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FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN SECONDHAND SERENADE A NAKED TWIST IN MY STORY ALBUM

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Abstract

This research analysis of figurative language and meaning contained in the lyrics of the song Secondhand Serenade a naked Twist in My Story Album. This research applies semantic theory, especially to figurative language and meaning. The theory used in analyzing figurative language by Kennedy (1995) and the use of meaning in the lyrics used Leech's (1981) theory. The purposes of this research are: (1) To analyze figurative language contained in each lyrics in the album A Naked Twist in My Story. (2) To analyze meaning countained in each lyrics in album A Naked Twist In My Story.

This research used this research is the qualitative method. The technique of analyze the data in this research used to substitutional technique. The data collection technique used in the research is observation technique and noted taking technique. The data source is taken from Secondhand Serenade a Naked Twist in My Story Album.

The data analysis of this research is to follow the following steps: selecting songs that contain figurative language and meanig, identifying types of figurative language by reading carefully, classifying type offigurative language from the data, and making conclusions. The results of this research show that the total number of figurative languages used in the lyrics in secondhand serenade are 36 figurative language data and 15 meanings. The data of figurative language includes 3 data of metaphor, 2 data of simile, 11 data of personification, 17 data of hyperbole, 2 data of metonymy, 2 data of synecdoche and 4 data of paradox. While the meaning of the data contained in the research there are 15 data, namely 4 data of conceptual meaning and 11 data of connotative meaning.

Keywords: Figurative Language, Meaning, Secondhand Serenade

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I INTRODUCTION

Semantics is one of the important branches of linguistics, involving the interpretation and meaning of words, the structure and the symbols of sentences. It is about readers reading comprehension, how they understand others and their interpretation. In addition, semantics establishes relationships between adjacent words and clarifies the

meaning of sentences, regardless of whether the meaning of the word is literal or figurative. An example of figurative language is 'Time is money'. This means that time is a valuable resource and must be used effectively to make money. Any time wasted means one loses the opportunity to make more money Saeed (2016:3).

Basically, Figurative language is part of semantics. Figurative language is language that in its use does not have a real meaning. Figurative words are used to give a sense of beauty and emphasize the importance of what is being conveyed. Some author use figurative language to produce images in the reader mind and to express ideas in a fresh, lively, and imaginative way methods. There are many types of figurative language such as metaphor, simile, personification and exaggeration. That is an expression of comparison or association, intended to be interpreted through imagination instead of literal interpretation (Sinjiardita, 2018: 690).

However, in terms of meaning, Sugiono (in Nursolihat, 2020: 477) pointed out that is not enough to understand the language form and pronunciation because it requires understanding the meaning. This is why in this modern era, people communicate in various ways, including conversations through literary works such as poems, novels, and song lyrics, in which the true meaning of information or words is implicit through the use of figurative language.

According to Perrine (1982) (in Arditami, 2017: 45), novels, plays, and poetry are three things contained in literary works. Poetry is something that is often discussed in literary works, so many composers subsequently created lyrics inspired by poetry. This makes this song a part of literary works. In addition, it is not easy to understand the meaning of song lyrics. When composing beautiful songs, songwriters tend to use rhetoric to convey or conceal meaning in different ways. Therefore, to understand the literal meaning of a song, music lovers must have a better understanding of the meaning of figurative language and lyrics.

Secondhand Serenade is the project name for a solo artist, singer or songwriter John Vesely. Secondhand Serenade released four studio albums. The pseudonym Secondhand Serenade is a reference to how the songs are

'serenades' singing his wife Candice, with whom he has two young children. People all over the world just get to hear the song 'second hand' on the Wayback Machine. While Vesely continued to market affectionate biographies, the couple divorced in 2008. Vesely is heartbroken as can be seen in many of his songs. He launched 'A Twist In My Story' as a reference to divorce. The secondhand Serenade album has lyrics with figurative language. Based on the figurative language and the meaning of lyrics, this research analyzes the emotional meaning of love, sadness, and happiness contained in the lyrics of Secondhand Serenade songs in the album A Naked Twist in My Story.

Album 'A Naked Twist in My Story' was released on February 19, 2008, on Glassnote. It was published on iTunes and Amazon on September 11, 2012, without a song to promote it, however, some samples were made available on Soundcloud. Like a Knife (4:04), Fall for You (2:57), Maybe (3:36), Stranger (3:59), Your Call (4:02), Supposedly (3:51), A Twist in My Story (4:40), Why? Some of the songs on this album. Stay Close, Don't Go (3:32), Pretend (3:22), Goodbye (4:50), Belong To (4:11). (3:54). Album has a total duration of 44:08 minutes.

There was a sentence that consisted of figurative language. For instance, part in song lyric Secondhand Serenade song Like A Knife, there is lyric as follow:

Stay with me, (line 29)

Or watch me bleed, (line 30)

I need you just to breathe (line 31)

The underlined of song above were categorized into hyperbole, because this lyric song was used the words that produce very dramatic effect, such as "bleeding", "forever", "bleed", and also "breathe". Actually the word "bleeding" is not truly happen, bleeding used for show the pain of the authors. This is was same with the word "breathe", without her the composer was still breathe and does not die. The used of figure of speech was to show that he is truly hurt.

The chose of topics based on chose to analyze the figurative language in the lyrics of album 'A Naked Songs in My Story'. The sentences in the lyrics of the songs contained in the lyrics of each song on this album describe

emotional, using simple words but have a broad meaning to explain. This research analyze meanings of the things contained in figurative language that describe the emotions sadness of the author in the lyrics of the song. Because not all music listeners can interpret the meaning of

each lyric that uses figurative language and figurative meaning. Therefore a music lover must understand the picture in figurative language and this can references are needed to able to find out the real meaning of the word in the lyrics.

II RESEARCH METHODS

The Method of Analyzing the Data

The method of data collection carries out by the library research with qualitative method used in social research is document examination (Litosseliti, 2010:52). Qualitative research based on Litosseliti is concerned with structures and patterns, and how something is happen. A Qualitative research is a natural research which produces descriptive data in both oral and written forms from people, behavior, or another data that can be observed by research. In this case, this research examines the song lyrics in the form of digital documents based on the type of figurative language based on Kennedy (1995) concept the kinds of figurative languages that exist including, metaphor, simile, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, synecdoche and paradox and the type of meaning based on Leech (1981), concept the kinds of meaning, namely, connotative meanings, and social meaning.

2. The Method of Analyzing the Data

The method of analyzing used the research is method data is the method determining tool is outside deciding instrument is outside, disengaged and does not become a piece of the language concerned. This method is utilized on the grounds that what is concentrated in this research is as tune verses lyric Sudaryanto (2015). There are three stages utilized in examining information. First, this research analyzes song lyrics and finds figurative language based on the context by using Kennedy

(1995) about types of figurative language. Second, this research interprets the meaning of figurative language based on the theory by Leech (1981).

3. The Technique of Collecting the Data

The data collection technique this research used in consisting of two categories, namely observation technique and note-taking technique. The observation technique is to obtain data by listening to song Secondhand Serenade, the observation technique is followed by the note-taking technique, namely taking notes in that is, by recording data on tabulate data with stationery or specific computer (Sudaryanto, 2015:132) the data is then put together for further analysis.

4. The Technique of Analyzing the Data

The data analysis technique used in this research is substitutional technique. A technique in data analysis, used to substitute the element of language with other (Sudaryanto, 2015: 16). This is because this research is in the field of written literature that uses lyrics in English as the source language namely to research figurative language and meaning language and the target language namely to examine the meaning of figurative language and the meaning of the figurative language. The data uses 12 selected song lyrics of Secondhand Serenade.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Metaphor is a kind of figurative language that compares two things, two things, or two people. It compares two things without using comparison words such as like, like, of, similar to or resembling.

Lyrics 1

*Goodbyes are meant for lonely people
Standing in the rain
And no matter where I go
It's always pouring all the same
These streets are filled with memories
Both perfect for detected pain*

(Title: Like a Knife)

The italic of the song Like a Knife above were categorized into metaphor because the songwriter compared “*goodbyes*” and “*lonely people standing in the rain*”. In other words, the metaphor formed an analogy between the objects. This lyric's metaphor were formed with the verb "to be." This figure of speech demonstrated how goodbye is similar to lonely people standing in the rain. Rain were meant to replace life's problems, yet the problem followed him everywhere he went.

Lyrics 2

So breathe in so deep
Breathe me in
I'm yours to keep
And hold onto your word'
Cause talk is cheap (line 30)
And remember me tonight when you're asleep
(Title: Fall for you)

The italic of song Fall for You above were categorized into metaphor because the songwriter compared “*talk*” and “*something cheap*”. It's mean that talking is easy as something cheap were easy to buy without needing a lot of money. Talking is easy, not like an act that costs money to do.

Simile

Simile is a comparison in which two different objects or concepts are compared to each other using "like" or "as".

Lyrics 1

'Cause today, you walked out of my life
'Cause today, your words felt like a knife
(line 10)
I'm not living this life
(Title: Like a Knife)

The italic of the song Like a Knife above were categorized into simile because the songwriter draws a parallel between "*your words*" and "*knife*". In this simile, the connective is “*like*”. This figure of speech implies that the songwriter's heart were pierced by the words in the same way as a knife may slice through anything.

Personification

Personification is a figurative language that compares humans with inanimate objects as if they were alive as if they were humans.

Lyrics 1

But what do I know, if you're leaving
All you did were stop the bleeding
But these scars will stay forever, (line 24)

These scars will stay forever
(title: Like a Knife)

The italic of the song Like a Knife above were categorized into personification because this lyric song assigns human characteristics to nonhuman objects that as “*scars*”. The use of “*stay*” in this lyric is the same with human characteristics who usually stay at someplace for a certain time. Mean that even the pain already gone the scars will always still there, inside of the heart and cannot be forgotten.

Lyrics 2

Didn't you want to hear
The sound of all the places we could go
(line 2)
Do you fear
The expressions on the faces we don't know
It's a cold hard road when you wake up
(Title: Maybe)

The italic of song Maybe above were categorized into personification, because this lyric song assigns human characteristics to nonhuman objects that is “*places*”. “*Places*” that can make a sound that can make a sound that can be visited.

Lyrics 3

There goes my ring (line 12)
It might as well have been shattered
And I'm here to sing
About the things that mattered
(Title: Maybe)

The italic of song Maybe above were categorized into personification, because this lyric song assigns human characteristics to nonhuman object that is “*ring*”. The “*ring*” is an object that describes a bond of love between two people that have completed.

Lyrics 4

You call me a stranger You say I'm a danger
But all these thoughts are leaving you tonight (line 11)
I'm broke and abandoned
(Title: Stranger)

The italic of the song Strangers above were categorized into personification because this lyric song assigns human characteristics to nonhuman object that is character “*leaving*” to the object “*all these thoughts*”. The mean of thoughts here is what she thinks about the songwriter.

Lyrics 5

Slow way down,
This break down's eating me alive (line 19)
And I'm tired, this fight is fighting to survive (line 20)
 (Title: *Suppose*)

The italic of song Supposed above were categorized into personification, because this lyric song assigning human characteristics to nonhuman object that is character “*creaming*” to the object “*eyes*”, “*eating*” to the object “*break down's*”, and “*fighting*” to the object “*fight*”. The use of this figure of speech is to show how the songwriter wants to see the girl. The breakdown were hurt for him and it were represented “*eating me alive*”.

Lyrics 6

Slow down, the world isn't watching us break down (line 1)
 It's safe to say we are alone now, we're alone now
Not a whisper, the only noise is the receiver (line 3)
 I'm counting the seconds until you break the silence
 (Title: *A Twist In My Story*)

The italic of the song A Twist in My Story above were categorized into personification, because this lyric song assigns human characteristics to nonhuman object that is character “*watching*” to the object “*world*”, “*receiver*” to the object “*noise*”. In line (1) the statement shows that the world does not know about their problem, the problem of the songwriter and his woman. It is means there are no people who know about them so they can be calm down to face their problems. In line (3) the songwriter also show that the noise who knows their problem, not human.

Lyrics 7

If you leave me tonight, I'll wake up alone,
 Don't tell me I will make it on my own,

Don't leave me tonight,
This heart of stone will sing till it dies (line 12)
 If you leave me tonight
 (Title: *Stay Close, Don't Go*)

The italic of song Stay Close above were categorized into personification, because this lyric song assigns human characteristics to nonhuman objects that is character “*sing*” to the object “*heart*”, and the truth is the heart cannot do that's things. In the line above, the songwriter said that his heart will sing till it dies, the use of heart in this lyric made the deep feeling to listener because the heart is the core of a human.

Lyrics 8

And don't you know my heart is pumping, oh, (line 27)
It's putting up the fight, (line 28)
 And I've got this feeling,
 That everything's alright,
 (Title: *Stay Close, Don't Go*)

The italic of song Stay Close above were categorized into personification, because this lyric song assigns human characteristics to nonhuman object that is character “*pumping*”, and “*putting*” to the object “*heart*”, and the truth is the heart cannot do that's things. the use of the heart in this lyric makes deep feelings for the listener, the heart is the most important part for humans, namely to express all feelings.

Lyrics 9

Your eyes, telling me lies (line 3)
 And making me find myself
 While you have your agenda, a life to pursue
 (Title: *Pretend*)

The italic of song Pretend above were categorized into personification, because this lyric song assigns human characteristics to nonhuman object that is character “*telling*” to the object “*eyes*”. In line above, the songwriter said that “*your eyes, telling me lies*”, it's mean that without speaking he already know about the lies only from seeing the woman's eyes.

Lyrics 10

I'm blind to all of your colors
 That used to be rainbow then
My eyes, where did they go to? (line 12)
Why disappear? (line 13)

(Title: Pretend)

The italic of song Pretend above was categorized into personification, because this lyric song assigns human characteristics to nonhuman object that is character "go" to the object "eyes". He meant that the woman's eyes that used to belong to him had now gone and disappeared into someone else's.

Lyrics 11

Lost your faith tonight
The future that you promise to yourself
does not look bright
*All you've have inside was burning like
the sun but now it won't ignite* (line 3)
(Title: Belong To)

The italic of song Belong To above was categorized into personification. This song gives the nature of things to humans. The nature of the sun which is hot to the point of burning is described as a burning spirit. But unfortunately, that spirit is now starting to fade. The songwriter describes the similarity in the spirit that exists in humans with the heat of the sun.

Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a type of figurative language that exaggerates and emphasizes arguments over facts.

Lyrics 1

I know I'm not the best for you,
But promise that you'll stay
'Cause if I watch you go, (line 7)
*You'll see me wasting, you'll see me
wasting away* (line 8)
'Cause today, you walked out of my life
'Cause today, your words felt like a knife
I'm not living this life (line 11)
(Title: Like a Knife)

The italic of the song Like a Knife above was categorized into hyperbole because this lyric song was used the words that produce a very dramatic effect, such as "wasting" and also "not living". These words do not tell what happened. The songwriter still lives in this world. The use of this figure of speech is to show that he cannot lose the woman because the woman is really important to him. The songwriter said that he was truly broke because of the woman's words.

He knows that he is life but he feels that he does not live, he was felt numb.

Lyrics 2

But what do I know, if you're leaving
(line 21)
All you did were stop the bleeding (line 22)
But these scars will stay forever, (line 23)
These scars will stay forever
Stay with me (line 29)
Or watch me bleed, (line 30)
I need you just to breathe (line 31)
(Like: Like a Knife)

The italic of the song Like a Knife above was categorized into hyperbole because this lyric song was used the words that produce a very dramatic effect, such as "bleeding", "forever", "bleed", and also "breathe". The word "bleeding" is not truly happening, *bleeding* is used to show the pain of the songwriter. This is were the same with the word "breathe", without her the songwriter was still breathing and does not die. The use of the figure of speech was to show that he is truly hurt.

Lyrics 3

Because tonight will be the night that
I will fall for you
Over again (line 7)
Don't make me change my mind (line 8)
Or I won't live to see another day (line 9)
I swear its true
Because a girl like you is impossible to
find
You're impossible to find (line 12)
(Title: Fall for You)

The italic of the song Fall for You above was categorized into hyperbole, because this lyric song was used the words that produce a very dramatic effect, such as "over", "I won't live", and "impossible". The man was desperate to find the girl. He does not want to have another girl, only her and no others.

Lyrics 4

The expressions on the faces we don't
know
It's a cold hard road when you wake up
And I don't think that I (line 6)
Have the strength to let you go (line 7)
And I was crying alone tonight

And I was wasting all of my life just thinking of you (line 26)

So just come back we'll make it better
(Title: Maybe)

The italic of the song Maybe above was categorized into hyperbole, because this lyric song was used the words that produce a very dramatic effect, such as “*I don't have the strength*”, and “*And I was wasting all of my life just thinking of you*”. This use of the figure of speech was to make the listener get the feeling implied in the song. Just like for letting go of someone we don't need any strength, but in this lyric, the songwriter said that he doesn't have any strength. It's mean that letting go of someone in this lyric was truly hard for the songwriter. The second is the songwriter does not wasting all his life thinking of someone. He still did another activity.

Lyrics 5

I can't speak (line 4)

I can't make a sound to somehow capture your attention (line 5)

I'm staring at perfection

You call me a stranger

You say I'm a danger

But all these thoughts are leaving you tonight

I'm broke and abandoned (line 12)

(Title: Strangers)

The italic of song Strangers above was categorized into hyperbole, because this lyric song was used the words that produce a very dramatic effect, such as “*can't speak*”, and “*broke and abandoned*”. It can be seen from the selection of diction used in the lyric were the hyperbolic expression.

Lyrics 6

Your beauty seems so far away

I'd have to write a thousand songs to make you comprehend how beautiful you are (line 33)

I know that I can't make you stay

But I would give my final breathe to make you understand how beautiful you are (line 35)

Understand how beautiful you are (line 36)

(Title: Strangers)

The italic of song Strangers above was categorized into hyperbole because this lyric song was used the words that produce a very dramatic effect, such as “*thousand songs*”, and “*final breathe*”. The word “*thousand*” give the dramatic effect, to make the listener get the feeling of the songs. The songwriter tries to show the beautifulness of someone with songs and even a thousand songs still cannot represent how beautiful the girl is. The use of “*final breathe*” here is to show that the songwriter will give his life to the girl, even only to make her understand about she is truly beautiful.

Lyrics 7

Waiting for your call, I'm sick Call, I'm angry

Call, I'm desperate for your voice (line 3)

Listening to the song we used to sing in the car

(Title: Your Call)

The italic of the song Your Call above were categorized into hyperbole, because this lyric song was used the words that produced a very dramatic effect, such as “*I'm desperate*”. The songwriter got desperate only for hearing someone's voice. It shows that the songwriter loves the girl referred to in the song.

Lyrics 8

I was born to tell you I love you, (line 8)

And I am torn to do what I have to, (line9)

To make you mine

Stay with me tonight

'Cause every breath that you will take (line 14)

While you are sitting next to me (line 15)

Will bring life into my deepest hopes (line 16)

(Title: Your Call)

The italic of the song Your Call above were categorized into hyperbole, because this lyric song was used the words that produced a very dramatic effect, such as “*born*”, and “*every breath*”. The songwriter said that he was born only for loving someone in that lyric. It were show that the songwriter truly loves the girl.

Lyrics 9

Suppose that I missed you

And suppose that I've spent all my nights running scared (line 3)

Suppose it were true

And suppose there were cold nights But
we somehow made it through

*And suppose that I'm nothing without
you* (line 13)

(Title: Supposed)

The italic of song Supposed above was categorized into hyperbole because this lyric song was used the words that produce a very dramatic effect, such as “*all my nights running scared*” and “*I'm nothing without you*”. The songwriter said that he spent all his night only running because of scared, it is truly over. The songwriter also said that he is nothing without the girl and that means that the girl truly means everything for the songwriter.

Lyrics 10

It's safe to say we are alone now, we're
alone now

Not a whisper, the only noise is the
receiver

*I'm counting the seconds until you break
the silence* (line 4)

So please just break the silence (line 5)

(Title: A Twist in My Story)

The italic of the song A Twist in My Story above were categorized into hyperbole, because this lyric song was used the words that produced a very dramatic effect, such as “*I'm counting the second*” and “*break the silence*”. The statement in this lyric showed that the man was truly desperate and he wanted to hear the woman. It's mean that the man waiting for the girl to invite him to come back again in the relationship. He is waiting for the woman with a patient heart.

Lyrics 11

Why do you do this to me?

Why do you do this so easily?

You make it hard to smile because (line
7)

You make it hard to breathe (line 8)

(Title: Why)

The italic of song Why above were categorized into hyperbole, because this lyric song was used the words that produce a very dramatic effect, such as “*hard to smile*”, and “*hard to breathe*”. Line (7) and (8) show that the problem was truly disturbing his life. He never felt happy because of the problem.

Lyrics 12

That everything's alright,

And don't you see,

I'm not the only one for you (line 32)

But you're the only one for me (line 33)

(Title: Stay Close, Don't Go)

The italic of song Stay Close, Don't Go was categorized into hyperbole because this lyric song was used words that produced a very dramatic effect. In line (32) the songwriter said that he is not only a man for her and there is a lot of men, the woman can choose another man. On the man on other side, in line (33) the songwriter said that the woman is the only one for the man. It is mean that the man cannot live with another woman.

Lyrics 13

I'm blind to all of your colors (line 10)

That used to be rainbow then (line 11)

(Title: Pretend)

The italic of the song Pretend above were categorized into hyperbole, because this lyric song was used the words that produce a very dramatic effect, such as “*I'm blind*”. The man was not truly blind, but the use of this figure of speech is to show the hurt feeling because of the women.

Lyrics 14

Maybe I'm to blame or maybe we're the
same

But either way I can't breathe (line 5)

Either way I can't breathe (line 6)

(Title: Goodbye)

The italic of song Goodbye above was categorized into hyperbole because this lyric song was used the words that produce a very dramatic effect, that is “*I can't breathe*”. Line (5) and (6) show that the problem was truly disturbing his life. He never felt happy because of the problem.

Lyrics 15

I'm alive but I'm losing all my drive (line
10)

'Cause everything we've been through
(line 11)

It's everything about you (line 12)

(Title: Goodbye)

The italic of song Goodbye above was categorized into hyperbole, because this lyric song was used the words that produce a very

dramatic effect, such as “*losing all my drive*” and “*everything about you*”. The man is still alive but he cannot control his life, because everything that he does was always with the woman before the problem, so after the woman is gone the man cannot control his life because of the girl that controls his life. So losing the girl was truly a nightmare for the man.

Lyrics 17

Lost your faith tonight (line 1)

The future that you promise to yourself
does not look bright

All you’ve have inside was burning like
the sun but now it won’t ignite

(Title: Belong To)

The italic of song *Belong To* above was categorized into hyperbole, because this lyric song was used words that too much considerable, such as “faith”. In the context of religion, one can define faith as “belief in God or a doctrine, religious teaching”. But in this lyric, the songwriter likens “faith” as “spirit” something that he believes in for the future is no longer seen brightly because his spirit begins to fade. The songwriter reminded that if his enthusiasm disappeared, his efforts so far would be in vain for the future.

4.1.5 Metonymy

Metonymy is a figurative language used to describe one thing by using terms for other things that are closely related to it.

Lyrics 1

This is not what I intended

I always swore to you I'd never fall apart
(line 14)

You always thought that I were stronger
I may have failed

But I have loved you from the start
So breathe in so deep Breathe me in

I'm yours to keep

And hold onto your words (line 29)

'Cause talk is cheap

(Title: Fall for You)

The italic of song *Fall for You* above was categorized into metonymy because there was a substitution of a word closely associated, *fall apart* in line (14) replace the meaning of “*give up*” or the bad condition of the songwriter. Line (29) “*words*” replace the meaning of

speaking. Someone has to hold into what they have said before.

Lyrics 2

Maybe I'm to blame or maybe we're the
same

But either way I can't breathe

Either way I can't breathe

All I had to say is goodbye

We're better off this way (line 8)

(Title: Goodbye)

The italic of the song *Goodbye* above was categorized into metonymy because there was a substitution of a word closely associated, “*this way*” in line (8) replace the meaning of “*this choice*” or the bad condition of the songwriter relationship with the women. Because “*this way*” is associated with road, present the road of life that the songwriter chose.

Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figurative language in which the part represents the whole, as in the expression of a wage worker, or less commonly, the whole represents the part, as in the use of the word *society* to mean high society.

Lyrics 1

*So you see , this world doesn't matter to
me* (line 10)

I'll give up all I had just to breathe

The same air as you till the day that

I die I can't take my eyes off of you

(Title: A Twist in My Story)

The italic of the song above was categorized into synecdoche because the songwriter used the word “*world*” to present a small thing. In this statement, the songwriter asks the woman to leave for a while her activities or her busy things. The “*world*” presented the woman activities.

Lyrics 2

So please,

Let me be free from you.

And please, let me be free I can face the
truth

Put down your world (line 21)

Just for one night

Pick me again

(Title: Pretend)

The italic of song *Pretend* above were categorized into synecdoche, because the

songwriter used the word “*the world*” to present a small thing. It can be mean the problem of the songwriter's life. The songwriter tries to show that he can handle the problem.

Paradox

Paradox seem to be contradicting statements. The underlying meaning is revealed only by careful observation. The purpose of the paradox is to get attention and provoke fresh thoughts.

Lyrics 1

I know I'm not the best for you, (line 5)
But promise that you'll stay (line 6)
 'Cause if I watch you go,
 You'll see me wereting, you'll see me
 wereting away
 (Title: Like a Knife)

The italic of the song Like a Knife above was categorized into paradox because this lyric song was presented widely divergent words together. The word “*not the best*” and “*will stay*” were truly the opposite. Generally, if you know what is not good for you will leave it, but not in these lyrics. This statement showed that the songwriter cannot be separated from the women.

Lyrics 2

These streets are filled with memories
 (line 14)
Both perfect for detected pain (line 15)
And all I wanna do is love you (line 16)
But I'm the only one to blame (line 17)
 (Title: Like a Knife)

The italic of the song Like a Knife above was categorized into paradox because this lyric song was presented widely divergent words together. On lines (14) and (15) the lyric is presented together between “*perfect*” and “*pain*”. On the line (16) and (17) the lyric presented “*love*” and “*blame*”. These lyrics have presented a series of contradictions. The only thing he wanted to do were love the woman but he felt that he does not deserve to love her because of the problem.

Lyrics 3

I always strong to you I'd never fall apart
 You always thought that I were stronger
I may have failed (line 16)

But I have loved you from the start (line 17)

(Title: Fall for You)

The italic of the song Fall for You above was categorized into paradox because this lyric song was presented widely divergent words together. The word “*failed*” and “*loved*” were truly opposite. The songwriter said that he was failed but another said he was a success loved someone from the start.

Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning is the literary meaning of words that indicate an idea or concept that refers to an idea or concept that refers to the conceptual meaning that exists in the literary meaning of words.

Lyrics 1

“Your words felt like a knife”

(Title: Like a Knife)

The word “knife” above is a tool used in the parable. The sharp knife, which is hurting feelings in this lyric, is used to express something sharp to hurt the songwriter's feelings.

Lyrics 2

“In the car, do you remember”

(Title: YourCall)

The word “car” above is a vehicle. The car describes a vehicle that has a memory of the songwriter's past. In the car, the songwriter once sang a song with his lover.

Lyrics 3

“The buttons on my phone are worn thin”

(Title: Why)

The word “phone” is a gadget. The problems that occurred in the songwriter's relationship started from the cellphone, this thing that made the songwriter make mistakes and know the mistakes of his lover.

Conotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is the communicative value of an expression over and above its pure conceptual content.

Lyrics 1

“I know i am not the best for you “

(Lyrics: Like a Knife)

The connotative meaning of the lyrics above means that according to him, maybe for him he is not the best, but for her, he might be he is the best for her. The word "the best" is relatively different for each person, in the lyrics of this song the songwriter states that he is not the right person for this woman.

Lyrics 2

"Because a girl like you is impossible to find"

(Title: Fall For You)

The word "impossible" for the songwriter to find the girl in question means that the girl is hard to find or the girl is different from the others. But for others, it is not impossible to find.

Lyrics 3

"About the things that made us feel alive for oh so long"

(Title: Maybe)

The connotative meaning of the lyrics above means that according to the songwriter, it could be "About the things that made us feel alive for oh so long". But the same thing is not necessarily felt by the woman, it could be that the woman feels different things.

Lyrics 4

"you are an angel"

(Title: Stanger)

The word "an angel" according to the songwriter, the girl referred to is like an angel,

both in nature and in beauty. But that does not mean that other people also express the same thing, it could be that other people are just ordinary.

Lyrics 5

"How beautiful you are"

(Title: Stranger)

The word "beautiful" songwriter expresses against someone who he considers beautiful. But that doesn't mean other people see it the same way as him. It could be that what he considers beautiful, other people consider it ugly.

Lyrics 7

"It's safe to say we are alone now"

(Title: A Twist in My Story)

The word "safe" songwriter refers to is when he feels alone. This is different for each person. Not everyone feels safe others feel afraid when they are alone.

Lyrics 8

"The future that you promise to yourself does not look bright"

(Title: Belong To)

The expression in the lyrics of the song above is only according to the songwriter. It could be that something that is seen as not bright in the future according to him, is different from the opinion of others.

IV CONCLUSION

This research found two problems, namely figurative language and meaning used in song lyrics on the album A Twist in My Story by Secondhand Serenade. After collecting all the data, the researcher found 36 figurative language data and 15 meanings. The data of figurative language includes 3 data of metaphor, 2 data of simile, 11 data of personification, 17 data of hyperbole, 2 data of metonymy, 2 data of synecdoche and 4 data of paradox. In every lyric in songs that use figurative language, they are related to each other. This is what makes each song interesting and makes all of his works in this album use different figurative languages,

including metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, metonymy, synecdoche and paradox.

Whereas the meaning of the data contained in the research there are 15 data, namely 4 data of conceptual meaning and 11 data of connotative meaning. In addition to using figurative language, Secondhand Serenade in this second album also uses related meanings in expressing the contents of the song. The use of figurative language and meaning simultaneously in every song on this album makes the song lyrics more lively and pleasant to hear. The figurative and meaning used are also by the depiction of the story in each of the songs.

The researcher want to give suggestions based on research results, for readers who want to gain knowledge about figurative language and meaning and help increase knowledge about figurative language and meaning. Researcher concluded:

1. Knowing the elements of the figurative language contained in each song lyrics used to express the true meaning of the song's meaning.
2. Knowing the meaning behind the meaning of English song lyrics.

3. Can enrich vocabulary in English.
4. Can increase knowledge by reading and listening to words that contain figurative language.

Can be used as a reference for further research. For further researcher who want to analyze figurative language and meaning. The researcher suggests analyzing figurative language and meaning in different situations such as in poetry, books, and movies.

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