

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter presents the research finding and discussion related to the research problems. The findings related to the kinds of figurative language is presented in sub-heading A and the frequency of each figurative language is presented in sub-heading B.

#### **A. Kinds of Figurative Language**

Figurative language is language which employs various figures of speech. Some examples are metaphor, simile, personification, and hyperbole. In general, figurative language is a kind of language which departs from the language employed in the traditional, literal ways of describing persons or objects. Using Figurative language can make imaginative descriptions in fresh ways.

After analyzing the data, the researcher found several kind of figurative language in Maher Zain's songs. The kinds of figurative language found in this research are presented as follows.

##### **1. Simile**

Simile is a direct comparison between things which are not particularly similar in this essence. According to Keraf (2009:138) "simile is comparison that have an explicit character. Explicit here mean that directly comparing thing that similar with other, Indicates by the word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar, resemble or seems. Reaske (1966:41)

said “a simile calls attention to be comparison through the use of the word “like” or “as”. Based on the theory, simile is comparing two things indirectly, and using the word like or as. In other words, simile is a direct comparison of two things, which are unlike in their sense.

This research reveals that out of 8 songs lyrics, 1 of them contain hyperbole and the data are:

### **Datum 1**

*“The moon and the sun such perfect harmony” (the 2<sup>nd</sup> song line8)*

The sentence above was categorized into simile, because the composer comparing the moon and the sun which is look harmony to each other.

## **2. Metaphor**

According to Keraf (2009:139) “metaphor is a figure of speech which compare two things directly, but in a simple form”. Metaphor cannot use word ‘like’, ‘such as’, ‘as’, ‘similar to’, and ‘resemble’. Reaske (1966:36) said “metaphor is figure of speech which compares one thing to another directly”.

This research reveals that out of 8 song lyrics, 4 of them contain Metaphor and the data are:

**Datum 2**

*"You are the best of mankind" (the 3<sup>rd</sup> song line7)*

The sentence categorize into Metaphor because this song is composed of the Prophet Muhammad with the creation of the other God. The metaphor on this lyric was created using verb "to be" are.

**Datum 3**

*"Your face was brighter than the sun" (the 3<sup>rd</sup> song line17)*

The sentence enter the theories of Metaphor because it compares the Prophet Muhammad's face with the sun.

**Datum 4**

*"Your beauty equaled by non" (the 3<sup>rd</sup> song line18)*

The sentence enter the theories of Metaphor because it compares the perfection of the Prophet Muhammad with the creation of another God. The metaphor in this lyric was created using verb "to be" are.

**Datum 5**

*You are the light of eyes" (the 5<sup>th</sup> song line6)*

The sentence enter the theories of Metaphor because the writer compares our prophet with something that can make light of eyes

because both of them have same attribute, it makes him brighter than another people

### 3. 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 8 song lyrics, 12 of them contain hyperbole and the data are:

#### **Datum 6**

*"We change the desert into oasis" (the 1<sup>st</sup> song line2)*

The sentence is included in the hyperbole because the phrase has dramatic effects such as the word "desert" and "oasis", these words actually do not tell what happened. The used of this figure of speech is to show that the condition was very bad, and on the word "oasis" the condition is very good. In addition, the election of the words above is to make language beauty conveyed.

#### **Datum 7**

*"And we felt so very satisfied" (the 1<sup>st</sup> song line4)*

This sentence entered the category of hyperbola hyperbole because it causes excessive effect. Actually the author might say "and we felt very satisfied", but the author added the word "so" to be "and we felt so very satisfied," to give the impression that he was very satisfied.

### **Datum 8**

*"We could not stop buying" (the 1<sup>st</sup> song line6)*

This sentence entered the category of hyperbole because this lyric song was used the words that produce very dramatic effect, such as "could not stop buying" which means always buy and buy non-stop.

### **Datum 9**

*"Oh ... I'm walking with my head lowered in my shame from my place, I'm walking with my head lowered from my race" (the 1<sup>st</sup> song line13)*

This sentence entered the category of hyperbole because this lyric song was used the words that produce very dramatic effect such as "walking with my head" These words actually do not tell what exactly happened. The composer wanted to say that he was bowed with embarrassment to the state of the facts.

**Datum 10**

*"Yes we felt so very satisfied" (the 1<sup>st</sup> song line19)*

This sentence entered the category of hyperbole because this lyric song was used the words that produce very dramatic effect. Actually the author might say "and we felt very satisfied", but the author added the word "so" to "and we felt so very satisfied," to give the impression that he was very, very satisfied.

**Datum 11**

*"We bought and bought, Maybe all the fancy cars" (the 1<sup>st</sup> song line33)*

This sentence entered the category of hyperbole because this lyric song was used the words that produce very dramatic effect. The composer wants to convey if they buy all luxuries.

**Datum 12**

*"Your soul was full of bright" (the 3<sup>rd</sup> song line6)*

The sentence enter the category of hyperbole because this lyric song was used the words that produce very dramatic effect. Composer wants to convey that the Prophet Muhammad is a noble man who always gives magnificence and goodness wherever and whenever it is located.

**Datum 13**

*"And all night you will pray" (the 3<sup>rd</sup> song 14)*

The sentence enters the category of hyperbole because this lyric song was used the words that produce very dramatic effect. Composer wants to say that our Prophet Muhammad never quit or tired in praying for his people including us.

**Datum 14**

*"Your face brighter than the sun" (the 3<sup>rd</sup> song 17)*

The sentence enters the category of hyperbole because this lyric song was used the words that produce very dramatic effect. Here the composer said that the prophet of Muhammad's face brighter than the sun, that impossible, but what actually composer means is that the prophet Muhammad is more use than the sun.

**Datum 15**

*"All you see is night and darkness all around" (the 4<sup>th</sup> song line 4)*

The sentence enters the category of hyperbole because this lyric song was used the words that produce very dramatic effect. Composer wants to say that he (the object) is really lost in the wrong direction.

**Datum 16**

*“I walk everyday” (the 7<sup>th</sup> song line6)*

The sentence enter the category of hyperbole because this lyric song used the words that produce too much. Composer wants to say that he straight in wrong way.

**Datum 17**

*“I never thanked you once” (the 7<sup>th</sup> song line16)*

The sentence enter the category of hyperbole because this lyric song was used the words that produce too much. Composer wants to say that he always forget with hat was given by Allah.

**4. Personification**

Keraf (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 8 song lyrics, 6 of them contain personification and the data are:



**Datum 18**

*"We felt our money gave us infinite power" (the 1<sup>st</sup> song line20)*

The sentence categorized into personification, because this lyric song assigning human characteristics to nonhuman object. Composer wants to say if their money will never run out

**Datum 19**

*"Open our eyes, our hearts, and minds" (the 2<sup>nd</sup> song line15)*

The sentence categorize into Personification, because this lyric song assigning human characteristics to nonhuman object. Here the composer want to ask the listener to catch the wonder was created by Allah by looking with eyes and feels with heart.

**Datum 20**

*"We can't keep hiding from the truth" (the 2<sup>nd</sup> song line17)*

The sentence categorize into Personification, because this lyric song assigning human characteristics to nonhuman object. Here the composer wants to say that we must realize with the true.

**Datum 21**

*"My heart irrigates with love" (the 5<sup>th</sup> song line14)*

The sentence categorize into Personification, because this lyric song assigning human characteristics to nonhuman object. Subject (an actor) in the sentence is heart. It is heart's attribute. It can't irrigate with love because that it can irrigates blood in our body.

#### **Datum 22**

*"The breeze's sound is sad" (the 8<sup>th</sup> song line2)*

The sentence categorize into Personification, because this lyric song assigning human characteristics to nonhuman object. Subject in the lyric is breezes. It is inanimate. It can't sad because sad is from our soul or heart

#### **Datum 23**

*"I hear the flower's Kinda crying loud" (the 8<sup>th</sup> song line1)*

The sentence categorize into Personification, because this lyric song assigning human characteristics to nonhuman object. Subject in the sentence flower's Kinda. It is inanimate. It can't cry loud because cry is done by our mouth.

### **5. 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 8 song lyrics, 9 of them contain repetition and the data are:

**Datum 24**

*“I’m walking with my with my head lowered in shame from my place, I’m walking with my head lowered from my race?” (the 1<sup>st</sup> song line26)*

The sentence categorize into repetition, because the lyric is repeated

**Datum 25**

*“We bought and bought” (the 1<sup>st</sup> song line33)*

The sentence categorize into repetition, because the lyric is repeated. Composers want to say that they always buy all the luxuries.

**Datum 26**

*“Is Allah satisfied? Is Allah satisfied? Is Allah satisfied?” (the 1<sup>st</sup> song44)*

In addition to including from the category of Rhetoric, the sentence is also included in the category Repetition because the

three sentences are repetitive. Composer wants to say that what we are looking for is willing Allah.

**Datum 27**

*“InsyaAlloh, InsyaAlloh, InsyaAlloh I will find your way*

*InsyaAlloh, InsyaAlloh, InsyaAlloh I will find your way” (the 4<sup>th</sup> song line19)*

The sentence categorize into repetition, because the lyric is repeated. The composer here use this repetition to make sure that they he will find the true way

**Datum 28**

*“Showed me the way, showed me the way” (the 4<sup>th</sup> song line31)*

The sentence categorize into repetition, because the lyric is repeated. The aim of repetition here is that the composer really ask and pray to Allah to show him the true way.

**Datum 29**

*“I miss the time you were around, I miss the time you were around” (the 6<sup>th</sup> song line4)*

The sentence categorize into repetition, because the lyric is repeated.

**Datum 30**

*“You so soon so soon, you left so soon so soon” (the 6<sup>th</sup> song line7)*

The sentence categorize into repetition, because the lyric is repeated. The aim of this repetition here is that the composer say thanks to Allah.

**Datum 31**

*“All praises to Allah, All praises to Allah” (the 7<sup>th</sup> song line39)*

The sentence categorize into repetition, because the lyric is repeated. The main of the composer in using this repetition is to praise Allah with all of praises.

**Datum 32**

*“Now we share the same bright sun, the same round moon” (the 8<sup>th</sup> song line10)*

The sentence categorize into repetition, because the lyric is repeated.

## 6. 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 8 song lyrics, 5 of them contain rhetoric and the data are:

### **Datum 33**

*“Is He satisfied? Is Allah satisfied? Is Allah satisfied? Is Allah satisfied? ” (the 1<sup>st</sup> song line42)*

The sentence categorized into Rhetoric, because in fact the question does not require an answer. Composer wants to say if we have to correct ourselves.

### **Datum 34**

*"Can't you see this wonder" (the 2<sup>nd</sup> song line2)*

The sentence categorized into Rhetoric, because the question is not need an answer. Actually the composer wants to show a miracle by asking a question that does not require an answer at all.

### **Datum 35**

*“Isn't this proof enough for us” (the 2<sup>nd</sup> song line10)*

The sentence categorized into Rhetoric, because the question is not need an answer. Actually the composer wants to show our flaws.

**Datum 36**

*“Can you touch them with your hand?” (the 2<sup>nd</sup> song line29)*

The sentence categorized into Rhetoric, because the question is not need an answer. The composer wants to show us that what was done by Allah is so perfect.

**Datum 37**

*“So are there really there” (the 2<sup>nd</sup> song line30)*

The sentence categorized into Rhetoric, because the question is not need an answer. Here the composer wants to say that we have to realize with what was done by Allah, with was given and finally we could say thanks to Allah for all.

**B. The Percentage of Occurrences of the Use of Figurative Language in Maher Zain Selected Songs**

In this section, the researcher presents the frequency of the figurative language found in the song lyrics of Maher Zain. The result of the counting was transformed into percentage. In this stage the researcher uses the formula as follow:

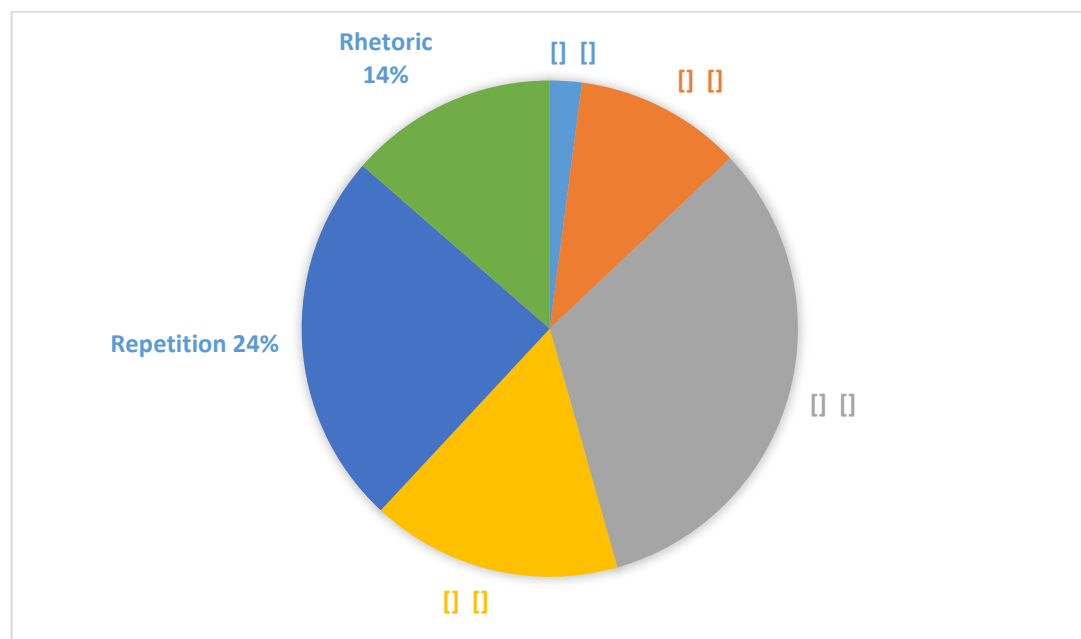
$$P = \frac{f}{N} \times 100\%$$

Note:

- a. **P** is the symbol of percentage
- b. **f** is the frequency of the occurrences of each type of figurative language
- c. **N** is the total number of the figurative language

NO	Types of Figurative Language	F	N
1.	Simile	1	2%
2.	Metaphor	4	11%
3.	Hyperbole	12	33%
4.	Personification	6	16%
5.	Repetition	9	24%
6.	Rhetoric	5	14%
7.	N	37	100%





From the figure of types of figurative language found in the selected song lyrics of Maher Zain, the researcher concludes that the most appearance type of figurative language is hyperbole. Meanwhile, the most rarely appearance of type figurative language is simile.

Than the frequency of each types of figurative language found in the selected song lyrics of Maher Zain was 2% contained simile type, 11% contained metaphor type, 33% contained hyperbole type, 16% contained personification type, 24% contained repetition type, and 14% contained rhetoric.

### C. Discussion

After obtaining the data, the researcher needs to discuss the findings in order to clarify the answers of research problems. The first problem in this

study is what figurative language found in song lyrics of Maher Zain. In this study the researcher focuses on type of figurative language in selected song lyrics of Maher Zain.

There are 1 simile, 4 metaphor, 12 hyperbole, 6 personification, 9 repetition, and 5 rhetoric.

The second problem in this study is how the frequency of each type of figurative language found in song lyrics of Maher Zain. The frequency of each type of figurative language was 2% contained simile type, 11% contained metaphor type, 33% contained hyperbole type, 16% contained personification type, 24% contained repetition type, and 14% contained rhetoric.

In table the researcher stated about the frequency of types of figurative language found in the selected song lyrics of Maher Zain. The most frequency types of figurative language used in the selected song lyrics of Maher Zain are hyperbole. The song writer tent to use more hyperbole because almost Maher Zain songs are about religious life, about the praise of Allah and the Prophet Muhammad, therefore the use of hyperbola is very fitting in conveying the praises to Allah who has the nature of all things. Meanwhile, simile is rarely used in Maher Zain selected songs.

The findings of this study use some theories. The researcher stands on the theories of Keraf (2009), Reaske (1996), Prasetyono (2011) There are some types of figurative language.

The first type of figurative language is simile, in simile is expression in which something is compared to something else by the use of fiction word such as like or as. One example that found in lyric song of Maher Zain is "The moon and the sun such perfect harmony". The purpose of this type is to compare between the moon and the sun which is harmony each other. The researcher's finding is appropriate with the theory of Keraf in simile

The second type of figurative language is metaphor. In this type no function words are used. Something describe by stating another thing with which it can be compared. The researcher conclude that "You are the best of mankind" is belonging into metaphor. This sentence is implicit comparison or identification of one thing with another unlike itself. This sentence verifies the theory of Keraf about metaphor.

The third type is hyperbole, in this type extravagant statement or figure of speech not intended to be taken literally. As sign of hyperbole is extravagant statement. The researcher found the example of hyperbole in song lyric of Maher Zain "And all night you will pray" it is extravagant statement. By this point, the researcher fulfilled the character that stated by Keraf in hyperbole.

The fourth type is personification. In personification giving inanimate object the characteristics of a person or plant. In song lyrics of Maher Zain the researcher found one example of personification “The breeze’s sound is sad”. By this sentence, giving human characteristic in the plant. The researcher found personification type appropriate with Keraf theory.

The fifth type of figurative language is repetition. Repetition is the word, phrase, or sentence repeated for emphasizing the meaning itself. One example of repetition found in song lyrics of Maher Zain is "We bought and bought" The sentence repeated to emphasizing the meaning of the condition. The researcher’s finding is appropriate with Keraf’s theory about repetition

The sixth type 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. One of example of repetition is “Is He satisfied? Is Allah satisfied? Is Allah satisfied? Is Allah satisfied? ” this question didn’t need an answer. This sample is appropriate with Keraf’s theory about rhetoric.

Yatma (2015), in her research entitled “*An Analysis on Figurative Language Used in Short Stories written by O. Henry*”. The researcher analyzed about kinds of figurative language found in short stories written by O. Henry and found the meaning and message in stories written by O. Henry. In this study, the theory that used by the researcher is Katz, Littlemore, and Kerafe. In her research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative based on

its purpose. They are 13 types of figurative language was found in this research. (1) rhetoric, (2) asyndeton, (3) litotes, (4) metonymy, (5) metaphor, (6) repetition, (7) ellipsis, (8) aptronym, (9) euphemism, (10) personification, (11) hyperbole, (12) simile, and (13) pleonasm. The second finding is meaning, every kinds of figurative language has different meaning based in the content the short stories. The last finding is message, they are: (1) moral message, (2) social message. Rina's study helped the researcher to get more understanding about figurative language.

Dwi Wahyuni (2013) entitled "*Figurative Language found in Kahlil Gibran's Poem*". Her research explains about figurative language that found in Kahlil Gibran's poem. They are nine types of figurative language was found in this research. (1) Personification, (2) metonymy, (3) repetition, (4) symbolism, (5) understatement, (6) metaphor, (7) hyperbole, (8) pleonasm, and (9) simile. The dominant in her research is personification with 13 lines that found in Kahlil Gibran's Selected Poem.

Syarifah (2013), in her research entitled "*Language Variety Used by Ponyondro in Javanese Wedding Party*". This research intends to analyze figurative language in *Ponyondro* Javanese Wedding Party, found the meaning and message in *Ponyondro* Javanese Wedding Party. Here In this study, the theory that used by the researcher is Russel Reaske, Albert, and Zaenudin. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research by using sociolinguistic approach. The research finding that the *Ponyondro* contain

type of figurative language, meaning and message. They are seven types of figurative language was found in this research (1) hyperbole, (2) litotes, (3) personification, (4) simile, (5) alliteration, (6) symbolic, (7) repetitions. The second finding is found two kinds of meaning, they are: (1) connotative meaning, (2) denotative meaning. And the last findings is message, message in this research showed that the message that is conveyed in *Panyondro* language of Javanese wedding party is to give advice for the bride and bridegroom to face their new life and also praise the bride in wedding.

Based on the previous studies above, they have same findings, those are analyzing types of figurative language, meaning and message, but in this research focus on the types of figurative language, then the researcher find out the frequency of each type. But the researcher agrees that figurative language can be used in all aspects, both of oral and written. Evident in *panyondro*, poem, and short stories. The researcher use figurative language in song lyric. So the researcher assumes that figurative language is interest to learn.