	Materi Yang Dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Pembimbing I
1	30 November 2020	Pengajuan judul skripsi	
2	1 Desember 2020	Pengajuan judul baru(acc)	
4	8 Maret 2021	Proposal skripsi (revisi)	
5	10 Maret 2021	Proposal Skripsi (revisi)	
6	22 Maret 2021	Proposal skripsi (revisi)	
7	21 September 2021	Proposal skripsi (acc)	
8	29 November 2021	Final Project bab 1-5 (revisi)	
9	1 Desember 2021	Final Project 1-5 (revisi)	
10	3 Januari 2022	Final Project bab 1-5 (acc)	

KARTU BIMBINGAN FINAL PROJECT
MAHASISWA UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG

NAMA : Elfas Malikhi Ragil P
 NPM : 16420129
 FAK/PRODI : FPBS/PEND. BAHASA INGGRIS
 DOSEN PEMBIMBING 2 : Dr. Sukma Nur Ardini, S. S., M.Pd.

NO	Waktu Bimbingan	Materi Yang Dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Pembimbing 2
1	30 November 2020	Pengajuan judul skripsi (acc)	
2	26 Maret 2021	Proposal skripsi (revisi)	
3	16 Juni 2021	Proposal skripsi (revisi)	
4	2 Oktober 2021	Proposal skripsi (revisi)	
5	8 Oktober 2021	Proposal skripsi (revisi)	
6	26 Oktober 2021	Proposal skripsi (acc)	
7	1 Desember 2021	Final Project bab 1-3 (revisi)	
8	8 Desember 2021	Final Project bab 1-3 (revisi)	
9	20 Desember 2021	Final Project bab 1-5 (revisi)	
10	3 Januari 2022	Final Project bab 1-5 & Article	
11	10 Januari 2022	Article jurnal	
12	21 Februari 2022	Final Project Full & Article Jurnal	
13	4 Maret 2022	Final Project Full (acc)	