FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN SONG LYRIC "ROLLING IN THE DEEP" BY ADELE (BAHASA KIASAN DIDALAM LIRIK LAGU " ROLLING IN THE DEEP " OLEH ADELE)

Tiara Lerynesia Liknatianto (tiaraleynesia1137@gmail.com) Yudy Prasetyo Dina Merris

STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo, Jalan Kemiri Sidoarjo

Abstract

A song is a short piece of spoken language. It encloses branded meaningful words. These words are known as lyrics. Within a song there are lyrics, and there are emerging figurative languages. Figurative language is used in any form communication, such as in daily conversation, articles in newspaper, advertisement, novels, poems, etc. the researcher has assumption that The song "Rolling In The Deep" by Adele contains Figurative Languages. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative design because she intends to find out and to describe the figurative language found in the song lyrics performed by Adele entitled Rolling In The Deep: hyperbole, metaphor, symbols.

Keywords; Figurative Language, Song, Lyrics, Rolling In The Deep

Introduction

A song is a short piece of spoken language. It encloses branded meaningful words. These words are known as lyrics. Within a song there are lyrics, and there are emerging figurative languages. Analyzing these figurative languages is an of important in the sense that singing a song with knowing the meaning of its lyrics is better than the other way around. Analyzing these figurative languages provides us with lessons, messages, and information when we understand the non-literal meanings. Figurative language is used in any form communication, such as in daily conversation, articles in newspaper, advertisement, novels, poems, etc .The effectiveness of figurative language in four main reasons. Perrine (1982). Figurative language has several types, namely metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, paradox, irony, synecdoche, hyperbole, repetition, onomatopoeia, alliteration, antonomasia, pleonasm, allegory, pun (paronomasia), anaphora, litotes. antithesis. ellipsis, euphemism, sarcasm, assonance, asyndeton, parallelism, periphrasis, cynic, and anticlimax.(Merriam Webster:1995). The texts discuss is song taken from Adele album titled "21". This is "Rolling In The Deep". To limit the discussion, the journal will focus on the figurative language in Adele songs. It is acknowledged that there are many great singers but Adele is chosen as the object of the research because of his fame and his songs. The researcher states the problems as follows: What types of figurative language are found in the song lyrics of Rolling In The Deep? What are the meaning of figurative language found in the song lyrics of Rolling In The Deep? The song "Rolling In The Deep" by Adele contains Figurative Languages.

Research method

The researcher uses descriptive qualitative design because she intends to find out and to describe the figurative language found in the song lyrics performed by Adele entitled Rolling In The Deep. Qualitative research is a situated activity that locates the observer in the world. It consists of a set of interpretive, material practices that makes the world visible. These practices transform the world. They turn the world into a series of representations, including field notes, interviews, conversation, photographs, recordings, and memos to the self. The source of data will be the lyric

of Adele song entitled Rolling In The Deep. The data will be the words, phrases, and sentences in the lyrics of the song. The researcher does a procedure in collecting the data. They are; Looking for the song of Rolling in the Deep in the internet, Listening to the song, Reading the song lyrics, Identifying the song lyrics that contain figurative language.

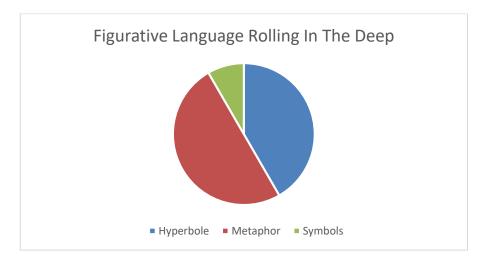
Finding and Discussion

There are three figurative language in song lyric rolling in the deep. Hyperbole, metaphor, symbols.

No	Song lyric	Figurative language			Meaning
		Hyperbola	Metaphor	Symbol	
1	"Rolling in the Deep"		~		That she feel lost, but it also gives the impression of a angry, dissapointed feeling with her boyfriend, she is los and unaware of what to do.
2	You had my heart inside of your hand but you played it, with a beating			,	Expresses the anger, as if Adele is feeling like she truste him with her love and he somehow damaged that trust.
3	There's a fire starting in my heart		1		Expresses to describe her emotions. The fire resemble anger and pain.
4	Reaching a fever pitch it's bring me out the dark		-	2	She treats it as if her anger and rage is bringing her out of the dark. In this case, she's referring to the chueless, happy past self becoming an angry, more informed person seeking revenge
5	Finally I can see you <u>crystal clear</u>		*	,	To explain that she no longer sees her past love as she di before, and now truly understands how cruel an heartless he can really be
6	The scars of your love, they leave me breathless	~	3		She explains that the hatred and anger in their love leaves her astonished. Of course, she is obviously not astonished or shocked enough to go physically breathless, that is just an exaggeration.
1	" Throw your soul through every open door	*			To say that she was getting rid of all her memories an anything that reminded her of him. She wanted to forge all about him (throw your soul) in every way and effor that she could through every open door

Count your blessings to find what	1		That she told him to pick up whatever bits of his life he
you look for			had left (count your blessings) and find whatever he
		00 2000	thought he wanted when he was with her, that he
			apparently did not think she had given him
It's bringing me out the dark	3	2.5	The dark here doesn't literally mean the situation when there is no light. Instead, it represents the situation when we know nothing or haven't known anything about the truth. The author finally gets out of the dark because she finally knows who her ex-boyfriend is.
And I'm gonna make vour head burn	√		This is an example of a hyperbole because she is not going to actually make his head burn that is her way of expressing her anger towards him. She wants to say that she is going to make her ex-boyfriend feel headache because think of her.
Turn my sorrow into treasure gold	~		This is a hyperbole because she is exaggerating her depression and saying how she wants him to change all the sadness that has been brought upon her into treasure gold meaning into something better
Go ahead and sell me out and I'll lay your ship bare			The boyfriend is compared to a ship. Ships that are out on sea may have some control of its direction. However, it is still under the mercy of the water. The boyfriend was seen as a ship as he was easily swayed by the charms, and waves from another woman. Hence, showing how weak he was and was tempted to cheat on her.
	It's bringing me out the dark And I'm gouna make your head burn Turn my sorrow into treasure gold Go ahead and sell me out and I'll lay your ship bare	It's bringing me out the dark And I'm gonna make your head burn Turn my sorrow into treasure gold Go ahead and sell me out and I'll lay your ship bare	It's bringing me out the dark And I'm goung make your head burn Turn my sorrow into treasure gold Go shead and sell me out and I'll lay your ship bare

From the research finding, the researcher had found the figurative language in lyrics of the song. The table explains the classification of figurative speeches in which position they occur.



As diagram above, the researcher can analyze that *Rolling in The Deep* has 3 (three) figurative language. There are 41,6% hyperbole, 50% Metaphor, and 8,4% Symbol. Those four figurative speeches are five sentences of hyperbole, two sentences of metapor, and three sentences of symbols.

Conclusion

The conclusion is based on the song Rolling In The Deep by Adele can be found three figurative language, three are; Hyperbole An extravagant statement: the use of exaggerated terms for the purpose of emphasis or heightened effect. There are hyperbole in Lyric Rolling in the deep at line 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9. Metaphor link two unrelated things that are not normally linked. This linking does not does not created an open, or simple, comparsion. There are metaphor in lyric rolling in the deep at line 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and also the title. Symbols a figure of speech where an object, person, or situation has another meaning other than its literal meaning. There is one symbol in lyric Rolling In The Deep at line 7

References

- Brownell, H & (1983) Surpries butcoherence:sensitivity to berval humor in right-hemisphere patients.Brain and Language 18:7-20.
- Bybee, J. & (2005). Alternatives to the combinatorial paradigm of linguistic theory based ondomain general principles of human cognition. The Linguistic Review 22(2-4):381-410
- Douglas, H. (July 2012), Lyric (n). Online Etymology Dictionary. Retrieved 21.
- Drs.A.Mariskan (1992) Ikhtisar Bahasa Indonesia untuk SMA. PT.Edumedia,anggota IKAPI
- Frosh, R. (1936) Figures of speech. All slang is metaphor and all metaphore and all metaphor is poetry.
- G.N,L (1974). Semantics Auxland: Penguin books.
- Holman, C. H. (1992). A Hand book to Literature New York. Co
- Hornby, A. (1995). Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. Oxford University pers.
- Knickerbocker, K.a. (1963). Interprenting Literature. Toranto Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- R.Crishkey, C, a. (2006). Figurative Language in a modern Theory of Meaning Construction. A lexical Concepts and cognitive modern approach Cambridge.
- Websters, M. (1995). Encylopedia of Literature Phillipines.
- Wierwwile, D. P. (1994). A Guide to Figures of speech used in scripture. San Antonio texas.
- Windisch, B. S. (2008). Choosing Sense Distictions for WSD. Psycholinquistic
- Halliday. 1994. Functional Grammar; Second Edition. London: Edward Arnold.
- Hatch, Evelyn M. 1995. *Vocabulary, Semantic and Language Education*. Cambridge University Press.
- Parret. 1993. Language as A Social Semiotic. London: Edward Arnold.

Perrine, lawrance. 1988. *Literature, Structure, sound and Sense*. San diego: Harcout Braco Javanovich Publisher.

Richard, logman. 1985. Dictionary Aplied Linguistics. London: Logman.

Reaske, Christoper R. 1980. How to Analyze Poetry. England: Harvard University.

Shaw, Harry. 1972. *Dictionary of Literary Term*. United States of America: McGraw-Hill, Inc.

Internet

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/denotation and connotation.html (26/07/2009)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/metaphor we live by.html (12/03/2009)