

**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN SELECTED
SHAWN MENDES ALBUM SONG LYRICS**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

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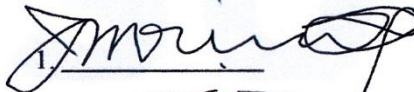
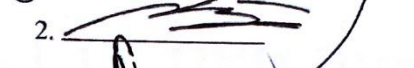
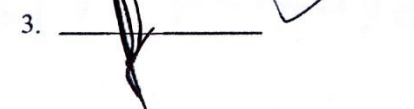
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ABSTRACT

Nur Annisa Safira : Figurative Language in Selected *Shawn Mendes* Album Song Lyrics. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan 2020

This study deals with the figurative language analysis in selected *Shawn Mendes* album song lyrics. The objective of the study is to identify the types of figurative language found in selected *Shawn Mendes* album song lyrics, and analyze the meaning of figurative language in selected *Shawn Mendes* album song lyrics. The researcher uses a descriptive qualitative in this study. The data of research were taken from Shawn Mendes song lyrics in selected *Shawn Mendes* album, the researcher found several findings of figurative language. There are five types of figure of speech found in this song, there are metaphor, hyperbole, personification, simile and repetition. The most figurative language that is used in selected *Shawn Mendes* album song lyrics is hyperbole.

Keywords : *figurative language, shawn mendes album song lyrics*

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of Study	1
B. The Identification of the Problem	4
C. The Scope and Limitation	4
D. The Formulation of the Problem	5
E. The Objectives of the Study	5
F. The Significance of the Study	5
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE	7
A. Theoretical Framework	7
1. Semantics	7
1.1 Conotative meaning	8
1.2 Conceptual meaning	8
1.3 Collocative meaning	8
1.4 Social meaning	9
1.5 Affective meaning	9
1.6 Reflective meaning	9
1.7 Thematic meaning	10
2. Figurative Language	10
3. Types of Figurative Language	11
3.1 Personafication	11

3.2 Metaphor	12
3.3 Simile	12
3.4 Hyperbole	13
3.5 Metonymy	13
3.6 Irony	14
3.7 Paradox	14
3.8 Symbol	15
3.9 Repetition	15
3.10 Litotes	16
3.11 Synecdoche	17
3.12 Parallelism	17
3.13 Oxymoron	18
3.14 Alliteration	18
3.15 Onomatopoeia	18
3.16 Allusion	19
3.17 Allegory	19
3.18 Anithesis	20
4. Song	20
5. Lyrics	21
B. Previous of Related Study	21
C. Conceptual Framework	23
CHAPTER III METHOD OF RESEARCH	25
A. Research Design	25

B. Source of The Data	25
C. The Techniques for Collecting Data	26
D. The Techniques for Analyzing Data	26
CHAPTER IV DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS	27
A. Data	27
B. Data Analysis	27
C. Discussion	37
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	38
A. Conclusion	38
B. Suggestions	39
REFERENCES	40
APPENDIX	

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Language is one of tools for human communication. Language is a system of conventional spoken or written symbols used by people for communicating with each other. People need language to communicate, to interact and to get information from other people. In this time, people can speak with other through song. Through song someone could convey his voice to many people, so that people can know his feelings. Currently a lot of songs could express our feelings, such as songs with the theme of love, social, political, and others.

As far as we know that song is a part of literature. According to Meyer (1997:1), literature is a term used to describe written texts marked by careful use of language, including features such as creative metaphors, wellturned phrases, elegant syntax, rhyme, alliteration, which are aesthetically read orientended by the author to be aesthetically read and are deliberately somewhat open in interpretation . Song is one example of literature. Song is the act or art of singing. Song as piece of music with words that are sung has a function to express the thoughts and feeling. Song has two elements, such as lyrics and music.

One of literature forms is song. (Griffee, 2001) mentioned song is part of music that is formed through words that aims to be sung. Listening song is fun thing, but listeners cannot get pleasure if they don't understand the figurative

language that commonly found in song. Song usually consist of figurative language since the figurative languaged is used in the lyric that is written well. The descriptive words of figurative language has a meaning in sense other than literal, even the words convey precise meaning. Based on reason, it brings the writer of the research to analyze. In this reserach the writer analyzed figurative language in selected Shawn Mendes album song lyrics. Song lyric is a short poem in a number of verses set to music to be sung. In its writing, the songwriters or composers usually beautify the language they use by any figurative language, so that the listeners will be more attracted in listening the song.

Basically, figurative language is part of the semantic. As we know that with semantic we can know the true meaning in a song. When listening to a song a person may not focus on the lyrics used in the song, especially if the song contains a figurative element. Usually they just liked because the music is good, or even because they like the singer. Knowing the meaning of a lyric is important because we will know the meaning and purpose in the song. The researcher uses Reaske's theory of figurative language. Reaske (1996:27) states that figurative language is language which employs various figures of speech. Figurative language is a kind of language that departs from the language employed the traditional literal ways of describing persons of object. It is usually immediately obvious wheter a writer is using figurative language or literal language.

Based on the reason, The researcher was interested to conduct this research because generally the readers including the researcher sometimes found some difficulties in understanding the meaning from the song lyrics. The researcher

chooses songs by Shawn Mendes because song are meaningful and enjoyable to be heard. In this research, the researcher concern to analyze figurative language in Shawn Mendes song lyrics in “*Shawn mendes*” album. The “*Shawn mendes*” album debut in 2018. Figurative language in the song lyric can not be found in dictionary. From this research, figurative language is important to understand meaning of the songs, when someone read the songs lyric. The song lyric have wonderful words and the poetic aspect. The reader should know all about language variation that used in song lyric. So, the reader can understand the meaning of the song when they find the meaning of the lyric.

There are many figurative language in song lyric, especially in Shawn Mendes songs. Shawn Peter Raul Mendes is a Canadian singer and songwriter. He was born on August 8, 1998. He gained a following in 2013, posting song covers on the video sharing application *vine*. The following year, Mendes caught the attention of artist manager Andrew Gertler and Island Records A&R Ziggy Chareton, which led to him signing a deal with the record label. He has since released three studio album and received several awards. He released debut *EP* (2014) and his debut album *Handwritten* (2015) reached number one in the United Kingdom and the top 10 in the United States and Canada with single “Stitches”. Mendes released second studio album *Illuminate* (2016) with singles “Treat You Better” and “There’s Nothing Holdin’ Me Back” the top 10 in several countries. He then released third studio album *Shawn Mendes* (2018) was supported by the lead single “In My Blood”. All three album debut a top United States billboard

200 and the third album making him the third youngest artist to achieve three number one album.

In short, the present study used the song from the popular singer the world Shawn Mendes to find out the types of the figurative language that occur in the song of Shawn Mendes and the meaning of the figurative language in the song.

B. The Identification of the Problem

The research problems are identified as follow :

1. The listeners do not know which is types of figurative language are used by *Shawn Mendes* in the song lyric.
2. The listeners are less understand the meaning of figurative language used in *Shawn Mendes* song lyric.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is semantic. This research focuses on analyze the type and meaning of figurative language which is found in selected *Shawn Mendes* album song lyrics. There are 14 songs in *Shawn Mendes* album. The researcher limits the research only nine songs of Shawn mendes in *Shawn Mendes* album song lyrics songs are In My Blood, Nervous, Lost in Japan, Like to be You, Fallin' all in You, Particular Taste, Why, Perfectly Wrong, When You're Ready.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

The problems of this research are formulated in the following:

1. What types of figurative language were used *Shawn Mendes* album song lyrics?
2. How were the meaning of figurative languages in realized *Shawn Mendes* album song lyrics?

E. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the types of figurative language found in Selected *Shawn Mendes* song lyrics.
2. To analyze the meaning of figurative language in *Shawn Mendes* song lyrics.

F. Significance of the Study

The findings in study are expected to be useful and relevant in some respects, both theoretically and practically:

1. Theoretically

The findings of this study can add the knowledge about the types of figurative language, can understand what the meaning of figurative language of a song. A study figurative language is very important because it is one aspect of the language.

2. Practically

Hopefully, this research could be used as a reference, for student to expand to the knowledge about the meaning of figurative language. For teacher provide information and as an additional reference that may be useful to more understand about figurative language. For readers to add more knowledge about the types figurative language and meaning of a song and also being alternative references for readers can write related thesis with a different topic in their research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Semantics

According to Lyons (1977) semantics is the study of meaning in language. Lyons state that, utterance meaning is the part of meaning of a sentence that is directly related to grammatical and lexical features, but is obtained either from associated prosodic and paralinguistics features from the content, linguistics and non linguistics. Kreidler's (1998) said that semantics is the study of how language organizes and express meaning.

According to Griffiths (2006:1) semantics as one of the two main branches of linguistics, and it basically the study of meaning. Semantics is a study of word and meaning sentence meaning. Nikelas (1988:50) there are three features of language. First, language has sound. Second, language is systematic. Third, language has meaning. Meaning has important relation with language. Because of that people also need a study about meaning that gives clear explanation of meaning. They will be easy to show their intention in daily activity. Geoffrey Leech in his book semantics break down "meaning" into seven different types giving primary importance to logical or conceptual meaning. The seven other types are *connotative meaning*, *affective meaning*, *reflected meaning*, *collocative meaning* and *thematic meaning*.

1.1 Connotative meaning

Connotative is somehow incidental to language rather than an essential part of it and connotative meaning is not specific to language but it is shared by other communicative systems, such as visual art and music. (Leech 2009) As it can be seen from the definition, connotative meaning unavoidably overlaps with certain aspects of the conceptual meaning. Connotative meaning is what people think about two words and find whether it is possible or impossible the word has two different meaning from the denotative meaning.

1.2 Conceptual meaning

Conceptual meaning refers to logical understanding of speech and it is recognized as a basic component of grammatical competence. It is described alternatively as cognitive or denotative meaning (denotation). (Leech 2009) conceptual meaning plays an enormous role in linguistic communication for it has a complex and sophisticated organization which may be compared with, and cross-related to, a similar organization on the syntactic and phonological level of language.

1.3 Collocative meaning

Collocative meaning usually relates to the use of several words in the same environment. Collocative meaning consists of the associations a word acquires on account of the meanings of the words, which tends to occur in its environment.

1.4 Social Meaning

These two meanings are concerned with two aspects of communication which are derived from the situation or environment in which an utterance or sentence was produced in a language. Of these two, social meaning is that information which a piece of language (i.e. a pronunciation variation, a word, phrase, sentence, etc.) conveys about the social circumstance of its use (Leech 2009).

1.5 Affective meaning

Affective meaning is largely a parasitic category in the sense that to express our emotions, we depend on mediating other categories of meaning: conceptual, connotative, or stylistic. The level of meaning that conveys the feeling of a language user including his attitude or evaluation in shaping the use of the language is called affective meaning.

1.6 Reflective meaning

Reflective meaning is the meaning that arises in cases of multiple conceptual meanings, when one word meaning forms part of our response to another understanding. This is a product of people's recognition and imagination. Reflected meaning is the meaning which arises in cases when a word has multiple conceptual meanings or is polysemous, when one sense of our response (or reaction) to another sense. (Leech 2009).

1.7 Thematic meaning

Thematic meaning was that “ what was communicated by the way in which a speaker or writer organize the message, in terms of ordering, focus and emphasis”. The thematic meaning can also expressed by means of stress and intonation to highlight informatio in one part of sentence (Leech 2009).

2. Figurative Language

Language is important thing in human life, language also plays an inportant role in human communication. Without language we cannot communicate with each other. Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication. There two kind of language: they are literal languauge and figurative language. In this reserach, researcher only explain about figurative language. Figurative language is a language which uses figures of speech. It is means that a way of saying one thing and meaning another.

There are many kinds of figurative language. (Leech, 1981:11) has classified figurative meaning into 8 types, they are personification, simile, hyperbole, metaphor, litotes, irony, metonymy, oxymoron. In this chapter the researcher uses Reaske’s (1996) theories. He said that there are many kinds of figurative language such as; allegory, allusion, antithesis, hyperbola, irony, metaphor, metonymy, an oxymoron, paradox, parallelism, personification, simile, symbol, synecdoche, and euphemism. Figurative language according to M.H. Abrahams is a deviation from what speakers of language apprehend as the

ordinary, or standard, significance or sequence of word, in order to achieve some special meaning of effect (Abrahams, 1982: 45).

Figurative or figure of speech is not only used in the language of literature, such as drama, poetry, or prose but they are also alive in linguistics study or common usage in writing lyrics on song and daily speech. The most of the familiar figurative language which will be analyzed in this study are some types including metaphor, simile, metonymy, hyperbola, personification and etc.

Based on definition above, the researcher can conclude that figurative language has interesting power when put in lyrics of song or speak orally because it is study many kind of figurative meaning.

3. Types of Figurative Language

There are several types of figurative language which has different characteristic, they are :

3.1 Personification

Kennedy (1983: 487) stated that personification is the attribution of a personal nature or character to inanimate objects or abstract notions, especially as a rhetorical figure. Personification is a figure of speech that describes something that is not human as though it could feel, think, act, live or die in the same way as people.

For example: a. *The stars danced around the night sky*

b. *The sun played hide and seek with the clouds*

3.2 Metaphor

The word metaphor comes from Greek it means “*to carry over*”. Metaphor is used to explain emotions, feelings, relationship other elements that could not be described in ordinary language. Metaphor is the process of comparing two unlike things as if they are one. Metaphor is the figurative speech, which compares one thing to another directly (Peter, 2002: 12). They may express A is B, differs from the simile only in that comparison is implied rather than explicit. It is to be read in the same way a simile, but it is often more difficult to recognize since the comparison may be reduce to phrase or a single word. When the poet uses metaphor, he transfers the qualities and associations of one subject to another in order to make more vivid in our mind.

For example: a. *You are my sunshine*

3.3 Simile

Simile is the figure that make comparison between two different things, just like metaphor but in simile usually using the word as, than, like, seem, so, appear, more than. According to Shaw (1972:344) the common heritage of similes in everyday speech usually reflects simple comparison based on the natural world or familiar domestic object. This characteristic its intended to express the similar thing with another directly.

For example: a. *His attitude is as cool as the ice*

b. *The tall girl stood out like a sore thumb*

3.4 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is the term used overstatement. This figure use by someone who has desire and expectation to the thing that happen to make obeject more greater than the real object. Shaw (1972:189) emphasized that there is a danger of deception in the hyperbole of sensationalreporting. The poet necessary exaggerate thing that will be compared in order get accurate attention from the reader.

For example: a. *I've told you a million times*

b. *You snore louder than a freight train!*

3.5 Metonymy

Metonymy is a change of name, the use of the one word for another, the use of an idea by menas of terms involving association. It also about part-whole relationship, the kind which allows the same word to be used in many languages for “*hand*” and “*arm*” or “*foot*” and “*leg*”.

For example: a. *The cup is quite tasty*

b. *Learn how to use your eyes properly!*

3.6 Irony

In most of the modern critical uses of the term irony there remains the root sense of dissembling or hiding what is actually the case not however, in order to deceive, but to achieve special rhetorical or artistic effects. Irony is a way of speaking or writing by saying something while the meaning is another. It refers to a situation in which reality differs from appearance. It occurs in sentence or words when they imply contrast or opposite meaning.

For example: a. *The doctor is as kind hearted as a wolf*

b. *A man who is traffic cop gets his license suspended for unpaid parking tickets*

3.7 Paradox

The term paradox is form the Greek word “*paradoxon*” that means contrary to expectations, existing belief or perceived opinion. Shaw (1972:275) stated that the reader must probe beyond the literal meaning to find a deeper, usually more philosophical meaning which will reconcile the apparent absurdity. Paradox is a figure speech that deliver two things which contradictory but this figure reveal the real fact that make sense even the speaker or the writer use a word that absurd. But a key part of paradoxes is that they at least sound reasonable.

For example: a. *Nobody goes to that restaurant because it is too crowded*

b. *He was dead in the middle of his riches*

3.8 Symbol

Symbolism is a kind figure speech that using symbol of animal, plants or things for substitute something. According to Diyanni (2004:569) symbol is any object or action that represents something beyond its literal self. Symbolism established from the result of personal experience or fantasies. Many poets have used the rose as a symbolism of youth and beauty a flag is a symbolism of a nation.

Meaning plays a very important role in communication. There would be no language without meaning. Language is an instrument for delivering the meaning. By paying attention to the definition above, the word meaning has a number different notions and varieties since poet use a word to mean something different from whatit denotes in expressing their feeling, minds and ideas.

For example: a. *She is so beautiful like a rose*

b. *Using a chalkboard to represent education*

3.9 Repetition

Repetition is a literary device that repeats the same words or phrases a fe times to make an idea clearer and more memorable. There are

several types repetition commonly used in both prose and poetry. As a rhetorical device, it could be a word, a phrase or a full sentence or a poetical line repeated to emphasize its significance in the entire text. Repetition is not distinguished solely as a figure of speech, but more as a rhetorical device.

For example: a. *If you think you can do it, you can do it*

b. *I'm sorry, would you repeat what just you said?*

3.10 Litotes

Litotes derived from a Greek word meaning “*simple*” is a figure speech that employs an understatement by using double negatives or, in other words a positive statement. According hornby (2000:451) litotes is expression of one is meaning by saying something is the direct opposite of one thought, it to make someone remarks forceful. Litotes is a form of understatement, it always deliberates with the intention of subtle emphasis. However, the interpretation of litotes depend on context including cultural context.

For example: a. *She's not the brightest girl in the class*

b. *It was no easy matter*

3.11 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is taken from greek means take up with something else. It is figure of speech in which a part represents the whole, as in expression *hired hands* for *workmen* or less commonly, the whole represents a part as in the use of the word *society* to mean high society. It closely related with metonymy the replcement of a word by one closely related to the original. The use synecdoche can simplify what is being talked about by stating significant detail only.

For example: a. *The word sails is often used to refer to a whole ship*
 b. *The word head can refer to counting cattle or people*

3.12 Parallelism

Parallelism is the repetition of sounds, meanings, and structures serves to order, emphasizes and point out relations. The simplest form parallelism consist of single word that has a slight variation in meaning “ordian and establish”. Shaw (1972:275) shows that sometimes three or more units are parallel. Parallelism can be inverted for stronger emphasis.

For example: a. *You are white paper*

You are inked in black

You are hundreds of pages

You have a neat cover

3.13 Oxymoron

According to Murthy (2003:507) affirms an oxymoron is a figure speech which is used to express two contradictory qualities of the same thing. Oxymoron is a figure of speech in which a pair of opposite or contradictory term is used together for emphasis (Reaske: 1966). Oxymoron is when two words are put together that contradicts each other.

For example: a. *I like a smuggler. He is the only honest thief*
 b. *The higher and lower class usually has no similarity in many angels.*

3.14 Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of initial consonant in two or more words. It is a deliberate phonological device. It is also mostly associated with literary, especially poetic, but is also found in popular idioms, twister, and advertising language.

For example: a. *We're up, wide eyed, and wondering while we wait for others to awaken*
 b. *Betty bought butter but the butter was bitter*

3.15 Onomatopoeia

Jorden in Martin (2002:54) explained that onomatopoeia are often used to express an impression in a personal, emotional manner and used not only in comic or writing but also in conversation. Onomatopoeia is

also a sound device where the words sound like their meaning or mimic sounds. They add a level of fun and reality to writing.

For example: a. *Her heels clacked on the hardwood floor*

b. *The flag flapped in wind*

3.16 Allusion

According to Peter (2002), allusion is the process of refers to another thing and the particular figure, event, etc, as named the poem are called allusion. In other words, allusion is another word reference. Many poet refer to other poet and to their poem and these are always cases of allusion and sometimes one of the analyst's biggest puzzles is trying to discover what the allusion refers to.

For example : a. *Don't be lazy, or lost time is never found!*

3.17 Allegory

An allegory is a literally statement presenting its meaning in veiled way (Reaske, 1996:23). Allegory is simply one thing consistently being presented in the guise of something else. In allegory there is usually a series of action which are in fact symbolic or other actions. In allegorical poem, everything is said in fact about the characters, the action, etc. it is really being said about what the character or action represent.

Allegory combines elements of symbol, metaphor, and allusion to create an overarching effect that works over the entire course of literary text.

For example : a. *The beauty has her own to love her lover, the beast.*

3.18 Antithesis

Antithesis results when pair or more of strongly contrasting terms are presented together (Mhiwaki: 2004). If word, ideas, or clause are widely divergent but present together there is a certain amount of resulting tension which make the line highly provocative. In antithesis there is usually grammatically balance, as well contrast in meaning. Antithesis is a figurative language employee opposite words or group of them, which contain contrastive ideas.

For example : a. *In doubt to the deem himself of god, or Beast*

4. Song

In literature the song lyrics are regarded as one of poetry. Song is one familiar literatures in listeners. (Jamalus, 1988:5) reveals that songs can be describes art works in singing to musical instruments accompaniment. In music, the composition for voice, performed by singing. Broadly the song can be divided into various forms are pop songs, folk songs and art songs. Song can be sing for solo, duo, trio or large ensembles that involving more voices (Bull, 2008:423).

5. Lyrics

Lyric is short story that emphasizes on the expression of the individual's feeling and emotion. (Dallin Firdaus, 2013) lyrics are printed as a form of communication between the author and the readers. According to Wikipedia (2011), Lyrics (in singular form lyric) are a set of words that make up a song. According to Oxford Dictionary (2000), Lyric is a word of song. The main point of the song is the song lyric itself. Song lyrics is the reflection of human's being life. They carry a message with the purpose of inspiring the listeners, express author's imagination, illusion, feeling and ideas.

B. Previous Related Studies

In this research, consider some previous related research to support this proposal as follow:

1. An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift's Song Lyrics by Wilyawati Setiawati and Maryani, IKIP Siliwangi, Cimahi, 2018. This study aimed to know the types of figurative language that are used in Taylor swift lyrics and describe the contextual meaning of the figurative language that used in Taylor's lyrics. The research data is obtained from two songs from one album of Taylor Swift. The album titled *Red* with three songs taken entitles *red* and *22*. This reseach uses descriptive qualitative method in observation and library research in collecting data of this research. Figurative

language found consist of simile, metaphor, hyperbole, paradox, irony and personification. These findings show that hyperbole is the mos dominant in Taylor Swift's song and based on the contextual meaning of overall song lyrics of Taylor Swift tell about conflict, pain heart and deeply treachery.

2. Figurative Language in The Song Lyrics of Passenger's Album "All the Little Lights" by I Gede Agus Krisna Permana and I Made Rajeg, English Department Faculty of Arts, Udaya University, 2018. This study aims to identify and analyze the meaning of figurative language found in the song lyrics "Passenger's" album all the little lights". The data in this study were directly taken from Passanger's fourth album. The album consist of twelve songs. The collected data were analyzed using qualitative and descriptive method. This study applied informal method to present the analysis. The result of this study shows that there are nine types figurative language found in song lyrics. They were allusion, simile, metaphor, irony, personification, hyperbole, dead metaphor, metonymy, and paradox. Most of the figurative expressions found in those songs were similes. Four out seven types of meaning used in those lyrics in order to understand the figurative meaning in the song collcative meaning. All the songs which are analyzed have the main theme about life and love.
3. Figurative Language in song Lyrics by Rihanna and Katy Perry by Ni Komang Putu Mulya Sadiasih and Putu Chrisma Dewi, Dhyana Pura University, 2016. The aims of this study are to identify and analyses the figurative language and significance concept in four song lyrics of Rihanna

and Katy Perry. The songs are Roar (2013), E.T (2010) by Katy Perry and Diamond (2012), Only Girl (In The World) (2011) by Rihanna. This is a qualitative research by the use of documentation method, such as recording and taking notes in each song lyric. Knickerbocker and Reningger theory (1963) is used to identify the data in this study. This study shows that six types of figurative language were found, namely hyperbole, simile and metaphor in Rihanna song lyrics and hyperbole, simile, paradox, metaphor, personification and irony in Katy Perry song. The use of figurative language as standard significance has an important role to express feeling of the composer and singer even listener.

C. Conceptual Framework

Figurative language is good devices for people to emphasize feeling when they communicate, they can say more by figurative statement to make it more clearly and forcefully. There are several types of figurative language. But, the researcher focuses on the types and the meaning of figurative language which is found in selected *Shawn Mendes* album song lyrics. In linguistics, a study of meaning in language is called as semantics. There are three features of language. First, language has sound. Second, language is systematic. Third, language has meaning. To understand the meaning of the song, we should know the meaning of the lyric firstly. Lyric is short story that emphasizes on the expression of the individual's feeling and emotion. Song is one familiar literature in listeners.

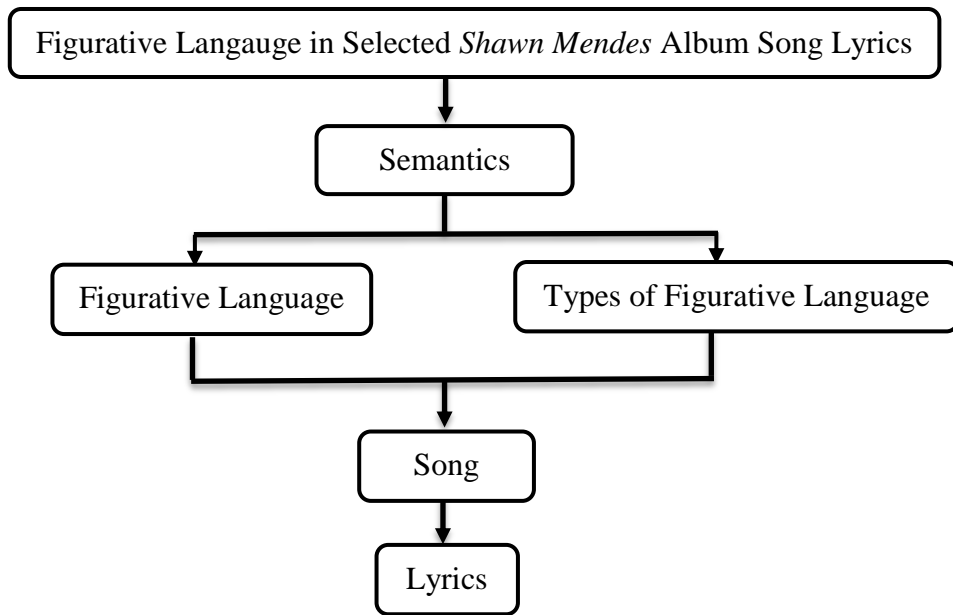


Figure 2.1 Chart of Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This study used qualitative research, because the data were from song lyrics which contain many types of figurative language. Qualitative research method is used as a research technique that obtains a description of the words and the performance people that can be observed. This qualitative research method would be used to analyzed of Figurative Language in Selected *Shawn Mendes* Album song Lyrics. In using this qualitative research design, it is intended that make good analytical results to find out the type and meaning of figure speech for readers.

B. Source of the Data

The data was obtained from lyrics video Shawn Mendes album on youtube channel <https://www.youtube.com/c/shawnmendes/playlists> and website song lyrics [https://www.wattpad.com/579447003-shawn-mendes-shawn-mendes-album-lirik lagu](https://www.wattpad.com/579447003-shawn-mendes-shawn-mendes-album-lirik-lagu). Data were the song figurative language used Shawn Mendes album.

C. The Techniques for Collecting Data

In this case, the researcher were used study document as the way to collect the data. It is a kind of data collection technique by classifying documents relating to the problems discussed, both website or several sources, journal, book, archives, etc. Shawn mendes album song lyrics would be as the source of analysis.

The steps of collecting data are follows: (1) Browsing song lyrics of shawn mendes album from website; (2) Reading the song lyrics of shawn mendes album; (3) Selecting the words or sentences related to the figurative language; (4) Writing down the data; (5) Grouping and coding to mark the types of figurative language.

D. The Techniques for Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, the researcher were analyzed the data through some steps they are: (1) Understanding the meaning of song lyrics of shawn mendes album by reading the lyrics; (2) Finding the types of figurative language used in shawn mendes album song lyrics; (3) Finding the meaning of figurative language in shawn mendes album song lyrics; (4) The figurative sentences will be describe in the data.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

The data of the research is the types of figurative language. There are several types of figurative language which has different characteristic, they are : personification, metaphor, simile, hyperbole, metonymy, irony, paradox, symbol, repetition, litotes, synecdoche, parallelism, oxymoron, alliteration, onomatopoeia. In this research of the data, the researcher found 5 figurative language, they are : metaphor, hyperbole, personification, simile and repetition that used in selected *Shawn Mendes* album song lyrics.

B. Data Analysis

In this chapter explanation about data analysis and finding that the researcher found, after reading the song lyrics of shawn mendes which choosed 9 songs of 14 songs on *Shawn Mendes* album, entitled : *In My Blood, Nervous, Lost in Japan, Like to be You, Fallin' all in You, Particular Taste, Why, Perfectly Wrong, When You're Ready*, which browse from youtube and website lyrics and found out figurative language in Shawn Mendes album song lyrics. The researcher describes the explanation below as follow :

1. Metaphor

Metaphor is figure of speech that describes an object or action in a way that isn't literally true, but helps explain an idea or make a comparison. Here are

the basics a metaphor states that one thing is another thing.

From 9 songs that the researcher analyzed, the researcher found 4 songs that used metaphor, they are : In My Blood, Like to be You, Fallin' all in You and Perfectly Wrong. In order to know metaphor in every each songs, see the explanation below.

a. The First Song *In My Blood*

Help me, it's like the walls are caving (S1.L1.M)

The meaning of the lyric above, the man has characteristic like a walls caving. He was very wrecked at that time and he can not do anything and needed someone for help. As we know in the fact, the man can not to caving like a wall. But, because it used the type of figurative language metaphor, so the man like a walls which has the same.

b. The Fourth Song "*Like to be You*"

If i could put myself in your shoes (S4.L.11.M)

In the lyric above, the shoes seems like another people, the meaning of the lyric above, a man if could be that someone, he will know the disappointment her was experiencing.

c. The Fifth Song *Fallin' all in You*

Trapped up on a tightrope now we're here, we're free (S5.L.25.M)

In the lyric above, the tightrope seems like describe situation. The meaning of the lyric above, the man is stuck in a difficult situation because he loves a

woman who loves another man.

d. The Eighth Song *Perfectly Wrong*

Taste the poison from you lips (S8.L1.M)

In the lyric above, the poison seems like describe a lie, the meaning of the lyric above, because that woman lied to him. As we know in the fact, we can not taste the poison from someone. But, because it used the types of figurative language metaphor, so the woman like a poison which has the same characteristic.

2. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is figure of speech in which an author or speaker purposely and obviously exaggerates to an extreme. It used for emphasis or as a way of making a description more creative and humorous.

From 9 songs that the researcher analyzed, the researcher found 7 songs that used hyperbole, they are : In My Blood, Nervous, Lost in Japan, Like to be You, Fallin' all in You, Why, When You're Ready. In order to know hyperbole in every each songs see the explanation below.

a. The First Song *In My Blood*

I'm crawling in my skin (S1.L16.H)

In the lyric above, crawling seems like described anxiety, the meaning of the lyric above, the man is anxious with himself, he is afraid of being alone.

b. The Second Song *Nervous*

And my heart started to race (S2.L3.H)

In the lyric above, the heart has a characteristic like a racing. As we know in the fact, it is clear that the heart can not to race. But, because it used figurative language hyperbole, so the heart like a race which has the same characteristic. The meaning of the lyric above, the man felt nervous when a woman looks at him and his heart was beating fast.

And my hand started to shake (S2.L4.H)

The meaning of the lyric above, his hands felt trembling when he was beside her.

My adrenaline kicked in (S2.L6.H)

In the lyric above, the ardenaline can not kick. But, because it used figurative language hyperbole. The meaning of the lyric above, the man began to fall love her and he was very excited to approach her.

c. The Third Song *Lost in Japan*

I was thinking i could fly to your hotel tonight (S3.L11.H)

In the lyric above, the man has the characteristic like a plane. As we know in the fact, it is clear that the someone can not to fly like a plane. But, it used figurative language hyperbole, so the man like a plane which has that the same characteristic. The meaning of the lyric above, the man missed someone and really want to meet her there and he was thingking about it.

I could feel the tension we could cut it white a knife (S3.L15.H)

In the lyric above, it is clear that the knife can not cut the tension. But, because it is used figurative language hyperbole, so the knife can cut the tension.

The meaning of the lyric above, when the man meet her again, he felt nervous and they tried to let go of that feeling to get used to it.

d. The Fourth Song *Like to be You*

No matter what you say I won't love you less (S4.L19.H)

The meaning of the lyric above, no matter happens he will still love her anytime.

e. The Fifth Song *Fallin' all in You*

If dreaming, baby, please don't wake me up every night i'm with you i fall more in love (S5.L34.H)

In the lyric above, as a human being, we can only live in the real life and also we won't be able to lives in the dream. Because dream is an imagination especially it happens when we are sleeping. The meaning of the lyric above, the man falling in love with her.

f. The Seventh Song *Why*

When I hear you sing, it gets hard to breathe (S7.L15.H)

In the lyric above, a normal people basically never hear a song that makes it hard to breathe. The meaning of the lyric above, the man loves a woman when he hear her voice because her voice is too nice.

g. The Ninth Song *When You're Ready*

My mind's still wrapped around you (S9.L10.H)

The meaning of the lyric above, the man loves woman and always thinking

about her because he can not get it out of mind.

*Even ten years from now If you haven't found somebody I promise, I'll
be around (S9.L15.H)*

In the lyric above, a normal people basically never know when destiny come to us and we can not waiting forever. The meaning of the lyric above, the man always be waiting, if she has not found someone and he wants to get back with his ex girlfriend.

3. Personafication

Personafication is the attribution of human nature or character to animals, inanimate objects, or abstract notions, especially as a rhetorical figure. The representation of a thing or abstraction in the form of a person as in art.

From 9 songs the researcher analyzed, the researcher found 3 songs that used personafication, they are : Fallin all in You, Particular Taste, Perfectly Wrong. In order to know hyperbole in every each songs see the explanation below.

a. The Fifth Song *Fallin' all in You*

Daybreak open your eyes (S5.L3.P)

In the lyric above, the daybreak has the characteristic like a human. As we know in the fact, it is clear that the daybreak can not to open someone eyes. Because it used figurative language personafication, so the daybreak like a human which has the same characteristic. The meaning of the lyric above, someone who awake up on a sunny morning.

b. The Sixth Song *Particular Taste*

Now she's runnin all her fingers through my hair (S6.L25.P)

In this lyric above, the fingers has the characteristic like a human. It is clear that the fingers can not to run. Because it used figurative language personafication, so the fingers like a human which has the same characteristic. The meaning of the lyric above, she wants to touch his hairs.

c. The Eighth Song *Perfectly Wrong*

All the stars in the sky could see (S8.L11.P)

In this lyric above, the stars has the characteristic like a human. It is clear that the stars can not to see like a human. The stars seems like describe a everyone. The meaning of the lyric above, everyone know what happens to them and everyone knows she is not the best for the man.

d. The Fifth Song *Fallin' all in You*

Daybreak open your eyes (S5.L3.P)

In the lyric above, the daybreak has the characteristic like a human. As we know in the fact, it is clear that the daybreak can not to open someone eyes. Because it used figurative language personafication, so the daybreak like a human which has the same characteristic. The meaning of the lyric above, someone who awake up on a sunny morning.

e. The Sixth Song *Particular Taste*

Now she's runnin all her fingers through my hair (S6.L25.P)

In this lyric above, the fingers has the characteristic like a human. It is clear that the fingers can not to run. Because it used figurative language personafication, so the fingers like a human which has the same characteristic. The meaning of the lyric above, she wants to touch his hairs.

f. The Eighth Song *Perfectly Wrong*

All the stars in the sky could see (S8.L11.P)

In this lyric above, the stars has the characteristic like a human. It is clear that the stars can not to see like a human. The stars seems like describe a everyone. The meaning of the lyric above, everyone know what happens to them and everyone knows she is not the best for the man.

g. The Fifth Song *Fallin' all in You*

Daybreak open your eyes (S5.L3.P)

In the lyric above, the daybreak has the characteristic like a human. As we know in the fact, it is clear that the daybreak can not to open someone eyes. Because it used figurative language personafication, so the daybreak like a human which has the same characteristic. The meaning of the lyric above, someone who awake up on a sunny morning.

h. The Sixth Song *Particular Taste*

Now she's runnin all her fingers through my hair (S6.L25.P)

In this lyric above, the fingers has the characteristic like a human. It is clear that the fingers can not to run. Because it used figurative language

personafication, so the fingers like a human which has the same characteristic. The meaning of the lyric above, she wants to touch his hairs.

i. The Eighth Song *Perfectly Wrong*

All the stars in the sky could see (S8.L11.P)

In this lyric above, the stars has the characteristic like a human. It is clear that the stars can not to see like a human. The stars seems like describe a everyone. The meaning of the lyric above, everyone know what happens to them and everyone knows she is not the best for the man.

4. Simile

Simile in everyday speech usually reflects simple comparison based on the natural world or familiar domestic object. This characteristic its intended to express the similar thing with another directly.

From 9 songs the researcher analyzed, the researcher found 1 song that used simile, they are : Why. In order to know simile in each song see the explanation below.

a. The Seventh Song *Why*

I know a girl, she's like a curse (S7.L1.S)

In the lyric above, curse seems like describe god create that woman only for him. The man feel that woman has a different character from another woman.

5. Repetition

Repetition is a literary device that repeats the same words or phrase a few times to make an idea clearer and more memorable. Repetition is not distinguished solely as a figure of speech, but more as a rhetorical device.

From 9 songs the researcher analyzed, the researcher found 3 songs that used repetition, they are : Fallin' all in You, Particular Taste, When You're Ready. In order to know repetition in every each songs see the explanation below.

a. The Fifth Song *Fallin all in You*

Be mine, be mine, yeah (S5.L13.R)

In the lyric above, this lyric is repetition because it has the same word, be mine. The meaning of the lyric above, the man wants a woman to be him.

Anytime, anytime (S5.L14.R)

In the lyric above, this lyric is repetition because it has the same words, anytime. The meaning of the lyric above, the man wants to be with her all the time.

b. The Sixth Song *Particular Taste*

You'll be begging her for mercy, mercy (S6.L4.R)

In the lyric above, this lyric is repetition because it has the same words, mercy. The meaning of the lyric above, the man begged forgiveness to someone.

Got me drownin' drownin' (S6.L17.R)

In this lyric above, this lyric is repetition because it has the same words,

drownin'. The meaning of the lyric above, the man was disappeared in that situation.

c. The Ninth Song *When You're Ready*

I'm waitin', I'm waitin' (S9.L38.R)

In this lyric above, this lyric is repetition because it has the same words, I'm waitin'. The meaning of the lyric above, the man will always waiting for someone.

C. Discussion

After found out the figurative language and meaning in each lyric of 9 songs, from the table above found many figurative language in selected *Shawn Mendes* album song lyrics and it can be seen that the song of Shawn Mendes uses many types of figurative languages to make the sentence more interesting.

In the song lyrics in selected *Shawn Mendes* album do not use all types of figurative language. The researcher found out five types of figurative language that is used in selected *Shawn Mendes* album song lyrics, they are metaphor, hyperbole, personafication, simile and repetition. There are 4 metaphors, 11 hyperboles, 3 personafications, 1 simile, 5 repetitions. The totally is 24 figurative language in selected *Shawn Mendes* album songs.

From the table data analysis above, the researcher found the most figurative languages that is used in selected *Shawn Mendes* album song lyrics is hyperbole and the least figurative language is simile.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After the analyzing the data, the findings of the research are concluded as follow :

There were five types of figurative language that was found in selected *Shawn Mendes* album song lyrics there are metaphor, hyperbole, personafication, simile, repetition. The totally is 24 figurative language that was found 4 metaphors, 11 hyperboles, 3 personafications, 1 simile, 5 repetitions. The most figurative language is hyperbole.

Based on the result above, it is important to study and to understand the meaning of the figurative language. The figurative language has relation in studying meaning in linguistic.

B. Suggestion

After drawing the conclusion, the researcher proposes some suggestion as follows :

1. To the students of English Department

The researcher expected that the research will be useful especially for the students of English Program in Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. It is important for the further researcher to conduct their research to expand deeply the analysis about figurative language itself.

2. For the Other Researcher

This research focused on analyzing the types and meaning figurative language in selected *Shawn Mendes* album song lyrics. For the readers or other researchers who interest in doing this kind of the research must have more understanding about figurative language and some reasons of the use of figurative language.

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APPENDIX

No.	Song Title	Sentences Lyrics	Types / Code	Meaning
1.	In My Blood	Help me, it's like the walls are caving	Metaphor (S1.L1.M)	The meaning of this lyric, the man has characteristic like a walls caving. He was very wrecked at that time and he can not do anything and needed someone for help. As we know in the fact, the man can not to caving like a wall. But, because it used the type of figurative language metaphor, so the man like a walls which has the same.
		I'm crawling in my skin	Hyperbole (S1.L16.H)	In the lyric, crawling seems like describe anxiety. The meaning of this lyric, the man is anxious with

				himself, he is afraid of being alone.
2.	Nervous	And my heart started to race	Hyperbole (S2.L3.H)	In this lyric, the heart has a characteristic like a racing. In the fact, it is clear that the heart can not to race. It used figurative language hyperbole, the heart like a race which has the same caharacteristic. The meaning of this lyric, the man felt nervous when a woman looks at him and his heart was beating fast.
		And my hand started to shake	Hyperbole (S2.L4.H)	The meaning of this lyric, his hands felt trembling when he was beside her.
		My adrenaline kicked in	Hyperbole (S2.L5.H)	In this lyric, the ardeline can not kick. But, because it used hyperbole. The meaning of this lyric, the man began

				to fall love her and he was very excited to approach her.
3.	Lost in Japan	I was thinking I could fly to your hotel tonight	Hyperbole (S3.L11.H)	In this lyric, the man has the characteristic like a plane. In the fact, it is clear that someone can not to fly like a plane. It used hyperbole, the man like a plane which has that the same characteristic. The meaning of this lyric, the man missed someone and really want to meet her there and he was always thinking about it.
		I could feel the tension We could cut it with a knife	Hyperbole (S3.L15.H)	In this lyric, it is clear that the knife can not cut the tension, because it used hyperbole, the knife can cut the tension. The meaning of this lyric when the man meet her again, he felt

				nervous and they tried to let go of that feeling to get used to it.
4.	Like to be You	If i could put myself in your shoes	Metaphor (S4.L11.M)	In this lyric, the <i>shoes</i> seems like another people, the meaning of this lyric, a man if could be that someone, he will know the disappointment her was experiencing.
		No matter what you say I won't love you less	Hyperbole (S4.L19.H)	The meaning of the lyric, no matter happens he will still love her anytime.
5.	Fallin' all in You	Daybreak open your eyes	Personafication (S5.L3.P)	In the lyric, <i>Daybreak</i> has the characteristic like a human. The meaning of this lyric, someone who awake up on a sunny morning.
		Be mine, be mine, yeah	Repitition (S5.L13.R)	In this lyric, this is repetition because it has the same word, <i>be mine</i> .

		Anytime, anytime	Repetition (S5.L14.R)	In this lyric, this lyric is repetition because it has the same word, <i>anytime</i> .
		Trapped up on a tightrope now we're here, we're free	Metaphor (S5.L25.M)	In the lyric above, <i>Tightrope</i> seems like describe a difficult situation. The meaning of the lyric above, the man is stuck in a difficult situation because he loves a woman who loves another man.
		If i dreaming, baby, please don't wake me up Every night i'm with you I fall more in love	Hyperbole (S5.L34.H)	In the lyric, as a human being, we can only live in the real life and also we won't be able to lives in the dream because dream is an imagination especially it happens when we are sleeping. The meaning of the lyric, the man falling in love with her.

6.	Particular Taste	You'll be begging her for mercy, mercy	Repetition (S6.L4.R)	In this lyric, this is repetition because it has the same words, <i>mercy</i> .
		Got me drownin', drownin'	Repetition (S6.L17.R)	In this lyric, this is repetition because it has the same words, <i>drownin'</i> .
		Now she's runnin' all her fingers right through my hair	Personafication (S6.L25.P)	In this lyric, the fingers has the characteristic like human, it is clear that the fingers can not to run. It used personification and has the same characteristic. The meaning of this lyric she wants to touch his hairs.
7.	Why	I know a girl, she's like a curse	Simile (S7.L1.S)	In this lyric, <i>curse</i> seems like describe god create that woman only for him and that woman has different character from another woman.

		When I hear you sing, it gets hard to breathe	Hyperbole (S7.L15.H)	In this lyric, a normal people basically never hear a song that makes it hard to breathe. The meaning of this lyric, the man loves a woman when he hear her voice because her voice is too nice.
8.	Perfectly Wrong	Taste the poison from you lips	Metaphor (S8.L1.M)	In this lyric, the <i>poison</i> seems like describe a lie, the meaning of the lyric above, because that woman lied to him. In the fact, we can not taste the poison from someone. It used the types of figurative language metaphor, the woman like a poison which has the same characteristic.
		All the stars in the sky could see	Personafication (S8.L11.P)	In this lyric, the stars has the characteristic like a human. It is clear that the stars

				can not to see like a human. The meaning of this lyric, everyone know what happens to them and everone knows she is not the best for the man.
9.	When You're Ready	My mind's still wrapped around you	Hyperbole (S9.L10.H)	The meaning of the lyric, the man loves woman and always thinking about her because he can not get it out of mind.
		Even ten years from now If you haven't found somebody I promise, I'll be around	Hyperbole (S9.L15.H)	In the lyric, a normal people basically never know when destiny come to us and we can not waiting forever. The meaning of the lyric, the man always be waiting, if she has not found someone. And he wants to get back with her.

		I'm waitin', I'm waitin'	Repetition (S9.L38.R)	This lyric is repetition because it has the same words, <i>I'm waitin'</i>
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BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Nama : Nur Annisa Safira
NPM : 1602050128
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Figurative Language in Selected "Shawn Mendes" Album Song Lyrics

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
09/10 2020	Chapter I	
16/10 2020	chapter II	
20/10 2020	Chapter III	
27/10 2020	Chapter IV	
02/11 2020	Data and Data Analysis.	
02/11 2020	Data and Data Analysis.	
05/11 2020	Revisi u complete	

Diketahui/Disetujui
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Medan, Juli 2020
Dosen Pembimbing

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jl. Kapt. Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. 6624567 - Ext. 113 Medan 20238
Website: <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id>

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 3507/KET/II.11-AU/UMSU-P/M/2020

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Nur Annisa Safira
NPM : 1602050128
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"Figurative Language in Selected Shawn Mendes Album Song Lyrics"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 26 Rabiul Awal 1442 H
12 November 2020 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,


Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



Bila menandatangani surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Mochtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400
Website: <http://fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@yahoo.co.id

Nomor : 1047/II.3/UMSU-02/F2020 Medan, 07 Dzulqa'idah 1441 H
Lamp. : -- 29 Juni 2020 M
Hal : Mohon Izin Riset

Kepada Yth.:
Bapak/Ibu **Kepala Perpustakaan UMSU**
Di
Tempat


Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di tempat yang Bapak/Ibu Pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

N a m a : **Nur Annisa Safira**
NPM : 1602050128
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Analysis of Figurative Language in Selected "Shawn Mendes" Album Song Lyrics.

Demikianlah hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya, Amin.
Wassalamu'alikum Warahmatullahi Barakatuh

Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto S.Pd., M.Pd.
NIDN : 0115057302

Tembusan :
- Pertinggal



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400 Ext. 22, 23, 30
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Nur Annisa Safira
NPM : 1602050128
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Figurative Language in Selected *Shawn Mendes* Album Song Lyrics

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa :

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul diatas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong **Plagiat**.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, November 2020

Hormat saya

Yang membuat pernyataan,

METERAI TEMPEL
TGL 20
70B6AHF793098069
6000
ENAM RIBU RUPIAH

Nur Annisa Safira

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. KaptenMukhtarBasri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT KETERANGAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Mahasiswa : Nur Annisa Safira
NPM : 1602050128
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari : Jum'at
Tanggal : 15 Mei 2020

Dengan Judul Proposal

: Analysis of Figurative Language in Selected "Shawn Mendes" Album Song Lyrics

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami keluarkan/diberikan Kepada Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, smoga Bapak/Ibu Pimpinan Fakultas dapat segera mengeluarkan surat izin riset mahasiswa tersebut. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin

Dikeluarkan di : Medan
Pada Tanggal : Mei 2020

Wassalaam
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. KaptenMukhtarBasri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL PRODI PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

Pada hari ini Jum'at tanggal 15 Mei 2020 telah diselenggarakan Seminar Proposal Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Mahasiswa : Nur Annisa Safira
NPM : 1602050128
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Analysis of Figurative Language in Selected "Shawn Mendes" Album Song Lyrics

No.	Uraian / Saran Perbaikan
1.	Chapter I, Identification of the problem – revised
2.	Chapter II, Theoretical Framework Defininition and Term
3.	Chapter III, Research Design and Source of Data References - Revised

Medan, 15 Mei 2020

Proposal dinyatakan sah dan memenuhi syarat untuk diajukan ke skripsi

Ketua Program Studi

Pembahas

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dr. Tengku Winona Emelia, S.Pd., M.Hum



BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Nama : Nur Annisa Safira
NPM : 1602050128
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Analysis of Figurative Language in Selected "Shawn Mendes"
Album Song Lyrics

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
6/5/2020	Chapter I	
	Chapter II	
	Add The Theory	
9/5/2020	ACC for Seminar	

Diketahui/Disetujui
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd.,M.Hum

Medan, 09 Mei 2020

Dosen Pembimbing

Khairil, S.Pd.,M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061) 6619056 Medan 20238
 Website : fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Nomor : 720/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2020
 Lamp. : ---
 Hal : **Pengesahan Proposal dan Dosen Pembimbing**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahiim
 Assalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proposal skripsi dan Dosen Pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : **Nur Annisa Safira**
 N P M : 1602050128
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Penelitian : Analysis of Figurative Language in Selected " Shawn Mendes " Album Song Lyrics

.Pembimbing : **Khairil S.Pd., M.Hum**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

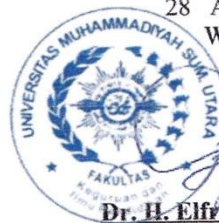
1. Penulisan berpedoman kepada ketentuan atau buku *Panduan Penulisan Skripsi* yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proposal Skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditetapkan.
3. Masa Daluarsa tanggan : **28 April 2021**

Medan, 05 Ramadhan 1441 H

28 April 2020 M

Wassalam

Dekan



Dr. H. Elfrianto, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Dibuat Rangkap 4 :

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Dosen Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
(WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR)



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
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Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Nur Annisa Safira
NPM : 1602050128
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Analysis of Figurative Language in Selected " Shawn Mendes " Album Song Lyrics

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : Khairil S.Pd., M.Hum acc Pp
Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 6 April 2020
Hormat Pemohon,

Nur Annisa Safira

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
 Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id


Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Nur Annisa Safira
 Npm : 1602050128
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

IPK = 3,32

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disyahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Analysis of Figurative Language in Selected " Shawn Mendes " Album Song Lyrics	
	A Study on Code Mixing Used by Sheila Dara in "Breakout" Program on NET TV	
	Analysis of Slangs Words in Toy Story 4 Movie	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 6 April 2020

Hormat Pemohon,



Nur Annisa Safira

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :

- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

CURRICULUM VITAE

IDENTITY

1. Name : Nur Annisa Safira
2. Place/Date of Birth : Medan, 28 Agustus 1998
3. Register Number : 1602050128
4. Sex : Female
5. Religion : Moslem
6. Marital Status : Single
7. Address : Villa Setia Budi Abadi 1 Blok A No. 1
8. Hobby : Listening Music
9. Parents
 - a. Father's Name : Adnan, S.E
 - b. Mother's Name : Novie Hanum Syarie
 - c. Parent's Address : Villa Setia Budi Abadi 1 Blok A No. 1

EDUCATION

1. Elementary School at SDIT Bunayya Medan (2004-2010)
2. Junior High School at SMPIT Al-Fityan Medan (2010-2013)
3. Senior High School at SMK Negeri 10 Medan (2013-2016)
4. The Student of UMSU in Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, English Department (2016-2020)