FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE FOUND IN POPULAR SONGS OF SECONDHAND SERENADE

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Abstract
This study attempts to analyze figurative found in popular songs of Secondhand Serenade.

This study focuses on figurative found in popular songs of Secondhand Serenade, they are "Broken", "A twist in my story" and "I hate this song". The data were taken from the three songs of Secondhand Serenade which consist of many types of figurative language by using Perrine's (1992) theory. The descriptive method was applied in this research, the data source from the research is song lyrics from the three songs of Secondhand Serenade.

The writer found 17 sentences containing figurative languages in Secondhand Serenade's songs. All of these terms are divided into six categories, They are, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, simile, apostrophe, and symbol. The writer more often found types of figurative language that contain hyperbole. Nine sentences are almost found in every song from the three songs of Secondhand Serenade.

By reading this study, the writer hopes this research could give more understanding in the analysis of figurative language to the reader. The writer hopes this paper inspires all students who want to research in the same field. This study shows to the reader types of figurative language found in popular songs of Secondhand Serenade.

INTRODUCTION

The song is a kind of art, either in the form of poetry or song lyric that expresses many aspects of life. Song lyrics are the same as poetry in terms of arranging the words of the lines, and song lyrics have stanzas and lines like poems do. Songs are appreciated for their linguistic, pedagogical, cultural, and entertaining features and they are precious language learning materials. They can be used to teach and develop every aspect of a language.

The song is generally used figurative language in the lyrics. The usage of figurative language in a song is very important as a tool to convey the messages as well as beauty and to give color and particular effect to the listeners or readers. Mahmood (2014) stated that each figure of speech has its significance in making and describing ideas. Also, the song is sometimes used by the listeners or the readers to tell the feeling or the messages to someone, because some people are difficult to convey their feeling or willingness directly and it becomes easier after they sing a song to convey them.

Figurative language can be found in written and spoken language. In written language, it can be found in the book, novel, short story, and advertisement while in spoken

language, it can be found in the song, speech, and tv program. Because of that, Hamzah (2012:41) states that good language users are supposed to be able to express themselves in both written and spoken language.

Creating song lyrics is not an easy job to do. The creator needs imagination and figurative sense to create the lyrics of the song to make somebody listens to it, feel interested in it. Therefore, very important for the listeners or readers to learn about figurative languages because some people are difficult to interpret the meaning of songs. It will be useless if just listening to the song without understanding what the song wants to convey to us as the listeners. According to Simmammora (2014: 5), analyzing figurative language in song lyrics is important for some reasons. First, singing a song and knowing the meaning of the lyrics is better than singing without understanding the lyrics. We can also gain some lesson learning and fruitful information when we understand the nonliteral meaning contained in song lyrics. Second, analyzing figurative language provides us more practice be better to understand the non-literal expression.

The writer found many songs especially love songs using figurative languages in the lyric, One song that is recognized to have used very much using figurative is Secondhand Serenade, almost in all of their songs lyrics figurative language could be found. Since Secondhand Serenade's songs are very interesting to listen to, it is considered important to know what the meaning is implied within the songs. That is the reason for the study to analyze it more deeply. The writer wants to analyze the figurative meaning in Secondhand Serenade's song lyrics. Figurative languages make the songs interesting and many listeners enjoy the songs because they use so many kinds of figurative languages to express their feelings and ideas.

Based on the explanations and reasons stated above the writer is interested to analyze 3 songs "Broken, A Twist in My Story, and I Hate This Song", the songs which are written by Secondhad Serenade. The very important reason is the writer found many figurative languages in the lyric of the song. By this research, the writer expects that this research has an important role and could give some information for the readers in learning a literary work especially a song. The writer also hoped that this research could be a reference for those who will do similar research, especially about figurative languages.

Figurative Language
Figurative languages refer to words and groups of words that exaggerate or alter the usual meanings of the component words. The most commonly used types of figurative language are metaphor, simile, personification, and hyperbole. In each of those types of language, the author implicitly or explicitly compares something to something else (Rhody & Lisa, 2012) figurative language means allowing for a similar beautiful failure – not a failure of language, but a necessary inclination toward a form that involves a diminishing of language's possible meanings.

The figurative language provides new ways of looking at the world, it always makes a comparison between different things. Figurative language affect attitudes positively across context (Kronrod, A., & Danziger, S. 2013) Figurative language compares two things that are different in enough ways so that the similarities are interesting, unique, and surprising. Keraf (2007: 19) said that: "whenever you describe something by comparing it with something else, you are using figurative language."

Masters of figurative language can change an audience's experience of a word or an idea by comparing it with something else. Figurative language can improve social communication skills (Kalandadze, T., Norbury, C., Nærland, T., & Næss, K. A. B. 2018).

They can also deepen the mood, tone, and complexity of their work by choosing relevant comparisons.

Figurative languages sometimes cannot be translated literally, to translate them into different languages may cause misinterpretation. If it is translated word-for-word, it will often be completely misunderstood. Often linguistic devices such as irony are used (Farías, D. I. H., Sulis, E., Patti, V., Ruffo, G., & Bosco, C. 2015). Although, there are always possibilities for the readers to analyze, understand and translate it correctly. Also, Perrine (1974:26), states that: "The human mind requires a cognitive framework, made up of memories of all the possible meanings that might be available to apply to the particular words in their context. This set of memories not only will give prominence to the most common or literal meanings, but also suggest reasons for attributing meanings.".

As an example, the sentence "The ground is thirsty", this sentence is using figurative language but to recognize the figurative language in this sentences we need to know that the "ground" word has a literal meaning because the ground is not alive and therefore neither needs to drink nor feel thirsty. For the people who understand the figurative languages, they will interpret this sentence that the ground is dry and need water.

Using figurative language is not only needs an interpretation but also familiarity between the speaker and listener or between the author and the reader because an example in the statement "When I first saw her, my soul began to quiver" this sentence could present some interpretations to the reader or the listener, because these sentences may describe infatuation, panic, or something else. So, if the listener and reader have a familiarity with the speakers' feelings, they will get what the speakers or authors mean easily.

Secondhand Serenade
Secondhand Serenade is an American acoustic rock solo project fronted by vocalist and guitarist John Vesely. The solo project began in 2004. Vesely has released two studio albums to date under the name Secondhand Serenade, Awake in 2007 and A Twist in My Story in 2008. The debut album used multitrack recording to create the sound of a band using technology, while the second album took a different path, using a proper band and an orchestra to establish a more accomplished sound.

In 2005, Vesely released his debut album titled Awake. It was recorded as a demo, after booking a few days at a San Francisco studio earlier in 2005, "using just an acoustic guitar and his multi-tracked vocals." The album experienced tremendous online support, and by the end of 2006 Secondhand Serenade had received millions of plays on Myspace and had been the social-networking site's No. 1 Independent Artist for months. Financially, he was said to be bringing in up to $20,000 a month from downloads and merchandise sales out of his home. He sold over 15,000 copies of the album on his own, and on the strength of these sales and the support, naturally, the labels came knocking. Secondhand Serenade was signed by longtime label executive Daniel Glass, on his new label Glassnote Records, which is distributed through Warners Independent Label Group. In 2006, Rolling Stone announced Secondhand Serenade as #3 in the magazine's reader's poll for Best Myspace Artist.

In early 2007, Awake was reissued by Glassnote Records with an additional two songs. It was released on February 6 and gave Vesely his first chartings, debuting at #16 on Billboard's Top Heatseekers chart. Added success lead to it peaking at #164 on the Billboard 200, #3 on the Top Heatseekers, and #19 on the Top Independent Albums chart.

Secondhand Serenade released only one song as a single from the debut album, "Vulnerable". The song spawned a music video, which was created by Frank Borin who was responsible for the Red Hot Chili Peppers' video for the hit single "Dani California". "Vulnerable" peaked at #83 on the Billboard Hot 100, #64 on the Pop 100, and #56 on the Hot Digital Songs charts.

A Twist in My Story was released on February 19, 2008, and features songs from Awake such as "Maybe" and "Your Call," but reproduced with a full band. The bulk of the

album however is a list of new songs written by John Vesely and recorded with a full band. Two tracks on A Twist In My Story were produced by famed producer Butch Walker, while the others were produced by former Nine Inch Nails member. (Wikipedia).

METHODOLOGY

In this study, the writer used descriptive qualitative. Bogdan and Tylor (1975) qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken text of the people and behaviors that can be observed. In this study, the writer will employ descriptive qualitative. Descriptive research study concern with describing the characteristics of a particular individual o a group whereas diagnostic research studies determine the frequency with which something occurs or its association with something else (Khotari, 2004).

Method of Data Collection

The method of data collection is an important step in the research because the main goal of the research is to get the data (Sugiyono, 2013). There are two ways to collect the data. Those are interactive way and non-interactive ways. The interactive way consists of interviews, observation, and focus group discussion. Whereas, non-interactive way consists of a questionnaire, document, and non-participant. Based on the source of data in this study, the writer used a non-interactive way to collect the data.

In this research, the writer displays some technique of collecting data:

1. The writer opened the website https://www.azlyrics.com/s/secondhandserenade.html. The writer thinks that the lyric website is having complete lyrics.
2. The writer will choose the Secondhand Serenade's song lyrics from the website.
3. The writer downloaded popular songs of Secondhand Serenade and listened on the digital platform.
4. The writer chose sentences that contain figurative language

Method of Data Analysis

After getting and collecting the data, the writer took the next step which is to analyze the data. The steps that the writer took in analyzing the data are as follows:

1. Identifying data from the song lyrics

   In this part, the writer identified which utterances can be categories as the figurative language with neon-colored song lyrics. After that, the writer gave a number on song lyrics. The number is number one until three on each song lyrics to facilitate the writer to identify. Then the writer made the table to identify the data that contains figurative language.

2. Classifying the data from the song lyrics

   The writer classified the song lyrics that contained figurative language based on Perrine's theory (1992). And then, the writer used the table to make it easier for the reader to understand.

3. Explaining the data from the song lyrics

   After the writer identifying and classifying the types of figurative language, the next step is the writer explained the result of the identification and classification by analyzing the meaning of figurative language in Secondhand Serenade's songs based on Perrine's theory of figurative language (1992). The classifications of data put into the table of frequency to make the pie chart

DISCUSSION

After analyzing the data and classifying figurative language on Secondhand Serenade song lyrics, in this chapter, the writer discusses the findings of data analysis. The writer found out six types of figurative language they are hyperbole, metonymy, personification, simile, apostrophe, and symbol. From the analysis above, the writer found that hyperbole is the most often apparent, figurative language that occurs 9 times in the three of Secondhand Serenade's songs. It is used to express something or state of condition in a bigger way than the real condition.

The songwriter from the three songs was broken, a twist in my story, and I hate this song wants to express all of his feelings in the songs that he wrote, and also he wants everyone to knows about the hyperbole that he wrote at every song in the three of songs. The feeling of happiness, sadness, and disappointed feelings are all the feelings that exist in the mind of the songwriter when he created the song lyrics. As the three songs mostly are themed about love songs and sacrifice for love, there are so many hyperboles expressed on the three songs to add the beauty of the expressions.

Hyperbole is a device that we employ in our day-to-day speech. For instance, when we meet a friend after a long time, we say, "Ages have passed since I last saw you". We may not have met him for three or four hours or a day, but the use of the word "ages" exaggerates this statement to add emphasis to your waiting. Therefore, a hyperbole is an unreal exaggeration to emphasize the real situation to put a high effect on the listeners. (http://literarydevices.net/hyperbole/). Another example is when we are waiting for a city bus for an hour and after a long wait for the bus and finally, the bus came, we often scream "I have been waiting for this bus like forever". The two examples show that the speaker is the person who impatient.

Based on table 4.1, explained the classification of figurative language use in the broken song by secondhand serenade. In told in which position the figurative language occurs in the song. The figurative languages found are 2 similes, 1 hyperbole, 2 metonymies, 1 apostrophe, and 1 personification. For example:

1. *In the moonlight, your face it glows like a thousand diamonds*
   The example of a simile is found in "Broken" song line 1, 2, 3. The lyric is "In the moonlight Your face it glows like a thousand diamonds". This song describes the listeners about the feeling of the singer that amazed about his girlfriend's face. He praises his girlfriend's face because his girlfriend is beautiful, he said "Your face it glows like a thousand diamond", it contains figurative language, that is, simile because the singer uses a comparison "In the moonlight Your face it glows like a thousand diamonds" and uses "like" as part of simile as a comparison.

2. *And your hair flows like the ocean breeze*
   The example of a simile is found in "Broken" song lines 5, 6. This song describes the listeners about the feeling of the singer that amazed about his girlfriend's hair. The sentence "Your hair flows like the ocean breeze" contains figurative language, that is, simile because the singer uses a comparison "Your hair flows like the ocean breeze" and uses "like" as part of simile as a comparison.

3. *Not a Million Fights could make me hate you*
   This symbol is found in "Broken" song. Line 7, 8 "Not a million fights could make me hate you" This sentence contains a symbol because the singer symbolized the "fights" as a problem in this lyric. And the meaning is the singer will never hate his girlfriend, even though there are many problems in their relationship.

4. *It's in your eyes where I find peace*

The writer found hyperbole in the eleventh and twelfth sentence in the song "Broken" and the lyric is "It's in your eyes, where I find peace". This lyric exaggerates words and makes the readers imagine that the singer can find peacefulness by just see his girlfriend's eyes, but in the reality, it is impossible. The writer interprets that these lyrics describe that the singer feels very happy when he sees his girlfriend's eyes.

5. *Let's light up the town, scream out loud*
The next figurative language is found in "Broken" song. Line 15 "Let's light up the town, scream out loud". This sentence contains metonymy because the singer change "surrounding the town" into "let's light up the town". And the meaning is, the singer invites his girlfriend to surround the town to entertain themselves or forget about problems.

6. *Time, I just need one more day*
The writer finds apostrophe in "Broken" song that can be found in lines 34, 35. "Time, I just need one more day". It contains apostrophe because the songwriter talks to time, whereas time is something that can not understand.

7. *And time you've been crying too long time*
This sentence is found in the "Broken" song line 36, 37, 38. The sentence "And time, You've been crying too long time" contains personification because the sentence personified like a human. Time cannot cry, but humans can. It has a message about the feeling of the singer that he is waiting for someone too long. This makes his heart hurt so badly and he expresses this like that.

Based on table 4.2, explained the classification of figurative language use in A twist my story song by a secondhand serenade. In told in which position the figurative language occurs in the song. The figurative languages found are 3 hyperboles, 1 personification, and 1 metonymy. For example:

1. *Slow down, the world isn't watching us break down*
This sentence is found in "A twist in my story" song line 9. "Slow down, the world isn't watching us break down ". These lyrics categorized into personification because the songwriter makes the sentence "the world isn't watching us" a human characteristic. This sentence said that the world is not watching, it means anytime the world can watch them, whereas the world can not watch, but a human can. The singer wants to entertain his girlfriend with the words.

2. *I can't take my eyes off of you*
The next figurative language that the writer finds in "A twist in my story" song is hyperbole, the lyric "I can't take my eyes off of you". This lyric exaggerates words because life is not just our couple, and our life is just not to see our girlfriend.

3. *I'll give up all I had just to breathe the same air as you till the day that I die*
The next figurative language is found in the "A twist in my story" song. Line 11, 12 "I'll give up all I had just to breathe the same air as you till the day that I die" This sentence contains metonymy because the singer change "our live" into "the same air as you". And the meaning is, the songwriter wants to give everything that the songwriter had to their togetherness.

Based on table 4.3, explained the classification of figurative language use in "I hate this song" song by Secondhand Serenade. In told in which position the figurative language occur in the song. The figurative language found is 5 hyperboles. For example:

1. *Your tears come from inside*
The writer also finds hyperbole in the "I hate this song" song and the lyric "Your tears come from inside ". This includes hyperbole because it exaggerates words. The best

meaning according to the writer is that the tears of the singer's girlfriend come from the heart. The tears come from the eyes. This lyric is found in line 8.

As compared with the previous study that was written on Ritonga's (2014) thesis, the kinds of figurative language that founds are the metaphor that most commonly found, as many as 35 sentences that containing metaphor. While from Margareth's (2007) thesis, figurative language that is often found is personification which found 53% of all figurative language that she found in her research. The next previous study that discusses figurative language is Zen (2011). He found hyperbole that most often found in his thesis, he found 29 sentences that contain hyperbole in analysis from some songs in one album.

While the figurative language that the writer found in Najziroh (2013) thesis, she found hyperbole as the most commonly from analysis of four songs in Adele's song. She found 8 sentences that contain hyperbole.

And the most types of figurative language that found in Lestari (2008) thesis that is from Maria Claire, she found three metonymies and from Gentlemen's of the Quartery Advertisements, she found three metonymies and three hyperbole as the most figurative language that often found in her thesis.

CONCLUSION

From the finding and analysis that has been done, the writer finds that 19 sentences are containing figurative languages in the three songs of Secondhand Serenade. All of these terms are divided into six categories. There are hyperbole, metonymy, personification, symbol, apostrophe, and simile. Based on the theory of Perrine. The writer only found figurative languages from Perrine's (1992) finding because those terms are the common kinds of figurative language mostly used to analyze the lyrics of songs to make them sound more beautiful.

The songwriter uses these figurative languages to show that the lyrics of the song are not used as daily language and it will make the hearer/reader create his/her interpretation. It is important as it gives people a nice sense of imagery when they are reading something. The songwriter also wants to show the hearer that the language that she/he hears for the song is on the ordinary language that people usually use in daily life.

Moreover, the writer found that the theory of Perrine (1992) gives support for analyzing the data and there was a connection between the song and figurative language used in popular songs of Secondhand Serenade. So this theory has its function to analyze the data. Perrine explains kinds of figurative language of personification, metaphor, symbol, irony, simile, and hyperbole.

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