

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN ARTIKEL ILMIAH

Figurative Language in Westlife's Second Album *Coast to Coast*

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FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN WESTLIFE SECOND ALBUM *COAST TO COAST*

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ABSTRAK

Gaya bahasa adalah cara mengungkapkan pikiran melalui bahasa secara khas yang memperlihatkan jiwa dan kepribadian penulis. Penelitian ini menganalisis lagu dalam album kedua Westlife yang berjudul *Coast to Coast*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan jenis gaya bahasa yang digunakan dalam lagu Westlife dan untuk mengetahui makna dari gaya bahasa dalam lagu Westlife. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Instrumen penelitian ini menggunakan dokumentasi, jenis dokumentasi adalah rekaman video. Gaya bahasa yang ditemukan peneliti dalam album ini terdiri dari enam metafora, empat simile, tiga belas personifikasi dan tujuh alusio. Berdasarkan makna dari gaya bahasa tersebut, peneliti menggunakan makna leksikal dan makna kontekstual.

Kata kunci: Gaya Bahasa, Makna Leksikal, dan Makna Kontekstual.

ABSTRACT

Figurative language is the ways to show thought through special language that show the soul and the writer personality. This research analyzed Westlife's Second Album Coast to Coast. Purpose of this research is to find out the types of figurative language and meanings of figurative language in Westlife's songs. The methodology of this research was qualitative research. Instrumentation of this research was video record. Figurative language that researcher found in this album were six metaphors, four similes, thirteen personifications and seven allusion. Based on the meaning of figurative language, researcher used lexical and contextual meaning.

Key words: *Figurative Language, Lexical Meaning, and Contextual Meaning.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the crucial tools of human beings to communicate with one another. It may represent the explicit and implicit feelings and thoughts. Language could either be in the written or spoken form. Todd (1987: 6) stated language is a set of signals by which we communicate. Other theory Kreidler (1998: 5) stated that language is complex and subtle capable of expressing whatever its speakers need to express and capable of changing to meet the changing needs of the speakers. So, language is the things that human speak to communicate with the other human to get the information.

Eagleton (2003: 1) stated that literature is as imaginative writing in the sense of fiction, writing which is not literally true. But even the briefest reflection on what people commonly include under the heading of literature suggests that this will not do. So, Literature most commonly refers to works of creative imagination, including poetry, drama, fiction, nonfiction, journalism, and song.

Literature is an expression of the human being in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, passion, confidence, in a concrete form that evokes the picture of charm with the tools of language. Many kinds of literature give so much information in which they use non literal meaning of words. For example, some lyrics on the songs used figurative language to make it more interesting and imaginative. Figurative language is language using figures of speech a way of saying one thing and have the meaning.

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 308) stated that figurative languages are images used in particular way to explore than less know through the known. It can be special repetition, arrangement or mission of words with lexical meaning or a phrase with a specialized meaning not based on the literal meaning of the word. Figurative language gave more meaning to the words, beautify them, and emphasize their meaning. So, Figurative language is embedded within and intimately connected to our cultures, behaviors, and models of the world.

A song is a short piece of music with words that are sung. The words in a song are called lyrics that may consist of an intro, verses, choruses, bridges and a coda. Lyric derives from the Greek word for a song sung by the lyre, "lyrikos" and came to be used for the "words of a song" (Douglas in Dinata, 2012). Analyzing figurative language in song lyrics is important for some reasons. First, singing a song and knowing the meaning of the lyrics is better than singing without an adequate understanding concerning the lyrics. We can also gain some lessons and fruitful information when we understand the lexical and contextual meaning contain in song lyrics. Second, analyzing figurative language provides us more practices to better understand lexical and contextual meaning.

In this research researcher taken the specific objects of the analysis were songs from Westlife in second album, the name of album was *Coast to Coast*. The songs are not only listens from the tape recorder in one's room but also when going to store, supermarket the songs can be found. McMahan, Funk, and Day (1988: 29) stated that figurative language consists of four types such us metaphor, simile, personification, and allusion. The researcher was interest to analyze the lyrics of Westlife's songs in second album because of many expression from singer that were imagine

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about condition or situation which singer got. So, the researcher found figurative language in lyrics to express the emotion from singer to more interesting.

Related to the description above, the researcher analyzed the figurative language used in lyrics of Westlife's songs then the researcher found some kinds of figurative language used based on McMahan, Funk, and Day's theories. Researcher also analyzed about the meaning of figurative language those lyrics used lexical meaning and contextual meaning by Lyon and Ullman in Eliza.

Figurative language is language that comprises of images. It is deviation from the usage of language ordinary. The meaning of words or series of word are use to research and produce a certain effect. Tarigan (2009:4) stated that Figurative language or language style is an attractive language which is use to increase the effect by introducing and comparing an object or certain matter or more general soothing else. So, the usage of a certain language style earns to alter and make certain connotative.

Parrine in Yuri and Rosa (2013: 73) stated that figurative language is the language that cannot be taken literally (or should not be taken literally) and say something other than ordinary ways or say one thing and mean other. So, figurative language is often used in the daily communication, literally works (novel, poem, song, and short story), speech, and advertisement.

Keraf in Yuri and Rosa (2013:73) stated that figurative language or style is a way of showing mind through a special language that shows the soul and the characteristic of the writer (language user). We can say that language style or figurative language is the way of giving expression through a special language which shows the soul and the writer personality (Language user). A good language style has to certain three elements, there are: sincerity, respectful, and attractive.

McMahan, Funk, and Day (1988: 29) stated that figurative language differentiated into four types, they are: metaphor, simile, personification, allusions. These figurative languages are famous in society, and also in the field of education starting from elementary school up to the senior high school and university level. From the explanation above, it is considered that figurative language deals with language which use figure of speech and language cannot be taken literary only and it is use to express the inner feeling of the writer.

According to McMahan, Funk, and Day (1988: 29), there are four types of figurative language, they are:

1. Metaphor

McMahan, Funk, and Day (1988: 29) stated that a metaphor is an imaginative comparison in which two unlike things are compared by means of one element they have in common. "Thy eternal summer shall not fade," it means to compare the youth and beauty of the lover to the joys of summer. Lakoff in Afriani (2009: 23) states that metaphor is the expression of an understanding of one concept in terms of another concept, where there are some similarities or correlations between the two. So, metaphor is one of language style that compares a thing with another thing that

has similarities. Example from Bruno Mars song "If you ever leave me, baby. Leave some morphine at my door".

2. Simile

McMahan, Funk, Day (1988: 30) said that simile is an imaginative comparison introduced by *like* or *as* or *than*. If you said, "My sister is like a doll," or maybe, "My brother's good as gold," you would be making a simile, a form of comparison in which one thing is compared to another unlike thing by using specific words of comparison. Poets try to find unusual metaphors and similes. Hatch in Afriani (2009: 22) stated that simile is a statement introduced by like or as. The structure of a simile is not too complicated. A clear example is given by Hatch "The alert faces of women shoppers, turning this way and that like foraging poultry". So simile is language style that compares a thing with another thing use connector words or comparison words, such as: *like*, *as*, and *than*. Example from Nelly Furtado and Bruno Mars's song lyric in Dinata (2012: 4) :

1. I'm like a bird.
2. If I lose you, baby just like the clouds.

3. Personification

McMahan, Funk, Day (1988: 31) stated that those of us who love animals are so accustomed to personification, giving human characteristics to nonhuman things. That we scarcely notice the figure of speech when Robert Frost says of the little horse. "he gives his harness bells a shake", to ask if there is some mistake". Reaske in Afriani (2009: 23) said that personification is the process of assigning human characteristics to nonhuman object, abstractions, or ideas". Hatch (1995:89) states personification is another category of figurative language. We talk about object as thought they were people asking the listeners to assign the qualities of humanness to objects". Whole of explanation above personification is language style that give human abilities and human reactions to nonhuman.

Example:

1. Just a smile and the rain is gone
2. Holding on to yesterday

4. Allusion

McMahan, Funk, Day (1988: 31) stated that sometimes poems, like novels, stories, and plays, contain allusions (indirect references to famous persons, events, places, or to other works of literature). "no, I am not prince Hamlet, nor was meant to be". Knickerbocker (1963: 62) stated as an exercise in allowing context throw light on allusion, imagine that you do not know the following persons or places mentioned in the sketch. Whole of explanation above, allusion is language style that to show indirectly to events, persons, places, the things in history, those things already know together, the speaker or writer although listener or reader. Example from song of Saosin Band the title of song is "Is This Real": That's all it takes my son then you are safe, when the end comes, everything's okay.

Grice in Dale (1996: 18) stated that the meaning describes in terms of propositional attitude and act nations the conditions necessary and sufficient for a sentence to

mean some specific thing among the members of a population. So, Meaning is an intention or idea of speaker or writer about meaning given in the form of language. This research particularly discusses the meaning of figurative language. Researcher uses Lexical Meaning (LM) and Contextual Meaning (CM) to analyze meaning of this research.

Lyon in Eliza (2011) stated that lexical meaning is the noun "lexeme" is related to the word lexical and lexicon (lexicon as having the same meaning as vocabulary or dictionary. Chaer in Fauziah (2006: 3) stated that lexical meaning is the real meaning, the meaning that appropriate with the observation result of sensory, or dictionary meaning. Whole of explanation above, lexical meaning is dictionary definition or the real meaning did not give the affix.

According to Ullman in Eliza (2011), contextual meaning can be said as the meaning of words that are found in particular situation. Chaer in Fauziah (2006: 4) stated that contextual meaning is meaning of lexeme or words being in a context. So, contextual meaning is the meaning that appropriate with the context such as: place, time, and situation.

This research related to the previous studies that discussed about the Figurative language in songs, movie, and poem. They did the research in songs but every researcher was in different aspects. They give contribution to this research.

Firstly, Afriani (2009) conducted a research under the title *an Analysis on Figurative Language in Michael Jackson's Song Lyric Heal the World*. Her research attempts to provide a description about figurative language in human daily life. The type of data that is used in this study is a qualitative data. The data analyzed in the study are some written texts. The texts discuss is song taken from Michael Jackson's album titled "Dangerous". This is *Heal the world*. The result of her study was able to give contribution to the readers who are interested in learning and understanding or interpreting those lyrics. Kind of figurative language has been found in Michael Jackson's selected song lyrics are simile, metaphor, synecdoche, personification and antithesis. So, her research gives contribution to this research, but the songs, the singer and theory that used are different.

Secondly, Darmayasa (2010) conducted a research with the title *analysis of figurative language used in the song lyrics of lady gaga's album "the fame"*. This research used descriptive qualitative in research design. The researcher used objective approach because the researcher only studied this research. Result of this research, Hyperbole and metaphor are the most frequent figurative language which appear and are used in that album. So, his research gives benefit to this research, because be able to increase researcher's knowledge, but the songs, types of figurative language, and theory that used are different.

Thirdly, Dinata (2012) conducted a research on *figurative language in song lyrics by Saosin Band, Nelly Furtado and Bruno Mars*. The purpose of this research divided into two parts. The first purpose of this research was

to identify the types of figurative language used in the song lyrics by Saosin Band, Nelly Furtado and Bruno Mars. The second is to analyze the meaning conveyed in the figurative language used in the song lyrics by Saosin Band, Nelly Furtado and Bruno Mars. This research was a qualitative research. The figurative expressions in the songs were analyzed by implementing the theory of figurative language proposed by K.L Knickerbocker and H. Williard Reninger (1963) and the theory of meaning by Leech (1974) supported by other theories related to this topic. Figurative language in the songs found metaphor, simile, personification, allusion, synecdoche, symbol and hyperbola. The meaning of the figurative language found is mainly connotative meaning. So, her research gives benefit to this research, because be able to increase researcher's knowledge, but the singer and title of songs and theory that used are different.

Finally, Retnayanthi (2012) conducted a research on *the Analysis of Figurative Languages in Adele's Song Lyrics*. The purposes of this research were divided into two parts. The first purpose of this research is to find out the types of figurative languages used in Song Lyric by Adele. The second is to analyze and describe the contextual meaning of the figurative language used in the song lyrics by Adele. The method applied in this study is the qualitative method. The data is descriptively analyzed. In the data source and jotting them down, the first step in the analysis is identifying the types of figurative languages found by using the theory of figurative language types by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963). Theory from Halliday (1978) was put to support the understanding of linguistic context from the song lyrics. Kind of figurative language has been found in Adele's song lyrics are personification, metaphor, synecdoche, hyperbola, allusion, paradox, and symbol. So, her research gives benefit to this research, because be able to increase researcher's knowledge, but the singer and title of songs, types of figurative language, and theory that used are different.

Based on the explanation, the researches have positive contribution. It is compared with this research, there were some different aspects, such as: singers, title of songs, types of figurative language, theory that researcher used to analyze figurative language and theory that researcher used to analyze meaning of the figurative language.

In the line with the formulation of the problems the purposes of this research were: firstly, to find out the types of figurative language used in Westlife's second album *Coast to Coast* based on McMahan, Funk and Day's theories. Secondly, to know the meanings of figurative language in Westlife's second album. The significance of this research for:

1. Theoretically
This research expected to enrich the study of English especially in figurative language to help more understanding the meanings figurative language in song lyrics.
2. Practically

It hoped that the research findings of the study give benefit to:

a. Researcher

The research was a very significant and useful. It gave some valuable experiences and it used for the preparation of the writer as a candidate of teacher.

b. Reader

This research made every one more knows and understood about figurative language, because when we studied about language especially song, we found kinds of figurative language used in word to more interesting and also many interpretations which gave reader or listener understand used the words.

METHODOLOGY

Gay (1992: 7) stated that research is the formal systematic application of the scientific method to the research of comprehending the problem; educational research is the formal systematic application of the scientific method to the research of educational problems. Approach of the research is a plan for collecting and analyzing data in order to answer questions. This research is to analyze some figurative language by understanding the meaning when the singers use in the lyrics of songs. This research used qualitative approach to describe the types, and the meaning of figurative language used in Westlife's songs lyric.

The object of this research was figurative language in Westlife's song lyrics. The researcher chooses to analyze the ideas of figurative language and to analyze meaning of the figurative language those lyrics. The lyrics of the song were analysis in second album *Coast to Coast*. The songs consist of twenty songs, there were: *I lay my love on you, My love, I have a dream, What makes a man, Queen of my heart, If I let you go, When you're looking like that, Fool again, Swear it again, Uptown girl, Open your heart, Season on the sun, I need you, Soledad, Fragile heart, Nothing going to change my love for you, Puzzle of my heart, Close your eyes, You make me feel, and Dreams come true.*

Sugiyono (2013: 308) stated that technique of collecting the data is the most of key in the research, because the main purpose of the research was getting the data. It means, the purpose of collecting the data is to find the data and to get information about the research. In this research, the researcher uses documentation in collecting the data.

There were three steps in collecting the data. First, Westlife's songs second album *Coast to Coast* with the song lyrics take from video record. Second, in order to support the analysis of the lyrics, some information related to those songs search and gathers as additional data to support the analysis for example the biography of the singers and the background information related to the making of the songs. Finally, while listen the songs, the figurative language contains in the song make codes.

The procedures of data analysis can be drawn as follows:

a. Researcher reads the lyrics of Westlife's songs second album.

b. Identifying and interpreting the data based on the way of Westlife expresses figurative language.

c. Inventorying

Researcher inventoried figurative language of Westlife's songs into table based on those songs.

d. Classifying

Researcher classified figurative language of Westlife's songs second album on the table.

e. Reporting

Researcher made the report or conclusion based on the data that have got.

Bogdan in Sugiyono (2013: 332) stated that data analysis usually involves application of one or more statistical technique. Data analysis is the process of systematically and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that the researcher accumulates to increase researcher own understanding of them to enable researcher to present what researcher has discovered to others. Data are analyzed in the way that permits the researcher to answer the research questions. Based on the explanation above, data analysis is process searching and arranging in a systematic data that obtained from interview, field notes, and documentation.

In this research researcher analyzes the types of figurative language based on McMahan, Funk, and Day's theories, then analyzing the meaning of figurative language that consist of lexical meaning and contextual meaning based on Lyon and Ullman in Eliza theory. The researcher reads the song lyrics, then interpreting lyrics, makes code of figurative language and researcher classifies data into figurative language appropriate with theory researcher used. Researcher identification the data to determine data already collect then classified. Data classify appropriate types of figurative language itself, such as metaphor, simile, personification, and allusion. The data selected which one was analyzed. After selected the data analyzed figurative language with interpreting based on the lexical and contextual meaning. Then classifying the data into types of figurative language based theory of figurative language from McMahan, Funk, and Day into table and describes meaning in figurative language Westlife's songs second album *Coast to Coast*. The researcher was known the types and the meaning of figurative language in Westlife's song's lyrics.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Westlife's songs were the object of this research. The researcher analyzed song lyrics in Westlife's second album *Coast to Coast*. Total of songs were 20 songs. Researcher used McMahan, Funk, and Day's theories to analyze the types of figurative language and researcher used Lyon and Ullman's theory to analyze the meaning of figurative language.

Westlife's songs were the subject of this research and figurative languages were the object. The researcher analyzed song lyrics in Westlife's second album *Coast to Coast*. Total of songs were 20 songs. Researcher used McMahan, Funk, and Day's theory to analyze the types of

figurative language. Researcher used lexical and contextual meaning to analyze the meaning of figurative language. According to Ullman in Eliza (2011) stated that contextual meaning can be said as the meaning of words that are found in particular situation. According to Lyon in Eliza (2011) stated that lexical meaning is the noun “lexeme” is related to the word lexical and lexicon (lexicon as having the same meaning as vocabulary or dictionary).

a. Inventorying of Figurative Language in Westlife’s Songs

Researcher inventoried figurative language of Westlife’s songs into table based on those songs. This step was to make a complete list and the readers understood and ease to know title of songs that had figurative language in this research, there were: *I Lay My Love on You*, *What makes a man*, *Queen of my heart*, *If I let you go*, *When you’re looking like that*, *Swear it again*, *Uptown girl*, *Season on the sun*, *Soledad*, *Fragile heart*, *Nothing’s going to change my love for you*, *Puzzle of my heart*, and *You make me feel*. This step was to make based on following the table.

Table 1. Inventorying of Figurative Language

No.	Song’s Title	Figurative Language
1.	I Lay My Love on You	a. Personification 1. Just a smile and the rain is gone 2. Reaching for my heart 3. Just a smile and there’s no way back 4. I lay my love on you 5. Walk right through 6. I was lost in a lonely place 7. Holding on to yesterday
2.	What makes a man	a. Metaphor 1. She is the dream that you see
3.	Queen of my heart	a. Metaphor 1. All of our tears will be lost in the rain 2. But until that day you know you are the queen of my heart b. Simile 1. You take my hand and it feels like home 2. As the stars sparkle down like a diamond ring
4.	If I let you go	a. Metaphor 1. We’re worlds apart
5.	When you’re looking like that	a. Allusion 1. She’s a 5 foot 10 in catsuit and bambi ayes 2. But they say you never miss the water
6.	Swear it again	a. Personification 1. Even the day must give way to the night
7.	Uptown girl	a. Allusion 1. Uptown girl, she’s been

		living in her uptown world 2. She's getting tired of her high class toys
8.	Season on the sun	a. Allusion 1. Too much wine and too much song
9.	Soledad	a. Personification 1. And your memory live on 2. time will never change the things you tools me 3. love bring us back to you and me
10.	Fragile heart	a. Personification 1. <i>I don't think it could endure</i> another pain b. Allusion 1. With all this fire that burns between us
11.	Nothing’s going to change my love for you	a. Simile 1. Our love will lead the way for us like a guiding star b. Personification 1. Our dreams are young we both know
12.	Puzzle of my heart	a. Metaphor 1. She's the puzzle of my heart 2. She become the light inside me b. Simile 1. Like a miracle she's meant to be
13.	You make me feel	A. Allusion 1. But my heart can't breathe

Based on table, researcher found song’s lyrics of figurative language in each title in Westlife’s second album. They were: *I lay my love on you* exist metaphor consist of seven song’s lyrics. *What makes a man* and *If I let you go* contained metaphor consist of one song’s lyric of language style. *Queen of my heart* exist two types of figurative language, such as: metaphor and simile. *When you are looking like that* existing allusion consist of two song’s lyrics. *Swear it again* consist of one song’s lyric of personification. *Uptown girl* exist two song’s lyrics of allusion, *Season on the sun* contained one song’s lyric of allusion, *Soledad* consist of three song’s lyrics of personification, *Fragile heart* existing one personification and one allusion, *Nothing’s going to change my love for you*, consist of one simile and one personification, *Puzzle of my heart* contained two lyrics of metaphors and one song’s lyric of simile, and *You make me feel* consist of one lyric of allusion.

b. Classifying of Figurative Language in Westlife’s Songs

Researcher classified figurative language of Westlife’s songs second album on the table. This step was to

differentiate types of figurative language and sentences of figurative language to make the readers more understand about result of this research.

Table 2. Classifying of figurative language

No.	Kind of Figurative Language	Song's lyrics of Figurative Language
1.	Metaphor	She is the dream that you see (1) All of our tears will be lost in the rain (2) But until that day you know you are the queen of my heart (3) We're worlds apart (4) She's the puzzle of my heart (5) She become the light inside me (6)
2.	Simile	You take my hand and it feels like home (1) As the stars sparkle down like a diamond ring (2) Our love will lead the way for us like a guiding star (3) Like a miracle she's meant to be (4)
3.	Personification	Just a smile and the rain is gone (1) Reaching for my heart (2) Just a smile and there's no way back (3) I lay my love on you (4) Walk right through (5) I was lost in a lonely place (6) Holding on to yesterday (7) Even the day must give way to the night (8) <i>I don't think it could endure</i> another pain (9) And your memory live on (10) Where our love was young and free (11) love bring us back to you and me (12) Our dreams are young we both know (13)
4.	Allusion	She's a 5 foot 10 in catsuit and bambi ayes (1) But they say you never miss the water (2) Uptown girl, she's been living in her uptown world (3) She's getting tired of her high class toys (4) Too much wine and too much song (5) With all this fire that burns between us (6) But my heart can't breathe (7)

After researcher classified figurative language, researcher found four types of figurative language they are metaphor, simile, personification, and allusion. Personifications were the most of figurative languages that consist of thirteen song lyrics of figurative language. Researcher found seven song lyrics of figurative language in allusion. Metaphor consists of six song lyrics of figurative language. Researcher found four song lyrics of figurative language in simile. There were seven songs in Westlife's

second album *Coast to Coast* that researcher did not find figurative language, they are *My Love*, *I Have a Dream*, *Fool Again*, *Open Your Heart*, *I Need You*, *Close Your Eyes*, and *Dreams Come True*.

c. Description Meaning of the Figurative Language

In this research, all of Westlife's songs second album that have figurative language analyze the meaning based on lexical and contextual meaning by Lyon and Ullman's theory.

1. I Lay My Love on You

Just a smile and the rain is gone (line 1)

The sentence of song's lyric above used *personification* because it is impossible to smile and make the rain is gone. Based on lexical meaning that "just a smile and the rain is gone", "smile" means expression of the face with the corners of the mouth turned up, "rain" means the water that falls in drops from the clouds, "gone" means move from one place to another place. So, it means the meaning of the sentences above just take from dictionary and it is the real meaning. Based on contextual meaning means that how is possible only with a smile we can make the rain stop? Commonly it is impossible for human. Here the singers probably mean that rain is a symbol of our tears, and when we smile then our tears will go away by itself.

Reaching for my heart (2)

The singer used figurative language in this lyric. The figurative language was *personification*. Based on lexical meaning that "Reaching for my heart", "reaching" means arrive at a place, "heart" means centre of a person's feeling. Based on the contextual meaning, grabbing my heart here means that there is someone who manages to make me fall in love with it. The author makes the heart as a symbol of love, and if our hearts already achieve by others means we have a lover who can make us happy every day.

Just a smile and there's no way back (3)

Based on this lyric, singer used *personification*. Just like the previous sentence. Based on lexical meaning, *a smile* is a form of expression we were against something that we were like. How was possible only with a smile then nothing a way? a smile is not an object living or dead and lifeless. The singer here means that not enough with just a smile a couple relationship is again the same way.

I lay my love on you, it's all I wanna do (4)

The lyric above was *personification*. We can find it in the word *lay*. As we know lay is one way of expressing human emotions when we are tired. Meaning of a sentence *I lay my love* to you is that my love will I trust entirely to you. You are the right person for my love and hold dear forever. The word lie here can only use for humans when we are tired of doing for a moment then we will lay our bodies. The author here uses the word lie for love. That is already obvious that we give our love to our loved ones.

Show me all your love, and *walk right through* (5)

The lyric of song above contained *personification*. Based on lexical meaning "walk" means that move or go somewhere by putting one foot in front of the other on the

ground but without running. “*Right*” means true or acceptable, “*through*” means from the beginning to the end of an activity. Based on contextual meaning “*walk right through*” means that still love me forever do not ever change. Keep the person I love you never leave me. The author would like to say that she must be faithful to her spouses never turn away from him because he entrust his love completely to her.

I was lost in a lonely place (6)

In this sentence, singer used a *personification*. Based on lexical meaning, *lonely* is sad because nothing friends or people to talk and *place* is particular position or area. Based on context, place here refers to the human’s heart that is lonely and longing with his girlfriend. The author does not find the right human’s heart to lay his love for other people and he falls to his loneliness.

Holding on to yesterdays (7)

The sentence above contained *personification*. Based on lexical meaning, yesterday is a day when the day is passed. So, based on context, days cannot hold or touch because it is not an object. Holding on to yesterdays have come back again to see the meaning of the experience is past.

2. What Makes a Man

She is the dream that you see (8)

The sentence in this line contained *metaphor*. Based on lexical meaning, “dream” is series of images and events that happen in our mind while we are asleep. So based on contextual meaning, the singer means that someone who loved so far only in his imaginative however he already finds someone who his loved in front of his eyes.

3. Queen of My Heart

You take my hand and it feels like home (9)

The sentence above contained *simile*. Based on lexical meaning, *feels* means emotion, *like* means similar to another person or thing, *home* means place where you live especially with your family. Based on contextual meaning, the home is a symbol of his comfort. So the author would like to say when his girl friend holds his hand and he feels that his girl friend is comfort in his life.

All of our tears will be lost in the rain (10)

This sentence contained *metaphor*. Based on lexical meaning, *tears* means drop of liquid that comes from your eye when you are cry. *Rain* means that water that falls in drops from the clouds. Based on contextual meaning, the rain is a symbol of time. So here, author means all of his painful memories with his girl friend will be lost in a row of time. However, all of nice moments will be remember in his mind until they are united again. Researcher knows this meaning because based on lyric before explains about memory of singer and the title of song also has relation with this lyric.

But until that day, you know you are the queen of my heart
(11)

This sentence was *metaphor*. Because this sentence differentiates between she and a queen but they are

similarity. Based on dictionary meaning, queen is woman thought to be the best in a particular group or area. Based on contextual meaning, author means when his girl friend is aware that she is important woman in his life.

As the stars sparkle down like a diamond ring (12)

The sentence above contained *simile*. Based on lexical, *diamond ring* is a thing very hard clear colourless precious stone. So, contextual meaning means when stars sparkle down, the shine is bright and looking very nice.

4. If I Let You Go

We’re worlds apart (13)

The author used *metaphor* in this lyric. Based on lexical meaning, *world* is the earth, its countries and people. But in this context, the author means that man is very love to woman, however man is shy to say that he love her. He thinks that the woman is perfect to him. Woman has many surplus, and self confidence. So, it makes the man less self confidence to say his feeling.

5. When You’re Looking Like That

She’s a 5 foot 10 in catsuit and bambi eyes (14)

This lyric contained *allusion*. All of people already know that bambi have big eyes. So, the author means that a beautiful woman with tall body and a woman have big eyes.

But they say you never miss the water (15)

The sentence above contained *allusion*. Based on lexical, water is clear colourless liquid that falls as rain, it finds in rivers and it uses for drinking. So, Based on context, the author means the water is a symbol of tears. This sentence means that a woman already bruises however a woman never takes outside of tears.

6. Swear It Again

Even the day must give way to the night (16)

This lyric was a *personification*. Based on lexical meaning, the day and night is period of twenty four hours. In this context, means that although between man and woman any conflict but the woman still understanding about mind and attitude of her boyfriend. Although man does many mistake that woman’s unlike. The woman still gives occasion to her boyfriend in order to changing his mistake to defend their relationship.

7. Uptown Girl

Uptown girl, she’s been living in her uptown world (17)

The lyric of song above contained *allusion*. Based on lexical meaning, *uptown* means that the top of the city. In this context, uptown girl is a symbol of rich woman. This lyric means that woman has already usual alive with a lot of wealth.

She’s getting tired of her high class toys (18)

This sentence contained *allusion*. Based on lexical meaning, high is level, class is group of students taught together. In this context, the woman is already bored with anything her property and bored life in galore. She wants looking for something that can make herself happy but not involve with material. She wants to look for someone who

love her with true love and can make her smile without seen title and style of someone.

8. Season on the Sun

Too much wine and too much song (19)

This lyric contained *allusion*. Based on lexical meaning, wine is alcoholic drink made from grapes or other fruit and song is short piece of music with words that sing. Based on the context, the singer means that during his life ever makes mistake to his close friend and his parents. He has not sufficient time to repair his mistake and he does not give happiness to his close people because time is already stopping him.

9. Soledad

And your memory live on (20)

This sentence contained *personification*. We knew “live” word usually used by human, based on context the using “live” here, to express the memory that singer got. It means the memory will be remains forever.

Where our love was young and free (21)

The sentence contained *personification*. Based on lexical, love was strong feeling of deep affection for somebody, young was having lived or existed for a short time, free is not in prison allowed to go where you want. In this context, singer wanted to express that they got love not too long. However the singer still hopes his girl friend so that back to him, because singer still loves her girl friend. Therefore, singer is can not to give his love, his interest, and his affection to his girl friend whereas they love each other with big love.

Love bring us back to you and me (22)

The sentence above contained *personification*. This lyric tried to imagine that love able to make more closed and with love be able to alive together. The using “bring” word in this lyric usually used by human.

10. Fragile Heart

I don't think it could endure another pain (23)

The singer used *personification* in this lyric. The word “it” is from heart and the word “endure” is an activity that doing by the human. So, in this context means that woman’s heart ever bruises and she does not want to open her heart again, because her heart broken before.

With all this *fire that burns* between us (24)

The sentence contained *allusion*. As we know that fire is burning that produces light and heat. So, based on contextual meaning means that any big problem and conflict on their relationship. So that their relation cannot keeps again.

11. Nothing’s Going to Change My Love for You

Love will lead the way for us like a guiding star (25)

This lyric was *simile*. Based on lexical meaning, *guiding* is person who shows other people the way to a place, *star* is large ball of burning gas seen as a point of light in the sky at night. The singer means that although many problems, they confront together. As big as anything their

problem cannot be exceed their love, because they are binary of true love and not easy to influence by problems.

Our dreams are young we both know (26)

This lyric was *metaphor*. The “young” word usually used by human. But this lyric uses that word to express the singer’s dreams or still realize them. They are binary of true love that mutual love and understand, even though they have a lot of problems, they are look for solution and handle the situation so that their relationship is well because of their struggle, their relation is long last, it is their dream.

12. Puzzle of My Heart

She's the puzzle of my heart (27)

This sentence contained metaphor. Based on lexical, puzzle is game that you have to think about carefully in order to answer it, heart is centre of a person’s feelings especially love. Based on contextual meaning, singer differentiates between she and puzzle. As we know puzzle is game that we have to think about carefully in order to answer it or do it. So, singer means that she is woman that so far he wants to be.

Like a miracle she's meant to be (28)

This lyric was *simile*. Based on lexical meaning, *miracle* was act or event that does not follow the laws of nature and is believed to be caused by God. In this context, Singer means that she is perfect woman and nothing woman like herself. Woman is the singer’s want and this woman is criteria of women who want to own singer.

She become the light inside me (29)

This lyric is *metaphor*. Based on lexical meaning, *light* was energy from the sun, a lamp, etc. Based on contextual meaning, this lyric means that author’s life full of happiness. Singer feels his life is perfect. The woman remains to his nice moment that happen before and now the singer stay in the nice world again.

13. You Make Me Feel

But my heart can't breathe (30)

The singer used *allusion* in this lyric. Based on lexical meaning, heart is centre of a person’s feeling especially love, and breathe is taking air into the lungs and send it out again. Based on contextual, the lyric means that singer still very loves to the woman and wants to convince woman that singer still suitable for woman. The singer tried to make the woman fall in love again to the singer, but his effort in vain because the woman chooses to single. Singer feels disappoint or singer does not suppose with judgment that woman’s said.

Based on description, the most of lyric in song of figurative language that researcher wrote in Westlife’s song lyrics is *I Lay My Love On You*, there were seven lyrics of figurative languages found in this song lyric. While four lyrics of figurative languages wrote in song lyric of *Queen Of My Heart* and *Season On The Sun*.

The other figurative language that researcher found in lyrics at Westlife’s second album *Coast to Coast* are three lyrics existing *Uptown Girl*, *Soledad*, and *Puzzle Of My*

Heart song lyrics. There are two lyrics of language style found in *When You're Looking Like That*, *Fragile Heart*, and *Nothing's Going To Change My Love For You* song lyrics. While researcher found one song's lyric of figurative language in *What Makes a Man*, *If I Let You Go*, *Swear It Again*, and *You Make Me Feel* song lyrics.

Personifications were the most of figurative languages that consist of thirteen lyrics of figurative language. Researcher found seven lyrics of figurative language in allusion. Metaphor consists of six lyrics of figurative language. Researcher found four lyrics of figurative language in simile. There were seven songs in Westlife's second album *Coast to Coast* that researcher does not found figurative language, they are *My Love*, *I Have a Dream*, *Fool Again*, *Open Your Heart*, *I Need You*, *Close Your Eyes*, and *Dreams Come True*.

Based on the finding, the result of this research was very appropriate with the theory that researcher used. The researcher used theory of McMahan, Funk and Day (1988: 29). The expert proposed the figurative language consist of four types, there were: metaphor, simile, personification and allusion. In analyzing of the data, researcher analyzed the meaning of figurative language in song's lyrics with lexical and contextual meaning. Researcher analyzed figurative language by lexical meaning in song lyric so that researcher knows the real meaning in those song's lyrics. Researcher also analyzed language style by contextual meaning so that researcher knows and understands about meaning based on the situation, context, and place. Researcher knows the contextual meaning from the previous lyric of figurative language, after lyric of figurative language, and researcher's interpretation.

Figurative language that found in song lyrics of Westlife's second album *Coast to Coast* and the meaning of figurative language. Based on title of song, the most of sentences of figurative language that researcher wrote in Westlife's song lyrics is *I Lay My Love On You*, there were seven sentences of figurative languages found in this song lyric. While four sentences of figurative languages write in song lyric of *Queen Of My Heart* and *Season On The Sun*.

The other figurative language that researcher found in lyrics at Westlife's second album *Coast to Coast* were three sentences existing *Uptown Girl*, *Soledad*, and *Puzzle Of My Heart* song lyrics. There were two sentences of language style found in *When You're Looking Like That*, *Fragile Heart*, and *Nothing's Going To Change My Love For You* song lyrics. While researcher finds one sentence of figurative language in *What Makes a Man*, *If I Let You Go*, *Swear It Again*, and *You Make Me Feel* song lyrics.

Based on the classifying in finding, personifications were the most of figurative languages that consist of thirteen sentences of figurative language. Researcher found eight sentences of figurative language in allusion. Metaphor consists of six sentences of figurative language. Researcher found four sentences of figurative language in simile. There were seven songs in Westlife's second album *Coast to Coast* that researcher did not find figurative language, they were

My Love, *I Have a Dream*, *Fool Again*, *Open Your Heart*, *I Need You*, *Close Your Eyes*, and *Dreams Come True*.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the result of this research, the researcher concludes as follows:

1. There were thirty song lyrics of figurative languages that researcher found in Westlife's song lyrics. Personification consists of thirteen song lyrics of figurative language in Westlife's. Metaphor consists of six lyrics of figurative language. Allusion consists of seven lyrics of figurative language. Simile consists of four lyrics of figurative language. So, personification was most of lyrics of figurative language in Westlife's song lyrics. The title of Westlife's song *I Lay My Love On You* was most of lyrics of figurative language. *I Lay My Love on You* by Westlife is a song about singer found his love and feels thing that never sensed before until he know that love is very nice. The singer used figurative language to create the story of life in order to make song more interesting, powerful, and attractive.
2. The meaning of figurative language in Westlife's song lyrics analyzed based on lexical and contextual meaning by Ullman and Lyon's in Eliza theories. Lexical meaning taken from real meaning by dictionary. Contextual meaning taken from title of song, previous lyric of figurative language, after lyric of figurative language and researcher's interpretation. It cannot seem word to word but it should understand as a whole of lyrics based on the context.

Based on the findings that researcher got in this research, the researcher would like to give some suggestions for:

1. The readers
They can get the figurative language used in song at the Westlife's second album *Coast to Coast*. Firstly the readers understand the lexical meaning to know the meaning in a context. After the readers know lexical meaning then they will know contextual meaning based on the context, and they take the meaning from title of song, previous lyric of figurative language, after lyric of figurative language.
2. The students
They can take it as a reference, example as additionally in studying English especially in literature subject or other subject that include about figurative language.
3. The next researchers
They can take this research as a reference and valuable source. This research also can be guidance for the next researcher.

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