CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this part, the researcher presents the data findings and the discussions answering the two formulated problems of this study. It contains of two parts; the first part discusses the findings of types of figurative languages found in Adele's song lyrics which is to answer the first research question and the meaning of figurative languages in Adele's song lyrics in order to answer the second research question. The second part is discussion of the findings supported by some related theories.

4.1 Research Findings

This study consists of two research questions. First, what are types of figurative languages found in Adele's song lyrics? Second, what are the meaning of figurative languages in Adele's song lyrics? After collecting the data, the next step done by the researcher was analyzing the result findings of the data found in this study. Then, interpreting all collected data by providing the detail information of the figurative language found in the two songs by Adele which is supported by Leech's theory and some related theories about figurative language and its features.

4.1.1   The Types of Figurative Language used in the Songs' Lyrics of Adele

This part is intended to answer the first research question about the types of figurative language used in the songs' lyrics by Adele. By conducting this study, some findings have been found based on the data examined focusing on the types of figurative language based on the data examined. According to Larson (1998) mentioned that figurative language has been classified into nine types of figurative

meaning namely: hyperbole, simile, metaphor, irony, litotes, metonymy, synecdoche, alliteration, and allusion. In this study, after collecting the data, the researcher went into the analyzing step towards the data examined. All of the data findings consisting the types of figurative language were gained by analyzing supported by related theories and presented in the following tables of types of figurative language in every song's lyric examined as below:

Table. 4.1 Types of Figurative Language used in Hello Song

No	Types of Figurative Language	Songs' Lyrics	Interpretation Meaning	Total	Percentage
1	Metaphor	There's such a difference between us	There's always a difference between two people. Relationships are more or less about working around those differences.	2	22.22%
		It's so typical of me to talk about myself, I'm sorry	She wants to go through their timeline and see where it went wrong. But she already knows, they find out later.		
2	Simile	-	-	-	0%
3	Symbol	To tell you I'm sorry for breaking your heart	This is Adele's heart speaking out. Adele's having a conversation with herself and reviewing incidents that have had her regretting for years.	1	11.11%
4	Personification	-	-	-	0%
5	Synecdoche	-	-	-	0%
6	Metonymy	-	-	-	0%
7	Allegory	-	-	-	0%
8	Hyperbole	I've forgotten how it felt before the world fell at our feet	One issue of the relationship is revealed here. Adele must have put herself on the pedestal more often than not. Wonder	2	22.22%

			how much time she spared for him. She is apologizing for it now, but it's a little too late now.		
		I must've called a thousand times	There is no reply from the other end of the phone. Why? Because she is not actually on the phone with someone.		
9	Irony	I was wondering if after all these years you'd like to meet	After separating in long time, Adele wonders that her boyfriend wants to see her again	4	44.44%
		They say that time's supposed to heal ya, but I ain't done much healing	They have been separated for years, but looks like Adele has not really moved on. "Time heals everything" is a very beautiful quote, but the sad part is it doesn't apply to all. And time hasn't helped Adele either. She is trying to reconnect.		
		But when I call, you never seem to be home	'calling' is a term of reference to mending the broken relationship. Adele has tried to reach him, but he is never 'home' referring to that he is never on the same page with her.		
		At least I can say that I've tried	Adele is trying to move on by saying that she tried and did what she could to mend the relationship, but she knows she is at fault. Hence we can see how she is continuously saying how sorry she is. But her lover has already moved on.		

Based on the results findings as viewed in the table 4.1, there are 4 types of figurative languages used in the second selected song used by Adele in her song's lyrics. Those figurative languages applied are personification consisting 3 data, simile 1 datum, hyperbole 2 data (22.22%), and irony 4 data (44.44%). It is found that there were only 9 data containing figurative language on Adele's song lyrics called 'Hello'.

Furthermore, the researcher analyzed the second selected song by Adele entitled "Someone like you" as the second source of datum examined in this study. Based on the data analyzed through the song's lyric of "someone like you", the researcher found some figurative languages used in the song's lyrics. All of the results finding on the third song are presented on the table 4.2 as below.

Table. 4.2 Types of Figurative Language used in Someone Like You

No	Types of Figurative Language	Songs' Lyrics	Interpretation Meaning	Total	Percentage
1	Metaphor	They are memories made.	She tries to capture moments that are long since gone.	1	11.11%
2	Simile	Never mind, I'll find someone like you	Adele is not ignorant of the fact that he has moved on with his life.	1	11.11%
3	Symbol	I hate to turn up out of the blue uninvited	She is hoping that seeing her again will remind him of the love and relationship they once had and that he will change his mind.	1	11.11%
4	Personification	You know how the time flies	When one partner cannot let go and obsesses about the other, it would appear that she is about stalking their former	1	11.11%

			lover and begging him to come back.		
5	Synecdoche	-	-	-	0%
6	Metonymy	-	-	-	0%
7	Allegory	-	-	-	0%
8	Hyperbole	Only yesterday was the time of our lives	She never considers that she would worry the rest of her life if he was being faithful to her.	2	22.22%
		We were born and raised in a summer haze Bound by the surprise of our glory days	She invokes pictures of the past and tries to capture moments that are long since gone. If we look at this song thematically, it is logical that Adele, in trying to capture a moment in time that many people are familiar with, is really issuing a warning to those people.		
9	Irony	"I heard that you're settled down, that you found a girl and you're married now…"	Adele is well aware that she is asking her lover to leave his wife, possibly his children, and come back to her. s probably dealing with psychological issues of co-dependence and low self-esteem. She completely turns on him and basically states that she does not care if he takes her back or not	3	33.33%
		I'd hoped you'd see my face and that you'd be reminded	This speaker is begging her former lover to take her back and leave his wife. She is hoping that seeing her again will remind him of the love and relationship they once had and that he will change his mind. The		

			speaker is not ignorant of the fact that he has moved on with his life		
		Sometimes it lasts in love but sometime it hurts instead	Her behavior reveals that she is not willing to let go, nor does she believe she will ever find someone like him. Unfortunately, she fails to realize that in the big relationship, that might be a good thing.		

The table 4.2 clearly shows that in the song's lyrics of "Someone like you" as the source of the data examined, the researcher found 6 types of figurative language as the figurative meanings through this song's lyrics. The results findings were classified into: metaphor consisting 1 datum (11.11%), simile 1 datum (11.11%), symbol consisting 1 datum 11.11%), personification 1 datum (11.11%), hyperbole containing 2 data (22.22%), and irony containing 3 data (33.33%). Based on the data examined, the researcher found 9 data containing figurative language in Adele's song lyric of Someone like you.

4.1.2 The Interpretation Meaning used in the songs' lyrics of Adele

The following part, the researcher presented the contextual meanings based on the results findings of this study. The researcher described all of the interpretation meanings based on the selected songs by Adele entitled (1) Hello, and (2) Someone like you. An interpretation meaning is the meaning of words according to the situations in which they are used in which the different situations give different meaning (Saputri, 2014).

The interpretation meanings found on the selected songs through the all of the songs' lyrics focusing on the types of figurative language or figurative meanings contain 9 categories called: hyperbole, simile, metaphor, irony, litotes, metonymy, synecdoche, alliteration, and allusion. But, in this study there were only 4 types of figurative languages used in the second selected song used by Adele in her song's lyrics. Those figurative languages applied are personification, simile, hyperbole, and irony which were found on Adele's song lyrics called 'Hello'. Meanwhile, there were 6 types of figurative language found in the second song as the figurative meanings through this song's lyrics which were classified into: metaphor, simile, symbol, personification, hyperbole, and irony. The researcher presented the results findings in order to answer the second research question about the interpretation meaning used in the selected songs album of Adele as below:

4.1.2.1 Metaphor

Metaphor is the figurative speech, which compares one thing to another directly (Peter, 2002: 12). They may express A is B, differs from the smile only in that comparison is implied rather than explicit. It is to be read in the same way a simile, but it is often more difficult to recognize since the comparison may be reduce to phrase or a single word. Metaphor use specific words like is, are, was, or were. Metaphor is one of figurative speech, which compares one thing to another directly. Based on the results findings in this study, there were some data containing figurative language applied in the metaphor as below:

> #first song
> "There's such a difference between us"
> "It's so typical of me to talk about myself, I'm sorry"

#second song

"They are memories made."

4.1.2.2 Simile

Simile is known as a comparison between two different things by using like or as (Saputri, 2014). Means that a simile is figurative of speech in which two quite different things are compared because they appear to be similar in at least one characteristic. Based on the data analyzed in this study, the researcher presented all of the results findings categorized as simile viewed on data below:

#Second song

"Never mind, I'll find someone like you"

4.1.2.3 Symbol

Symbols separate in the degree of identification and definition gave them by their authors (Perrine, 1992:38). Symbolism equates something with something else, whether it is animals, objects, plants, and other symbols. In symbolic, a thing that you want to compare is usually directly replaced with a parable in that purpose. Metaphor has been used in the selected songs' lyrics as the data findings below:

#first song

"To tell you I'm sorry for breaking your heart"

#second song

"I hate to turn up out of the blue uninvited"

4.1.2.4 Personification

Personification, whereby an abstraction is figuratively represented as human (Leech, 1969:158). Personification is a figurative language that makes or equates inanimate objects who can move or breathe like humans. The personification denotes inanimate objects that seem to have human characteristics. Based on the data findings, the classification of personification found in the speech are presented below:

#Second song
"You know how the time flies"

4.1.2.5 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a part of figurative language representing the whole or it may use a whole to represent a part. The entity refers to as a container of constituents and one of these constituents is being used to represent the entire entity as a whole (Lakoft: 1980 in Fitratunnas, 2017, p. 22). In the literacy works, synecdoche may also use larger groups to refer to smaller groups and vice versa. In this study there was no datum found.

4.1.2.6 Metonymy

Metonymy is a comparison of meaning in which the name of one object or idea is substituted for that of another closely associated with it (Pardede, 2008; in Widyanti, 2013, p. 15). There was no datum found in this study classified into metonymy.

4.1.2.7 Allegory

Allegory is a special kind of comparison which inviting the readers or listeners into the context of discussion something from his/her experiences such as, references to a place, a person, or something that happened. Moreover, it is called as another word reference (Saputri, 2014). Based on the explanation mentioned, it can be said that allegory is a brief reference to a person, place or event which will be known by the readers. It allows the writer, the speaker or the poet a compression of ideas. There was no datum found as allegory in this study.

4.1.2.8 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a comparison of meaning for exaggeration by telling more than the truth about the size, number, or degree of something without intending to deceive (Leech, 1969: 168; in Saputri, 2014). In addition, the overstatement does not intended to be taken directly to literally, it is used as a means of emphasizing the truth of a statement in context being applied. Adele used hyperbole throudh the songs' lyrics as below:

#first song

"I've forgotten how it felt before the world fell at our feet"

"I must've called a thousand times"

#second song

"Only yesterday was the time of our lives"

"We were born and raised in a summer haze - Bound by the surprise of our glory days"

4.1.2.9 Irony

Irony is type of figurative meaning as a comparison by taking place when the opposite of what a person intended to do, or expected to happen, occurs instead (McArthur, 1992). The results findinsg are mentioned as follow:

> #first song
>
> "I was wondering if after all these years you'd like to meet"
>
> "They say that time's supposed to heal ya, but I ain't done much healing"
>
> "But when I call, you never seem to be home"
>
> "At least I can say that I've tried"
>
> #second song
>
> "I heard that you're settled down, that you found a girl and you're married now…"
>
> "I'd hoped you'd see my face and that you'd be reminded
>
> Sometimes it lasts in love but sometime it hurts instead"

4.2 Discussion

The researcher discussed the types of figurative language and the interpretation meaning used in the two selected songs album of Adele. The songs were used to examine the data based on answering the two formulated problems which are described in the first chapter. The types of figurative language and the interpretation meaning used in the data of this study were examined based on Leech (in Saputri, 2014) theory and interpretation by related some previous studies. Figurative language is described as a language coming from the plain-spoken use of words which creates a special effect, clarifies an idea, and making writing more colorful and forceful as the way the readers and/or listeners interpret (Giroux &

Williston; in Widyanti, 2013, p. 24). It means that figurative language known as the language or expressions used verbally in order to describe or figure out an intention, an idea, and/or a message of speaker and/or the authors.

4.2.1 Discussion of Types of Figurative Language used in the selected songs album of Jessie J.

This section, the researcher mainly discusses the types of figurative language used in the songs' lyrics album by Adele consisting the songs entitled: (1) Hello, and (2) Someone like you. All of the data in this study were analysis and classified based on Figurative Language theory of Leech and supported by some related theories and the previous studies applied. Theoretically, there are nine types of figurative language found in this study based on the results findings called: metaphor, simile, symbol, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, allegory, hyperbole and irony. As a result, the researcher described all of the research findings in every song analyzed focusing on the types of the figurative language as below:

Metaphor is metaphorical discourse that relates one thing to another in a straightforward manner (Peter, 2002: 12). They may be used to communicate A is B; however, they differ from the smile in that the comparison is assumed rather than explicitly stated. When comparing two things, it is read in the same way as a simile, but it is often more difficult to notice because the comparison is reduced to a short phrase or a single word. When creating a metaphor, certain terms such as is, are, was, or were, are used. Metaphor is a type of figurative discourse in which one item is directly compared to another object. Based on the results findings in this study,

there were some data containing figurative language applied in the metaphor as: #first song: "*There's such a difference between us"* and *"It's so typical of me to talk about myself, I'm sorry"* meanwhile, in the second song "They are memories made."

A simile is a comparison between two dissimilar items that is made by utilizing the words like or as (Saputri, 2014). This means that a simile is a figure of speech in which two very different objects are contrasted because they appear to have at least one quality in common. Based on the data analyzed in this study, the researcher presented all of the results findings categorized as simile viewed such as: #Second song: "*Never mind, I'll find someone like you*".

Symbols are distinguished by the degree of identification and definition that their creators have given them (Perrine, 1992:38). Symbolism is the act of associating something with another, whether it is animals, objects, plants, or any other type of symbol. For the sake of comparison, an item that you wish to compare is frequently explicitly replaced by a parable in symbolic representations. Metaphor has been used in the selected songs' lyrics as the data findings as follow: #first song: "*To tell you I'm sorry for breaking your heart*" and #second song: "*I hate to turn up out of the blue uninvited*"

Personification, whereby an abstraction is figuratively represented as human (Leech, 1969:158). Personification is a figurative language that makes or equates inanimate objects who can move or breathe like humans. The personification denotes inanimate objects that seem to have human characteristics. Based on the

data findings, the classification of personification found in the speech such as:

#Second song: "*You know how the time flies*"

Synecdoche is a part of figurative language that represents the entire, or it can be used to express the whole by using a whole. In this case, the entity is described as a container of constituents, with one of these constituents serving as a representation for the complete entity as a unit of analysis (Lakoft: 1980 in Fitratunnas, 2017, p. 22). In literary works, synecdoche may also be used to allude to bigger groups of people in order to refer to smaller groups of people. In this study there was no datum found.

When the name of one thing or idea is substituted for another that is closely associated with it, this is referred to as a comparison of meaning of Metonymy (Pardede, 2008; in Widyanti, 2013, p. 15). There was no datum discovered in this investigation that could be classed as metonymy.

As a special sort of comparison, allegory invites the readers or listeners into the conversation by bringing something from their own experiences into the discussion, such as references to a specific place or person or an event that happened in the past. Furthermore, it is referred to as a second word reference (Saputri, 2014). According to the previously stated definition, an allegory is a brief allusion to a person, place, or event that the readers are likely to be familiar with. It enables the writer, the speaker, or the poet to condense a large number of concepts. In this study, there was no data that could be used as a metaphor.

Hyperbole is a comparison of meaning for exaggeration when something is described as larger, greater, or more extreme than it actually is without the intent to

deceive (Leech, 1969: 168; in Saputri, 2014). Furthermore, the overstatement is not intended to be taken literally; rather, it is utilized to emphasize the reality of a statement in the context in which it is being applied. Adele used hyperbole through the songs' lyrics as: #first song: "*I've forgotten how it felt before the world fell at our feet*" and "*I must've called a thousand times*" then #second song: "*Only yesterday was the time of our lives*" and "*We were born and raised in a summer haze - Bound by the surprise of our glory days*"

As an example, irony arises when the exact opposite of what a person wanted to do or expected to happen occurs instead of what they intended or expected to happen (McArthur, 1992). The results findings are mentioned as follow: #first song: "*I was wondering if after all these years you'd like to meet*"; "*They say that time's supposed to heal ya, but I ain't done much healing*"; "*But when I call, you never seem to be home*" and "*At least I can say that I've tried*" then, #second song: "*I heard that you're settled down, that you found a girl and you're married now…*"; "*I'd hoped you'd see my face and that you'd be reminded-Sometimes it lasts in love but sometime it hurts instead*"

4.2.2 Discussion of the Interpretation Meaning used in the Songs' Lyrics of Adele

After all of the data were categorized based on the types of figurative language, the researcher went to the next discussion about the interpretation meaning used in the selected songs album by Adele answering the second research question of this study. Moreover, the interpretation meaning refers to a meaning of words, phrases and/or sentences based on the situations applied through the language used in which the different situations also make different meaning as the

interpretation used (Saputri: 2014). Moreover, the descriptions of the contextual meaning of this study are presented into the categories of the types of figurative language as below:

4.2.2.1 Hello

> "Hello, it's me
> I was wondering if after all these years you'd like to meet
> To go over everything
> They say that time's supposed to heal ya
> But I ain't done much healing"

Take note of how Adele does not introduce herself because she is under no obligation to do so. The person she is calling is familiar with her tone of voice. Normally, this would be the beginning of a phone conversation between a couple, except that they are no longer together.

Despite the fact that they have been separated for years, it appears that Adele has not quite moved on. The saying "Time heals everything" is a nice one, but the unfortunate aspect is that it does not apply to everyone. Adele has also suffered as a result of the passage of time. She is attempting to reestablish contact. She's interested in going through their timeline to figure out where things went wrong. We later learn that she, on the other hand, is already aware of this.

There is no response from the person on the other end of the line. Why? Because she is not truly speaking with someone on the phone. Adele's heart is speaking via her music. In this scene, Adele is having a dialogue with herself, in which she discusses situations that she has regretted for many years.

> "Hello, can you hear me?
> I'm in California dreaming about who we used to be
> When we were younger and free
> I've forgotten how it felt before the world fell at our feet"

In California, Adele is with her boyfriend, who is thousands of miles away. Contrary to popular belief, there is no location on the planet that is more than a million miles away from another point on the continent. The distance between him and Adele in her heart is being discussed, and for all we know he may be right next door to Adele and still feel a million miles away from her. 'There is such a divide between us,' they explain as the real reason for their fallout. The difference between two people is always noticeable. It is more or less the nature of relationships to find ways to work around differences.

> "Hello from the other side
> I must've called a thousand times
> To tell you I'm sorry
> For everything that I've done
> But when I call you never
> Seem to be home"

Because of their differences, they have been thrust into two distinct worlds, with Adele greeting them from the other planet. For example, as previously said, a short green hedge between two neighboring houses could very well be referred to as "the other side," yet in reality, they are on two different sides of the fence. Once again, the term "calling" is used to refer to the process of repairing a broken connection. Adele has attempted to contact him, but he is never "at home," which

refers to the fact that he is never on the same page as her (which is also in line with the differences she spoke about earlier).

> "It's so typical of me to talk about myself, I'm sorry
> I hope that you're well
> Did you ever make it out of that town
> Where nothing ever happened?
> It's no secret
> That the both of us
> Are running out of time"

One aspect of the connection is revealed in this chapter. Adele must have put herself on a pedestal a lot more than she should have. I'm curious as to how much time she set aside for him. She is now apologizing for her actions, although it is a little too late at this point. As a result, she is now attempting to inquire about his personal life, but she will never receive a response. I suppose she believes he is still single as well and that they are running out of time in their lives. I'm curious how she arrived to that conclusion, assuming she didn't stalk him. However, it could be referring to them as a pair, and how time is running out for them to be a couple once more. Adele is absolutely correct in this regard.

4.2.2.2 Someone like you

> "I hate to turn up out of the blue uninvited
> But I couldn't stay away, I couldn't fight it.
> I'd hoped you'd see my face and that you'd be reminded
> That for me, it isn't over."

Adele is pleading for her ex-lover to accept her back and leave his wife alone in the house. She is hopeful that seeing her again would bring back memories of the love and relationship they once shared, and that he will reconsider his decision to divorce her. The speaker is well aware that he has moved on with his life and does not deny this reality. She simply does not give a damn.

"I heard that you're settled down

That you found a girl and you're married now…"

Aware that she is asking her beloved to leave his wife and potentially his children in order to return to her, Adele expresses her gratitude to him. The analysis of this song, on the other hand, contains the melancholy and slightly unhappy portion of the song. For what reason would the speaker wish to see the person who rejected her again? For what reason is she pleading with him to gaze at her and "be reminded?" Adele is most likely struggling with psychological concerns such as co-dependence and low self-esteem, which are common in this situation. In five stanzas that are repeated, she utterly turns on him and declares that she doesn't care if he takes her back or not. Her compulsive behavior, on the other hand, offers a different story.

"Never mind, I'll find someone like you

I wish nothing but the best for you, too.

Don't forget me, I beg

I remember you said,

Sometimes it lasts in love but sometime it hurts instead."

She is quoting her words back to her in an attempt to make her laugh. While her words "Never mind" suggest that she is willing to let go, her actions indicate

that she does not feel she will ever find someone as good as he was in the future. Her failure to recognize that, in the long run, this might be a positive development is unfortunate. Typically, when people divorce, they agree to go their separate ways and to begin living separate lives in their respective locations. But when one partner is unable to let go and becomes obsessed with the other, it appears as if they write songs about haunting their former sweetheart and begging him to return. It's possible that the speaker in this song is not in the best of condition psychologically.

This song raises the question of whether or not there is something more to be garnered from it. If not a sorrow, rather a caution to others who find themselves in this situation. Indeed, what appears to be a heartfelt love song becomes a bird's eye view into the heart and soul of someone who is trapped in the past, as previously indicated. A number of phrases, such as "yesterday," "time," "golden days," and "summer haze," are frequently used by the speaker to describe the past. Using these photographs, she evokes memories of the past and attempts to capture fleeting moments that have passed away. Taking a thematic approach to this song, it is reasonable to conclude that Adele, in attempting to depict a period in time that many people are familiar with, is in fact sending a message to those individuals. Adele may be attempting to convey the following message to her audience through the creation of a pitiful image of a lady pleading for her beloved to return: In order to convey a lesson forward from the past, one must look back in time. It is entirely possible that the lyrics and music of this song include a valuable lesson that should be learned. Perhaps she is giving a warning to those who might consider engaging in such a foolish conduct by showing to her listeners just how miserable this situation appears to those on the outside.