

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the findings of the library research which are then analyzed by using the theory that has been reviewed in Chapter II. By following the steps of data collection the findings are systematically presented below.

A. Finding

1. Finding on the kinds of Figurative Language found in Christina Perri's lyrics of song

In previous chapter, the researcher research in this study there are 10 songs as the object of the study. From the lyrics of the 10 selected songs, by conducting documentation, the data related to the formulation of research questions are presented as follows:

1.1 Hyperbole

Mentioned by Keraf (2009:135), "Hyperbole is figure of speech which contains a point statement of exaggeration as it is". Hyperbole is an exaggeration more than the fact. The language can make attention to the reader and it is an exaggeration of object. According to Reaske, (1966:34), "Hyperbole is figure of speech which employs exaggeration".

This research reveals that out of 10 song lyrics, 24 of them contain hyperbole and the data are:

Datum 1

“I have died every day waiting for you” (the 1th song)

This sentence includes into hyperbole. It is describe feeling from beloved which she is very love with her boyfriend. She is waiting her beloved until feel died every day. Actually, she is cannot died every day. But, she used it words to express her feeling. This style is called hyperbole.

Datum 2

*“I have loved you for a thousand years, I'll love you for a thousand more”
(the 1th song)*

This sentence includes into hyperbole. It is describe someone cannot life until thousand years. So, it means that she will love her beloved until she died.

Datum 3

“And don't you know I'm not your ghost anymore” (the 2nd song)

This sentence includes into hyperbole because the means of ‘ghost anymore’ in here is beloved will be always following him everywhere he will go out.

Datum 4

“I learned to live, half alive” (the 2nd song)

This sentence includes into hyperbole. The means is she is hurt and she needs more than time to continuously to get up of her hurt.

Datum 5

“Remember how you put back the light in my eyes” (the 2nd song)

This sentence includes into hyperbole. ”, it is a hyperbole because a light cannot put in eyes.

Datum 6

“Three thousand miles from your kiss goodbye” (the 3rd song)

This sentence includes into hyperbole. It is a hyperbole because someone cannot utter kiss goodbye until three thousand miles. In conclusion, the meaning of this song is courage who has someone in living although she felt her alone.

Datum 7

“We’re on top of the world” (the 5th song)

This sentence includes into hyperbole because the writer shows us that they happy and they feel the world is they owned and it means that their beloved is perfect, there is no shortage in their beloved self.

Datum 8

"You're my bright blue sky" (the 5th song)

This sentence includes into hyperbole, in here the writer illustrate that she is beautiful and describe like a blue sky.

Datum 9

"You're the sun in my eyes" (the 5th song)

This sentence includes into hyperbole. It means their beloved can give colors life and can give support in their life.

Datum 10

"Baby you're my life" (the 5th song)

This sentence includes into hyperbole. It is show that their beloved is everything, can give happiness and their beloved just for their self.

Datum 11

"Get back together when it's torn apart?" (the 6th song)

This sentence includes into hyperbole. It is a hyperbole because the means is she feel hurt and she was not to get up from her hurt.

Datum 12

“This little bluebird came looking for you” (the 6th song)

This sentence includes into hyperbole. The means of ‘bluebird’ in here is a close friend. It is a nick name for the close friend which hit from behind.

Datum 13

“Build a story in my head” (the 8th song)

This sentence includes into hyperbole. It is a hyperbole because how can someone build a story head. Someone can build a story in a diary or in a note.

Datum 14

“Happy with my idea with you” (the 8th song)

This sentence includes into hyperbole. In here the writer describe that she feel happy with his idea. Actually in fact she is been with him. She like with him although it is just in idea.

Datum 15

“Please don't break my heart” (the 8th song)

This sentence includes into hyperbole. It is also included hyperbole because someone cannot break the heart. The means of the line is a do not make she hurt.

Datum 16

“Love you in my daydream” (the 8th song)

This sentence includes into hyperbole. In this phrase included hyperbole because the writer like imagine, love someone just in her daydream, not in actual fact.

Datum 17

“So I paint a picture in my mind” (the 8th song)

This sentence includes into hyperbole. The writer imagines paint in her mind. And the means of this phrase is the writer remembers what she did in older times with her beloved.

Datum 18

“The sun is filling up the room” (the 9th song)

This sentence includes into hyperbole. This phrase is hyperbole because it is exaggerated. Actually the sun just one, but if ray of sunlight it can fill up the room.

Datum 19

“And I can hear you dreaming” (the 9th song)

This sentence includes into hyperbole. This phrase is hyperbole because nobody else can hear dream of someone. The means of this line is the writer knows about the dream of her beloved.

Datum 20

"I can bite my tongue" (the 10th song)

This sentence includes into hyperbole. In here, it means is that the writer can to not speak and she just silent. She did not want many to say with other people or with her beloved.

Datum 21

"And I crash and I break down" (the 10th song)

This sentence includes into hyperbole. This sentence is hyperbole because the means of the writer, she is really very hurt because her beloved. This sentence can shows about the writer's feel.

Datum 22

"Your words in my head, knives in my heart" (the 10th song)

This sentence includes into hyperbole. The means is what did the boy said is very hurt the girl like knives in her heart. The words of him is injure the girl.

Datum 23

"You build me up and then I fall apart" (the 10th song)

This sentence includes into hyperbole. In here means, the boy give support to the girl, but, after that he drop the girl until she have not spirit and she feel fall apart. She is hurt with her beloved.

Datum 24

“I can hold the weight of worlds” (the 10th song)

This sentence includes into hyperbole. The writer would like to extend she can do everything to her beloved.

1.2 Rhetoric

As it is mentioned by Prasetyono (2011:52) “rhetoric is a figure of speech by question, which actually does not need to be answered because the answer of the questioner is already contained in the question”.

This research reveals that out of 10 song lyrics, 18 of them contain rhetoric and the data are:

Datum 25

“How can I love when I'm afraid to fall?” (the 1st song)

This sentence includes into rhetoric. It is a question, but this question cannot need answer because the answer contained in the question. The means is the writer loves with someone, but the writer afraid if her hurt.

Datum 26

“Who do you think you are?” (the 2nd song)

This sentence includes into rhetoric. It is a question, but this question cannot need answer because the answer contained in the question. The means is the writer ask, who is he, actually he is not anybody.

Datum 27

“Won't you please come and be with me?” (the 3rd song)

This sentence includes into rhetoric. It is a question, but this question cannot need answer because the answer contained in the question. The means is the writer asks what the boy desire with the writer is.

Datum 28

“Will you love me forever?” (the 5th song)

This sentence includes into rhetoric. It is a question, but this question cannot need answer because the answer contained in the question. The means is the writer want to know what the boy is will love her forever.

Datum 29

“Get back together when it's torn apart?” (the 6th song)

This sentence includes into rhetoric. It is a question, but this question cannot need answer because the answer contained in the question. The means is how can the heart which hurt can be back together.

Datum 30

“Don't you think it was hard?” (the 6th song)

This sentence includes into rhetoric. It is a question, but this question cannot need answer because the answer contained in the question. The writer feels difficult to do anything.

Datum 31

“Taking all I want from you again?” (the 6th song)

This sentence includes into rhetoric. It is a question, but this question cannot need answer because the answer contained in the question. The means is the writer confused what is she must be taking what she want all of him.

Datum 32

“What's with all the late night liquor phone calls?” (the 7th song)

This sentence includes into rhetoric. It is a question, but this question cannot need answer because the answer contained in the question. The means the writer confused about all of phone calls in late night.

Datum 33

“What? What might you do” (the 7th song)

This sentence includes into rhetoric. It is a question, but this question cannot need answer because the answer contained in the question. The writer ask to him what is he did for the writer.

Datum 34

“To find out why I can't love you?” (the 7th song)

This sentence includes into rhetoric. It is a question, but this question cannot need answer because the answer contained in the question. The means is the writer cannot love with him.

Datum 35

“And who said it was cool to be asking me these questions?” (the 7th song)

This sentence includes into rhetoric. It is a question, but this question cannot need answer because the answer contained in the question. The writer think it is not cool if he asking her many questions.

Datum 36

“To put your lips upon my lips?” (the 7th song)

This sentence includes into rhetoric. It is a question, but this question cannot need answer because the answer contained in the question. The writer cannot kiss with him.

Datum 37

“And how did this happen?” (the 7th song)

This sentence includes into rhetoric. It is a question, but this question cannot need answer because the answer contained in the question. The writer ask to him about what is happen.

Datum 38

“And why are you laughing?” (the 7th song)

This sentence includes into rhetoric. It is a question, but this question cannot need answer because the answer contained in the question. The writer ask to him why he laugh, what is him laughed.

Datum 39

“And how do I get back together again?” (the 7th song)

This sentence includes into rhetoric. It is a question, but this question cannot need answer because the answer contained in the question. The writer ask can she back together again.

Datum 40

“What? What might you do?” (the 7th song)

This sentence includes into rhetoric. It is a question, but this question cannot need answer because the answer contained in the question. The writer ask to him what is he did for the writer.

Datum 41

“Do you feel the way I do right now?” (the 9th song)

This sentence includes into rhetoric. It is a question, but this question cannot need answer because the answer contained in the question. The writer ask to him what is he know what the writer feel. The writer want him to know her feeling.

Datum 42

“How long can we keep this up, up, up?” (the 9th song)

This sentence includes into rhetoric. It is a question, but this question cannot need answer because the answer contained in the question. The means is how long the writer and her beloved can keep their love.

Datum 43

“How long till we call this love, love, love?” (the 9th song)

This sentence includes into rhetoric. It is a question, but this question cannot need answer because the answer contained in the question. The means is the writer want to distinctness how long their relationship can called it is love.

1.3 Repetition

Repetition is figure of speech, which used by writer to repeat several words in the sentence. As mentioned by Keraf (2009:127) repetition is repeating sound, words or a whole of word in sentence for intensifying in suitable context.

This research reveals that out of 10 song lyrics, 14 of them contain repetition and the data are:

Datum 44

“I have loved you for a thousand years, I'll love you for a thousand more” (the 1st song)

This sentence includes into repetition. The writer describe that she will love her beloved forever until she died. This sentence also shows that she very love with her beloved.

Datum 45

“one step closer, one step closer” (the 1st song)

This sentence includes into repetition. It means that she don't want left with her beloved, she just want always near and together forever with him.

Datum 46

“Bang! Bang! Bang! Boy!, you're going down, down, down, boy” (the 4th song)

This sentence includes into repetition. It is a repetition because the writer repeats the same word to give pressuring. The writer shows us that the boy hurt by the other girl. It is a karma because the boy was hurt him previous lover.

Datum 47

“You lied and you lied” (the 4th song)

This sentence includes into repetition. It means that the boy many lied in their relationship.

Datum 48

“And I died and I died” (the 4th song)

This sentence includes into repetition. It means the girl feel hurt because her beloved, she cannot died and died.

Datum 49

“We're on top of the world, we're on top of the world” (the 4th song)

This sentence includes into repetition. This sentence used repetition because to determined that the world just for them and they feel happy together.

Datum 50

“Be my forever, be my forever, be my forever” (the 4th song)

This sentence includes into repetition. The writer shows us mastery from the lyric and the writer wants her beloved just be her mine forever.

Datum 51

“And it's mine, mine, mine, mine, mine, mine” (the 7th song)

This sentence includes into repetition. It is a repetition because the writer determining in this word that it is her own self.

Datum 52

“What? What might you do?, What? What might you do?” (the 7th song)

This sentence includes into repetition. It is also repetition because the writer repeats the same word to give pressuring.

Datum 53

“To find out why, to find out why” (the 7th song)

This sentence includes into repetition. It is also repetition because the writer repeats the same word to give pressuring. The means is the writer want to know what is the happen.

Datum 54

“I can't love you, I can't love you, I can't love you” (the 7th song)

This sentence includes into repetition. It is also repetition because the writer repeats the same word to give pressuring. The writer gives pressuring that she cannot love him.

Datum 55

“Don't open your mouth, open your mouth” (the 8th song)

This sentence includes into repetition. It is a repetition because the writer repeats a same word. And the means is the writer does not want to listen what the boy say.

Datum 56

“Spoil it now, spoil it now” (the 8th song)

This sentence includes into repetition. The writer want to all about her daydream spoiled in order to she wake up from her daydream.

Datum 57

"I can do it, I can do it, I can do it" (the 10th song)

This sentence includes into repetition. The writer repeats the same word to give pressuring. She shows that she can.

Datum 58

"I'm only human, I'm only human" (the 10th song)

This sentence includes into repetition. It is a pressuring that the writer shows us she is a little human.

1.4 Personification

Kerf (2009:140), said "Personification is the figurative language that describe a non-life things or non-human object abstraction or ideas able to act like human being". Meanwhile according to Reaske (1966:88) 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 10 song lyrics, 2 of them contain personification and the data are:

Datum 59

"Time has brought your heart to me" (the 1st song)

This sentence includes into personification. The writer describe that the time is change, and it is brought heart to her. In other word, time can change everything included feeling a person.

Datum 60

“Hope the wind takes me around” (the 3rd song)

This sentence includes into personification. This sentence include to personification because she describe the wind like human, can bring something. Actually wind cannot take something.

1.5 Litotes

According to Keraf, (2009:132) “Litotes is figure of speech which used to declare something for the purpose degrading them”. A something can be declared less from fact condition.

This research reveals that out of 10 song lyrics, 1 of them contain litotes and the data are:

Datum 61

“Just a little human” (the 10th song)

This sentence includes into litotes. The writer wants to convey that she is an only human who cannot do much although in fact she is a strong human.

1.6 Paradox

Mentioned by Keraf (2009:136), “paradox is a figure speech that contain real contradiction with someting true”. Reaske (1966:38) said “paradox result when a poet present a pair of ideas, words, images or attitude which are, or

appear to be self contradictory”. In other word, paradox is a condition that not likes the fact.

This research reveals that out of 10 song lyrics, 1 of them contain paradox and the data are:

Datum 62

“Time stands still” (the 1st song)

This sentence includes into paradox. It is a real contradiction with something true, that actually time still spins.

1.7 Allegory

Mentioned by Keraf (2009:140), “Allegory is a short narrative or description that has figurative language”. Reaske (1966:25) stated “allegory is prolonged or extended metaphore which present it’s in a veiled way. Allegory is description that has another meaning and seeing a whole comparison.

This research reveals that out of 10 song lyrics, 1 of them contain allegory and the data are:

Datum 63

“This world's too heavy” (the 3rd song)

This sentence includes into allegory. The means is the writer describe her journey life about her problem.

1.8 Irony

According to Keraf (2009:143), “irony is figure of speech in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words”. In simple words, it is a difference between the appearance and the reality. Reaske (1966:35) also stated “irony deals with result from the contrast between the actual meaning of a word or a statement and suggestion of another meaning”.

This research reveals that out of 10 song lyrics, 1 of them contain irony and the data are:

Datum 64

“I feel a little queasy” (the 3rd song)

This sentence includes into irony. The writer shows us that she express her feeling is angry.

1.9 Parallelism

According to Keraf, (2009:126) “Parallelism is a figurative language to achieve consistency in the use of words or phrases that occupied the same function in the same grammatical form.

This research reveals that out of 10 song lyrics, 1 of them contain parallelism and the data are:

Datum 65

“Watching me, watching you” (the 8th song)

This sentence includes into parallelism. The means is the writer wants them both seeing themselves. In conclusion, the meaning of this song is a girl’s dream to the boy, but she aware that it just dreaming.

2. Finding on the Meaning of songs using Figurative Language found in Christina Perri’s lyrics of song is the second research question

The meaning of figurative language can be understood in a sentence where it is used. The researcher will be present the meaning in ten songs lyric of Christina Perri.

2.1 A Thousand Years

There are at least five types of figurative language that the writer found in this song. They are hyperbole, rhetoric, repetition, personification, and paradox. The first figure of speech is hyperbole. It is figure of speech which contains a point statement of exaggeration as it is mentioned.

The first eight line is a hyperbole. The lines *“I have died every day waiting for you”*, describe feeling from beloved which she is very love with her boyfriend. She is waiting her beloved until feel died every day.

Actually, she is cannot died every day. But, she used it words to express her feeling. Next, in phrase *“I have loved you for a thousand years, I’ll love you for a thousand more”* this phrase is hyperbole because someone cannot life until thousand years. So, it means that she will love her beloved until she died.

The second figurative of speech is rhetoric. Rhetoric is a figure of speech by question, which actually does not need to be answered because the answer of the questioner is already contained in the question. In four line, *“how can I love when I’m afraid to fall?”*, it is a question, but this question cannot need answer because the answer contained in the question.

The third figurative of speech is repetition. Repetition is figure of speech, which used by writer to repeat several words in the sentence. In ten line *“I have loved you for a thousand years” “I’ll love you for a thousand more”*. The writer describe that she will love her beloved forever until she died. Next, in line twenty four *“one step closer, one step closer”*, it means that she don’t want left with her beloved, she just want always near and together forever with him.

The four of figurative expression is personification. Personification is figurative language that describe a non-life things or non-human object abstraction or ideas able to act like human being. In twenty one line, *“Time has brought your heart to me”*. The speaker describe that the time

is change, and it is brought heart to her. In other word, time can change everything included feeling a person.

The last of figurative speech is paradox. Paradox is a figure speech that contains real contradiction with something true. In phrase "*time stands still*", it is a real contradiction with something true, that actually time still spins. In conclusion, the meaning in this song is about proof love to the beloved.

2.2 Jar of Hearts

In this song, there is there are two kinds of figurative language. That is hyperbole and rhetoric. The first is hyperbole. In phrase "*And don't you know I'm not your ghost anymore*". This phrase is hyperbole because the means of 'ghost anymore' in here is beloved will be always following him everywhere he will go out. The next "*I learned to live, half alive*", the means is she is hurt and she need more than time to continuously to get up of her hurt. The next phrase "*Remember how you put back the light in my eyes*", it is a hyperbole because a light cannot put in eyes.

The next is rhetoric. Rhetoric is a figure of speech by question, which actually does not need to be answered because the answer of the questioner is already contained in the question. In the phrase "*Who do you think you are?*", it is a rhetoric because the question cannot need the

answer. In conclusion, the meaning this song is heartache when hurt by beloved.

2.3 Backwards

The next song is Backwards. In this song there are six kinds of figurative language. They are allegory, personification, irony, rhetoric, and hyperbole. The first is allegory. Allegory is a short narrative or description that has figure of speech. In the three line "*this world's too heavy*" in here, the means is the writer describe her journey life about her problem.

The second is personification. Personification is the figurative language that describes a non-life things or non-human object abstraction or ideas able to act like human being. In phrase "*hope the wind takes me around*", the means is personification because she describe the wind like human, can bring something.

The third is irony. Irony is figure of speech in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words. In phrase "*I feel a little queasy*", the writer shows us that she express her feeling is angry.

The fourth is rhetoric. Rhetoric is a figure of speech by question, which actually does not need to be answered because the answer of the questioner is already contained in the question. In phrase "*won't you*

please come and be with me?”, it is a rhetoric because cannot need the answer.

The last is hyperbole. It is figure of speech which contains a point statement of exaggeration as it is mentioned. In phrase *“three thousand miles from your kiss goodbye”*, it is a hyperbole because someone cannot utter kiss goodbye until three thousand miles. In conclusion, the meaning of this song is courage who has someone in living although she felt her alone.

2.4 Bang Bang Bang

In this song, there are two kinds of figurative language, they are repetition and hyperbole. The first is repetition, in ten and eleven line in phrase *“Bang! Bang! Bang! Boy!, you're going down, down, down, boy”* it is a repetition because the writer repeat the same word to give pressuring. The writer shows us that the boy hurt by the other girl. It is a karma because the boy was hurt him previous lover. And in twenty five line, in phrase *“you lied and you lied”* it means the boy many lied in their relationship. While in twenty six line *“and I died and I died”* it means the girl feel hurt because her beloved, she cannot died and died.

The second is hyperbole, in phrase *“to the ground where you left my heart to bleed”* the writer shows us that she hurt. She describes her hurt until the bleeding in the ground and the boy also experiencing the same thing. In next phrase *“but how does it feel to swim in your own tears?”*, it means that the boy also feel what is she feels and in here the

boy see regret about whatever he is doing to the girl. And then in twenty six line, "*and I died and I died*" it means the girl feel hurt about whatever do by her beloved to her, and actually she cannot died and died. In conclusion, the meaning of this song is misery when lied with beloved.

2.5 Be My Forever

The next of song's lyric, the writer found three kinds of figurative language. They are hyperbole, repetition, and rhetoric. The first is hyperbole, it is figure of speech which contains a point statement of exaggeration as it is mentioned. In lyric "*we're on top of the world*", this used hyperbole because the writer shows us that they happy and they feel the world is they owned. Next lyric in fourteen line "*you're perfect in every way*" it means that their beloved is perfect, there is no shortage in their beloved self. In twenty one line "*you're my bright blue sky*", in here the writer illustrate that she is beautiful. In twenty two line "*you're the sun in my eyes*", it means their beloved can give colors life and can give support in their life. And then, in twenty three line "*baby you're my life*" it is show that their beloved is everything, can give happiness and their beloved just for their self.

The second figurative expression is repetition. It is a literary device that repeats the same word or phrase a few time to make an idea clearer. In lyric "*we're on top of the world, we're on top of the world*", this lyric used repetition because to determined that the world just for them and they feel happy. Next, in a phrase "*be my forever, be my forever, be my*

forever” the writer shows us mastery from the lyric and the writer wants her beloved be her mine forever.

The third figurative language is rhetoric. It is a figure of speech by question, which actually does not need to be answered because the answer of the questioner is already contained in the question. In phrase “*Will you love me forever?*”, it is a rhetoric because the question not need answer. In conclusion, the meaning of this song is possessive with the beloved in order to be them forever.

2.6 Bluebird

In this song, there are two kinds of figurative language, there are hyperbole and rhetoric. The first is hyperbole, in phrase “*Get back together when it's torn apart?*”, it is a hyperbole because the means is she feel hurt and she was not to get up from her hurt. And then “*This little bluebird came looking for you*”, the means ‘bluebird’ in here is a close friend.

The second is rhetoric. In this song there is some of rhetoric. In phrase “*Get back together when it's torn apart?, Don't you think it was hard?, Taking all I want from you again?*”, it is a rhetoric because the question cannot need the answer. In conclusion, the meaning of this song is a close friend that has relationship with ex-lover.

2.7 Mine

In this song, there are two kinds of figurative language, there are repetition and rhetoric. Repetition is repeating sound, words or a whole of word in sentence for intensifying in suitable context. In phrase “*and it's mine, mine, mine, mine, mine, mine*” it is a repetition because the writer determining in this word that it is her own. The next phrase “*What? What might you do?, What? What might you do?*” it is also repetition because the writer repeats the same word. And then phrase “*to find out why, to find out why*” and phrase “*I can't love you, I can't love you, I can't love you*” it is also repetition.

Rhetoric is a figure of speech by question, which actually does not need to be answered because the answer of the questioner is already contained in the question. In this song, most of the figurative speech is rhetoric. The phrase “*What's with all the late night liquor phone calls?, What? What might you do, To find out why I can't love you?, And who said it was cool to be asking me these questions?, To put your lips upon my lips?, And how did this happen?, And why are you laughing?, And how do I get back together again?, What? What might you do?*”. In here, the writer used much rhetoric as a figurative language. So, the questions cannot need answered. In conclusion, the meaning of this song is a secret who has a girl that the guy love her although the guy has a girlfriend.

2.8 Daydream

In the next song is Daydream. In this song there are three kinds figure of speech, there are hyperbole, repetition, and parallelism. The first is hyperbole, in phrase *“build a story in my head”* it is a hyperbole because how can someone build a story head. Someone can build a story in a diary or in a note. Next, in phrase *“happy with my idea with you”*, in here the writer describe that she feel happy with his idea. Although in fact she is been with him. The next phrase is *“please don't break my heart”*, it is also included hyperbole because someone cannot break the heart. And then in phrase *“love you in my daydream”*, in this phrase included hyperbole because the writer like imagine, love someone in daydream, not in actual fact. The last phrase *“so I paint a picture in my mind”*, this is similar like previous phrase, the writer imagines paint in her mind. And the means of it phrase is the writer remember what she did in older times with her beloved.

The second is repetition, in ten line *“don't open your mouth, open your mouth”*, it is a repetition because the writer repeat a same word. And the means is the writer does not want to listen what the boy say. In twelve line, *“spoil it now, spoil it now”*, in here, the writer want to all about her daydream spoiled in order to she wake up from her daydream.

The last is parallelism. Parallelism is a figurative language to achieve consistency in the use of words or phrases that occupied the same

function in the same grammatical form. The phrase “*watching me, watching you*”, it is a parallelism, the means is the writer wants them both seeing themselves. In conclusion, the meaning of this song is a girl’s dream to the boy, but she aware that it just dreaming.

2.9 Distance

In this song, there are two kinds of figurative language. There are hyperbole and rhetoric. The first is hyperbole. In phrase “*the sun is filling up the room*”, this phrase is hyperbole because it is exaggerate, the sun just one, but if ray of sunlight it can fill up the room. The next phrase “*and I can hear you dreaming*”, in this phrase also hyperbole like previous phrase because nobody else can hear dream of someone.

The last is rhetoric. In this song there are some rhetoric, “*Do you feel the way I do right now?, How long can we keep this up, up, up?, How long till we call this love, love, love?*”. It is rhetoric because the question cannot need answer. In conclusion, the meaning of this song is a couple but they same not brave to express their feeling.

2.10 Human

In this song, there are three kinds of figurative languages. There are hyperbole, repetition, and litotes. The first is hyperbole, in phrase “*I can bite my tongue*”, in here, it means that the writer can to not speak and she just silent. In the next phrase “*and I crash and I break down*” this phrase is hyperbole because the means of the writer, she is really very hurt

because her beloved. Next, "*your words in my head, knives in my heart*" the means is what did the boy said very hurt the girl like knives in her heart. Actually, there is no knives can enter in human heart. And then phrase "*you build me up and then I fall apart*" in here, the boy give support to the girl, but, after that he drop the girl until she have not spirit and she feel fall apart, although actually human cannot fall apart. And in phrase "*I can hold the weight of worlds*" the writer would like to extend she can do everything to her beloved.

The second figurative of speech is repetition, in phrase "*I can do it, I can do it, I can do it*" in here the writer repeat the same word to give pressuring. In phrase "*I'm only human, I'm only human*" it is a pressuring in core of song because this song tells about a little human.

The third of figurative language is litotes. Litotes is figure of speech which used to declare something for the purpose degrading them. In phrase "*just a little human*", the writer want to convey that she is an only human who cannot do much although in fact she is a strong human. In conclusion, the meaning of this song is a girl that she got herself as a machine which does everything that her beloved want.

3. The finding on the Messages found in Christina Perri's lyrics of song is the third research question

Message is a general meaning in the communication. With message, someone can know and understand what is the writer tells to us. According to the theory Hornby (2004:270), "message is written or spoken piece of information sent to somebody or left for somebody".

- 3.1 A Thousand Years song gives information about a girl who loves her beloved so much. She would wait him everywhere and every time if he left her. The message of A Thousand Years song is when a woman believed to the promise about her relationship, she would not easy to leave it.
- 3.2 Jar of Hearts song tells about a girl which hurt by their beloved. When the girl loves him so much, he was leave her and the girl hurt because him. Until after long time, the boy came back to the girl because there is no good of her. But she cannot back with the boy because she felt very hurt. The message of this song is don't be hurt someone who love us.
- 3.3 Backwards song tells about someone who brave in living although she felt her alone. She aware that no one helps her if she gets difficulties. But, she wants to change her condition to be a better life. She also ever think that she needs her beloved, but she thought that it just end in nothing. So, she think to run alone, try alone, and she carving out everything to get better chances in her life. The message of this song is no one easy to save you, except on your own effort.

- 3.4 Bang Bang Bang song tells about how a girl got misery when her beloved lied very much. And she knew that another girl did what he did to her. She believed that karma is tasted by him. The message of this song is when someone feels so miseries to the one who do ill treatment, bad counter claim always become someone's expectation as replaying.
- 3.5 Be My Forever song tells about someone who wants possess her beloved, it is caused by her loves so much. The message of this song is love has sense of belonging.
- 3.6 Bluebird song tells about a girl which hurt because her close friend has relationship with ex-lover. Although the fact she still love him. The message of this song is don't be so loving someone who doesn't love us.
- 3.7 Mine song tells about a drunken guy that he has a girlfriend. But, him feeling for the writer. He always asks why she cannot love him. She cannot love him and keeps the secret. The message of this song is faithful with a couple.
- 3.8 Daydream song tells about girl's dream to the boy, but she aware that it just dreaming. And she tried to move on. She knew that what she did just hurt her heart. The message of this song is the fantasies of love just end in nothing.
- 3.9 Distance song tells about a couple beloved but they same not brave to express their feeling. They just same silent. So their relationship is not sure. The message of this song is express your feeling soon to the one you

love so that he/she understands your feeling. Do not be doubted to make a relationship.

3.10 Human song tells about someone who accepted unfair play, and she got herself as a machine which does everything that her beloved want. The message of this song is don't make someone as all that you want. Because, human is only human who can suffer on your command.

B. Discussion

In this part, the researcher discussion of the results on the research. The discussion is given based on the presented research findings covering kinds of figurative language, meaning and message found in Christina Perri's lyrics of song by comparing or contrasting the findings and the written current theories, which are relevant.

Figurative language is the language that has more than one meaning in every word. Figurative language is defined as a way of saying something, Figurative language is language used to beautify words or expression with a meaning that is different in order to there is a variation in a song or in poem express theme, ideas, and feeling of the author through beautiful language (Keraf, 2009). Moreover, Reaske (1966:33) also defined about figurative language. Figurative language as language, which employs various figures of speech on kind of language, which departs from the language employed in the traditional, literal ways of describing person or objects.

Keraf (2009) also explains kinds of figurative language there are 14 kinds, those are: (1) simile, (2) metaphor, (3) hyperbole, (4) personification, (5) metonymy, (6) allegory, (7) synecdoche, (8) repetition, (9) irony, (10) paradox, (11) apostrophe, (12) rhetoric, (13) litotes (14) parallelism. While in this research, the researcher found 9 kinds of figurative language, there are: (1) hyperbole, (2) rhetoric, (3) repetition, (4) personification, (5) litotes, (6) paradox, (7) allegory, (8) parallelism, and (9) irony.

In Christina Perri's songs one of the examples of figurative languages is hyperbole. Hyperbole is most figurative language found in Christina Perri's song. Hiperbole is figure of speech which contains a point statement of exaggeration as it is mentioned by Keraf (2009:135).

Based on the findings, the writer found that in Christina Perri's lyrics of songs, there are nine kinds of figurative language. There are: (a) hyperbole, (b) rhetoric, (c) personification, (d) repetition, (e) paradox, (f) allegory, (g) irony, (h) parallelism, and (i) litotes. Hyperbole is dominant in this Christina Perri's lyrics of song. There are 24 line that consist of hyperbole. Moreover, there are 18 line that consist of rhetoric, 14 line for repetition, 2 line for personification, 1 line for litotes, 1 line for paradox, 1 line for allegory, 1 line for parallelism and the last is 1 line for irony. From the explanation, the writer found suitable between Keraf's theory and explanation above that figurative language has beautiful language, and only some figurative language there are in Christina Perri's lyrics of song.

To absorb when someone listening a song, they need to know meaning of the song. Understanding meaning is very important to know the meaningful inside the lyric. Most of people are all necessarily interested in meaning. Fedderick (1988:4) said “mastering language is a master of degree and knowing the meaning all of the words”. In Cambridge dictionary Third edition, “The meaning of something is what it expresses or represents”. So, meaning is important to someone to know meaningful of the song.

Moreover of meaning, there is message in Christina Perri’s lyrics of song. Message is an information who given the writer to the listener or the reader. According to Oxford Learner’s Dictionary Pocket “message is written or spoken piece of information sent to somebody or left for somebody”. To understand about what the song must be know message of the song. In Cambridge dictionary, message is “a short piece of information that you give to a person when you cannot speak to them directly”. In a song sure that there is message which the writer convey to the listener. So, the message is important to the listener or the reader in order to know about what is the writer conveyed.

Figurative language is not always used in song, but also in a poem. Figurative language in a poem has been studied, by Anita (2013). She studied Kahlil Gibran’s poem. From two studies, the researcher of the present study makes some similarities and distinctions point of the discussion. The similarities points are the use of figurative language found on both lyrics of song and poems. The two works contain figurative language. Moreover, they

have meaning and message. These three aspects are useful as objects that build up the essence of literary works.