

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer presents the result of the study through some steps, as mentioned in data analysis that involves the language style of the Michael Jackson's selected song lyrics and the meaning of language style used in song lyrics by Michael Jackson. The writers analyzed according the theories.

4.1 Findings

The writer would like to presents kinds of language style and analysis meaning of language style that were found in 15 song lyrics of Michael Jackson. The writer found that in the Michael Jackson's song lyrics, there are eleven language styles. There are (a) simile, (b) hyperbole, (c) repetition, (d) personification, (e) symbol, (f) apostrophe, (g) rhetoric, (h) asyndeton, (i) hysteron proteron, (j) euphemism, and (k) metaphor. And simile is dominant in this Michael Jackson's song lyrics. There are 20 data that contains simile found these song lyrics. Further, hyperbole found 13 data, repetition found 10 data personification found 8 data, symbol found 5 data, apostrophe found 2 data, rhetoric found 2 data, asyndeton found 2 data, hysteron proteron found 1 data, euphemism found 1 data, and metaphor found 1 data. All of the data appearance in this chapter and these are the data of the finding:

4.1.1 Simile

Simile is a form of comparison in which one thing is compared to another unlike thing by using specific words of comparison like *like*, *as*, *such as*, and *resemble*. And Reaske (in Minderop, 2011:82) also said that simile is a direct comparison between things which are not particularly similar in their essence.

This research reveals out of 15 song lyrics, 20 of them contains simile and the data are:

Datum 1

*Feels **like** a fire (the 4th song)*

This sentence includes into simile. One of the sign of simile is word “like”. The feeling like a fire, it’s mean that in anger situation and the feeling drawn as fire.

Datum 2

*When you’re feeling all alone, **Like** a child who’s got no home (the 6th song)*

This sentence is included into simile. It can be found from word “like”. This sentence use “like” to explain that writer’s feeling such as a child that got no home. He feels lonely without any friends beside him. His loneliness is drawn like a child that’s got no home.

Datum 3

Like a beach that knows no boundaries with all the trees (the 6th song)

This sentence is included into simile. It can be explained from the sign of simile that used word “like” to indicate that it is include into simile. This sentence is showing about independence and the author compares the independence such a beach that knows no boundaries with all the tress.

Datum 4

As it rushes to the seas darling we'll be just as free (the 6th song)

This sentence is included into simile. It can be showed from word “as”. Another sign of simile beside “like” is “as”, so this sentence includes into simile and it showed about freedom.

Datum 5

*Hold me **like** the river Jordan (the 7th song)*

This sentence is included into simile that can be showed from word “like”. The meaning of this sentence is about friendship. The writer wants to hold him like a river because as we know that water in the river is flow and he will not leave his friend and always hold such river and the river chosen is Jordan River.

Datum 6

*Carry me **like** you are my brother (the 7th song)*

This sentence is included into simile that used “like” as the sign. This sentence explains that carry us like you are our brother. It shows that whatever our condition, you have to help us as a family.

Datum 7

*Love me **like** a mother could you be there (the 7th song)*

This sentence is included into simile that used “like” as the sign. In this sentence, the writer wants people to love him very much like mother who loved us without differentiate each other because mother always love us honestly.

Datum 8

***Like** a comet blazing cross the evening sky (the 8th song)*

This sentence is included into simile that used word “like” as the sign of simile and the comet as the light that blazing in the sky. In this song tell about gone that too soon. The writer compares the leaving by comet because light of comet easy come easy go.

Datum 9

Like a rainbow fading in the twinkling of an eye (the 8th song)

This sentence is included into simile that used word “like” as the sign of simile. Such as the datum above, this sentence talk about gone too soon. The writer compares by using rainbow because the rainbow arise in a moment. It is fading in the twinkling of an eye. Because of that, the writer used rainbow in his lyric as simile.

Datum 10

Like the loss of sunlight on a cloudy afternoon (the 8th song)

This sentence is included into simile. One of the sign of simile is using word “like”. As same as before, this sentence talks about gone too soon. The writer is also give example the leaving such the loss of sunlight on a cloudy afternoon because in the afternoon the sunlight is sunset and the night is coming.

Datum 11

Like a castle built upon a sandy beach (the 8th song)

This sentence is included into simile that used word “like” as the sign of the simile. In this song, the writer writes a castle built upon a sandy beach because the castle will be brought by water. The writer make illustration such as because the beautifulness to be gone too soon.

Datum 12

Like a perfect flower that is just beyond your reach (the 8th song)

This sentence is included simile because it used word “like” and that is the sign of simile. The writer is also writing lyric like that because beautifulness can be seen beyond your reach. We just see but not to touch and it likes a perfect flower that cannot be touch because we can damage the perfect flower.

Datum 13

Like a sunset dying with the rising of the moon (the 8th song)

This sentence is included into simile that used word “like” as the sign of the simile. This song about gone too soon, the writer compares by using sunset that dying with the rising of the moon, because the sunset replaced with the moon. Because of that the writer writers lyric like those because this song talk about something to be gone too soon.

Datum 14

*They view it **as such** strange eccentricities (the 9th song)*

This sentence is included into simile. One of the sign of simile is using word “as such” in this sentence. In this song talk about his childhood that no one understands about him. He is searching for the world and looking around him and people look him such strange eccentricities.

Datum 15

*Cause I keep kidding around **like** a child, but pardon me (the 9th song)*

This sentence is included into simile that used word “like” in that sentence as the sign of simile. The writer feels like a child because he always keeps kidding around to others. As we know that someone who always keeps kidding it means that he is a child.

Datum 16

*Cause I love **such** elementary things (the 9th song)*

This sentence is included into simile that used word “such” in that sentence as the sign of simile. This sentence explained that he is a child so he loves such elementary things suitable with him.

Datum 17

*I'm searching for that wonder in my youth **like** pirates in adventurous dreams (the 9th song)*

This sentence is included simile that used word “like” in that sentence as the sign of simile. As we know in this song lyric talk about childhood, the writer wonders in his youth and searching for about pirates in adventurous dreams because he wants to know about it.

Datum 18

Like fantastical stories to share (the 9th song)

This sentence is included into simile that used word “like” in that sentence as the sign of simile. The writer wants to show about him to other people because all of people belittle him. He wants to share his fantastical stories and realized his dream.

Datum 19

*But it's just **like** my girl (the 12th song)*

This sentence is included into simile that used word “like” as the sign of simile in the sentence. The writer feels so good if she is round him. So that way he feels that she like his girl.

Datum 20

*She was more **like** a beauty queen from a movie scene (the 15th song)*

This sentence is included into simile that used word “like” as the sign of simile in the sentence. These lyric talks about Billie jean, she is very beautiful, so the writer compares her like a beauty queen from a movie scene because of her beauty.

4.1.2 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is figurative language by using exaggeration, the function is to emphasize. This language can make attention to the readers and it is an exaggeration of object or incident in the life.

This research reveals that out of 15 song lyrics, 13 of them contain hyperbole and the data are:

Datum 21

We've turned kingdoms to dust (the 1st song)

This sentence is included into hyperbole. In sentence "we've turned kingdoms to dust" it means that we have damage our environment and our earth and all of buildings being fragmented. The critical damage was drawn like kingdoms to dust.

Datum 22

Then why do we keep strangling life (the 2nd song)

This sentence is included hyperbole. It can be seen in "strangling life". This sentence means that why we are still sorrowing our life, hurt our environment without any changing. Because the life was sorrow, they feel that this life was strangled.

Datum 23

Each time the wind blows, I hear your voice (the 3rd song)

This sentence is included into hyperbole. The writer feels that each wind blows, he hears his beloved voice. The writer imagines that his beloved come to him and talking together so he imagines that every wind blows, he hears his beloved voice.

Datum 24

Our love is dawning. Heaven was glad; you come (the 3rd song)

In sentence “heaven was glad, you come” included the hyperbole. It can be known from phrase “you come”. When you come, the heaven was glad. It shows that how important you are, so not only you were glad but also heaven was glad when they know you come and it is very enlarge.

Datum 25

The love you bring. Heaven is in my heart (the 3rd song)

In sentence “the love you bring, heaven is in my heart” included into hyperbole. This sentence showed that love he brings for his beloved like bring heaven in her heart. The sentence is using exaggeration because just give love it feels gives heavens for someone.

Datum 26

At you I call I hear harps and angle sings (the 3rd song)

This sentence is included hyperbole. The sentence is using exaggeration to show to other that when the someone who' beloved is called and come, she or he like hear a harps and angle sings

Datum 27

My life's in worse living, it I can't being with you (the 3rd song)

This sentence is included hyperbole. It is using exaggeration to explain that the writer cannot life happily if he does not with his beloved. And he said that his life in worse living, it he can't with his beloved. It is showed that he loves her very much as if he cannot life with another woman.

Datum 28

All this time away is killing me inside (the 4th song)

This sentence is included into hyperbole. The writer feels that his time was killed because his waiting and his hope for his love that no comes. It makes the writer like killed slowly.

Datum 29

Hear her voice shake my window (the 5th song)

This sentence is included into hyperbole. It can be explain in the sentence that used exaggeration to emphasize that just only hear her voice it make the window shake and her voice defeated wind.

Datum 30

Somebody shakes when the wind blows (the 10th song)

This sentence is included into hyperbole. It can be explained from the sentence that the wind can shake somebody. It used exaggeration to emphasize that somebody is powerless and it drawn by someone cannot stand when the wind blows. As we know that wind does not blows such storm.

Datum 31

The fire's in their eyes and their words are really clear (the 11th song)

This sentence is included into hyperbole. In sentence “the fire’s in their eyes” its means that they are in an anger condition. Fire is hot and it is the symbol of anger. It is impossible happen there is fire in eyes.

Datum 32

But right now I just feel cold, so cold. Right down to my bones (the 12th song)

This sentence is included into hyperbole. The sentence explained that the cold is very cold and the coldness until down the bones. The writer wants to say it is very cold but to showed that it is so cold so the writer said that the cold right down to his bones.

Datum 33

The fires deep in his eyes (the 14th song)

This sentence is included into hyperbole. It explained that he in an anger condition and the fire as a symbol of anger. It is impossible that fire in his eye.

4.1.3 Repetition

Repetition is repeating sound, words, or a whole of word or part of sentence that considered important to give emphasizing in a suitable context.

This research reveals that out of 15 song lyrics, 10 of them contain repetition and the data are:

Datum 34

What about sunrise

What about rain***What about all the things (the 1st song)***

This sentence is included into repetition. It can be known from the word “what about” that repeated in the beginning of stanza. The repetition is used to emphasize the context of these lyrics. The emphasizing is such asking people about how the condition our earth. The author asks to sunrise, rain, and all the thing in this world.

Datum 35

I used to dream***I used to glance beyond the stars (the 1st song)***

This sentence is included into repetition. The repetition appears in the beginning of stanza. The sentence “I used to” explain and emphasize that he ever dream and glance beyond the stars before, but now he never do it again.

Datum 36

Make a better world, make a better world (the 2nd song)

This sentence is included into repetition. This sentence explains that the author wants to encourage others to make a better world because this world in bad condition because of the world was broken.

Datum 37

I wanna spend, time til it ends

I wanna fall with you again (the 4th song)

This sentence is included into repetition. The repetition is found in the beginning of sentence. The sentence is to emphasize the context of the lyrics. The author wants to together with his lovely again same before and he wants to spend his time with her.

Datum 38

*When you live **in your love***

*And you give **in your love** (the 4th song)*

This sentence is included into repetition. The repetition found in the last of sentence. It is emphasize the context of the lyrics. It is explain that in your love, you live and give to other.

Datum 39

***I can** live*

***I can** breathe*

***I can** die in my sleep (the 4th song)*

This sentence is included into repetition and it is found in the beginning of the sentence. The sentence “I can” emphasizes others that the author can live, breathe, and die in his sleep because his beloved.

Datum 40

Why, why, tell 'em that it's human nature (the 5th song)

This sentence is included into repetition. It is to emphasize the context of lyrics. In the sentence “why, why”, it is asking to others why something happened and human nature is the answer of this question.

Datum 41

Just beat it, beat it, beat it, beat it (the 11th song)

This sentence is included into repetition. It is to emphasize the context so that way the author repeats the word not only one repetition but also three repetition happened in this stanza.

Datum 42

I know, I know, I know, I know (the 12th song)

This sentence is included into repetition. This repetition is to emphasize the context of these lyrics. The repetition happened in a construction of sentence and it is showed in the sentence “I know” that repeats again.

Datum 43

Hey I ought to leave

I ought to leave her alone (the 12th song)

This sentence is included into repetition. This repetition happened in the last sentence and it repeats in the beginning of sentence. This sentence emphasize that he ought to leave her alone.

4.1.4 Personification

According to Reaske (in Minderop, 2011:88) personification is the process of assigning human characteristic to non-human objects, abstractions and ideas. Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth, natural) is made by human.

This research reveals that out of 15 song lyrics, 8 of them contain personification and the data are:

Datum 44

The crying earth the weeping shores (the 1st song)

This sentence is included into personification. In sentence “the crying earth”, crying is human expression to express their feeling. The feeling can be sadness or happiness, while earth cannot cry such as human.

In sentence “the weeping shores”, weeping is grieve the condition and this condition happened in human when they feeling sad, while shores impossible to weep something.

Datum 45

*What about **the bleeding earth** (the 1st song)*

This sentence is included into personification. It can be found in sentence “the bleeding earth”, bleeding is hurt because thing that sharp. It can happen in human, while earth cannot hurt and impossible to emerge the blood.

Datum 46

*It's our **planet's womb** (the 1st song)*

In sentence “planet's womb” included into personification. That is includes personification because womb is part of human body. Womb is the place for embryo to growing up, while planet does not have embryo and womb because planet does not birthing like human.

Datum 47

***Heal the world** (the 2nd song)*

In sentence “heal the world” included into personification. Heal its mean that recovery from painful and world is object that will be healed. How the world can be healed while world cannot hurt.

Datum 48

Wound this earth, crucify it's soul (the 2nd song)

In sentence “wound this earth” included into personification, this sentence means that we wound the world. How can the earth wounded. Wound can be happened in human not non-human such earth.

Datum 49

So I call your name **whispere is at off morning** (the 3rd song)

This sentence is included into personification. In sentence “whispere is at off morning” we can look that whispere is doing by human. Speak slowly to call his name and morning cannot do it to call his name.

Datum 50

Our love is dawning. **Heaven was glad**, you come (the 3rd song)

This sentence “heaven was glad” included into personification. How can we know that heaven was glad. We use glad for describe something that make us happy. Happiness used by human and it's impossible that heaven can glad.

Datum 51

The city winks a sleepless eye (the 5th song)

This sentence is included into personification. it can compare between “city” and “winks”. City is a thing while “winks” is done by human. City cannot wink because it doesn’t have eye to wink and it is impossible if city will wink such human.

4.1.5 Symbol

Symbol is a thing (could be an object, person, situation, or action) which is stand for something else more abstract.

This research reveals that out of 15 song lyrics, 5 of them contains symbol and the data are:

Datum 52

There’s a place in your heart and I know that it is love (the 2nd song)

This sentence is included into symbol. The sentence mentions that place in our heart is love. It can be explained that love is thing that placed in our heart and all of people have it.

Datum 53

Where the city’s heart begins to beat (the 5th song)

This sentence is included into symbol. City’s heart its mean city center. Peoples often name as city’s heart.

Datum 54

Electric eyes are everywhere (the 5th song)

This sentence is included into symbol. Electric eyes are a lamp in every road of city, so electric eyes as a symbol of city's lamp.

Datum 55

The fire's in their eyes and their words are really clear (the 11th song)

This sentence is included into symbol. In sentence "the fire's in their eyes" its means that they are in an anger condition. Fire is hot and it is the symbol of anger.

Datum 56

The fires deep in his eyes (the 14th song)

This sentence is included into hyperbole. It explained that he in an anger condition and the fire as a symbol of anger.

4.1.6 Apostrophe

Apostrophe is a figure of speech which is someone absent or dead or something nonhuman is addressed as if it were alive and present. It is for thing or illusion object or abstract.

This research reveals that out of 15 song lyrics, 2 of them contains apostrophe and the data are:

Datum 57

The heavens are falling down (the 1st song)

This sentence is included apostrophe. It is abstract thing that said heavens are falling down. We cannot know heavens are falling down. The sentence explained that our earth in a critical damage and the earth drawn such heaven which beautiful but now this earth damage and drawn like falling down because the critical damage in our earth.

Datum 58

Be god's glow (the 2nd song)

It is included apostrophe. We cannot know what the mean of the god's glow. Be god's glow such as is? And we do not know the god's glow. It is explained that we have to obey the rules of god to be a good person and be god's glow because faithfulness.

4.1.7 Rhetoric

Rhetoric is a figure of speech that sort of a question which used in a speech or a writing text to reach deep effect and emphasizing but the answer is not necessary (Kerafe, 2010: 134).

This research reveals that out of 15 song lyrics, 2 of them contains rhetoric and the data are:

Datum 59

Ain't no sunshine when she's gone (the 12th song)

This sentence is included into rhetoric. This sentence is not need to answer. The aim of this sentence is to reach the deep effect and emphasizing the context. It is a sort of question but there is no answer to explain the question.

Datum 60

How many victims must there be (the 14th song)

This sentence is included into rhetoric. The sentence is a sort of question but the answer does not know. The aim of this sentence is to emphasize about how many victims will be there if we don't harmonize the world. It is explain that we have to change this world to be well.

4.1.8 Asyndeton

Asyndeton is a reference where is word, phrase, or clause linked by conjunction and the type usually separated by using comma.

This research reveals that out of 15 song lyrics, 2 of them contains asyndeton and the data are:

Datum 61

Hold me, show me (the 7th song)

This sentence is included into asyndeton because this is consist of some phrase linked with conjunction by using comma.

Datum 62

Lead me, hold me, love me and feed me, kiss me and free me (the 7th song)

This sentence is included asyndeton. It is consist of some phrase and linked by using comma.

4.1.9 Hysteron proteron

Hysteron proteron is a figure of speech opposite of the something logically.

This research reveals that out of 15 song lyrics, 1 of them contains hysteron proteron and the data are:

Datum 63

We fought in a battle, where nobody won (the 4th song)

This sentence is included into hysteron proteron because it is opposite of the logic. We fought in a battle, where nobody won, this sentence is opposite of the logic. If we fought in a battle it's certain that there is won and there is lose.

4.1.10 Euphemism

Euphemism is language style that used polite word so that not hurt somebody's feeling.

This research reveals that out of 15 song lyrics, 1 of them contains euphemism and the data are:

Datum 64

There comes a time when we hear a certain call (the 13th song)

This sentence is included euphemism. The sentence "there comes a time when we hear a certain call" it means that when the time of death.

4.1.11 Metaphor

Metaphor is figure of speech which compares two things directly and does not used word *like, such as, as, similar to, and resemble*. According to Reaske (in Minderop, 2011:85) stated that metaphor is the figure of speech which compares one thing to another directly. Usually a metaphor is created through the use of some form of the verb "to be".

This research reveals that out of 15 song lyrics, 1 of them contains metaphor and the data are:

Datum 65

You are the king of the hill (the 14th song)

This sentence is included metaphor. The word “you” compared with “king of the hill” without conjunction “like”, “such”, or “as”. This sentence explains that you as the king of the hill.

4.2 Discussion

In this part, the researcher explains the position of findings of by comparing or contrasting the findings and the written current theories, which are relevant.

Language style is a way to use language. Language style makes possible us to appraise personal, character, and people’s ability who used language. Keraf (2010:115-129) explain that that language style can be observed from many of viewpoints. Language style can be looked from language aspect and non language aspect. Based on language aspect, language style distinguished into language style based on word choices, note, sentence structure, and based on direct and indirect meaning. While Keraf (2010:129) explained that language style based on direct and indirect meaning divided into two groups. Those are analogy and rhetorical style. Analogy style contains of (a) simile, (b) metaphor, (c) allegory, (d) parable, (e) fable, (f) personification, (g) allusion, (h) eponym, (i) epithet, (j) synecdoche, (k) metonymy, (l) antonomasia, (m) hypalase, (n) irony, (o) cynicism, (p) sarcasm, (q) satire, (r) innuendo, (s) antiphrasis, and (t) paronomasia. Meanwhile, rhetorical style contains of (a) alliteration, (b) assonance, (c) anastrophe, (d) apophasis, (e)

apostrophe, (f) asyndeton, (g) polisindeton, (h) chiasmus, (i) ellipsis, (j) euphemism, (k) litotes, (l) hysteron proteron, (m) pleonasm, (o) periphrasis, (p) prolepsis, (q) erotesis, (r) silepsis and zeugma, (s) koreksio, (t) hyperbole, (u) paradox, and (v) oxymoron.

Based on the findings, the writer found that in the Michael Jackson's song lyrics, there are eleven language styles. They are (a) simile, (b) hyperbole, (c) repetition (d) personification, (e) symbol, (f) apostrophe, (g) rhetoric, (h) asyndeton, (i) hysteron proteron, (j) euphemism, and (k) metaphor. And simile is dominant in this Michael Jackson's song lyrics. There are 20 data that contains simile found these song lyrics. Further, hyperbole found 13 data, repetition found 10 data, personification found 8 data, symbol found 5 data, apostrophe found 2 data, rhetoric found 2 data, asyndeton found 2 data, hysteron proteron found 1 data, euphemism found 1 data, and metaphor found 1 data. From the explanation before, it is known writer's finding suitable with Kerafs' theory appearance above and only some language styles that found in song lyrics.

Meanwhile, based on the previous study is done by Anita (2013) in "*Figurative language found in Kahlil Gibran's selected poems*". In the previous study, the writer in her research found 9 language styles. There are (a) personification, (b) metonymy, (c) repetition, (d) symbolism, (e) understatement, (f) metaphor, (g) hyperbole, (h) pleonasm, and (i) simile and personification is dominant in her research. There are 13 data that found in Kahlil Gibran's selected poem. Further, metonymy found 1 data, repetition found 4 data, symbolism found 8 data, understatement found 1 data, metaphor found 5 data, hyperbole found 10

data, pleonasm found 2 data, and simile found 2 data. Although, language style in Michael Jackson's selected song lyrics found 11 language styles. They are (a) simile, (b) hyperbole, (c) repetition, (d) personification, (e) symbol, (f) apostrophe, (g) rhetoric, (h) asyndeton, (i) hysteron proteron, (j) euphemism, and (k) metaphor. And simile is dominant in this Michael Jackson's song lyrics. From the comparison before between the writers' finding and the previous researcher, it is known that only 6 language styles that same. That is simile, hyperbole, repetition, symbol, metaphor and personification.

From explanation above, the writer make similarity and distinction point from this discussion. The similarity point that use by song and poem is the dominant language style that found in a literature. From the findings, the writer compare between Michael Jackson's song lyrics and Kahlil Gibran' selected poem found that simile, personification, hyperbole, repetition, metaphor and symbol are the dominant language style used. While the distinction point from this research is object of the research. The writer used song and the previous study used poem as an object of research here. Song that used by writer is Michael Jackson's song lyrics, while the previous study used Kahlil Gibran's poem.

From the discussion above, the writer made conclusion that song and poem contain of language style equally and many of language styles used in song and poem. It is known that in the Michael Jackson's song found 11 language styles and in the Kahlil Gibran's poem found 9 language styles. And the same language styles that found from this research and the previous study are 6

language styles. They are simile, personification, hyperbole, repetition, metaphor and symbol.