

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 language are found in the selected songs album of Jessie J. Which is to answer the first research question and the contextual meaning of the figurative language used in the selected songs album of Jessie J. 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 the types of figurative language are found in the selected songs album of Jessie J? Second, what are the contextual meaning of the figurative language used in the selected songs album of Jessie J? 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 selected songs album by Jessie J. 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 selected songs album of Jessie J.

This part is intended to answer the first research question about the types of figurative language used in the selected songs by Jessie J. 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 Leech (in Saputri, 2014) mentioned that figurative language has been classified into eight types of figurative meaning namely: personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, irony, litotes, metonymy and oxymoron. 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 examined as below:

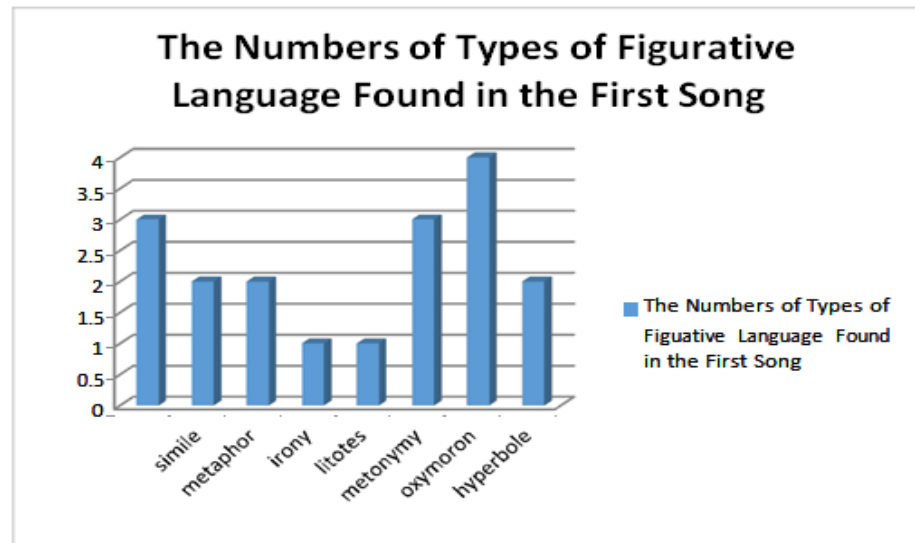
Table. 4.1 Types of Figurative Language used in Price Tag Song

No.	Types of Figurative Language	Songs' Lyrics
1	Personification (a comparison of meaning by giving human characteristics to an object, an animal, or an abstract idea)	1. OK, Coconut man, Moonheads, and me. You ready? 2. We just wanna make the world Dance 3. We need to take it back in time. when music made us all unite
2	Simile (a comparison between two different things by using like or as)	1. Seems like everybody's got a price 2. It's like this man, you can't put a price on the life
3	Metaphor (a comparison between two things)	1. We're paying with love tonight 2. So we gonna keep everyone moving

	by saying one thing is another)	they feet
4	Hyperbole (a comparison of meaning for exaggeration by telling more than the truth about the size, number, or degree of something without intending to deceive)	1. I wonder how they sleep at night 2. And guess what, in thirty seconds I'm leaving to Mars
5	Irony (a comparison by taking place when the opposite of what a person intended to do, or expected to happen, occurs instead)	1. Why is everybody so serious? Acting so damn mysterious
6	Litotes (a comparison of meaning in a form of understatement, always deliberate and with the intention of subtle emphasis)	1. It's not about the money money money. We don't need your money money money
7	Metonymy (a comparison of meaning in which the name of one object or idea is substituted for that of another closely associated with it)	1. Got shades on your eyes, and your heels so high. That you can't even have a good time 2. Just give me six strings 3. We do this for the love so we fight and sacrifice every night
8	Oxymoron (a comparison by combining two opposing or contradictory ideas)	1. When the sale comes first and the truth comes second 2. Just stop for a minute and smile 3. And it wasn't low blows and video Hoes 4. So bring back the beat and then everyone sing

The researcher also represents the types of figurative language found in the first song by using the figure below:

Figure 4.1 The numbers of Types of Figurative Language Found in the First Song



Based on the table 4.1 and figure 4.1 show that there are 8 types of figurative language used in the song's lyrics by Jessie J. entitled "Price Tag".

Based on the results findings as seen in the table above, those classification of figurative meaning are: personification consisting 3 data of sentences, simile 2 data of sentences, metaphor 2 data sentences, hyperbole 2 data sentences, irony 1 datum of a sentence, litotes 1 datum of a sentence, metonymy 3 data of sentences, and oxymoron 4 data of figurative meanings.

Figurative language refers to words, and groups of words, that alter the usual meaning in figures of speeches of the piece of

words. According to Hornby (1995, p. 433), “The definition of figurative language is also known as a word, phrase, and/or sentence used in an imaginative way that is dissimilar from the common or basic meaning”. Answering the types of figurative language used in the second selected song by Jessie J. entitled “Nobody’s Perfect”, the researcher presented the table 4.2 in order to classify the types of figurative language based on the data examined.

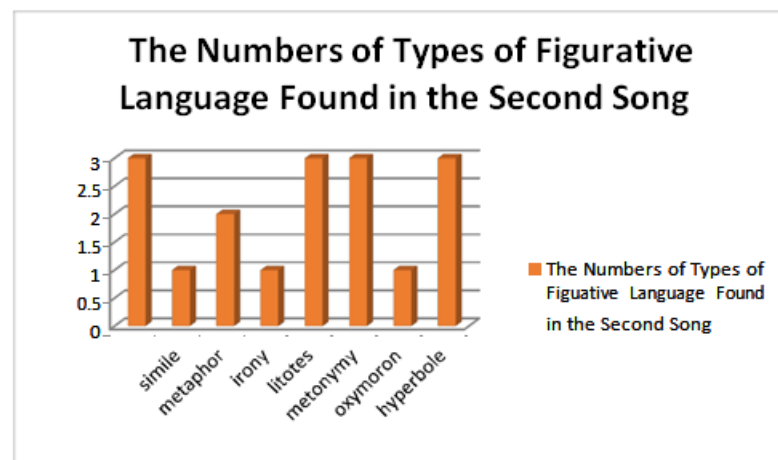
Table. 4.2 Types of Figurative Language used in Nobody’s Perfect Song

No.	Types of Figurative Language	Songs’ Lyrics
1	Personification (a comparison of meaning by giving human characteristics to an object, an animal, or an abstract idea)	1. My mouth starts going the words start flowing 2. If I could turn back the hands of Time 3. I guess karma comes back around
2	Simile (a comparison between two different things by using like or as)	1. It's like I need to tell someone anyone who'll listen
3	Metaphor (a comparison between two things by saying one thing is another)	1. This is a lesson learned, 2. And in the heat of the moment
4	Hyperbole (a comparison of meaning for exaggeration by telling more than the truth about the size, number, or degree of something without intending to deceive)	1. But no I went and told the whole world how I feelin', oh 2. I gotta change if I wanna keep you Forever 3. For a minute there I lose my senses
5	Irony (a comparison by taking place when the opposite of what a person intended to do, or expected to happen, occurs instead)	1. I hate that I let you down and I feel so bad about it
6	Litotes (a comparison of meaning in a form	1. I'm not a saint no not at all, 2. 'Cause nobody's perfect, No, no, no,

	of understatement, always deliberate and with the intention of subtle emphasis)	no, no, no, no, nobody's perfect 3. But what I did it wasn't cool
7	Metonymy (a comparison of meaning in which the name of one object or idea is substituted for that of another closely associated with it)	1. But no I went and told the whole world how I feelin', oh 2. For a minute there I lose my senses 3. I swear I never wouldacross that line
8	Oxymoron (a comparison by combining two opposing or contradictory ideas)	1. When I'm nervous I have this thing yeah I talk too much

The researcher also represents the types of figurative language found in the second song by using the figure below:

Figure 4.2 The numbers of Types of Figurative Language Found in the Second Song



Based on the results findings as viewed in the table 4.2 and figure 4.2, there were 8 types of figurative languages used in the second selected song used by Jessie J. in her song's lyrics. Those 8 figurative languages applied are personification consisting 3 data, simile 1 datum, metaphor 2 data, hyperbole 3 data, irony 1 datum,

litotes 3 data, metonymy 3 data, and oxymoron 1 datum of figurative languages.

Furthermore, the researcher analyzed the third selected song by Jessie J entitled “Abracadabra” as the third source of datum examined in this study. Based on the data analyzed through the song’s lyric of Abracadabra, 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 4.3 as below:

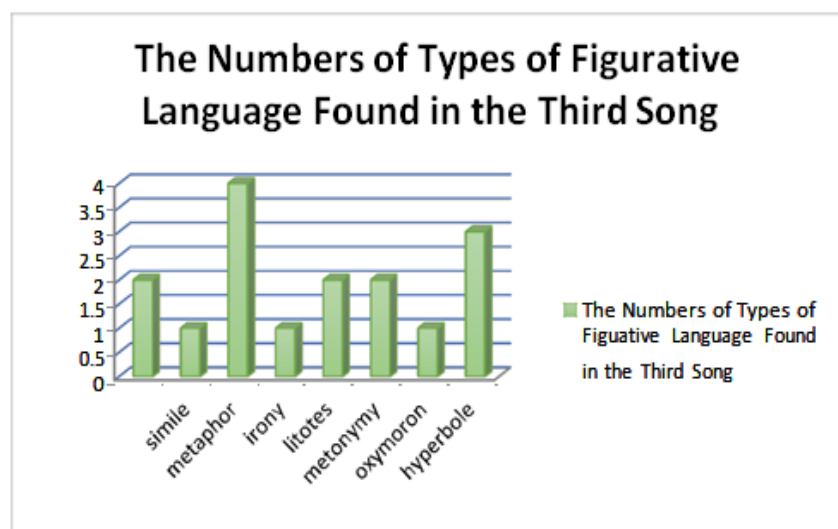
Table. 4.3 Types of Figurative Language used in Abracadabra Song

No.	Types of Figurative Language	Songs’ Lyrics
1	Personification (a comparison of meaning by giving human characteristics to an object, an animal, or an abstract idea)	1. Know this ain't going away, here to stay, 2. All the doubts I had have gone away
2	Simile (a comparison between two different things by using like or as)	1. I gotta have you, like abracadabra
3	Metaphor (a comparison between two things by saying one thing is another)	1. You're bringing out all the colours, 2. No more black and white 3. You won the race and got the gold, 4. I don't wanna be the reason
4	Hyperbole (a comparison of meaning for exaggeration by telling more than the truth about the size, number, or degree of something without intending to deceive)	1. I can be all you want, 2. You're so damn keepable 3. It's so unreal you know,
5	Irony (a comparison by taking place when the opposite of what a person	1. See I just don't usually do this, But you're bringing me out.
	intended to do, or expected to happen,	

	occurs instead)	
6	Litotes (a comparison of meaning in a form of understatement, always deliberate and with the intention of subtle emphasis)	1. I wasn't expecting nothing, 2. I just wanna be your girl, whoa yeah
7	Metonymy (a comparison of meaning in which the name of one object or idea is substituted for that of another closely associated with it)	1. 'Cause you got my heart unlocked, 2. Feel your magic touch
8	Oxymoron (a comparison by combining two opposing or contradictory ideas)	1. When you're touching me I'm not afraid,

The researcher also represents the types of figurative language found in the third song by using the figure below:

Figure 4.3 The numbers of Types of Figurative Language Found in the Third Song



The table 4.3 clearly shows that in the song's lyrics of Abracadabra as the source of the data examined, the researcher found 8 types of figurative language as the figurative meanings

through this song's lyrics. The results findings were classified into: personification consisting 2 data, simile 1 datum, metaphor 4 data, hyperbole 3 data, irony 1 datum, litotes 2 data, metonymy 2 data, and oxymoron 1 datum of figurative languages.

As a result, based on the results findings in this study, the researcher found all of the categories of figurative language used in the selected songs by Jessie J. the classifications of figurative language through all of the three song's lyrics consist personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, irony, litotes, metonymy, and oxymoron. Thus, it can be said that the three songs sung by Jessie J. applying the 8 types of figurative language supported by the Leech (in Dewi, 2010, p. 2; as cited in Saputri, 2014, p. 23).

4.1.2 The Contextual Meaning used in the selected songs album of Jessie J.

The following part, the researcher presented the contextual meanings based on the results findings of this study. The researcher described all of the contextual meanings based on the selected songs by Jessie J. entitled (1) Price Tag, (2) Nobody's Perfect, and (3) Abracadabra. A contextual 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 researcher presented the results findings in order to answer the second research question about the contextual meaning used in the selected songs album of Jessie J. as below:

4.1.2.1 Personification

Personification, as a figurative speech, is known as a comparison of meaning by giving human characteristics to an object, an animal, or an abstract idea which found in the language used by a speaker or an author of literature work (Saputri, 2014). The researcher found some data related to personification which are mentioned as follow:

#first song

“OK, Coconut man, Moonheads, and me.

You ready?” “We just wanna make the world dance”

“We need to take it back in time. When music made us all unite”

#second song

“My mouth starts going the words start flowing” “If I could turn back the hands of time” “I guess karma comes back around”

#third song

“Know this ain't going away, here to stay”

“All the doubts I had have gone away”

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:

#first song

“Seems like everybody's got a price”

“It's like this man, you can't put a price on the life”

#second song

“It's like I need to tell someone anyone who'll listen”

#third song

“I gotta have you, like abracadabra”

4.1.2.3 Metaphor

Metaphor is described as a comparison between two things by saying one

thing is another (Peter, 2012).It can be said, metaphor is a figure of speech that

makes an implicit, implied, or hidden comparison between two things that are

unrelated, but which share some common characteristics. Metaphor has been used

in the selected songs" lyrics as the data findings below:

#first song

"We're paying with love tonight

"So we gonna keep everyone moving they feet"

#second song

"This is a lesson learned,"

"And in the heat of the moment"

#third song

"You're bringing out all the colours,

"No more black and white

"You won the race and got the gold,

"I don't wanna be the reason"

4.1.2.4 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. Jessie J. used hyperbole through

the songs' lyrics as below:

#first song

"I wonder how they sleep at night"

"And guess what, in thirty seconds I'm leaving to Mars"

#second song

"But no I went and told the whole world how I

feelin', oh" "I gotta change if I wanna keep

you forever" "For a minute there I lose my

senses"

#third song

"I can be all you want,"

"You're so damn keep able"

"It's so unreal you know,"

4.1.2.5 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 findings are mentioned as follow:

#first song

“Why is everybody so serious? Acting so damn mysterious”

#second song

“I hate that I let you down and I feel so bad about it”

#third song

“See I just don't usually do this, but you're bringing me out”

4.1.2.6 Litotes

Litotes is classified as a comparison of meaning in a form of understatement, always deliberate and with the intention of subtle emphasis (Leech: 1996; in Saputri, 2014). The selected songs examined have the figurative language called litotes which are mentioned based on the results findings of this study as below:

#first song

“It's not about the money money money. We don't need your money money money”

#second song

“I'm not a saint no not at all,

“Cause nobody's perfect, No, no, no, no, no, no, nobody's perfect” “But what I did it wasn't cool”

#third song

“I wasn't expecting nothing,

“I just wanna be your girl, whoa yeah”

4.1.2.7 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 were some figurative languages called metonymy in the data examined as the results findings as follow:

#first song

“Got shades on your eyes, and your heels so high. That you can't even have a good time”

“Just give me six strings”

“We do this for the love so we fight and sacrifice every night”

#second song

“But no I went and told the whole world how I feelin', oh” “For a minute there I lose my senses” “I swear I never would across that line”

#third song

“Cause you got my heart unlocked,

“Feel your magic touch”

4.1.2.8 Oxymoron

Oxymoron is kind of figurative language that has a function as a comparison by combining two opposing or contradictory ideas (Saputri,

2014). In this study, oxymoron seen as the results findings which are mentioned as below:

#first song

“When the sale comes first and the truth
comes second” “Just stop for a minute and
smile”

“And it wasn't low blows and video hoes”

“So bring back the beat and then everyone sing”

#second song

“When I'm nervous I have this thing yeah I talk too much”

#third song

“When you're touching me I'm not afraid,”

4.2 DISCUSSION

The researcher discussed the types of figurative language and the contextual meaning used in the selected songs album of Jessie J. The selected 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 contextual meaning used in the data of this study were examined based on Leech (in Saputri, 2014) theory and interpretation by related some previous studies.

Moreover, 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). This statement means that figurative language that is 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. In line with Leech (in Dewi, 2010:2; as cited in Saputri, 2014: 23), figurative language is generally classified as the figurative meaning into eight types namely: personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, irony, litotes, metonymy and oxymoron. Meanwhile, the contextual meaning is described as the meaning of the words according to the situation in which they are used by assuming that different situation may provide different meaning through the sentences implemented (Saputri, 2014).

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 selected songs album by Jessie J. consisting the songs entitled: (1) Price Tag, (2) No Body's Perfect and (3) Abracadabra. All of the data in this study were analyzed and classified based on Figurative Language theory of Leech and supported by some related theories and the previous studies applied. Theoretically, there are eight types of figurative language found in this study based on the results findings called: personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, irony, litotes, metonymy and oxymoron. Means that all of the categories of figurative language have been used in the

data examined in this study. 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:

4.2.1.1 Personification

Based on table 4.1, it shows that there are 8 types of figurative language used in the song's lyrics of "Price Tag". Personification is identified as means of giving human characteristics to an object (Saputri, 2014, p. 42). Actually, personification is the transfer of human characteristic to an object, animal, or abstract idea. In this study, the type of personification were found three data used. They are: (1) "*OK, Coconut man, Moonheads, and me. You ready?*" (2) "*We just wanna make the world dance*" (3) "*We need to take it back in time. When music made us all unite*".

The results findings of this study referring to personification in the second song are (1) "*My mouth starts going the words start flowing*"; (2) "*If I could turn back the hands of time*" and (3) "*I guess karma comes back around*". They are categorized as personification assuming that the three data mentioned seem as the human behaviors. Thus, it can be stated that those results findings are belong to personification. Furthermore, the figurative language of personification can be seen in the third song's lyrics. Those are "*Know this ain't going away, here to stay*"; and "*All the doubts I had have gone away*"

4.2.1.2 Simile

Simile is one of the types of figurative language which comparing the two quite different things to be similar in at least one specification of them (Barnhart, 1995: 118). In this study conducted that focusing on the types of figurative language, the researcher found the type of simile as figurative language among the three selected songs by Jessie J. based on the data examined. There are 4 data found through the songs' lyrics. In the first song's lyrics, there are two data found as seen in the lyrics "*Seems like everybody's got a price*" and "*It's like this man, you can't put a price on the life*". Meanwhile, in the second and the third songs' lyrics the researcher found only one datum on them. They are "*It's like I need to tell someone anyone who'll listen*" as noticed in the second song and "*I gotta have you, like abracadabra*" as seen in the third song.

4.2.1.3 Metaphor

Metaphor is categorized as one of the figurative languages which comparing one thing to another directly (Peter, 2012). Means that metaphor is a comparison to the objects focusing on the implicit meanings through the language used. There are 8 data found in this study referring to metaphor applied on the three songs' lyrics as the data analyzed. In the first song, there are two data namely: "*We're paying with love tonight*" and "*So we gonna keep everyone moving theyfeet*". In the second song, they are "*This is a lesson learned,*" and "*And in the heat of the moment*". Moreover, the third song, there are 4

data found *“You're bringing out all the colours”, “No more black and white”, “You won the race and got the gold” and “I don't wanna be the reason”*.

4.2.1.4 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is identified as the figurative speech of overstatement in the comparison (Saputri, 2014). In addition, hyperbole usually deliberate and not meant to be taken literally through the language used in literature works. In this study, the researcher identified among the data examined that there are 8 categories data identified as hyperbole specification such as: (1) *“I wonder how they sleep at night”* and *“And guess what, in thirty seconds I'm leaving to Mars”* in the first song, (2) *“But no I went and told the whole world how I feelin', oh”, “I gotta change if I wanna keep you forever”* and *“For a minute there I lose my senses”* in the second song and (3) *“I can be all you want,”, “You're so damn keep able”, and “It's so unreal you know,”* found in the third song.

4.2.1.5 Irony

Irony is described as the type of figurative meaning as a comparison by taking place when the opposite of what a person intended to do or expected to come about (McArthur, 1992). Based on the results findings in this study, there are 3 data found as irony. The three data found were assumed as irony regarding that the perceived notion of an incongruity between what is said and what is meant, or between an understanding or expectation of are presentativeness and

what actually occurs were delivered by the singer. Those are “*Why is everybody so serious? Acting so damn mysterious*” #first song, “*I hate that I let you down and I feel so bad about it*” #second song and “*See I just don't usually do this, but you're bringing me out*” #third song.

4.2.1.6 Litotes

There are 7 data found in this study referring to litotes among the song's lyrics analyzed. Litotes is defined as the comparison which is delivered in the form of understatement and with the intention of understated emphasis (Leech, in Saputri, 2014). First, there was only one datum in the price tag song called “*It's not about the money money money. We don't need your money money money*”. Second, there were three data namely: “*I'm not a saint no not at all*”, “*Cause nobody's perfect, No, no, no, no, no, no, no, no body's perfect*” and “*But what I did it wasn't cool*”. Furthermore, there were two data found in the third song as seen in the lyrics “*I wasn't expecting nothing*” and “*I just wanna be your girl, whoa yeah*”.

4.2.1.7 Metonymy

There were 8 data found in this study as metonymy consisting: (1) #first song: “*Got shades on your eyes, and your heels so high. That you can't even have a good time*”, “*Just give me six strings*” and “*We do this for the love so we fight and sacrifice every night*”; (2) #second song: “*But no I went and told the whole world how I feelin', oh*”; “*For a minute there I lose my senses*” and “*I swear I never would across that line*” (3) #third

song: “*Cause you got my heart unlocked*” and “*Feel your magic touch*”. In line with Leech (1969: 152) says, “Metonymy is described as the figure of speech that consists in using the name of one thing for something else with which it is associated with”. Thus, it can be clearly argued that all of the data mentioned above are in the category of metonymy as the figurative language used by Jessie J. among her songs.

4.2.1.8 Oxymoron

Oxymoron refers to a comparison by combining two opposing or contradictory ideas (Saputri, 2014). In addition, Leech (1969:132) states, “Oxymoron is the combination of two expressions which are semantically mismatched, so that in combination they can have no imaginable literal reference to reality applied. In this study, there were six data found as oxymoron category consisting (1) #first song: “*When the sale comes first and the truth comes second*”, “*Just stop for a minute and smile*”, “*And it wasn't low blows and video hoes*” and “*So bring back the beat and then everyone sing*”; (2) #second song: “*When I'm nervous I have this thing yeah I talk too much*” and (3) #third song: “*When you're touching me I'm not afraid*”.

4.2.2. Discussion of the Contextual Meaning used in the selected songs album of Jessie J.

After all of the data were categorized based on the types of figurative language, the researcher went to the next discussion about the contextual meaning used in the selected songs album by Jessie J.

answering the second research question of this study. Moreover, a contextual 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 (Leech: 1969 in Saputri: 2014). In this study, the researcher conducted this study by analysing the three selected songs album by Jessie J. as the source of the data through the songs' lyrics as data examined. The selected songs are (1) Price tag, (2) Nobody's Perfect and (3) Abracadabra.

Furthermore, the researcher describes the contextual meanings of figurative language based on the data findings supported by Leech's theory and related theories about figurative language. 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. Personification

Personification, as a figurative speech, is known as a comparison of meaning by giving human characteristics to an object, an animal, or an abstract idea which found in the language used by a speaker or an author of literature work (Saputri, 2014). The researcher found some data related to personification which are mentioned as follow:

#first song

“OK, Coconut man, Moonheads, and me.

You ready?” “We just wanna make the
world dance”

“We need to take it back in time. When music made us all unite”

Based on the data above, in the words “*coconut man*” and “*moonheads*” in the lyrics, the author used inanimate objects that are personified by attributing human characters to them. For example: the author gives coconut and moon as the objects to human characters. Meanwhile, in the phrase of “*the world dance*” identified that dancing is categorized as the people” activity but in the lyrics, the author applied “dance” to describe the world. It is similar with “*when music made us all unite*” which is identified as the human activity in song’s expression. The lyrics describe the situation of happiness among the people in the party. The singer said directly to people in order to invite the party. As a result, it can be clearly stated that those data mentioned are classified into the personification of figurative language.

#second song

“My mouth starts going the words
start flowing” “If I could turn back
the hands of time” “I guess karma
comes back around”

In the second song’s lyrics, the researcher found that three data as personification. Lyric of “*My mouth starts going the words start flowing*” assumed as the human behaviors referring to the expression

done by the singer that used „my mouth“ and „the words“ as the objects of comparison. It is seen also in lyric of “If I could turn back *the hands of time*” which identified the objects of hands of clock referring the time happened in the past identified by “could turn back”. Moreover, the word “*karma*” is the expression of human action done by assuming the previous activity that could be happened in the future. The lyrics expressed the situation of the singer based on the experiences in the past and she faced the truth as the reality of life. Thus, those data found in this study definitely claimed that they are categorized as the personification by comparing the human activities.

#third song

“Know this ain't going away, here to stay”

“All the doubts I had have gone away”

Personification as the figurative language also found in the third song’s lyrics as viewed in the “*going away*” and “*gone away*” by implemented the situation faced. It’s assumed that “go” as the action verb done by human and the situation and the doubts are the abstract ideas implemented in the lyrics in order to make the song in harmony. The data above were considered as personification because the author used them as the consideration of situation which can do human activity. As it is stated by Leech (1969) as cited in Saputri (2014)) “Personification involves the expression of giving human characteristics to an object”. Thus, it can be concluded that the data

found in the song's lyric of Abracadabra were classified into personification.

4.2.2.2. Simile

There were four data identified as simile in this study. Simile is known as a comparison between two different things by using the similarity of the objects being compared (Saputri, 2014). Based on the results findings, the researcher presented all of the data categorized as the simile as follow:

#first song

“Seems like everybody's got a price”

“It's like this man, you can't put a price on the life”

The words of “seems like” and “like this” on the data above, directly point to the similarity comparison of people with the objects “a price” and “a price on the life”. It is line with McArthur(1992) claimed that simile as figurative meaning identified by using the words such as “like”. Moreover, the meaning of the song's lyrics above described that the singer argues to the people in the party involved they are in the doubtful situation by identifying of the words “got a price” and “a price on the life” as the problem of financial.

#second song

“It's like I need to tell someone anyone who'll listen”

#third song

“I gotta have you, like abracadabra”

The second song's lyric identified as simile because the word "like" clearly referred as the comparison of similarity. The author uses the word "like" to express the situation being happened to be more paid in attention as it's sang by the singer. Moreover, it's seen in the third song's lyric that comparison of the similarity applied by using the word "like". Abracadabra is assumed as the magic word in order to make something happened in life. The author applies it as seen in the lyric to tell that a magic thing has been got by someone. As a result, the singer expressed the situations in her songs by implementing of simile.

4.2.2.3. Metaphor

Based on the results findings of this study, the researcher found eight types classified as metaphor among the three songs' lyrics by album of Jessie J. In addition, metaphor, one of the types of figurative meanings, is termed as a comparison between two things by saying one thing to another about the intended meanings in which the language attempted (Peter, 2012). All of the data found as metaphor in the selected song's lyrics presented in the descriptions as below:

#first song

"We're paying with love tonight"

"So we gonna keep everyone moving they feet"

The data above showed that the phrase "*paying with love*" is an implicit meaning as the happiness that is happened in the night. Meanwhile, the expression of "*so we gonna keep everyone moving*

they feet“ referring to the expression requested by the singer as a dancing activity. Means that the singer expressed that everyone who involved in the party to be in happiness by dancing and enjoying everything.

#second song

“This is a lesson learned,”

“And in the heat of the moment”

Furthermore, the data in the second song describe as a comparison used by the singer. It tells that everyone has a lesson learned from all of the problems happened on his or her life. The phrase of „and in the heat of the moment“ acknowledged the intended meaning as a bad thing happened. The author of the song tells through the lyrics that every problem faced in life definitely has a lesson to be learned by someone as human being.

#third song

“You're bringing out all the colours”

“No more black and white”

“You won the race and got the gold”

“I don't wanna be the reason”

The metaphor found in the third song's lyric of Abracadabra were 4 data. First, the statement of “*You're bringing out all the colours*” means that people have got the positive impacts in live. It is assumed by the word “the colours” which has a meaning as the brightness in life. Second, the lyric of “*No more black and white*”

refers to the unity of life regardless the different backgrounds of life as human. Moreover, the expression of “*You won the race and got the gold*” is directly comparison as someone in a competition. When someone is in the first place, he or she gets the price as the gold medal which means as the top achievement. Lastly, the lyric of “*I don't wanna be the reason*” has intended meaning as the singer’s expression in which she doesn’t want to be the reason choosing her in someone proposed.

4.2.2.4. Hyperbole

Hyperbole, also known as the expression of figure speech, is a comparison of meaning for overstatement by telling more than the truth about the size, number, or degree of something without intending to deceive (Leech, 1969: 168; in Saputri, 2014, p. 4). Means that the author or the speaker uses this kind of figurative language as the comparison being over. By using hyperbole, the author or the speaker makes common human feelings or moods remarkable and intense to an extent that they do not remain an ordinary situation. The researcher found eight data about hyperbole classification. Those data are obtainable as below:

#first song

“I wonder how they sleep at night”

“And guess what, in thirty seconds I'm leaving to Mars”

Based on the data showed above, the overstatements come from the two lyrics in the first song. First, the lyric of “*I wonder how they*

sleep at night” which means that the singer couldn’t imagine about someone how he or she takes a rest in the night. Generally, this activity is a general action done by people that they get in sleep when the time comes. Second, seen in the lyric of “*And guess what, in thirty seconds I’m leaving to Mars*” means that it is kind of the overstatement used by the author by assuming that it is impossible that someone will leave to Mars in thirty second. The author uses this figurative language as sang by the singer in order to express the situation in the party in order to make the attention from people joined.

#second song

“But no I went and told the whole world how I
feelin', oh” “I gotta change if I wanna keep
you forever” “For a minute there I lose my
senses”

The lyric of “*But no I went and told the whole world how I feelin', oh*” above is categorized as hyperbole. This phrase exaggerates the statement to emphasis singer,,s feeling. The author wants to show that singer is happy about what happened to her. The sentence of “*I gotta change if I wanna keep you forever*” is an overstatement expressed by the author. It is underlined by the word “forever” which means as now and the next time as always. Furthermore, the overemphasis statement is viewed from the phrase “*For a minute there I lose my senses*”. Regarding the time taken, it is impossible that in a few minute someone will lose her or his senses as human being. This

phrase is being applied in the lyrics in order to express the singer's moods to keep the promises as well.

#third song

"I can be all you want"

"You're so damn keep able"

"It's so unreal you know"

Based on the data above, those statements are in over uttered if they are compared the situation in real life. In the context through the song's lyrics, the author chooses that sentences not only to exaggerate the statement that the singer thought of so many horrible things in her minds but it also has an implicit meaning that the author wants to show the listeners that the author also has internal conflict in her minds. First, its situation seen in the statement of "*I can be all you want*" which means that the author wants to prove someone in life as needed. Then, in the statement of "*You're so damn keep able*" which is assumed that the opposite of something happened in unexpected. Lastly, it's shown in the "*It's so unreal you know*" which has an intended meaning that the author feels different of the expectation.

4.2.2.5.Irony

Based on the data analysis, it can be stated that some data were classified as the irony among the three songs. These data were classified as irony because those data whose meaning were contrast with the usual meaning. In addition, Irony refers to words with an implication opposite to their usual meaning (McArthur,1996: 532). It

means that the speaker used this kind of figurative language to show the meanings of the words expressed by the opposite ways.

Viewed from findings, the researcher found out some data identified as irony by analyzing three songs. Those data are discussed below:

#first song

“Why is everybody so serious? Acting so damn mysterious”

By analyzing the first song, the researcher found out a datum that was categorized as irony viewed from its meaning. This datum was “*Why is everybody so serious? Acting so damn mysterious*”. Because of the utterance “*why*” it means that the meaning of this datum refers to the unusual situation that has opposite meaning with the usual situation. It can be concluded that the utterance means that people discussed in this utterance unusually are so serious, they are so slowly.

#second song

“I hate that I let you down and I feel so bad about it”

Based on findings analyzed from the second song, the researcher found a datum classified as irony. This datum was “*I hate that I let you down and I feel so bad about it*”. This datum meant a situation that was not wanted by the speaker or author, so this datum can be classified as irony. Because of the utterance “hate”, it means that the speaker does not want something happened.

#third song

“See I just don't usually do this, But you're bringing me out”.

In examining the third song, the researcher found a datum called irony. This datum was called irony because of its meaning that has contrast meaning with typical situation. This datum was “*See I just don't usually do this, But you're bringing me out*”. This datum can be categorized as the irony because the researcher underlined the utterances “*don't usually*” and “*but*”. Viewed from the utterance “*don't usually*”, this means an unusual condition. The word “*but*” meant a contrast condition. It can be stated that the speaker don't usually do several activities.

4.2.2.6.Litotes

One figurative language found by the researcher was called litotes. Leech (1969: 169) said litotes is sometimes reserved as a particular kind of under statement as the speaker uses the negative expression or opposite expression where a positive one would have been more forceful and direct. By analyzing three songs by Jessy J, the researcher found out several data. Those data were discussed below:

#first song

“It's not about the money money money. We don't need your money money money”

Viewed from the first song, the researcher found a datum that was called litotes. This datum was the utterance “*It's not about the money money money. We don't need your money money money*”. This

utterance can be called litotes because it consists of negative expression and deliberation expression whose positive forms were more forceful. In conclusion, because of the utterance *"is not about"*, the data mean that the money is not everything.

#second song

"I'm not a saint no not at all,"

"Cause nobody's perfect, No, no, no, no, no, no, no,
nobody's perfect" "But what I did it wasn't cool"

The researcher found several data that were classified as litotes. The first datum was the utterance *"I'm not a saint no not at all"*. This utterance was a litotes because the researcher assumed that this utterance was uttered by the speaker by using opposite expression that was a deliberation with the intention of subtle emphasis. The data mean that the speaker is a normal person. The second datum was *"Cause nobody's perfect, No, no, no, no, no, no, no, no body's perfect"*. This datum was classified as the litotes viewed form the meanings interpreted by the researcher. The researcher assumed that this datum had negative expression that was less powerful than was the positive expression. This utterance means that perfection is not human being. The last datum found in the third song was *"But what I did it wasn't cool"*. This datum was assumed by the researcher as a litotes viewed form its negative expression indicating an understatement, so this utterance means that speaker has done normal activities.

#third song

“I wasn't expecting nothing,

“I just wanna be your girl, whoa yeah”

After analyzing the third song, the researcher found two data in the form of utterances. The first data was I wasn't “*expecting nothing*”. This was classified as a litotes viewed from the dictions chosen by the speaker. The speaker used two negative expressions: “*wasn't*” and “*nothing*”. The double negative expression meant a positive meaning, so it means the speaker expected something. The second one was in the utterance “*I just wanna be your girl, whoa yeah*”. This utterance was categorized as litotes because of its meaning. The meaning of this utterance refers to the deliberation that has negative meaning that can be viewed from the word “*just*”. The deliberation means that the speaker has a simple hope.

4.2.2.7. Metonymy

The metonymy was one kind of figurative language found by the researcher. The metonymy refers to the naming of one thing for that of something associated with this thing (Leech, 1969: 152). The researcher found some data classified into the metonymy. Those data were:

#first song

“Got shades on your eyes, and your heels so high. That you
can't even have a good time”

“Just give me six strings”

“We do this for the love so we fight and sacrifice every night”

In the first song, the researcher found 3 data that were classified into metonymy. The first datum was “*Got shades on your eyes, and your heels so high. That you can't even have a good timee*”. This utterance contains some words classified as naming of something. The word “*shades*” was the naming of make up. The word “*heels*” was the naming of style. So this utterance means that you should dress up in order to spend your time. The second datum was “*Just give me six strings*”. Based on this utterance, the researcher found a word that is the naming of something. The word “*string*” is the naming of series of the dances because of the context of the lyrics relating to the dance activities. In conclusion, this utterance means that the speaker just want six seires of dance. The last datum was “*We do this for the love so we fight and sacrifice every night*”. By analyzing this utterance, the resercher found a word that is the naming of something. This word was “*love*”. This word was the naming of happines got by dancing, so this utterance meant the speakers dance for being happy.

#second song

“But no I went and told the whole world how I
feelin', oh” “For a minute there I lose my
senses” “I swear I never would across that
line”

The researcher found three data called metonymy in analyzing the third song. Those data were classified as metonymy because those

data contain naming. The first datum was *“But no I went and told the whole world how I feelin’, oh”*. This datum was categorized as metonymy because the word *“whole world”* in that datum is the naming of the people. This datum meant that the speaker wants to tell the people about his feeling. The second datum was *“For a minute there I lose my senses”*. This datum contains the utterance *“for a minute”* that is the naming of the moments. This datum meant that the speaker loses her senses in the short moments. The last datum found in the second song was *“I swear I never would cross that line”*. This datum contains the word *“line”* that is the naming of limitation, so this utterance meant that the speaker will never cross the limits.

#third song

“Cause you got my heart unlocked,

“Feel your magic touch”

Viewed from analyzing the third song, the researcher found out 2 data that were categorized as the metonymy. The first datum was *“Cause you got my heart unlocked”*. This datum contains the word *“unlocked”* that is the naming of “open”. This utterance meant the heart of speaker opens. The second datum was *“Feel your magic touch”*. This datum was classified into metonymy because it contains the utterance categorized as the naming of something. This utterance was *“magic touch”* that means awesome treatment owned by the addressee, so this datum means that the addressee has an awesome handling.

4.2.2.8.Oxymoron

Oxymoron, a kind of figurative language, was defined as the yoking two expressions that are semantically incompatible, so that in combination they can have no conceivable literal reference to reality (Leech, 1969:132). The researcher found several data related to the oxymoron. Those data were found by analyzing three songs. Those data were discussed below:

#first song

“When the sale comes first and the truth comes second” “Just stop for a minute and smile”

“And it wasn't low blows and video hoes”

“So bring back the beat and then everyone sing”

After analyzing the first song, the researcher found out four data categorized as oxymoron. The first datum was the utterance “*When the sale comes first and the truth comes second*”. This datum was combined with two contrast meanings. This datum meant that the deal comes in the first time, but the truth comes after the deal does. The second datum was the utterance “*Just stop for a minute and smile*”. This datum was identified as the oxymoron because it contained opposing ideas. This datum meant: the action or activity should be stopped, but the speaker and addressee should smile. The fourth datum was “*So bring back the beat and then everyone sing*”. This datum was classified into

oxymoron because its contrast meaning. This datum meant speaker instruct one should bring the beat back but people make musical sounds by the words.

#second song

“When I'm nervous I have this thing yeah I talk too much”

By analyzing the contextual meaning of figurative speech found in the second song, the researcher found a datum categorized as oxymoron. This datum was “*When I'm nervous I have this thing yeah I talk too much*”. This datum was classified into oxymoron because of the opposing ideas interpreted in this datum. This datum meant: the speaker is anxious but the speaker keeps saying the words too much.

#third song

“When you're touching me I'm not afraid,”

In the third song, the researcher found a datum that was assumed as oxymoron. This datum was “*When you're touching me I'm not afraid*”. This datum was categorized as oxymoron because this datum was combined with contradictory meanings. This datum meant: as someone touches the speaker, the speaker does not feel the fear.