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# A Description of Figure of Speech in Adele's Selected Song Lyrics

Pasaribu, Hana Melviana

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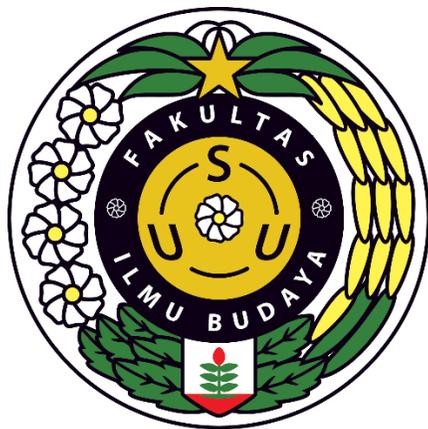
**A DESCRIPTION OF FIGURE OF SPEECH IN *ADELE'S SELECTED SONG*  
LYRICS**

**A PAPER**

**BY**

**HANA MELVIANA PASARIBU**

**REG. NO. 162202041**



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It has been approved by

Supervisor,



**Riko Andika Rahmat Pohan, S.S. M.Hum**

**NIP. 19840609 201504 1 001**

Submitted to *Faculty of Culture Study, University of Sumatera Utara* in partial fulfillment of the requirements for Diploma-III English Study Program.

Approved by

Head of English Diploma Study Program,



**Dra. Swesana Mardia Lubis, M.Hum.**

**NIP. 19571002 198601 2 003**

Approved by the Diploma-III of English Study Program Faculty of Cultural Studies, University of Sumatera Utara as a Paper for the Diploma-III Examination.

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Faculty of Cultural Study, University of Sumatera Utara

Dean,



Dr. Budi Agustono, M.S.

NIP. 19600805 198703 1 001

Board of Examiner :

1. Dra. Swesana Mardia Lubis, M.Hum. (Head of ESP)
2. Riko Andika Rahmat Pohan, S.S. M.Hum. (Supervisor)
3. Drs. Siamir Marulafau, M.Hum. (Examiner)



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## ABSTRACT

This paper entitled “*A Description of Figure of Speech In Adel’s Selected Song Lyrics*” which has two goals. First to describe the types of figure of speech used in Adel’s song lyrics. Second to find out the contextual meanings of the figure of speech used in selected song lyrics of Adele. The theory used in this paper is the theory of Djajasudarma. The data used in this description include the lyrics of Adel’s 25 album entitled *Hello, Love In The Dark, and When We Were Young*. This paper uses a descriptive method. In this paper, found *Hyperbole, Personification, and Simile*. Based on the contextual understanding of the entire selected song tells about the love story experienced by the author.

**Keywords:** *Song Lyrics, Contextual, Theory, Description, Types*

## ABSTRAK

Karya tulis ini berjudul “*A Description of Figure of Speech In Adele’s Selected Song Lyrics*” yang memiliki dua tujuan. Pertama untuk mendeskripsikan tipe-tipe majas yang digunakan di lirik lagu Adele. Kedua untuk mengetahui makna kontekstual dari kiasan yang digunakan dalam lirik lagu Adele yang telah dipilih. Teori yang digunakan pada paper ini ialah teori dari Djajasudarma. Data yang digunakan pada deskripsi ini diantaranya adalah lirik-lirik dari album 25 Adele yang berjudul *Hello*, *Love In The Dark*, dan *When We Were Young*. Paper ini menggunakan metode deskriptif. Majas yang ditemukan ialah majas *Hiperbola*, *Personifikasi*, *Simile*. Berdasarkan pengertian kontekstual dari keseluruhan lagu yang dipilih menceritakan tentang kisah percintaan yang di alami oleh penulis.

**Kata kunci** :*Lirik Lagu, Kontekstual, Teori, Deskripsi, Jenis-jenis*

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Medan, July 2019  
**The Writer,**

**Hana Melviana Pasaribu**  
**Reg. No. 162202041**

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of The Study

Literature is an absorption word from Sanskrit “Literature” which means “text” which contains “instruction” or “teachings”. According to (kbbi.web.id, 2019), literature is the language (words, style of language) used in books (not daily language). According to Rees (1973) there are two definition of literature, in the broadest sense and literature in a special or narrow sense. Literature in its broadest sense are all forms of writing such as schedules, catalogs, textbooks, travel brochures. Literature in the narrow sense is all writing that expresses ideas, emotions, feeling, and behaviors in life.

Literary are divided into several types according to their respective into 4 according to its form, namely: prose, folklore, drama, poetry. Whereas according to the history, literary can be divided into two parts, namely: 1) Old literature, in old literary divided into 2 parts, namely: old poems and old prose. In the old poems there are spells, rhyme, poems, gurindam, seloka, bidal/proverbs, talibun, and karmina. Meanwhile, in the old prose there were myths, legends, fable, sage, parable / witty tales, saga, framed stories, history / tambo, epos / wira stories, and stories of solace. 2) New literature, in this new literary there are several types, including novels, biographies, short stories, drama, songs.

In this case the writer interest to discuss the part of the new literature, namely the song. Like most young people who are very interested in songs, the writer also chooses songs for several reasons, such as: the writer is very interested to the music,

songs have different compared with from other literary works because in the song there is a combination of writing / lyrics and rhythm and the last, the song has its own difficulties in the style of language that makes the writer interested to discuss it.

In the world of literature, song theory has evolved and many experts have different understanding of song. According to Rahardjo (1990: 72), songs contain 2 meaning, namely: 1) songs that are loved by certain people, and 2) types of songs that are being presented to listeners and prioritizing presentation techniques and freedom in using rhythm or type of instrument.

Pursuant to Hardjana (1983: 486) explained that songs are a variety of rhythmic sounds (in speaking, singing, reading). Songs are part of music and music is one part of artwork. Therefore, it can be said that songs are rhythmic sounds that are combined with rhythms in rhythm, so that various types of songs will appear, such as keroncong, dangdut, pop, and rock.

In the song lyrics there is also a figure of speech in a sentences / song lyrics. A figure of speech is a word or phrase that has a meaning other than the literal meaning. It can be a metaphor or simile that is designed to further explain a concept or it can be the repetition of alliteration or exaggeration of hyperbole to give further emphasis or effect. There are many different types of figures of speech in the English language. There is kinds of figure of speech, such as: hyperbole, imagery, metaphor, personification, and simile.

In this paper the writer takes the songs from the singer Adele to discuss. Adele Laurie Blue Adkins is an English singer and song songwriter. The writer takes from album 25 and choose three songs, that is *Hello*, *Love in The Dark*, and *When We*

were *Young*. Album 25 is the third studio album by English singer-songwriter Adele, released on 20 November 2015 by XL Recordings and Columbia Records. Upon its release, 25 received generally positive reviews from critics, who commended Adele's vocal performance and the album's production.

It was a massive commercial success, debuting at number one in 32 countries and breaking first-week sales records in multiple countries, including the United Kingdom and United States. 25 eventually became the world's best-selling album of the year for 2015, with 17.4 million copies sold within the year,<sup>[3]</sup> and has gone on to sell over 22 million copies worldwide, making it one of the best-selling albums of all time.

Globally, 25 was the biggest-selling music release in 2015 and 2016, with many journalists crediting it with impacting the music industry by encouraging a renewed interest in buying physical releases rather than downloading or streaming; much like *21*, it was also credited for saving the dwindling sales of the UK and US music industry. 25 received the BRIT Award for British Album of the Year, while its lead single "Hello" won British Single of the Year at the 2016 Brit Awards. It also won the 2017 Grammy Awards for Album of the Year, and Best Pop Vocal Album; "Hello" also won Grammys for Record of the Year, Song of the Year, and Best Pop Solo Performance. To promote the album, Adele embarked on her third worldwide concert tour, Adele Live 2016. It started on 29 February 2016 and ended on 30 June 2017.

This paper makes the writer curious and in this particular album (25) the lyrics use more figure of speech than the album before therefore the writer is also

interested about the true meaning of the songs. Through this paper the writer will discuss three songs they are *Hello*, *Love In The Dark*, and *When We Were Young* in the album *25* that the listeners of the song and the readers of this article can understand the true meaning of the three songs so that they can absorbed each of the lyrics.

### **1.2 Problem of The Study**

Based on the background, there are two problem that are formulated and they are as follow:

1. What types of figure of speech are used in Adele's selected songs?
2. What are the contextual meaning of the figure of speech used in Adele's selected song lyrics?

### **1.3 Objective of The Study**

The objectives of this study are related to the problems formulated above. They are:

1. To describe the types of figure of speech used in Adele's selected song lyrics
2. To describe the contextual meaning of the figure of speech used in Adele's selected song lyrics

### **1.4 Scope of the Study**

In this paper, the writer will focus to describe the types of figure of speech found in the song lyrics and describe the contextual meaning of figure of speech used in Adele's selected song. They are *Hello*, *Love In The Dark*, and *When We Were Young*.

### **1.5 Significance of The Study**

The significance of the analysis are as follow:

1. Theoretically, to understand more about the figure of speech in Adele's selected song lyrics and it will explained by this paper.
2. This description practically could be used as a consideration for the readers who are interested in learning the figure of speech in a song as a part of literature.

### **1.6 Method of The Study**

The method of the study is the descriptive method, where first of all the writer listen to Adele's selected songs to have a better understanding while reading the lyrics also. The second, to identify the figure of speech, collect the figure of speech, describe the types of figure of speech found. And last describing the contextual meaning of the figure of speech found. The primary source of this paper is Adele's selected songs (*Hello, Love In The Dark, When We Were Young*) and as the secondary source are books which are concerned with the problems and theories. Besides that, the writer will also search on the internet to enrich information which is related to the topic to find out the types of figure of speech in order to describe the meaning of each figure of speech.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Figure of Speech**

According to Glucksberg (2001:8), states that figurative meaning is derived from the literal and can be discovered by discovering the nature of substitution of the metaphorical for the literal. One implication of this assumption is that metaphoric interpretations involve recovering the original literal expression for which for metaphor substitutes.

#### **2.2 Types of Figure of Speechs**

According to Djajasudarma (2008: 15) states that the most important figure of speech consist of 10 figure of speech (hyperbole, metaphor, personification, simile, synecdoche, imagery, oxymoron, paradox, apostrophe, and repetition). In this paper, the writer only limits the figure of speech only by five types. They are hyperbole, personification, simile, imagery and metaphor. The explanation of the types of figure of speechs, are as follows:

##### **2.2.1 Hyperbole**

According to Djajasudarma (2008: 18) “Hiperbola ialah ungkapan yang melebih lebihkan apa yang sebenarnya dimaksudkan; jumlahnya, ukurannya, atau sifatnya”. Its means that hyperbole is a kind of style that contains an overstatement, to exaggerate something.

For example:

*I was helpless. I did not know what in the world to do. I was quaking from head to foot, and could have hung my hat on my eyes, they stuck out so far.*

Based on the expert opinion and example above, it can be concluded that hyperbole is figure of speech which express about something with exaggerated, so it does not correspond to the actual reality.

### **2.2.2 Personification**

According to Djajasudarma (2008: 26) “Personifikasi ialah melukiskan sesuatu (benda mati) digambarkan seperti yang dilakukan manusia atau seperti benda hidup.” It means that personification is a kind of style of figure of speech depicting inanimate objects or goods that do not anime as if it has the properties of human nature.

For Example:

*The sun played hide and seek with the clouds*

In this sentence, there is word “the sun “which is inanimate do act like human is played hide and seek. From some expert’s opinion and example above, it can be concluded that personification is kind of figure of speech that function to describe an inanimate object as if it has properties or capabilities as humans.

### **2.2.3 Simile**

According to Djajasudarma (2008: 30) “Simile adalah pengungkapan dengan perbandingan eksplisit yang dinyatakan dengan kata depan dan penghubung seperti layaknya, bagaikan, umpama, ibarat, bak, dan bagai.” It means that simile, is kind of style of figure of speech depicting comparison that is explicit between two things using conjunctive. They are like, as than, similar, resemble or seems.

For Example:

*They fought like cats and dogs*

This example shows comparison between their fought with cat and dog. This example also uses “like” as simile is characteristics.

From the expert’s opinion and example above, it can be concluded that simile was comparison that is explicit, between two things using conjunctive. They are like, as than, similar, resemble or seems.

#### **2.2.4 Imagery**

Djajasudarma (2008:20), perumpamaan adalah perbandingan dua hal yang pada hakikatnya berlainan dan yang dengan sengaja kita anggap sama. Perbandingan itu secara eksplisit dijelaskan dengan pemakaian seperti, sebagai, ibarat, umpama, bak, laksana. It means that imagery is compare two things that in literally is different and usually used ‘like, suppose, as, tub’

For example:

*Like an elephant come in to the village*

This sentence means that someone has a power of doing something in his own way to the weak people. Based on expert’s opinion and examples above, it can be concluded that imagery creates a vivid mental picture or physical sensation.

#### **2.2.5 Metaphor**

According to Djajasudarma (2008: 34) “Metafora adalah pengungkapan berupa perbandingan analogis dengan menghilangkan kata layaknya, bagaikan, dll.” It means that metaphor as direct analogy that do not use the word: as, tubs, like and so on and metaphor refers to words or expressions that mean something different from their literal definition.

For Example:

*Her smile is rainbow in the rain*

When you use a metaphor, you make a statement about something or someone that has the same meaning with something that describe. It only makes sense when the similarities between the two things become apparent or someone understands the connection between the two words.

Based on the expert's opinion, it can be concluded that metaphor is a bit similar to simile, a sentence which compares two things but without "like and as."

### **2.3 Song**

According to the KBBI (2003:486) the understanding of songs has several kinds: (1) a variety of rhythmic sounds (in speaking, singing, reading); (2) struggle song; (3) films that form the basis of national film stories of official country songs. According to Rahardjo (1990: 72), songs contain 2 meaning, namely: 1) songs that are loved by certain people, and 2) types of songs that are being presented to listeners and prioritizing presentation techniques and freedom in using rhythm or type of instrument.

Pursuant to Hardjana (1983: 486) explained that songs are a variety of rhythmic sounds (in speaking, singing, reading). Songs are part of music and music is one part of artwork. Therefore, it can be said that songs are rhythmic sounds that are combined with rhythms in rhythm, so that various types of songs will appear, such as keroncong, dangdut, pop, rock, jazz, hip-hop, classic, blues, and reggae.

**CHAPTER III**  
**DESCRIPTION OF FIGURE OF SPEECH IN ADELE'S SELECTED SONG**  
**LYRICS**

**3.1 Figure of Speech**

Figure of speech is one of ways to express something in analogical meaning. It means that the language, which is used cannot be taken literally and it needs comprehension of the readers to get the indirect devices on it. It is a fact that many authors use figure of speech based on the sense, habit and creativity of the authors. The author's purpose in the usage of figure of speech are to beautify the language in their writing and also to involve the readers to the story they read. It is because the figure of speech can guide the thought of the readers by what were written down in the literary works and the readers can catch the true message that were intended by author. So, figure of speech is an important matter in the literature because it can support an aesthetic target in writing as an art creation. Although there are so many types of figure of speech, but there are only some that are used by the writer in this paper (hyperbole, personification, simile, imagery, metaphor).

**3.2 Figure of Speech Used in Adel's Selected Song Lyrics**

In this part, each types of figure of speech which was found in the selected song lyrics will be discussed one by one. The writer will discuss all figure of speech types which were found in each selected song lyrics. The findings which are figure of speech will be grouped based on which type of the figure of speech they are in. then the writer will explain the reason why the findings belong to particular type of figure

of speech. After that, the writer will explain the paraphrasing of those song one by one.

Bold to show as **hyperbole**

Underline to show as personification

Italic to show as *simile*

### 3.2.1 Figure of Speech In Hello

*Hello - Adele*

Hello, it's me

I was wondering if after all these years you'd like to meet

To go over everything

They say that time's supposed to heal ya

But I ain't done much healing

Hello, can you hear me?

I'm in California dreaming about who we used to be

When we were younger and free

I've forgotten how it felt before the world fell at our feet

There's such a difference between us

And a **million miles**

Hello from the other side

**I must've called a thousand times**

To tell you I'm sorry

For everything that I've done

But when I call you never

Seem to be home

Hello from the outside

At least I can say that I've tried

To tell you I'm sorry

For **breaking your heart**

But it don't matter, it clearly

Doesn't tear you apart anymore

Hello, how are you?

It's so typical of me to talk about myself, I'm sorry

I hope that you're well

Did you ever make it out of that town

Where nothing ever happened?

It's no secret

That the both of us

Are running out of time

So hello from the other side (other side)  
I must've called a thousand times (thousand times)  
To tell you I'm sorry  
For everything that I've done  
But when I call you never  
Seem to be home

Hello from the outside (outside)  
At least I can say that I've tried (I've tried)  
To tell you I'm sorry  
For breaking your heart  
But it don't matter, it clearly  
Doesn't tear you apart anymore

Oh, anymore

Oh, anymore

Oh, anymore

Anymore

Hello from the other side (other side)  
I must've called a thousand times (thousand times)  
To tell you I'm sorry  
For everything that I've done

But when I call you never

Seem to be home

Hello from the outside (outside)

At least I can say that I've tried (I've tried)

To tell you I'm sorry

For breaking your heart

But it don't matter, it clearly

Doesn't tear you apart anymore

1. There's such a difference between us and **a million miles**

Hyperbolic sentences contained in the first to third sentences use sentences that have excessive meaning to describe something. In the first sentence explains how big the difference between them is, so the song writer describes "*million miles*" which is the distance between them. "*Million miles*" is used to explain the lack of communication and loss of contact with one another. The distance between them felt great when all she wanted to do was apologize but she couldn't reach her ex.

2. **I must've called a thousand times**

It is same as the second sentence, when she too often called her ex's name so she describes it with the phrase "thousand miles". In this sentences, there is impossible to call someone a thousand times, but she will express how much often she called him.

3. To tell you I'm sorry for **breaking your heart**

It's different with the third sentence, she tried to apologize for all the deeds she had ever done and was very hurtful or "break heart" of her ex. In this sentences, she describes his heart as if she break his heart. It means, he is very hurtful.

4. Time's supposed to heal ya

In the personification sentence "*time's supposed to heal*" the song writer wants to tell that people say the time is a healer, but the author does not recover from her longing for her story with someone who is now is her ex. In the sentence "*time's supposed to heal*" is described as if time can do human work to heal, but this sentence means that as time goes by, the time will come when she can meet with her ex and she can feel better than before after she meet with him but she realized that she never meet him anymore, so she feel isn't done much healing when her dreaming never materialized.

5. The world fell at our feet

Meanwhile in "*the world fell at our feet*" sentence, the writer feel like the world fell at their feet at the time. She uses "world" to describe about their big problem fell at them and make them to separate them. But here, the overall meaning of "*the world fell at our feet*" is she remember about her story with her ex-boyfriend, because when they young they can do anything they want and feel so free to do all of their activities and it make them feel so happy. And then after they have broken up, everything felt very different and she felt so sad about their separating.

### 3.2.2 Figure of Speech In Love In The Dark

Love In The Dark – Adele

**Take your eyes off me** so I can leave

I'm far too ashamed to do it with you watching me

**This is never ending**, we have been here before

But I can't stay this time 'cause I don't love you anymore

Please stay where you are

Don't come any closer

Don't try to change my mind

I'm being cruel to be kind

I can't love you in the dark

It feels like we're oceans apart

There is so much space between us

Maybe we're already defeated

Ah-yeah-yeah-yeah-yeah-yeah-yeah everything changed me

You have given me **something that I can't live without**

You mustn't underestimate that when you are in doubt

But I don't want to carry on like everything is fine

The longer we ignore it all the more that we will fight

Please don't fall apart

I can't face your breaking heart

I'm trying to be brave

Stop asking me to stay

I can't love you in the dark

It feels like we're oceans apart

There is so much space between us

Maybe we're already defeated

Ah-yeah-yeah-yeah-yeah-yeah-yeah everything changed me

We're not the only ones

I don't regret a thing

Every word I've said

You know I'll always mean

It is the world to me

That you are in my life

But I want to live

And not just survive

That's why I can't love you in the dark

It feels like we're oceans apart

There is so much space between us

Maybe we're already defeated

'Cause ah-yeah-yeah-yeah-yeah-yeah-yeah everything changed me

And I-I-I-I-I don't think you can save me

6. **Take your eyes off me** so I can leave

Meanwhile, the statement in hyperbole number 6 is clearly exaggerated. Someone would not willingly take his eyes off. The songwriter wants to tell that she does not want her love to see the bad traits of her if she tells about herself openly. This line indicate that her relationship with her lover with superficial. They do not know each other very well. Sometimes, when someone have some bad traits, she needs to hide it from someone else by faking her traits, especially to someone she knows for the first time.

7. **This is never ending**, we have been here before

In this statement, the song writer tells she has re-visited the same place as she did before. But it will absolutely and in the future. In this statement, the song writer wants to tell that both she and her love repeatedly tell lies with each other. This line also indicates that the lies will continue if they still have a relationship.

8. You have given me **something that I can't live without**

In hyperbole number 8, song writer wants to tell how much she loves her lover. She probably be grieving if she and his lover break their relationship up.

### 3.2.3 Figure of Speech In When We Were Young

When We Were Young – Adele

**Everybody** loves the things you do

From the way you talk

To the way you move

**Everybody here** is watching you

*'Cause you feel like home*

*You're like a dream come true*

But if by chance you're here alone

Can I have a moment

Before I go?

'Cause I've been by myself all night long

Hoping you're someone I used to know

*You look like a movie*

*You sound like a song*

My God, this reminds me

Of when we were young

Let me photograph you in this light

In case it is the last time

That we might be exactly like we were

Before we realized

We were sad of getting old

It made us restless

It was just like a movie

It was just like a song

I was so scared to face my fears

Nobody told me that you'd be here

And I swear you moved overseas

That's what you said, when you left me

You still look like a movie

You still sound like a song

My God, this reminds me

Of when we were young

Let me photograph you in this light

In case it is the last time

That we might be exactly like we were

Before we realized

We were sad of getting old

It made us restless

It was just like a movie

It was just like a song

When we were young

When we were young

When we were young

When we were young

It's hard to admit that

Everything just takes me back

To when you were there

To when you were there

And a part of me keeps holding on

Just in case it hasn't gone

I guess I still care

Do you still care?

It was just like a movie

It was just like a song

My God, this reminds me

Of when we were young

Let me photograph you in this light

In case it is the last time

That we might be exactly like we were

Before we realized

We were sad of getting old

It made us restless

Oh, I'm so mad I'm getting old

It makes me reckless

It was just like a movie

It was just like a song

When we were young

9. **Everybody** loves the things you do

10. **Everybody here** is watching you

Both hyperbole number 9 and hyperbole number 10 use pronoun “everybody”. It is a form of exaggeration as pronoun “everybody” embodies every single person in the world. Thus, saying everybody likes the things that someone does is an

exaggerated statement. Both hyperboles are used by the song writer to show she admires the person whom she indicates with the pronoun “you”.

11. *Cause you feel like home*

12. *You're like a dream come true*

Simile number 11 and simile number 12 compare someone to a home and a dream. People get used to hear the term “home” which is usually associated with a house, a building where people live. But the term “home” is also often associated with a family and/or the place someone feels attached to. So, the term “home” is more emotional than the term “house”. The term “home” is not necessarily a house. For instance, when a person with his friends or family go to camping, they can still call their camp as home. In other words, the term “home” means a place where they find enjoyment and comfort to them. In that line, the song writer conveys that she has a strong emotion on someone. The next sentences, she compares someone to a dream. According to Hornby (2010, p 445), dream is “a wish to have or be something, especially one that seems difficult to achieve”. By comparing someone to a dream, the song writer wants to convey that someone is worthwhile.

13. *You look like a movie*

14. *You sound like a song*

Simile number 13 compares someone to a movie. Then, simile number 14 compares someone to a song. Both movie and song are the entertaining media for a lot of people. Now a days, people almost cannot miss their favorite songs and

movies. By comparing someone to both a movie and a song, the song writer tries to convey that someone is entertaining to her.

### **3.3 The Contextual Meaning of Adele's Selected Song Lyrics**

In this section, the writer will discuss the paraphrasing of the three selected song lyrics in Adele's album 25. According to Jobobs (Merriam-Webster's Dictionary), the definition of paraphrase is "restatement of a text, passage, or work giving the meaning in another form". So, the writer restates the song's lyrics into the narrative texts. The paraphrase of the song's lyrics is meant to help the readers understand song's lyrics thoroughly after understanding the meaning of the figure of speech which were previously discussed. There were three song as the sample. Therefore, this section is divided into three parts. Each part is based on each title of the selected songs. The paraphrasing of the song's lyrics is discussed as follow.

#### **3.3.1 Hello**

In the first verse, she begins with "Hello, it's me". She introducing herself to someone from her past. In the music video we see her taking dusty sheets off old furniture as though she's going back in the past to finish things not yet done. She continues, "I was wondering if after all these years you'd like to meet / to go over everything". She wants to find closure and to discuss with an ex-lover how things went wrong and where they are now.

While "they say that time's supposed to heal ya" Adele hasn't "done much healing", and she would like to force the healing process along to get things in the open. She continues to beg for the other person to respond to her. She sings, "Hello, can you hear me?" and explains that she's still "dreaming about who we used to be."

She's not necessarily day-dreaming about their relationship, but is at the very least thinking back to past times—time that she misses because they “were younger and free.”

Of course, now she's “in California” singing and the man is elsewhere—they're separated by “a million miles.” But that's not the only difference. After the “world fell at our feet,” she realizes that there's “such a difference between us.” In the Chorus, she sings, “Hello from the other side / I must've called a thousand times.” She's trying to tell him she's “sorry for everything [she's] done.” But he must be avoiding her (though in the music video he seems to feel some of the same things she's feeling) because when she calls, he “never seem[s] to be home.”

She continues the chorus by singing that even though he won't pick up, “At least I can say that I've tried / To tell you I'm sorry for breaking your heart.” While she won't be able to get full disclosure, she at least hopes she'll be satisfied that she tried and that her effort will be some closure for herself. Of course, the man doesn't seem to need closure like she does: “But it doesn't matter. It clearly doesn't tear you apart / Anymore.” She interprets his silence as a lack of need for the peace she needs.

In Verse 2, she seems to be leaving a message for him when she sings, “Hello, how are you? / It's so typical of me to talk about myself. I'm sorry / I hope that you're well / Did you ever make it out of that town where nothing ever happened?” Because he won't pick up, she continues the conversation on her own, continuing to wonder what he would say. But her mission is still urgent. She believes that if they don't talk soon, they'll never be able to resolve what happened and will always carry that burden: “It's no secret that the both of us / Are running out of time.”

### 3.3.2 Love In The Dark

In the line “take your eyes off me so I can leave”, the song writer does not want her lover to know deeper about her. They have a superficial relationship. It is proven in the line “I can’t love you in the dark” which means she does not know her lover very well. Both of them often tell lies with each other. The song writer thinks if the relationship keeps continuing, she realize that she will only get lies from her lover.

So, she tells to her lover that she wants to end up her relationship with hi. She realize that her relationship with her lover taught her something which she might need in the next relationship. It is proven in the line “you have given me something I can’t live without”. “Something” there means that the failure of her relationship with her lover. It gives her a lesson which can make her be a better person.

### 3.3.3 When We Were Young

The song writer tells that she admires her lover as he is respected by a lot of people. It is seen as the song writer employs the hyperbole by using word “everybody to praise her lover. She is very comfortable with him by telling in a figurative way, *cause you feel like home*.

They have very beautiful moments as they are still young. The beautiful moment are represented by employing similes which compare her lover with a movie and a song. As the song writer realizes that she and her lover will not live young forever. Sometimes, she is afraid that in the future, they might be not as happy as they are now. So, she wants to spend the beautiful moments with her lover

as they are still young by telling “let me photograph you in this light” in the hope that they can still remember all those beautiful moments as they are getting older. Thus, song writer hopes they can manage their relationship well by remembering good memories in their young ages. It is proven in the lyrics when the song writer tells “and a part of me keeps holding on just in case it hasn’t gone”.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 4.1 Conclusion

There are three types of figure of speech which were found in Adele's selected song lyrics. Those three types of figure of speech are hyperbole, personification, simile. Each one of those figure of speech types has one or more examples in the lyrics of three songs in Adele's selected song lyrics.

This study show the use of figure of speech in the songs' lyrics are common. There were eight hyperbole, two personification, and four simile. There are totally fourteen figure of speech of the three songs' lyrics. Through some sources of information the literal meanings can be explained thoroughly. Each figure of speech has its own literal meaning. Some of them are easy to understand, but some of them need more deep understanding in order to find out the meaning which is hidden in the figure of speech.

The music listeners need to think deeper to themselves to understand each figure of speech found in the Adele's selected song lyrics. The meaning of figure of speech can be the reflections of the song writer's experiences. The similar experiences may also be experienced by the music listeners.

## **4.2 Suggestion**

After describing Adele's selected song lyrics, the writer hopes this paper will be helpful for the reader, who wants to know about the figure of speech especially in Adele's selected song and the writer hope also that the readers will increasingly love about figure of speech, in order to they can increase their knowledge about figure of speech.

For ordinary people, the writer hope they can know a little more about figure of speech and for educated people, the writer also hope that this paper can help them as a references to help them in their education.

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## APPENDIX

### A. Biography of Adele Laurie Blue Adkins



**Adele Laurie Blue Adkins**, known as **Adele** born 5 May 1988 is an English singer-songwriter. After graduating from the BRIT School in 2006, Adele signed a recording contract with XL Recordings. In 2007, she received the Brit Awards Critics' Choice award and won the BBC Sound of 2008 poll. Her debut album, *19*, was released in 2008 to commercial and critical success. It is certified eight times platinum in the UK, and three times platinum in the US. The album contains her first song, "Hometown Glory", written when she was 16, which is based on her home suburb of West Norwood in London. An appearance she made on *Saturday Night Live* in late 2008, boosted her career in the US. At the 51st Grammy Awards in 2009, Adele received the awards for Best New Artist and Best Female Pop Vocal Performance.

Adele released her second studio album, *21*, in 2011. The album was critically well received and surpassed the success of her debut, earning numerous awards in 2012, among them a record-tying six Grammy Awards, including Album of the Year; two Brit Awards, including British Album of the Year; and three American Music Awards, including Favorite Pop/Rock Album. The album has been certified 17 times platinum in the UK, and is overall the fourth best-selling album in the nation. In the US, it has held the top position longer than any album since 1985, and is certified diamond. The best-selling album worldwide of 2011 and 2012, *21* has sold over 31 million copies. The success of *21* earned Adele numerous mentions in the *Guinness Book of World Records*. She was the first female artist to simultaneously have two albums in the top five of the *Billboard* 200 and two singles in the top five of the *Billboard* Hot 100, as well as the first woman in the history of the *Billboard* Hot 100 to have three simultaneous top 10 singles as a lead artist, with "Rolling in the Deep", "Someone Like You", and "Set Fire to the Rain", all of which also topped the chart. *21* is the longest-running number one album by a female solo artist in the history of the UK and US Album Charts.

In 2012, Adele released "Skyfall", which she co-wrote and recorded for the James Bond film of the same name. The song won an Academy Award, a Grammy Award, and a Golden Globe for Best Original Song, as well as the Brit Award for British Single of the Year. After taking a three-year break, Adele released her third studio album, *25*, in 2015. It became the year's best-selling album and broke first-week sales records in the UK and US. *25* was her second album to be certified diamond in the US and earned her five Grammy Awards, including Album of the Year, and four Brit

Awards, including British Album of the Year. The lead single, "Hello", became the first song in the US to sell over one million digital copies within a week of its release. Her third concert tour, Adele Live 2016, visited Europe, North America and Oceania, and concluded with finale concerts at Wembley Stadium in late June 2017.<sup>[4]</sup>

In 2011, 2012, and 2016, Adele was named Artist of the Year by *Billboard*. At the 2012 and 2016 Ivor Novello Awards, Adele was named Songwriter of the Year by the British Academy of Songwriters, Composers, and Authors. In 2012, she was listed at number five on VH1's 100 Greatest Women in Music. *Time* magazine named her one of the most influential people in the world in 2012 and 2016. Her 2016–2017 tour, saw her break attendance records in a number of countries, including the UK, Australia, and the US. With sales of more than 100 million records, Adele is one of the world's best-selling music artists.