

**An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Islamic Song Lyrics
Written and Sung by Irfan Makki and Saif Adam**

THESIS

*Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment for the Requirement to Obtain Strata One
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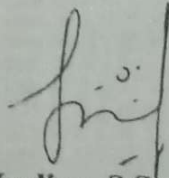
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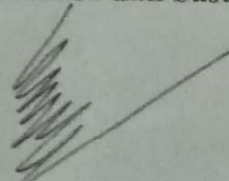
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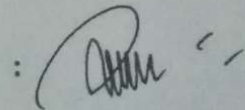
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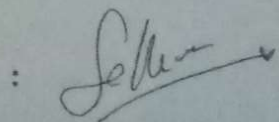
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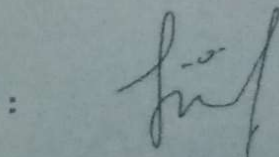
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ABSTRACT

Figurative language is a type of language that goes beyond literal meaning to provide a deeper and more imaginative representation of something. This study aimed to examine the different types of figurative language used in Islamic song lyrics by analyzing the lyrics of Irfan Makki and Saif Adam. The study drew on M.H. Abrams' theory of figurative language as its main framework. The data consisted of 19 figurative lines from Irfan Makki's lyrics and 24 figurative lines from Saif Adam's lyrics. The results indicated that out of the 16 types of figurative language, only 7 types were present in Irfan Makki's lyrics and 6 types in Saif Adam's lyrics. In Irfan Makki's lyrics, metaphor was used 8 times (42.1%), hyperbole 3 times (15.8%), personification 3 times (15.8%), allusion 2 times (10.5%), symbol 1 time (5.3%), apostrophe 1 time (5.3%), and irony 1 time (5.3%). In Saif Adam's lyrics, personification was used 6 times (25%), hyperbole 5 times (20.8%), symbol 5 times (20.8%), metaphor 4 times (16.7%), allusion 3 times (12.5%), and irony 1 time (4.2%). The most commonly used figurative language was metaphor and personification, which appeared 7 and 6 times.

Keywords: *Figurative Language, Meaning, Islamic Song Lyrics*

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ABSTRAK

Bahasa kiasan adalah jenis bahasa yang melampaui arti harfiah untuk memberikan representasi yang lebih dalam dan lebih imajinatif tentang sesuatu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji berbagai jenis bahasa kiasan yang digunakan dalam lirik lagu Islami oleh menganalisis lirik-lirik dari Irfan Makki dan Saif Adam. Penelitian ini mengambil teori bahasa kiasan M.H. Abrams sebagai kerangka utamanya. Data terdiri dari 19 baris kiasan dari lirik-lirik Irfan Makki dan 24 baris kiasan dari lirik-lirik Saif Adam. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 16 jenis bahasa kiasan, hanya 7 jenis yang ada dalam lirik-lirik Irfan Makki dan 6 jenis dalam lirik-lirik Saif Adam. Dalam lirik-lirik Irfan Makki, metafora digunakan sebanyak 8 kali (42,1%), hiperbola 3 kali (15,8%), personifikasi 3 kali (15,8%), alusi 2 kali (10,5%), simbol 1 kali (5,3%), apostrof 1 kali (5,3%), dan ironi 1 kali (5,3%). Dalam lirik-lirik Saif Adam, personifikasi digunakan sebanyak 6 kali (25%), hiperbola 5 kali (20,8%), simbol 5 kali (20,8%), metafora 4 kali (16,7%), alusi 3 kali (12,5%), dan ironi 1 kali (4,2%). Bahasa kiasan yang paling umum digunakan adalah metafora dan personifikasi, yang muncul sebanyak 7 dan 6 kali.

Kata kunci: Bahasa Figuratif, Makna, Lirik Lagu Islami

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Research Problem

Language is a method of conveying thoughts and ideas through words and grammar. During communication, people frequently employ figurative language in both spoken and written forms. Figurative language is a type of language usage that exceeds the direct meaning of words to provide a more profound and imaginative representation of something. It is present in several types of writing, such as literature, poetry, and songwriting, to add more complexity, vividness, and emotional power to the text. Figurative language is commonly used in songs to communicate emotions, tell stories, and create vivid imagery for the listener. Using figurative language in songs can improve the lyrics' memorability, emotional impact, and ability to engage the audience.

Literal language uses words precisely according to their conventionally accepted meanings or properties. Johnson and Arp (2018:774) define figurative language as language that employs figures of speech and cannot be interpreted literally (or should not be interpreted literally alone). Figurative language is the usage of words in a manner that is different from their typical meanings to convey a deeper significance or a more impactful effect. Figurative language is frequently achieved by depicting words as having equal, comparative, or correlated meanings that are not typically connected. According to Cuddon (2013:279), figurative

language is a type of language that employs figures of speech, such as metaphor, simile, and alliteration.

Figurative language plays an integral role in semantics, which is the study of meaning according to Lyons (1995:3). Understanding the true meaning of song lyrics can be achieved through the application of semantics. Often, listeners may not pay close attention to the lyrics of a song, particularly if it includes figurative language, and instead focus on the melody, beat or the artist's performance. However, comprehending the meaning of the lyrics is crucial for fully grasping the message and intention of the song. By analyzing the figurative elements used in a song, people can better appreciate and interpret its artistic and emotional value.

Figurative language is one of the studies that is widely studied by researchers in various fields. In this research, the researcher will give a view list of 30 journals that have been published focusing on the studies conducted in the last five years. The collection is categorized into several sections, including 4 advertisements, 3 news articles, 3 short stories, 10 poems, and 10 song lyrics, each featuring various examples of figurative language.

The first part of the related studies is about the analysis of figurative language in advertisement by Ramadhan (2022); Sofyan, Aziz, and Daud (2020); Defisyani, Hamzah, and Fitrawati (2018); and Damayanti (2018). Numerous investigations have been carried out to evaluate the usage of figurative language in diverse forms of advertisements, like those for cosmetics and beauty items. The researcher aimed to recognize and classify the various types of figurative language

employed in advertisements, and to investigate their purposes and impacts on the audience. The researcher employed different qualitative and quantitative techniques to collect and scrutinize the information, and determined that figurative language can enhance the attractiveness, retention, and persuasive power of advertisements. The researcher also suggest that additional research can be undertaken on this subject, utilizing diverse forms of information and theories to fully explore the utilization and consequences of figurative language in advertising.

The second part of the related studies is about the analysis of figurative language in news by Al-Khasawneh (2021); Nurhaida and Marlina (2017); and Kasma, Utami, and Jayantini (2021). All the studies focus on the analysis of figurative language in different contexts. The first study analyzed the use of figurative language in Saudi news headlines related to COVID-19 and identified seven types of speech figures, with personification being the most used. The second study focused on the use of figurative language in the Opinion Column of Online Padang Ekspres Newspaper and found that metaphor was the dominant type of figurative language used, with a positive meaning. The objective of the third study was to examine the use of figurative language in CNN news headlines, and it identified five categories of figurative language, with metonymy being the most prevalent. Collectively, these studies underscore the significance of comprehending how figurative language is used in various circumstances and how it can affect communication.

The third part of the related studies is about the analysis of figurative language in short stories by Hadjim and Napu (2021); Wibisono and Widodo

(2019); and Karimah, Anggraeni, Hayuningtias, and Yunia (2022). The research studies analyze the use of figurative language in different contexts. The initial investigation investigates how O. Henry's short stories' translators apply translation techniques when dealing with figurative language. Another study examines the meaning of figurative language used in specific short stories published on the online platform Jakarta Post. Lastly, the third study focuses on analyzing the various types of figurative language utilized in Edgar Allan Poe's short story, "The Tell-Tale Heart." All three studies use qualitative research methods and content analysis to collect and evaluate data. The findings of these studies provide a deeper understanding of the usage of figurative language in literature and suggest ways to translate and interpret it carefully.

The fourth part of the related studies is about the analysis of figurative language in poems. Two studies on Robert Frost's poems have been conducted by Fahas, Husaini, Jianggimahastu, and Richi (2021); and Lismayanti and Aryensi (2020). Two studies on Maya Angelou's poems have been conducted by Anggiamurni (2020); and Siburian, Herman, Purba, and Hutahaeon (2020). One study on Edgar Allan Poe's poem has been conducted by Syafitri and Marlinton (2018). One study on Jalaluddin Rumi's poem has been conducted by Basuki and Saputri (2021). One study on William Blake's poem has been conducted by Palupi (2021). One study on Hardy's poem has been conducted by Sandy, Natsir, and Asanti (2021). One study on John Ashbery's poem has been conducted by Wahyuna, Syamaun, and Chairina (2019). One study on Rupi Kaur's poem has been conducted by Heda and Bram (2021). These research papers discuss various aspects

of figurative language found in poetry and other literary works, including its types and functions. The research utilized different qualitative techniques such as content analysis and descriptive approach to scrutinize the use of figurative language in the chosen materials. The outcomes exposed the wide variety of figurative language utilized in these works, with some recurring expressions like personification, metaphor, symbol, hyperbole, and repetition. Moreover, the research indicates that figurative language has multiple purposes, such as conveying meanings, expressing emotions, and generating impressions. Taken together, these studies offer valuable perspectives on the functions and impacts of figurative language in both literary and non-literary texts.

The last part of the related studies is about the analysis of figurative language in song lyrics. Eight studies on western songs have been studied by Swarniti (2022); Ibrahim, Akib, and Hasyim (2019); Nursolihat and Kareviati (2020); Alfiyani (2021); Wibawa, Putri, and Juniarta (2020); Yunanda, Pardede, Wati, Deaparin, and Tafonao (2021); Yastanti, Suhendar, and Pratama (2018); and Permana and Rajeg (2018). Two studies on Maher Zain's islamic songs in English have been done by Ismail, Nuraeni, and Kareviati (2020); and Purba, Dani, Sulastri, and Ria (2021). These studies examined various song lyrics to determine the kinds of figurative language employed and their intended meanings. The researchers relied on qualitative and descriptive methods, using the song lyrics themselves as their data source. Among the most frequently employed forms of figurative language were metaphor, hyperbole, personification, and simile. The research suggests that songs use figurative language as a means of expressing emotions and

ideas in a creative way and creating vivid imagery that elicits strong reactions from listeners. The studies' findings may be useful for students seeking to learn more about figurative language, as well as for improving memory and imagination, and providing English teachers with material for teaching poetry.

The researcher is exploring Islamic music and has observed that previous studies have examined the use of figurative language in song lyrics. However, there is still a gap in the literature regarding a more thorough analysis of the figurative language in the works of Irfan Makki and Saif Adam, two artists from different cultural backgrounds whose music reflects their distinct perspectives and experiences. To gain a better understanding of how figurative language contributes to the creation of a unique identity in Islamic music, it is important to conduct a comparative analysis of these artists' use of figurative language.

There are several reasons why it's important to compare the use of figurative language in the lyrics of Irfan Makki and Saif Adam. Firstly, songs have been a popular form of communication and entertainment for a long time, across different cultures. Secondly, song lyrics often use literary techniques to create a deeper emotional impact on the listener. Thirdly, this study aims to examine how frequently figurative language is used in song lyrics across different time periods, which can provide insights into changing artistic trends. Lastly, the use of figurative language in the songs of these two artists is particularly interesting because they use a wide range of literary devices, each with its own unique meaning. By analyzing the use of figurative language in their lyrics, people can better understand the cultural and artistic influences that shape their music. So, the researcher will

conduct research entitled **An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Islamic Song Lyrics Written and Sung by Irfan Makki and Saif Adam.**

1.2. Focus of the Research Problem

This research focuses on analyzing the type of figurative language which is found in Irfan Makki's Islamic songs lyrics and Saif Adam's Islamic songs lyrics. After that, compare how many figurative languages are contained in each of Irfan Makki's Islamic songs and Saif Adam's Islamic songs.

1.3. Formulation of Research Problem

What types of figurative language are expressed in the lyrics of Islamic songs written and sung by Irfan Makki and Saif Adam?

1.4. Research Questions

1. What types of figurative language are expressed in the lyrics of Irfan Makki's Islamic songs?
2. What types of figurative language are expressed in the lyrics of Saif Adam's Islamic songs?
3. What are the contextual meanings of those figurative languages which are expressed in the lyrics of Irfan Makki's Islamic songs?
4. What are the contextual meanings of those figurative languages which are expressed in the lyrics of Saif Adam's Islamic songs?
5. What was the most prominent types of figurative language used in the lyrics of Irfan Makki's Islamic songs and Saif Adam's Islamic songs

1.5. Purpose of the Research

1. To describe the types of figurative language expressed in the lyrics of Irfan Makki's Islamic songs
2. To describe the types of figurative language expressed in the lyrics of Saif Adam's Islamic songs
3. To analyze the contextual meanings of those figurative languages which are expressed in the lyrics of Irfan Makki's Islamic songs
4. To analyze the contextual meanings of those figurative languages which are expressed in the lyrics of Saif Adam's Islamic songs?
5. To find the most prominent types of figurative language used in the lyrics of Irfan Makki's Islamic songs and Saif Adam's Islamic songs

1.6. Significance of the Research

This study is significant because it examines how figurative language is utilized in Islamic music lyrics, specifically in the songs of Irfan Makki and Saif Adam. By analyzing their lyrics, the research uncovers how these artists use literary devices to express their unique perspectives and experiences as Muslims in Canada and Britain, respectively. The comparison of figurative language usage in Islamic music created by artists from different cultural backgrounds can offer valuable insights into how cultural disparities affect artistic expression. Additionally, the study highlights the importance of figurative language in song lyrics as a means of creating a more impactful and emotional experience for the listener. Ultimately, this research provides a foundation for future investigations into the role of figurative

language in Islamic music lyrics and how it impacts cultural identity and artistic expression.