

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. The Method of Research

In this research, the researcher uses a descriptive qualitative methodology. It means that data are explained and interpreted by interpretative analysis. According to (Yin, 2018), qualitative research was conducted by a desire to explain the events through exiting or emerging concepts. Besides, those qualitative methods demonstrate a different approach to scholarly inquiry than methods of quantitative research. Although the processes are similar, qualitative methods rely on text of image data, have unique steps in data analysis draw on diverse designs(Creswell, 2013).

Based on the explanation above, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative methodology to describe the meaning by interpretative analysis. The researcher will find out how many figurative languages are in the song lyrics in Adele's Album 25 and what are the meaning.

B. Research Instrument

(Arikunto) in (Nasution, 2018) argues that an instrument is a tool or a means that the researcher used to collect the data in qualitative research. The main instrument is the researcher who acquired, collects and analyzes the data. Qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source of data and researcher is the key instrument (Sugiyono) in (Prasetyo, 2012)

In this study the researcher is the main instrument in collecting the required data by applying the theories, interpreting the data based on the general meaning with of the song lyrics, interpreting the data based on the way of Adele expresses figurative language and the last making conclusion based on data analysis.

C. Data Source

The data sources of this research are collected from the lyric on "Adele's 25 Album". The researcher analyzed the type of figurative language and the meaning of the song lyric.

Table 1: The table of the Adele's song

No	Title	Album
1.	send my love (to your new lover)	25 Album (2015)
2.	Hello	25 Album (2015)
3.	All I Ask	25 Album (2015)
4.	Sweetest Devotion	25 Album (2015)
5.	Love In The Dark	25 Album (2015)

D. Data Collecting Technique

According to (Yin, 2018) Collecting refers to compiling or accumulating of objects (documents, artifacts, and archival records) related to study topic. In this data collection process, data of this research are collected from the lyric of the Adele's song in Album 25. The researcher took it because the songs were familiar and interested in finding the meaning of the song. The researcher collects the data in following steps. First, researcher have also seen the lyrics of these songs and listened to the songs. Second, the researcher will try to find words, phrases, sentences that contain figurative language and understand the meaning of each figurative language. Third, the researcher will make notes which are one of the figurative languages. Last, classifying the lyric based on the figurative language.

E. Data Analysis Technique

Analyzing qualitative data requires understanding how to make sense of text and images so that you can form answers to your research questions (Creswell, 2013). After finding figurative language in the data source, the first step is identifying the types of figurative language as a metaphor, simile, hyperbole, idiom, personification, etc. Secondly, analyze the meaning of figurative language, and the last is making conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The most important is research finding and discussion. In this chapter, the researcher would like to discuss types of figurative language in Adele's song lyrics and their meaning. After finding the types of figurative language, the researcher would like to classify the lyric based on the figurative language and analyze the contextual meaning.

A. RESEARCH FINDING

The researcher needs to find two answers based on the problem formulation in the first chapter. The answer to each question will be explained in the explanation below:

1. Types of figurative language used in the song lyric by Adele.

The researcher identified there are twenty-one sentences that used figurative languages found in Adele's song lyrics. There are eleven hyperboles, two metaphors, two personifications, two similes, one oxymoron, one paradox, and two repetitions. Therefore the dominant figurative language is hyperbole, and the least is oxymoron and paradox.

Table 2: Types of figurative language

No	Type	Sentence
1	Hyperbole	I'd be your /last love/ everlasting you and me
		I've forgotten how it felt before the /world fell at our feet/
		I must've called /a thousand times/
		But it don't matter, it clearly doesn't /tear you apart anymore/
		Did you ever make it /out of that town/ where nothing ever happened
		That the both of us are /running out of

		time/
		I know /there is no tomorrow/
		I've been /frozen!/
		The longer we ignore it all the more that we will /fight/
		I can't face your /breaking heart/
		It is the /world/ to me
2	Metaphor	That tears down my /walls/
		I can't love you in the /dark/
3	Personification	I will /leave my heart at the door/
		Give me a /memory/ I can use
4	Simile	Hitting me /like an explosion/
		That finally feels /like home/
5	Oxymoron	I'm being /cruel to be kind/
6	Paradox	It's already in your eyes and I'm sure /my eyes they speak/ for me
7	Repetition	/if you ready, if you ready, if you ready/ I'm ready
		/Ooh anymore, ooh anymore, ooh anymore/ any more

2. The Contextual meanings of the figurative language used in the song lyrics by Adele

In this part the researcher found the contextual meaning of figurative language used in Adele's album 25 as follow:

a. Hyperbole

1) I'd be your **/last love/** everlasting you and me

In this sentence is hyperbole because it is an exaggerated statement that in the sentence "I'd be your last love everlasting you and me" the author says

that the last love will be forever but she is betrayed and abandoned by his lover, and in the end they both break off the relationship.

2) I've forgotten how it felt before the **/world fell at our feet/**

In the sentence above "world fell at our feet" is hyperbole, because it is overstatement that world fell on his feet. The world here means a lot of things happened in his life. So, the sentence that means the author wants to remember a time when she was young did many things that can't be forgotten.

3) I must've called **/a thousand times/**

In the sentence above is hyperbole because there's no way she's called a thousand times and she's not necessarily counting them. The meaning of a thousand times here is that he summoned as many times as she could until she got an answer.

4) But it don't matter, it clearly doesn't **/tear you apart anymore/**

In the sentence above "tear you apart anymore" is hyperbole because she couldn't possibly tear it. The tear here is she won't hurt her again.

5) Did you ever make it **/out of that town/** where nothing ever happened

In the sentence "out of that town" is hyperbole because exaggerate. Out of town here means she wants to go to forget everything that had happened in his life about memories with him.

6) That the both of us are **/running out of time/**

In this sentence is hyperbole because as we know the 'time' is running out and never running out. The meaning of this lyric is just to emphasize that the songwriter has been through a lot of time with him.

7) I know **/there is no tomorrow/**

In this sentence is hyperbole as above number 6, as we know the day will continue. The meaning of this lyric is just to emphasize that the author want to ask for it today.

8) I've been **/frozen!/**

In this sentence is hyperbole because it is overstatement that someone can be frozen. Frozen here means speechless for the best love she just felt.

9) The longer we ignore it all the more that we will **/fight/**

In this sentence is hyperbole because it is exaggerated statement that someone will fight. The word 'fight' here has the meaning of hating each other.

10) I can't face your **/breaking heart/**

In this sentence is hyperbole because it is an overstatement that someone's heart will be broken. Breaking heart here means that she cannot face the hurt that is too deep because of his actions.

11) It is the **/world/** to me

In this sentence is hyperbole because it is an exaggerated statement. The word 'world' here means everything to him.

b. Metaphor

1) That tears down my **/walls/**

In the sentence above is metaphor because, Walls are something to do with defense. The word 'walls' is a parable of the word "heart". The meaning of the phrase is that there is someone whom she has never thought of suddenly arrives and can melt his heart.

2) I can't love you in the **/dark/**

In the sentence above metaphor because the "dark" in this line does not literally mean "dark" but it is parable to hesitation in someone's heart. In that line, the songwriter wants to tell about where one cannot love her in doubt. There was something that forcing them to separate.

c. Personification

1) I will **/leave my heart at the door/**

In the sentence 'leave my heart at the door' it's called personification because the word 'heart' is treated like a talking human. In that line means the songwriter tries to convey that she has ignored his conscience and doesn't want to know anything about his relationship.

2) Give me a **/memory/** I can use

In the sentence above is personification because the word 'memory' interpreted as human memory. In that line means someone wants to make something that she can remember when his relationship with his lover is over.

d. Simile

1) Hitting me **/like an explosion/**

In this sentence is called simile because there is word 'like' in this sentence. The term 'explosion' means was something that made her feel dumbfounded at the shock she had never felt before.

2) That finally feels **/like home/**

In this sentence is called simile because there is a word 'like' in this sentence. The term 'home' means a place when they find enjoyment and comfort. So, its mean that songwriter feels that she feels enjoy and comfort when she is with boyfriend.

e. Oxymoron

1) I'm being **/cruel to be kind/**

In this sentence shows a contradiction because the author stated that being cruel but in fact she wants to be kind.

f. Paradox

1) It's already in your eyes and I'm sure **/my eyes they speak/** for me

In sentence 'my eyes they speak' shows a contradiction because it should speak is the mouth.

g. Repetition

1) **/if you ready, if you ready, if you ready/** I'm ready

2) **/Ooh anymore, ooh anymore, ooh anymore/** any more

In number 1 and 2 in this sentence, we can see the repeating of a word "if you ready and ooh anymore".

B. DISCUSSION

In this part, the researcher discusses the results of her research which include the types of figurative language used in Adele's Album 25 and the contextual meaning of figurative language. The objective of this research is to find the type of figurative language used in Adele's album 25 and to find the contextual meaning of the figurative language. This research also intends to provide an understanding of figurative language, because figurative language is one of important parts contained in song.

The results of this research indicate there are twenty-one sentences in five songs title using figurative language. The researcher found seven types of figurative language used in song; they are hyperbole, metaphor, personification, simile, oxymoron, paradox, and repetition. The researcher identified there are twenty-one sentences that used figurative languages that found in five songs. There are eleven hyperboles, two metaphors, two personifications, two similes, one oxymoron, one paradox, and two repetitions. From the results of this research, there are three types of figurative language that are not found in five songs Adele's Album 25, namely synecdoche, imagery, and irony. Therefore, the dominant figurative language is hyperbole and the least are oxymoron and paradox.

Based on the discussion above, the researcher found there are some differences from this research and three previous researches. The first is the previous research by (Arifah, 2016) entitled "Figurative Language in Five John Legend's Song". The difference between this research and the first research is the result. The results show that there are twenty-six sentences using figurative language and contextual meaning. There are some kinds of figurative language use in John Legend song lyric, such as personification, metaphor, simile, paradox, oxymoron, repetition, hyperbole, litotes, and

symbol.

Moreover, the differences from this research and the second previous research is conducted by (Izzudin, 2018) entitle “An Analysis of Figurative Language Found in the Shawsank Redemption Movie”. The differences between this research and the second previous research are on the result of this research. In this research the researcher analyzed movie. The result show that there are nine types of figurative language used, namely simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, imagery, litotes, irony, metonymy, synecdoche each of which contains five sentences. In this research (Izzudin, 2018) analyzed figurative language and contextual meaning are contained in Shawsank Redemption Movie.

Moreover, the third previous research is conducted by (Ningrum, 2018) entitle “An Analysis of Figurative Languages in Adele’s Song Lyric of Student of Semantic English Department Muhammadiyah University of Metro”. The difference between of this research is result. The result show that there are Thirty-two sentences using figurative languages and contextual meaning. Then from the test the researcher gave to the student, the researcher found out how the student’s ability to analyze the types and meanings of the figurative language used in the Adele’s song.

The next discussion is to relatable the data findings from the result of research with the theory type of figurative language in chapter 2, the data researcher identified Nineteen figurative language types according to (Zainuddin) in (Anggia Rizkia, 2018) which explained in her research. There are 7 figurative language types in 5 song Adele’s Album 25, namely hyperbole, metaphor, personification, simile, oxymoron, paradox, and repetition. Then there are 3 types of figurative language that is not found in this research, namely synecdoche, imagery, and irony.

Meanwhile, there are so many types of figurative language such as: metaphor, simile, symbols, hyperbola, irony, etc. But in general the figurative language is differentiated into three groups, they are: comparison (perumpamaan, kiasan, penginsanan), opposition (hiperbole, litotes, ironi) and linkages (metonimia, sinekdoke, kilasan, eufemisme). According to (Djajasudarma) in (Suka, 2019) states that the most important figurative

language consists of 12 kinds, they are: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole/overstatement, understatement, and irony.

Moreover, from the results finding in chapter 4, there are 7 data that have contextual meaning. According to experts theories (Arifah, 2016), (Izzudin, 2018) and (Ningrum, 2018) about contextual meaning that researcher quoted in chapter 2, there are 21 sentences that have figurative language and have contextual meaning between the figurative language and the lyric of Adele's song. To find out the contextual meaning contained in 5 Adele's song, the researcher classified 21 sentences contained figurative language into their respective classifications, so the researcher could analyze the meaning of figurative language with other sentences.

It can be concluded that figurative language is one of the most important parts of writing song lyrics. Having understanding in each type can help the reader or writer understand the contextual meaning of literally work.

