

**FIGURE OF SPEECH STYLISTIC ANALYSIS ON SONG  
LYRICS IN SAMI YUSUF'S ALBUM**

**THESIS**



**BY  
MOLIDAH**

**STATE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF PALANGKA RAYA  
2021 M / 1443 H**

**FIGURE OF SPEECH STYLISTIC ANALYSIS ON SONG  
LYRICS IN SAMI YUSUF'S ALBUM**

**THESIS**

Presented to  
State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya  
In partial fulfillment of the requirements  
For the degree of Sarjana in English Education



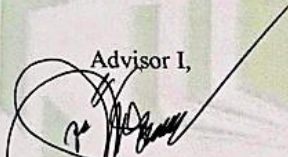
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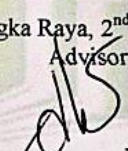
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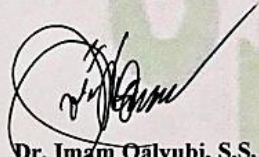
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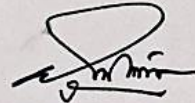
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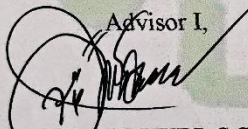
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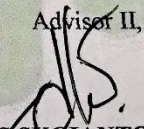
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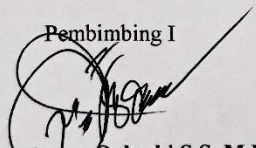
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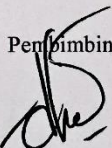
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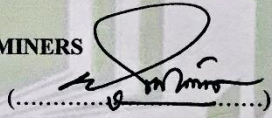
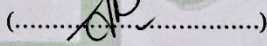
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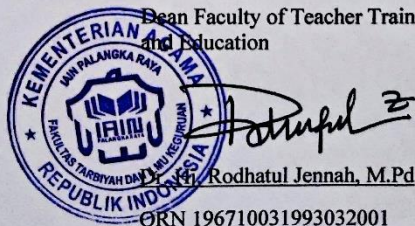
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## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*“When you’re sad that no one cares about you, pray because a noble man named Muhammad is missing you”*



This Thesis is dedicated to:  
My beloved Father Bunari and Mother Midah for their valuable endless love, prayer, patience, sacrifice, and support. My brother Hanapi, M. Dahri and Jumri. My sister Sumriyah and all of my family.



## DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP

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## ABSTRACT

Molidah. (2021). *Figure of Speech Stylistic Analysis on Song Liryc in Sami Yusuf's Album*. Thesis, Department Of Language Education. Faculty Of Teacher Training And Education, State Islamic Institute Of Palangka Raya.

Advisors: (I Dr. Imam qalyubi, M. Hum, (II) Aris Sugianto, M. Pd.

**Key words:** figure of speech, song lirycs, stylistic

Humans utilize language to convey their feelings, thoughts, and ideas, hence it plays a significant role in their lives. Stylistics is a method of evaluating language impacts on literary results. In literary endeavor, language interpretation is inextricably linked to the aesthetics of the language. Language is used by humans to communicate, hence it plays a vital role in their lives. Many elements of human life, such as art, business, technology, education, and so on, necessitate the use of language. People who are interested in music files may not be aware of the many language styles used in each Song Lyrics.

The goal of this study was to look at the figure of speech Stylistic in Sami Yusuf's song lyrics. The author is intrigued by the lyrics of the songwriter, which may occur in our daily lives. The songs teach us a lot about life and how to respect other people. Another reason for including it is that the researcher is also interested in interpreting and analyzing Sami Yusuf's song lyrics style, particularly figure of speech. The purpose of this study is to determine whether or not there are any Figure of Speech Elements in Sami Yusuf's Song Lyrics, as well as to examine the meaning of song lyrics discovered in Sami Yusuf's Song Lyrics.

Content analysis was a part of this study. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative research, and the design is qualitative research. The researcher used library research to gather data from various sources such as books, journals, theses, and other materials relating to the study's topic. The researcher is the research instrument since he or she is the main instrument in this study who collects and evaluates the data.

After finishing the investigation, the researcher discovered that the most common figure of speech is personification, which has 14 data, and the least common figure of speech is paradox, which has one data. Metaphor (4 data), simile (7 data), synecdoche (10 data), metonymy (5 data), symbol (4 data), and hyperbole (5 data) are some of the other data collected. In other cases, the

researcher found no linguistic figures such as allegory, apostrophe, understatement, or verbal irony. figurative language Sami Yusuf's song lyrics include a wide range of meanings. Looking back at the lyric, we can see that the researcher chose song lyrics by Sami Yusuf that are not only about love, but also about life motivation through beautiful language.





## ABSTRAK

Molidah. (2021). *Figure of Speech Stylistic Analysis on Song Liryc in Sami Yusuf's Album*. Skripsi, Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa, Fakultas Tarbiyah Dan Ilmu Keguruan, IAIN Palangka Raya. Dosen Pembimbing: (1) Dr. Imam Qalyubi, M.Hum, (2) Aris Sugianto, M.Pd.

**Kata Kunci:** majas, lirik lagu, gaya bahasa

Bahasa memegang peranan penting dalam kehidupan manusia karena manusia menggunakannya untuk mengungkapkan perasaan, pikiran, dan gagasannya. Stilistika adalah sarana untuk menilai dampak linguistik pada efek sastra. Penafsiran bahasa dalam karya sastra selalu terikat dengan estetika bahasa. Manusia menggunakan bahasa Untuk berkomunikasi yang menjadikan bahasa memegang peranan penting dalam kehidupannya. Banyak aspek dalam kehidupan manusia yang membutuhkan bahasa, seperti seni, bisnis, teknologi, pendidikan, dll. Ketika orang tertarik dengan file lagu, terkadang orang tidak menyadari perbedaan gaya bahasa di setiap Lirik Lagu.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis gaya bahasa majas dalam lirik lagu Sami Yusuf. Penulis tertarik dengan lirik-lirik pencipta lagu yang mungkin saja terjadi dalam kehidupan yang kita jalani. Lagu-lagunya banyak bercerita tentang pengetahuan hidup, rasa hormat terhadap sesama manusia. Aspek lain yang termasuk adalah karena peneliti juga tertarik untuk menafsirkan dan menganalisis Gaya lirik lagu Sami Yusuf, terutama majas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui adanya unsur majas yang terdapat pada Lirik Lagu Sami Yusuf, juga bertujuan untuk menganalisis makna lirik lagu yang terdapat pada Lirik Lagu Sami Yusuf.

Penelitian ini termasuk pada analisis isi. Desain penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif dan metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Metode pengumpulan data adalah penelitian kepustakaan, dimana peneliti berusaha mencari data dari sumber lain seperti; buku, jurnal, tesis dan tulisan-tulisan lain yang berhubungan dengan topik penelitian ini. Instrumen penelitian adalah peneliti itu sendiri karena peneliti adalah instrumen kunci dalam penelitian ini yang mengumpulkan dan menganalisis data itu sendiri.

Setelah penelitian selesai, peneliti menemukan bahwa jenis majas yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah personifikasi dengan 14 data, sedangkan data

terendah yang ditemukan adalah paradoks dengan 1 data. Data lain yang ditemukan adalah metafora dengan 4 data, simile dengan 7 data, synechdoche dengan 10 data, metonimi dengan 5 data, simbol dengan 4 data, dan hiperbola dengan 5 data. Dalam kasus lain, peneliti tidak menemukan majas bahasa apapun seperti Alegori, aphostrophe, understatement, dan ironi verbal. Makna majas yang digunakan pada lirik lagu Sami Yusuf beragam. Jika kita melihat kembali liriknya, kita dapat menyimpulkan bahwa lirik lagu Sami Yusuf yang dipilih oleh peneliti tidak hanya tentang cinta, tetapi juga tentang motivasi hidup melalui bahasa yang indah.



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1. Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of the State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya, Dr. Hj. Rodhatul Jannah, M.Pd., for her invaluable assistance both in academic and administrative matters.
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5. Dr. Imam Qalyubi, S.S., M.Hum as the first advisor and Aris Sugianto, M.Pd as the second advisor, for their valuable guidance, suggestion, and encouragement.
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9. All friends in English Education Study Program of 2017.
10. Her best friends, Niely Fawaidah Firgin, Sri Wahyuni, Novi Lutfia and Tati Harianti, for their support.

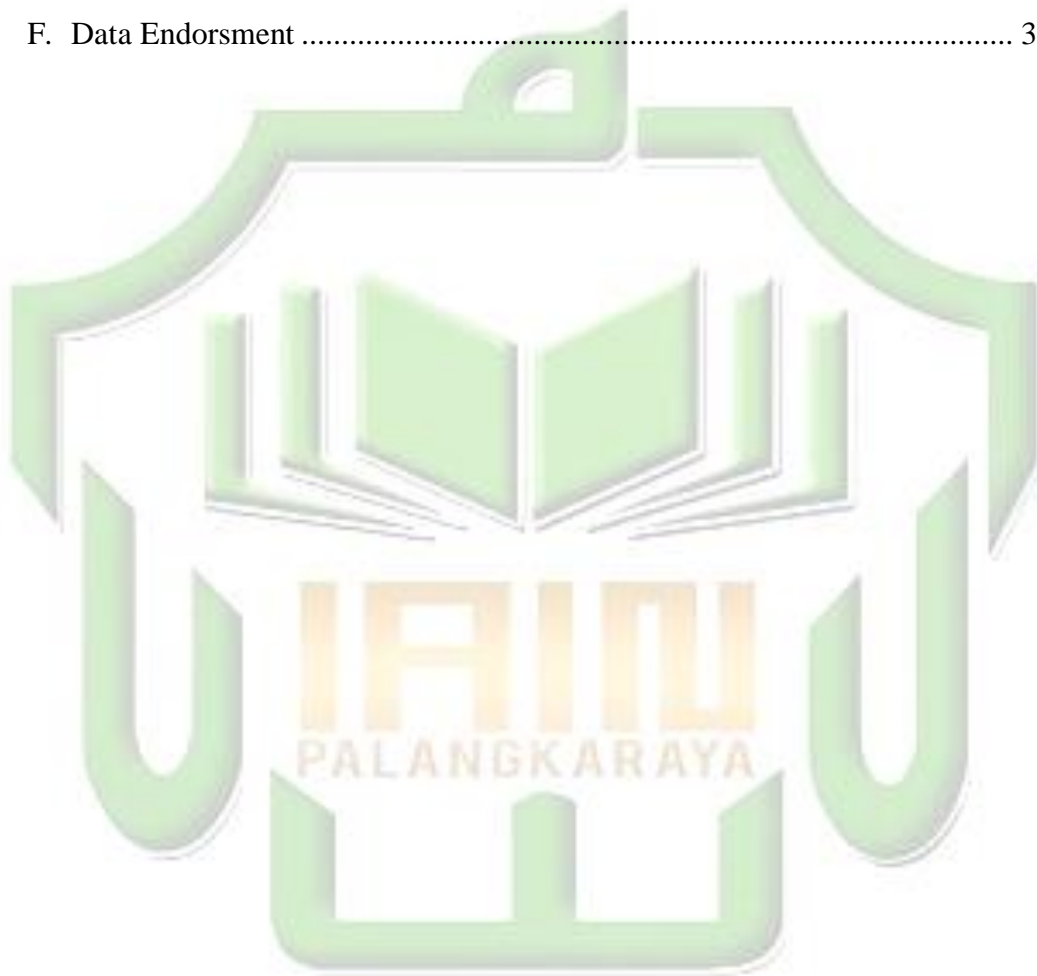
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## **LIST APPENDICES**

### 1. Song lyrics



## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The research background, research issue statement, research objective, research importance, research scope and limitations, important word definitions, and research organization are all included in this chapter.

#### **A. Background of Study**

Language is crucial in human life because it allows people to express their emotions, thoughts, and ideas. Humans can use language to make it important in their lives. Many elements of human life, such as art, business, technology, education, and so on, necessitate the use of language. Language is the media used in order to deliver information, sharing the ideas and knowledge. Language is classified in two forms, written and spoken forms. Each language's speakers have their own language style, which defines their language's characteristics. It has to do with how language is used in a particular situation, by a particular person, and for a particular purpose. In practice, both written and spoken language styles are used.

Each language style is utilized for group communication, whether large or small, dispersed or close, and has the feature of being regarded as communication by group members (Chapman, 1973, p. 11).

A linguistic study which analyses the varieties of style discovered in texts or utterances is called stylistics. Stylistics is the study of language as it appears in literary works with the goal of determining its functions. Stylistics

examines lexical categories, grammatical categories, figures of speech, as well as coherence and context (Leech and Short, 2007, p. 75).

Stylistics is defined as a discipline of applied linguistics. It was primarily involved in evaluating the style of textual context. In this context, stylistic is aimed to interpret textual. Stylistics is a mean to assess the impact of linguistic on literary effects.

Since the writer here intends to analyze the figurative language and the context in the data. It looks at the characteristics in a certain situation that lends the language and the manner of expression. So that the writer may perceive what the author is trying to say with the expression.

The stylistic research is concerned with the analysis of figurative language. Figurative language is a word, sentence, or writing that has literally different meanings and aims to create imaginative effects for the readers or listeners. The applications of figurative language can be found in prose, poetry texts, song lyrics, or utterances. The interpretation of language in literary works is always connected with the aesthetics of language. There is no aesthetic written literary work, it is just a boring work. Thus, whatever the author describes in her literary work is then interpreted by the reader and always related to language style and its aesthetic.

Styles are variations of language that use situations or contexts. The style of language used varies depending on the context of the term, from the content

of the lesson, the audience, the way of discourse (speaking or writing), and the formality of the event.

The researcher chose the lyrics of Sami Yusuf's song as the title of this lesson. This research will specifically discuss the use of Sami Yusuf's style in the songs on the fourth album "Salaam". The second album was written by Sami Yusuf himself. Sami Yusuf is an English-Iranian singer-songwriter, composer, producer, and musician of various instruments. The author is intrigued by the songwriter's lyrics that may occur in the life we live. The songs tell us a lot about life knowledge, respect for fellow human beings. A large number of artists or songwriters usually give words or statements to people. When people are interested in song files, people sometimes do not realize the different language styles in each Song Lyrics. The author uses language style study to analyze the lyrics because people can better understand the language used by learning the language style. Therefore, the author wants to analyze the language style in the song lyrics.

Sami Yusuf has released many albums since 2003. They are "My People, Salaam," "Without You," "Wherever You Are," and Moral. In 2012 Sami Yusuf released an album. Salaam album is not only useful for Muslims but also for everyone. The greeting album is different from the albums. This differs in the language used and the content of the album itself. Hello, this album uses English. The researcher chose the salaam album because each song in this album emphasizes peace between people regardless of differences. This song is not only about Islam, but this song also contains solidarity, love, unity, and



intimacy among human beings. Sami Yusuf has released several albums since 2003. Among them, My Ummah, Without You, Salam, and Wherever You Are. This album contains a number of songs to celebrate Yusuf's Islamic faith. International broadcasts launch platinum in Southeast Asia and are in high demand in the Middle East and North Africa.

According to Ruby Payne, "there are five styles, such as frozen style, formal style, consulting style, casual and intimate style." Based on the above explanation, the author conducts a research entitled "Stylistic Analysis on Song Lyrics in Salaam Album by Sami Yusuf."

## **B. Research Problems**

The research question is formulated based on the research focus:

1. What style elements may be detected in Sami Yusuf's salaam album?
2. What does the meaning figure of speech stylistics in Sami Yusuf's salaam album mean?

## **C. Objectives of the Study**

The study's aims are as follows, in relation to the problem statements above:

- a. To find out the kinds of stylistic in salaam album by Sami Yusuf.
- b. To identify the meanings of stylistic found in salaam album by Sami Yusuf.

#### **D. Scope and Limitation**

The research focuses on songs that have an element of equality and heavily stylistic in song lyrics of the “*salaam*” album by Sami Yusuf which consists of 14 songs. (1).Happiness. (2).Salaam. (3). Forgotten Promises. (4). Hear You Call. (5). Smile. (6). Dyer Land. (7). To Guide Your Home.

#### **E. Significance of the Study**

The research findings are intended to be useful both conceptually and practically.

##### **1. Theoretically**

The findings are anticipated to contribute significantly to widening the stylistic horizon or knowledge, given the research's stated purpose. As a result, the findings of this study add to our understanding of stylistics and their application, particularly in music.

##### **2. Practically**

The reader, students, and future researchers will hopefully benefit from the findings of this study.

The findings can assist readers in comprehending and appreciating literary works, particularly poetry. In practice, the readers' goal is to listen to music while also comprehending the meaning of the lyrics. They can acquire happiness and messages from the lyrics if they understand them.

Meanwhile, comprehending the style can aid pupils in grasping the meaning and message of the song, as well as the theme. As a result, they can broaden their reading horizons and provide some critical analysis of poetry.

Finally, this study could serve as a guide for future researchers performing new research, particularly on the usage of figurative language in diverse types of literature sources.

#### **F. Definition of Key Term**

To avoid misunderstandings about terms used in this study, the following terms must be defined:

a) Stylistic

stylistic is the study of language as used in a literary text, aiming to relate it to its artistic functions.

b) Lyric

A lyric is the phrase that is used in the music.

c) The song

"A piece of music containing words that are sung or music for the voice singing," according to the Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary.

d) Salam

It's Salam. The fourth album by Sami Yusuf was released on December 22, 2012. On December 22, 2012, the physical version was released, and on December 24, 2012, the digital version was published. He described the album as a musical evolution of *Wherever You Are* 2010 in honor of "external multidisciplinary and internal oneness." "With a focus on

promoting peace among individuals, regardless of their differences." Throughout Southeast Asia, it was certified platinum, and in the Middle East and North Africa, it appeared on the best-seller lists.

e) Sami Yusuf

Sami Yusuf was born in 1980 in Tehran to Azerbaijan parents. His grandfather and grandmother came from Baku, Azerbaijan. His grandparents left Baku when the city was recaptured by the Bolsheviks after First World War. From an early age, Joseph showed a deep interest in music. He was influenced by the various genres of music he had in his hometown Ealing in London West, which engages itself primarily in classical Western and Middle Eastern music. He studied piano and violin as well as traditional musical instruments, including oud, setar, and tonbak. In 2003, despite considering pursuing a career in the field legally, he produced and released his first album. It quickly became an international success and launched Joseph's professional music career. Joseph studied music as a composition student at the prestigious Royal Academy, as well as at the University of Salford in northwest England.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

The conclusions of a review of certain hypotheses pertinent to the study's problem are discussed in this chapter. The literature review includes literature, music, lyric, figurative language, meaning, message, Sami Yusuf, and previous studies.

#### **A. Previous Study**

The studies about stylistics have been done, the first previous studies by Kurniawan (2006) conducted a study entitled “*Stylistic Analysis of foregrounded features in Audioslave song lyrics*”. The findings show each song lyric uses a variety of foregrounded aspects to represent the song's meaning, including lexical, grammatical, and discursal variation, parallelism, and the majority of semantic deviation. Because stylistic analysis forces us to be more focused on text, in this case a song lyric, the writer can interpret the meaning of the lyrics more deeply. In his research was investigates lexical meaning in Scorpion's song. Lyrics from five Scorpions' songs were used in this study. The information was gathered from Scorpions' lyrics on the internet, mainly on youtube.com. The data is examined descriptively based on the lexical meaning of the Scorpion's lyrics. Using Lyon's theory, the researcher investigates the data. The lyrics that are saying or stating words or sentences in the songs indicate the types of lexical



meaning. Synonym, hyponym, simile, metaphor, synecdoche, irony,  
symbolism, personification,



hyperbole, opposite, denotation, and connotation are among the lexical meanings found in Scorpions, according to the conclusions of this study. The line of Scorpion's song is widely used as a synonym for a subject becoming an object, and these are examples of lexical meaning.

The second research conducted by Vinafari (2014). "A Stylistic Analysis Of Repetition As A Musical Device In The Dwarfs' Song In The Hobbit Novel by J.R.R. Tolken," she wrote in her paper. The writer used a descriptive qualitative technique in this study. The information was presented in the form of stanzas drawn from the dwarves' song lyrics in The Hobbit novel. The primary instrument of the study is the researcher, who is supported by the secondary instrument, The Hobbit novel, and the datasheet. During data collecting, the researcher took the following steps: reading the novel, reading the lyrics, creating the datasheet, and categorizing the data. The researcher went through several processes in the data analysis process, including identifying, classifying, and interpreting the data. To ensure data reliability, the researcher enlisted the help of triangulators.

The third research is entitled "Stylistic Analysis Of "ROAR," a Song by Katty perry. The research has been researched by Asgher (2016). The current research project is an analytical study that looks at Katy Perry's song "Roar" from a stylistic standpoint. There are three major stages to the analysis. The first is phonological analysis, in which the researchers look at the song's many phonological elements. The second section focuses on

figurative devices. Different themes of the song have been discussed in the third and the last part of the analysis.

The fourth research was conducted golzadeh (2016), in his research entitled "*A stylistic analysis of the beatles 'let it be'*". This study is a stylistic analysis of the beatles song lyrics 'let it be'. The is to explore the various stylistic device used in the lyrics at different linguistics levels, and to see how all these stylistic features interact to make the lyrics mean what they mean. The study covers different aspects of style such as rhyme patterns at the level of sounding, and the tense selection and transitivity structure at the level of wording and grammar. The analysis shows the lyrics make use of variety of stylistic technique to communicate the main theme of the song which is centered around the notion of hope; that of leaving worries behind and moving on in life, hence the name let it be.

The fifth research is entitled "*A Stylistic Analysis Used in SAM SMITH in The Lonely Hour Album'*". Saputri did the research for this study (2018). The goal of this research is to look at the many sorts of metaphorical language used in Sam Smith's song lyrics for In the Lonely Hour. To do so, this study takes a stylistics approach, focusing on Figurative Language theories. This study used a qualitative approach. The information was in the form of words, phrases, and sentences taken from Sam Smith's In the Lonely Hour song lyrics. The researcher used Perrine's (1993) A theory that categorizes the many types and functions of figurative language after collecting the data. The major tool in this study was a data sheet created

from the lyrics transcript. To gain trustworthiness, the researcher employed investigator triangulation and a supervisor as an expert. According to the findings, there are eight different types of metaphorical language in Sam Smith's *In the Lonely Hour*. Metaphor, simile, personifications, apostrophe, synecdoche, paradox, irony, and hyperbole are examples of these devices. Metonymy, symbol, litotes, and allegory, on the other hand, are absent. The roles discovered are to provide imaginative enjoyment, new imagery, emotional intensity, and to express a lot in a short amount of time. As a result, these data show that Smith's *In the Lonely Hour* is in high demand because he uses metaphorical language to convey meaning in a unique way, resulting in an aesthetic effect in the songs. Finally, the researcher expects that this study will be useful to future academics who are interested in persuasive strategies by incorporating more full and better ideas.

## **B. The Concept of Literature**

"Literature" is a broad term that encompasses everything from creative writing to more technical or scientific writings. To entertain people, literature contains certain statements or utterances of something. People are more likely to appreciate literature if it uses interesting or unique language. Literature is defined as the exposition of ideas and thoughts in attractive or glamorous language. The word literature comes from the Latin *litteraetantri*, which meaning letter or familiarity with letters (Herminingsih, 2014, p. 3). Literature, according to the Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, is a work of art, novel, play, or poem. Literature, according to The Cambridge

Dictionary's Third Edition, is "written literary works, especially those of high and permanent artistic worth." Literature does not lend itself to a single definition because the process of creating it has been as complex and natural as life itself over the centuries.

Some academics disagree on how to define literature in relation to the time and social situation. Those differing viewpoints are a result of the intricacies of literature as much as life. According to Jones (1968, p. 1), literature is "just another way we use our imagination to experience the world around us." Meanwhile, literature, according to Hornby (1995, p. 687), is "writing that is valued as a work of art, particularly fiction, drama, and poetry." Literature can also construct its own world as a result of its limitless imagination (Wellek and Warren, 1963, p. 22). However, based on a variety of expert definitions, the researcher came to the conclusion that literature is any printed work of value. It can have an imaginative value, a cultural value, a historical value, or any other value, and it is created by humans as a means of expressing their thoughts or feelings.

There are two types of literature. According to Iftanti, literature is divided into two categories: "materials that primarily offer knowledge (informative literature) and those that primarily entertain (imaginative literature)." The former is concerned with facts, explanations, real-life stories, and history. Its major goal is to provide information. It is, in fact, a declaration of something done or existent. Consider the following examples: In the east, the sun rises. At 100 degrees Celsius, the water boils. Indonesia's



capital is Jakarta. Meanwhile, the letter is meant to elicit emotions and thoughts. It's not true, and it's not life as we know it. This type of material will be regarded as fact. According to Firdaus, referenced in Yunitasari (2018, p. 9), truth is anything that people agree is true. People live by the truth, which differs. What is true for one person may not be true for another. For instance, a man may be a Moslem, and Islam is the genuine religion for him. Men live by truths, and in order to live, they must change their truths or beliefs from time to time. Facts, on the other hand, do not change. Before something can be termed literature, it must have beauty, an elevated use of language, emotional impacts, and moral sentiments.

“Literature is a piece of writing recognized as a work of art contrasted to technical language,” says Hornby (Siliwangi, 2017, p. 262). As we all know, a composer does not take shortcuts when writing a song lyric since they write from the heart and utilize technical language to describe feelings and thoughts, and they are usually influenced by everything around them, including emotion, scenario, and condition. As a result, there was hidden meaning in every word of the lyrics, and if we want to know what it was, we should listen closely to the music. The composer and singer work together in this piece. A composer seeks out a suitable singer to perform his or her song since only a professional singer is capable of conveying a message through expressions, tone, and gestures, allowing listeners to infer the meaning.

### **C. Song**

Everyone appreciates music, and whether we realize it or not, music has become an integral part of our lives. Some people believe that music might be a source of revenue. Songs emerge in our lives virtually every day, whether by chance or on intent. The definition of song varies widely, and different sources provide comparable explanations. According to Encyclopedia Americana, a song is a brief musical work set to a lyrical text with equal importance given to music and words (1977, p. 220). It is usually played with instrument accompaniment and can be written for one or many singers. A song, according to the Cambridge Dictionary Third Edition, is a short piece of music with words that are sung. Meanwhile, according to the Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, a song is a piece of music with words that is sung or music for singing with the voice. A song is a composition for voice or voices that is sung or performed with instrumental accompaniment. A song may be written for a solo performer, a duet, a trio, or a bigger ensemble with multiple voices. Choral works are songs that have more than one vocal in each part.

### **D. Lyric**

Lyrics are short poems that represent the writer's personal thoughts and feelings, according to the Cambridge Dictionary of the Third Edition. Lyrics can alternatively be defined as written words created specifically for music or music created specifically for music. A person's expression of anything they have seen, heard, or experienced is expressed through song

lyrics. In expressing their experiences, poets or songwriters play with words and language to create the charm and privilege of lyrics or poetry. This language game can take the form of vocal games, language style and meaning of deviant words and is reinforced by the use of melodies and musical notation adapted to the lyrics of the song so that the listener is carried away by what he thinks (Amazed, 2003, p. 51). The difference between poetry and song may become less meaningful if the sentences are arranged into music, so that any difference becomes unattainable. This can be seen in the way popular songs' lyrics are written. The author develops beautiful lyrics to make good song lyrics, and the song lyrics usually use implicit or explicit meaning to achieve the desired result. The lyrics are the song's or the song's words that are related to the music. The study determined that the lyrics are the sentences used in the music based on some of the previous definitions.

#### **E. Stylistics and Style**

Stylistic criticism is a linguistics-based method of critiquing literary texts. Because stylistic analysis has so many tools and covers so many topics, it can provide a thorough examination in literature. The stylistic approach is primarily concerned with textual analysis and its technical application in literary texts.

The study of style is known as stylistics. Because of the breadth of linguistics and literary criticism, it is variable in terms of the method that exists. The goal of stylistics critique is to determine the style in a formal text

and its significance in the text. Stylistics is the science of describing how people use language.

Literary stylistics aims to understand the relationship between language and its literary function. The purpose of a goalstylistics study in literature is to demonstrate how a literary work's technical linguistics aspects, like as the grammatical structure of its sentences, contribute to its overall meanings and effects.

Since it is applied to various spheres of human activity such as personal style (to have a personal style), distinct personality (the heningway style), periods (the baroque style), individual tone adopted in conversation (a patronizing style), mode of tradition (to live in style), living, fashion, and so on, the concept of style has a wide currency. In general, the capacity to choose from a stock of mostly "synonymous" possibilities allows for specific arrangements (i.e. "styles"). These inventories are reflected in verbal communication not only by the linguistic system (phonological, morphological, lexical, and syntactic, i.e., the 'classical' inventory of micro stylistics), but also by the phonological, morphological, lexical, and syntactic inventories, paralinguistic (viz. Graph logical and suprasegmental features, including paralanguage), and non-linguistic choices (e.g., background music, printing paper quality), as well as thematic, textual (macro stylistic, e.g., cohesion), and macro-compositional (e.g., genre) features, such as types of speech act, type of code, and so on. Their significance (or, more precisely, their appropriateness) in relation to the intended purpose of speech is relevant

to the stylistics investigation (the sense of stylistic appropriateness or suitability can be seen as a part of communicative competence). Style, as a situational distinctive use of language, can then be seen as an integrating all "style-making" (pragmatic) means and acting as a unifying principle of text construction that pervades all textual levels and serves aesthetic, semantic, and characterizing functions in addition to its integrating function.

The study of written and spoken text style is known as stylistics. The term "style" is commonly used in literary criticism, and stylistics, in particular, is difficult to define. There are numerous definitions of style, according to Missikova (in Khairani, 2017, p. 8):

1. Manner of expression

Styles are the ways of expressing oneself in writing and speaking. Someone who writes or speaks in an elaborate style is referred to as an ornate writer or a funny speaker.

2. Variation in language use

Different styles are acceptable for different circumstances, and even the same activity can result in stylistic variation; two people writing an essay, for example, will not have the same style.

3. The set or sum of linguistic features

When it comes to the domain of the author, such as their language habits or idiolect, style refers to a set of author characteristics.



#### 4. A choice of items

The selection of items, as well as their placement and patterning, are viewed as distinguishing features of style. The genre, form, topic, and other factors influence the features chosen. All utterances have a style, even if they appear basic or unmarked, because plain style is also a style.

#### 5. Deviation from a norm

A prominent technique in the 1960s was to use style as a deviation from the norm. Stylistic deviation is the usage of styles that differ from the expected norm of language use in a particular genre of literature.

Stylistics can be described as the study of style, as stated above. It requires looking at and analyzing texts in terms of linguistic and tonal style. Stylistics is historically viewed as a branch of study where the ways of selecting and implementing language, extralinguistic, or artistic expressive means and devices in the process of communication are investigated, according to Missikova (2003, p. 18).

#### **F. Stylistics Device**

The employment of any technique variety to add an auxiliary meaning, thoughts, or feeling to the literal or written are referred to as stylistics aspects. It signifies that a stylistic device is a literary device that enhances the efficiency of expression. It not only aids in the construction of captivating speeches, essays, and other presentations, but it also aids in the analysis of content. As many as 250 stylistic devices have been classified by some rhetoricians. Stylistics refers to the use of a range of techniques to add more

meaning, emotions, or feelings to the literal or written text. It means that a stylistic device is a literary method that improves expressive efficiency. It not only helps with the creation of engaging speeches, essays, and other presentations, but it also helps with content analysis. As a result, whether stylistics is a field study of linguistics or literature is still a point of contention. The figure of speech is a stylistic characteristic that emphasizes the merit of deviating from normal communication rules in some way through the linguistic code.

Figures of speech are differentiating kinds of communication from everyday speech. Language becomes figurative through the employment of figures of speech. Last, context and cohesion also have its own significant role which can be analysed through the stylistic study. Cohesion is defined as the ways in which the sentences are connected, while context is defined as the external relations of a text or a part of a text. Context is seen as a discourse by presupposing a social relation between its participants (author and reader, character and character, etc) (Leech and Short, 2007 , p. 64). In addition, Turner (1977, p. 7) describes stylistics as a branch of linguistics concerned with language diversity. Furthermore, Verdonk (2002, p. 4) defines stylistics as the study of distinctive language expression and the explanation of its function and effect.

To be more specific, stylistics is a field of linguistics that studies how language is employed in specific contexts, such as literary works. These definitions show that linguistics is a part of literature and that the two are

inextricably linked. Perrine (khairani, 2017, p. 9-10) categorizes stylistic devices into three groups: Figures of speech, images, and music are all used in this piece.

Figure of speech is a common manner of saying anything in which the speaker purposely refers to a different meaning from what is being spoken (Perrine, 1974.p.49). Figures of speech are employed to demonstrate inferred meaning or to stress the meaning of an utterance over the utterance itself. According to Perrine and Arp, there are a number of reasons for the relevance of figure of speech in figurative language. These are the ones:

To begin with, figure of speech stimulates people's imagination. Imagination is the mind's ability to leap from one point to another, similar to how someone leaps from the bottom to the top of a stairwell. Second, figurative language adds imagery to poetry, making the abstract more tangible and providing more pleasure to the senses. Third, figure of speech is a technique for infusing emotion into a sentence that would otherwise be purely informative, as well as conveying sentiments alongside data. Fourth, a figure of speech is a concentrating tool and a way of stating a lot in a short remark.

Perrine's concept divides figure of speech into twelve categories: metaphor, simile, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, Symbol, Allegory, Hyperbole, Apostrophe, Paradox, Understatement, and Irony.

#### 1. Metaphor

The analogy is implied in metaphor (Perrine, 1974, p. 49). Without utilizing comparisons like, as, or similar to, the implication clearly

addresses what is being compared to. Metaphors, like similes, extend or emphasize the nature of the thing being compared.

Perrine used a line from Shakespeare's poem as an example: "merry larks are ploughmen's clock" (Perrine, 1974, p. 11) He associates larks with clocks in this scene. The speaker might use metaphor to transfer the traits and associations of one item to another, making the latter more vivid in the mind of the listener. As a result, a metaphor implies that something is similar to something else.

For instance, your diamond eyes dazzle me (The comparison is between eyes with diamond without using comparative words). Love is blind (the attributes and associations of blindness are used as a metaphor for love, and no comparable phrases are used) (Perrine, 1969, p. 49).

## 2. Simile

A simile is a figure of speech that employs a direct comparison between two essentially unlike things (Perrine, 1969, p. 49). Because it includes comparison adjectives like, as, comparable to, and resembles, the comparison can be observed straight away. Or in other word we can say that a simile says that one thing is "like" something else. For example: the child resembles the father (the comparison is between the child and the father by using "resemble" as the comparative word). Patrick was as happy as a lark. (the comparison is between the happiness of Patrick is like the happiness of a lark by using the word "as" as the comparative words) (Perrine, 1969, p. 49)

### 3. Personification

The attribution of human attributes to things, abstract ideas, is known as personification. In the shape of a person or beast, an abstract attribute or idea is represented. For example, the phrase "sea bares her bosom to the moon" personifies the sea as if it has a human-like bosom (Perrine, 1974, p. 50). Another example from Shaw: time flies, necessity is the mother of invention, a table leg, a clock hand (Shaw, 1972, p.283).

According to Perrine, "personification" is defined as "giving the characteristics of a human being to an animal, an object, or a concept" (1956, p. 62). It's a form of metaphor in which the figurative term is always a human being. A sort of metaphor in which animals, plants, inanimate objects, or abstract ideas are depicted as if they were human individuals with human traits is known as personification.

Justice refers to how individuals are treated fairly, and blindness refers to the inability to see. Blindness is only linked with humans and animals. Justice is blind in the sense that it is no longer just; the right and wrong cannot be perceived due to particular circumstances.

### 4. Synecdoche

We use synecdoche to refer to a part as if it were the whole. (Perrine, p. 54, 1974) The use of synecdoche can help to simplify what is being discussed by giving only the most important details. Married ear Shakespeare's spring means married man. But he took an ear or part of human's body as a reference of whole body. Another example the

restaurant manager only mentions hands referring to human labors (Perrine, 1974, p. 51)

## 5. Metonymy

We utilize metonymy when we refer to a closely similar concept as the concept itself. The user must be conversant with specific information associated with the person or item being discussed (Perrine, 1974, p. 51). Every window, for example, is an example of death. The speaker utilizes death as a metaphor for the rifle itself (Perrine, 1974, p. 51).

According to Shaw, Metonymy has the effect creating concrete and vivid images in place of generalities, as in the substitution of a specific grave for the abstraction death. Metonymy also is standard journalistic and headlines practice as in the use of city hall for municipal government, the white house for the president of the united state (Shaw, 1972, p.238)

According to Perrine (Khairina, 2017, p. 13), metonymy is similar to synecdoche, except instead of a component expressing the whole, a related object is used to represent the whole. It replaces it with something more general or tangentially linked to the idea. As an illustration:

- "The king's firearms were targeted towards the enemy," which refers to infantry with "guns."

It's difficult to tell the difference between synecdoche and metonymy because they're so similar. Both involve the replacement of words with synonyms. However, the most significant distinction between



the two is that in metonymy, there is no part-whole relationship between the intended and utilized words.

## 6. Symbol

Symbol denotes what it is, as well as what it is not (Perrine, 1974, p. 63). Symbol roughly portrays something that has a meaning beyond what it is. For example: white usually symbolize good and black usually symbolize evil (Perrine, 1974, p. 63).

Perrine (1956, p.79) stated, "A symbol may be generally regarded as something that means more than what it is." A symbol is a depiction of anything abstract or unseen, such as a person, object, image, word, or event, in a concrete form. A symbol can be described as an expressive way of communicating a topic. As an illustration:

- A heart symbolizing love. Rather than saying, "I was terribly angry," one could say, "It crushed my heart."

Perrine (Khairani, 2017, p. 13) said that accurate interpretation of the symbol requires delicacy, tact, and good sense. The reader must maintain balance between under interpretation and over interpretation. The reader interpretation is very important to decide the meaning of the statement.

## 7. Allegory

In modern literature, allegory is less popular than it was in medieval and Renaissance literature. It's also more common in fiction than poetry in longer works. A story or description that has a deeper

meaning than the one that appears on the surface is called an allegory (Perrine, 1974, p. 71). Extended metaphor or a sequence of connected symbols have been used to describe allegory. In the book of Genesis, there is an allegory on Pharaoh's dream.

Because the readers must direct a message beyond other messages, allegory is tough to interpret. Whether predicting one's past or future life, a fortune teller likes to employ this figure of speech. When he adds, "I see a star above your head," he suggests that his customer will receive a fortune or a promotion in the future (Perrine, 1974, p. 71). Allegory has been characterized as a set of related symbols in some cases and as an extended metaphor in others.

Animal Farm, for example, is an allegory in which animals on a farm represent the overthrow of Russia's last tsar, Nicholas II, and the Communist Revolution in Russia before to World War I. (LiteraryDevices, 2013). The farm animals' acts reflected the revolution's greed and corruption. It also shows how powerful individuals can influence society's ideas.

## 8. Hyperbole

Exaggeration is hyperbole, but it is exaggeration in the service of truth (Perrine, 1974, p. 86). Perrine states that hyperbole is merely adding emphasis to what someone really mean. A sentence "you could have knocked me over with a feather!", (Perrine, 1974, p. 86) is not expected to be believed. Simile and metaphor are frequently confused with hyperbole. Hyperbole, like simile and metaphor, generates comparisons, but

overstatement creates comic or grave, inventive or restrained, compelling or unconvincing effects. My grandma is indeed elderly, but the expression "as old as the hills" exaggerates this claim.

#### 9. Apostrophe

Apostrophe is used to address someone who isn't there or something that isn't human as if it were alive and might respond to what is being said (Perrine, 1974, p. 50).

"O my son Absalom, my son, my son, my son, my son Absalom, I would have had instead of you," David says to his deceased son.

#### 10. Paradox

The Greek term paradoxon means "despite expectations," "existing belief," or "felt opinion" (LiteraryDevices Editors, 2013). Any seeming contradiction that is still true is referred to as a paradox (Perrine, 1974, p. 85). The paradox style constantly contradicts what has previously been stated. Consider the following scenario:

After death, there is life (this statement is still absurd but I believe that all people believe it).

It could be a phrase or a situation. When we understand all of the facts and circumstances around a paradox, we realize that what seems impossible at first is actually possible and not at all strange. We all know how sweet honey is, but in that line, the truth is sweet, but it tastes sour. It's a bizarre statement that contradicts itself. It might be argued that truth

is a wonderful thing, yet it can also harm the feelings of others or ourselves.

#### 11. Understatements

Saying less than one means is referred to as understatement (Perrine, 1974, p. 87). Some people do not exaggerate or state things in a normal manner, preferring to downplay the issues at hand.

When a person says less than one meant, this is known as understatement. It can be used to accentuate a fact by saying something that isn't quite true. "This seems like a nice snack," you might think to yourself when you sit down to a full dinner plate (Perrine, 1956, p. 100).

#### 12. Verbal Irony

Perrine (p. 88) describes verbal irony as "saying the reverse of what one means." When someone speaks sarcastically, he is not actually expressing himself. Irony is a figure of speech in which the words used have a different meaning than their genuine meaning. Sarcasm or ridicule can be conveyed through irony. It could also be a circumstance that unfolds differently than most people anticipate. To put it another way, there is a distinction between appearance and reality. Consider the following scenario: When we respond to a stupid notion, we reply "what a terrific idea."

## G. Meaning

According to the Cambridge Dictionary Third Edition, the meaning of anything is what it expresses or suggests. Meaning is described in linguistics as what the source or sender says, communicates, or transmits in their message to the observer or receiver, as well as what the recipient infers from the current circumstance. Mastering language, according to Fedderick (1988, p. 4), requires a master's degree and a thorough comprehension of all of the terms' meanings. To comprehend the message contained inside the lyrics, it is necessary to understand meaning. The message is intricately related to so many people. By comprehending the meaning, a listener can comprehend the message included inside the lyric as well as the message conveyed by the writer. As previously established, importance, particularly the suggestion of a hidden or exceptional significance, is an important trait. A concept is expressed by a word or phrase. According to Al Farisi, reading is translation, and translation is translation for the second time (2011, p. 48). The second strategy is to convert the source language into a target language. According to Cowie (2009, p. 6-10), meaning is divided into two parts:

1. Multiple meanings: we've seen that meaning units aren't necessarily limited to simple words, and that the forms of these words, on average, don't dependably convey their meaning.
2. Meaningful relationship: Up to this point, we've just looked at the relationship between lexical elements and their definitions.

Leech (1983, p. 20) offers another taxonomy of meaning, stating that there are seven sorts of meaning:

1. It is usually considered that conceptual meaning (also known as "denotative" or "cognitive" meaning) is the most important aspect in linguistic communication.
2. Over and above its strictly intellectual substance, connotative meaning is the communication value that a phrase has because of what it alludes to.
3. The social meaning of a piece of language is the information it reveals about the social context in which it is used.
4. Affective meaning is ultimately a parasitic category in that we rely on other types of meaning – intellectual, connotative, or stylistic – to transmit our feelings.
5. In circumstances of multiple conceptual meaning, reflected meaning refers to the meanings that emerge when one of a word is part of our response to another sense.
6. Collocative meaning refers to the connotations that a word develops as a result of the meanings of words that frequently occur in its surroundings.
7. Choosing between alternative grammatical constructs determines thematic meaning.



Ruth (1977, p. 11) identifies three major approaches used by linguists and philosophers to generate meaning in natural language.

1. By defining the meaning of words.

In the first case, word meaning is used as a construct to explain phrase meaning and communication.

2. 2. By defining the meaning of a sentence.

In the second, phrase meaning is considered fundamental, with words classified according to their systematic contribution to sentence meaning.

3. 3. By describing the communication process.

In the third section, the meaning of both sentences and words is defined in terms of how they are employed in the act of communication.

The researcher attempts to define a meaning using the simplest sentence possible. That is something that is expressed by words, phrases, or clauses and is relevant to the situation.

#### **H. Sami Yusuf**

Sami Yusuf was born in 1980 in Tehran from Azerbaijan parents. His grandfather and grandmother came from Baku, Azerbaijan. His grandparents left Baku when the city was recaptured by the tribe Bolsheviks after First World War. From an early age, Joseph showed a deep interest in music. He was influenced by the numerous styles of music he encountered in his hometown of Ealing, West London, which specializes in classical Western and Middle Eastern music. He studied piano and violin, as well as oud, setar,

and tonbak, which are traditional musical instruments. Despite exploring a legal career in the field, he created and released his first album in 2003. It rapidly became a worldwide hit, catapulting Joseph's professional music career. Joseph studied composition at the famed Royal Academy of Music and the University of Salford in northwest England.

Joseph's unusual musical style, which incorporates aspects of Western and Eastern sounds, has earned him the moniker Spiritique. Joseph's lyrics have an overarching message of inclusive spirituality. His first album, *Al-Mu'allim*, was a big success, especially in North Africa and the Middle East. It was written in English with some Arabic songs. *My Ummah* came next, and the two albums immediately surpassed 10 million in sales. On five continents, Joseph has appeared. The event, which took place at Los Angeles' Shrine Auditorium, London's Wembley Arena, and Cape Town's Velodrome, was sold out. 250,000 people flocked to Istanbul's Taksim Square to see him play. Yusuf has been dubbed the "Greatest Rock Star of Islam" by Time magazine. "The greatest star in the Middle East is the Englishman," argues The Guardian.

### *Salam*

On December 22, 2012, Sami Yusuf's fourth album, *Salam*, was released. On December 22, 2012, the physical version was released, and on December 24, 2012, the digital version was published.. In appreciation of "external multidisciplinary and internal oneness," he defined the album as a musical progression of *Wherever You Are 2010*. "With a focus on

promoting peace among individuals, regardless of their differences." Throughout Southeast Asia, it was certified platinum, and in the Middle East and North Africa, it appeared on the best-seller lists.

### **I. Islamic music**

Music is not merely an art form in Greek culture; it also encompasses a wide range of concepts like as education, knowledge, and good behavior, and it is even thought to have ritual, magical, and ethical components. This could explain why al-Mubarrak used the term al-Musiq wa al-Ghina in at-Tashawwuf al-Islam fi al-Adab wa al-Akhlaq in Muhaya while discussing al-Sama in Sufism (2003, p. 17). Bawariq al-Ilma fi al-Rad 'ala Man Yucharrim bi al-Ijma' is another work produced by Ahmad al-Ghazali, the younger brother of Imam Muhammad al-Ghazali (a very bright light in rejecting those who forbid al-Sama by ij ma). Since the beginning of Islam, music has become a significant topic in Islamic thought.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter explains how to do research. There are sections on research design, data and data sources, data collection, credibility and dependability, and data analysis and interpretation.

#### **A. Research Design**

Research is an activity in which the researcher observes something. The research design is a crucial aspect of the study. A research design is a method for collecting and analyzing data in order to find answers to specific questions. According to Creswell (2012, p. 3), research design refers to the processes used in the research process: data gathering, data analysis, and report authoring are all tasks that must be completed. To explain the figure of speech utilized in the songs, this study used a descriptive qualitative research design. The author took a biography approach, believing that literary creations are inextricably linked to their creators. A biography is a detailed summary or account of someone's life, according to Reaske (Amalia, 2019, p. 4). A biography tells the story of the subject's life, stressing various elements of it, including intimate details of experience, and may contain a personality analysis. The biographical method compares the author's life to the literary output.

This study is also covered by library research. Novels, the Quran, textbooks, songs, journals, films, papers, and articles were used as research

materials in the library. The words of Sami Yusuf's songs were the subject of this investigation. According to George (2008, p. 1), library research is not a mystery or a game of chance, but rather an investigation that you direct from beginning to end; you usually have no idea what source you'll come across. It is a method of analyzing structures using a set of tools, principles, and approaches.

A literature study, on the other hand, is a research project that collects and analyzes data from library sources. As references, researchers consult a number of books and other sources. According to Zeid (2004, p. 4), library research has the following characteristics: the researcher studies text or numbers directly, implying that the data is not about field knowledge, and the data is ready-made, implying that the data does not come from the field, implying that the researcher does not need to go everywhere to obtain the data. The data is not constrained by geography or time, and it cannot change because it cannot be modified, which is an advantage of library study. According to the preceding declaration, this study was designated as a literature study because the data was gathered from printed materials, specifically Sami Yusuf's song lyrics. Through a biographical approach, the researcher studied stylistically by understanding the content and message included in the lyrics of Sami Yusuf's song.

## **B. Source of Data**

Data is a raw resource that must be processed in order to generate information. The words of a Sami Yusuf song, which incorporated stylistic

elements, served as the basis for this study. Based on the entire lyrics, song lyrics may include words, phrases, or sentences. As a result, the data in this study was qualitative. In research, a data source is an entity from which data can be gathered (Arikunto, 2010, p. 129). Because the lyrics of Sami Yusuf's song were used in this study, the data source was the song Salaam from Sami Yusuf's fourth album. The text was the primary source of information for this study. To complete this investigation, certain information was gathered from other books and the internet.

### **C. Research Instrument**

A data collection method is a method for gathering information. The following are some of the steps involved in gathering data for this study:

1. The researcher browsed Sami Yusuf's song.
2. Sami Yusuf's song was examined by the researcher. There are eight albums available, and the researcher chose Sami Yusuf's fourth album, salaam, which contains 14 songs. (1).Happiness. (2).Salaam. (3). Forgotten Promises. (4). Hear You Call. (5). Smile. (6). Dyer Land. (7). To Guide Your Home.
3. The researcher studied the song's lyrics and attempted to study them briefly. In this step, the researcher carefully studies the lyrics in order to thoroughly comprehend them.
4. The researcher found all of the style words, phrases, and sentences.
5. The researcher scribbled down the information in order to categorize stylistics into different sorts.



#### **D. Data Collection Procedure**

The researcher only included seven of Sami Yusuf's songs from the Salaam album in the compilation of this study. On its international release, the album won Platinum in Southeast Asia and was included in the bestseller list in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA).

Song lyrics were acquired from two free internet lyrics databases, MetroLyrics and SongLyrics, which both provided reliable lyrics. To find data for analyzing the above-mentioned elements, all lyric writings in English were carefully read and noted, and then all the words, phrases, and sentences containing figurative language and phonetic devices were identified as data. All lyric texts in English were carefully reviewed and noted to find data to assess the above-mentioned elements because our focus is on Sami Yusuf's English song lyrics to interpret the meaning and discover stylistic tactics.

#### **E. Data Analysis Procedure**

The data is analyzed so that the researcher may respond to the study's questions. The researcher employed the content analysis method after gathering the essential data. Content analysis is a scientific assessment of the substance of the message contained in a certain portion of text. According to Moleong, content analysis is a research method for obtaining objective, methodical, and clear descriptions in a communicative context. What will be sampled from the text, what will be included in the sample, what will be the units of analysis, what will be the codes used in the analysis, what will be the categories of

analysis, what will be the data analysis, what will be the summary, and what will be the speculative conclusion 6) (Moleong, 2002).

The entire content analysis method may be broken down into a few steps: specify the statements of the problem to be addressed by the content analysis, and describe the population in the data being studied. In this situation, the researcher merely performed a few content analysis stages, as seen below:

a. Reading

Reading the song lyrics by Sami Yusuf was the first step towards gathering data. The initial step was to look for stylistics in the lyrics of the song.

b. Listing

After the researcher finished reading the song lyrics, the researcher listed the stylistic found in song lyrics by Sami Yusuf.

c. Identifying

The researcher classified the stylistic found in various song lyrics into different sorts of stylistic in this step.

d. Inferring

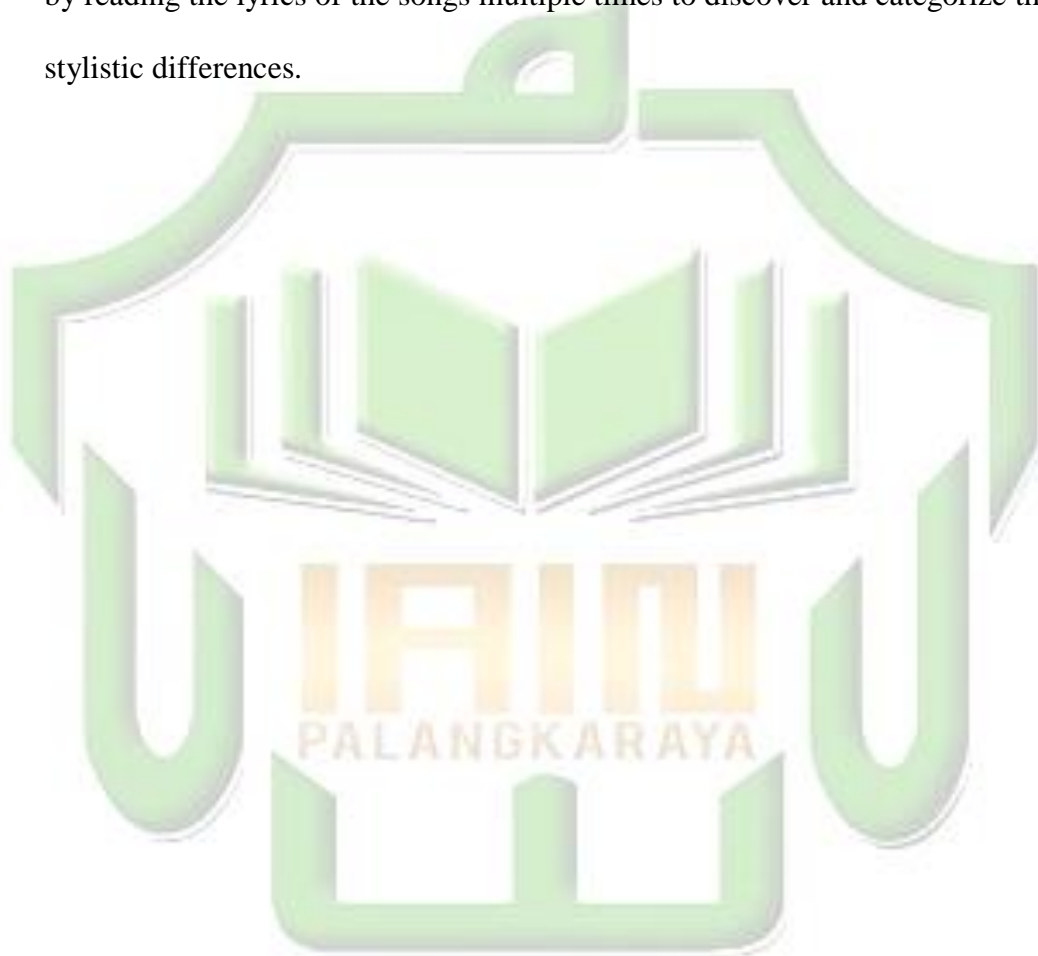
The researcher came to a conclusion based on the findings of the study at this step.

## **F. Data Endorsment**

To ensure that the data in this study is reliable, credibility is used to analyze the data's reliability in addition to following the protocols for data

collection. The use of theoretical triangulation was used to support the data's trustworthiness in this study. The employment of multiple theories aligned the data linked to the categories of Stylistic. The reviewer applied Perrine's hypothesis (1974).

Aside from theoretical triangulation, the data's reliability was bolstered by reading the lyrics of the songs multiple times to discover and categorize the stylistic differences.



## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The results of data analysis are presented in this chapter, which covers the description of metaphorical language in Sami Yusuf's Albums. Previously, the data was displayed by describing the metaphorical language used in Sami Yusuf's song Lyrics. Finding lyric and grouping figurative language in songs could aid readers in comprehending what the researcher has supplied.

#### A. Data presentation

Data presentation is a description of the major data relevant to the research conducted by researchers with the proper process researcher does and observes in the research.

The results of the figure of speech analysis based on the researcher's selection of seven songs were presented in this section. At the start of each song in this presentation, the story behind the song was presented. Then came the data characteristic that was discovered. The researcher concluded the data presentation by displaying a visual of a *Figure Of Speech Stylistic Analysis On Song Lyrics In Sami Yusuf's Albums*.

##### 1. *Happiness*

Song happiness was the second song from the salaam album dedicated by Sami Yusuf for African citizens, and this is in line with the release of the Salaam album itself. The album was released in Central Africa, and part of the album's proceeds was donated to humanitarian

operations in Africa. This song invites people to always feel grateful and happy for the favors and gifts God always gives. The blessing of health, the blessing of faith, the blessings of Islam that always make the world better every day by respecting fellow human beings on the basis of love for Allah SWT.

In this song, there are elements of a figure of speech, i. e. Simile 3, synecdoche 2, paradox 1.

### 2. *Salaam*

The song salaam was released in 2012 by Sami Yusuf through ETM international. This salaam song tells about the desire of Sami Yusuf himself. That was, he longs for peace in the world where at this time, there were many divisions leading to the end of time. In this song, Sami Yusuf told about the hope of peace where there would be no more hunger and distress, where people no longer need to hide from anything.

In this song, there were several stylistic elements, including synecdoche 2, metonymy 1, symbol 1.

### 3. *Forgotten Promises*

The forgotten promises song was the eighth song after the song to guide your home on the salaam album. This song told about feminine that occurred in Afrika. The word ‘sharing’ was easy to say but still difficult for us to do. Therefore, this song warned us to share with each other whatever we had, be it in the form of assets or services. Like this song,

every income was donated to WFP (World Food Program) for humanitarian operations in Horn, Africa.

This song reminded us to continue to remember and share our brothers who were in need, and we had to support each other in any form. As Sami Yusuf did, he donated the proceeds of his song sales to humanitarian operations in Horn, Africa.

In the song, he only used piano instruments combined with applause from several people. In this song, there were elements of language style, including metaphor 1, personification 2, hyperbole 2.

#### 4. *Hear you call*

According to the official Sami Yusuf website, Sami Yusuf released a charity record titled *Hear You Call* on August 26, 2010 to raise donations for flood victims in Pakistan. Prior to the release of Sami Yusuf's song, Pakistan was hit by a natural disaster in 2020, the biggest flood disaster in the country's history, which caused the Indus River to overflow. The crisis impacted around 20 million people, and at least 1,600 people were killed. In addition to many deaths, many victims were separated from their families, and many children were separated from their parents. In addition, the Pakistani flood disaster resulted in the infection of children with a variety of diseases, as well as a lack of clean water, clothing, and even food. As a result, Sami Yusuf wrote the song *hear you call* to show his sorrow and concern for the flood victims in Pakistan. On August 26, 2010, he also recorded a charity song to collect funds for flood



victims in Pakistan. Furthermore, because of the meaning and message contained in each song's lyrics, Sami Yusuf sincerely wants people all over the world, particularly listeners of his songs, to consider themselves as fellow human beings.

In this song, there were elements of a figure of speech, namely synecdoche 1 and metonymy 2.

#### 5. *Smile*

A single originally released in 2011 told how God is the originator and source of all life on this earth. In this song, Sami Yusuf also expressed how he was submissive to the provisions of Allah, and also he was aware of the great gift from Allah which was given to him. This song was also a form of expression of gratitude to God for all that God has grateful Sami Yusuf is God's gift.

The most common figure of speech found in this smile song were simile 5, metaphor 2, personification 3, metonymy 1, symbol, 2 and hyperbole 1.

#### 6. *Dyer Land*

This song took a lot of remorse of what he did and asked for guidance to be given to him. The song contained many expressions of deep remorse. This song told the story of a person who had been too far away from Allah SWT until finally, Allah gave him a warning through a test that made him realize that he was far from remembering Allah SWT. He realized how worthless he was without God's provision.

The figure of speech found in this song were metaphor 1, personification 3, symbol 2, and hyperbole 1.

#### 7. *To Guide Your Home*

This song is a little different, this song was arranged with Turkish music, and the lyrics worked in collaboration with Turkish and English. This song was about the greatness of Allah SWT and human helplessness without the help of Allah SWT. This song contained more praises addressed to Allah SWT. If we dig into the meaning of the lyrics of this song, we would realize you are nothing without His power.

In this song, there was a figure of speech simile 7 and personification 6. This is the highest number for personality and similarity. Meanwhile, other figurative languages are synecdoche 1, and hyperbole 2.

### **B. RESEACH FINDINGS**

In the research findings, it was classified data which were taken from the Sami Yusuf's song, such as: Happiness, Salaam, Forgotten Promises, Hear You Call, Smile, Dryer Land, To Guide Your Home.

*Table 4. 1. Types of figure of speech found list on Sami Yusuf's albums*

No.	Types of figure of speech	Song title	Lyrics
1.	Simile	Smile	Just like the moon in the sky
			Just like your smile she

			shines her light.
		Salaam	Isn't there enough to share or is that we just don't care?
		To guide your home.	Thirsty as a desert's pain.
			I miss your touch like pouring rain.
			Dizzy as the tea i brew.
			And like the mealing sugar cubes.
2.	Metaphor	Smile	The only thing i need in life is you.
			Your love is what makes it all worhtwhile.
		Dyer Land	I am driftwood now.
		Forgotten Promises	We are humankind.
3.	Personification	Smile	Come and go in the could night sky.
			They start to play.
			They come to my life.
		Dyer Land	Opened up my eyes.

			Pull me from the sea.
			Save what's left of me.
		To Guide Your Home	When clouds come in they cry all need.
			Long after time has let them go.
			I'll wait for tides to guide your home.
			My mind stirs round with thoughts of you.
			I trust in stars to guide your home.
		Forgotten Promises	Tonight the word will sleep.
			But hunger will not wait.
4.	Synecdoche	Salaam	Just a little faith.
			We're here for a day or two.
		Happiness	Grateful today.
			Let's give you our praise.
		Smile	To see you smile
			As you welcome me back into your arms.

			Sight of your smile.
			Far from your side
		To Guide Your Home	The footprints that you left have stayed.
		Hear you call	Hold on the rope.
5.	Metonymy	Salaam	Mo more misery.
		Smile	Very song i sing has always been for you.
		Dyer Land	I homeward bound.
		Hear you call	I hear you call
			Though you fell so cold.
6.	Symbol	Salaam	When there's no more hunger.
		Smile	To see you smile.
			Pull me from from the sea.
		Dyer Land	And i made my plans.
7.	Allegory	-	-
8.	Hyperbole	Smile	Give it all away
		Dyer Land	Cause i'am tired and worn.
		To guide you home	I'ii wait for tides to guide your home.
			And shine a light to guide

			you home.
			I trust in stars to guide you home.
		Forgatten Promises	We share one soul.
			Brother side by side.
9.	Aphostrophe	-	-
10.	Paradox	Happiness	Off all cultures and faith.
11.	Understatement	-	-
12.	Verbal Irony.	-	-

### C. Discussion

#### 1. Figure of speech stylistic found seven selected songs

The researcher explained the research findings that the writer discussed before in this section. The study discovered some children of the figure of speech in seven songs by Sami Yusuf..

A figure of speech, according to Perrine (1969, p. 65), is "any means of conveying anything that is not the conventional approach," and it is divided into three sorts. Figures of speech, which include metaphor, simile, apostrophe, and personification, are the first. Second, the linkage employs figures of speech such as metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, and allegory. The third classification is figures of speech by contrast, which includes paradox, irony, hyperbole, and understatement.



According to the table of research findings, the researcher discovered 53 speech stylistic figures in seven songs from Sami Yusuf's album. The first type of figure of speech in all three songs was smile 2 and to guide your home 4. Metaphors appeared in three songs, namely forgotten promises 1, dryer land 1, and smile 2. Personification that appeared in the four songs is smile 3, dryer land 3, to guide your home 6, forgotten promises 2. Synecdoche found in five songs is salaam 2, happiness 1, smile 3, to guide your home 1 and hear you call 1. Metonymy was found in four songs, namely salaam 1, smile 1, dryer land 1, and hear you call 2. The symbol was found in three-song are salaam 1, smile 2, dryer land 1. Hyperbole was found in four songs are smile 1, to guide your home 2, dryer land 1, and forgotten promises 2. While paradox only had 1 song, which was happiness.

In another case, the researcher was unable to locate any stylistic figures of speech such as allegory, verbal irony, understatement, or aphostrophe.

Researchers focused not only on the sorts of figure of speech stylistics detected, but also on the meaning of each figure of speech stylistic found in seven of Sami Yusuf's songs. So. The song lyrics could be thoroughly comprehended, understood, and appreciated by the readers, who could also feel the feelings expressed in the lyrics.

## 2. Figure of Speech stylistic Analyzing

### A. Simile

A simile is a word-for-word comparison of two objects, such as the conjunction like, like, as, than, or a verb similar verb. Parables usually compare two things that were originally different and proved important. In general, parables provided a comparison clear than metaphors. The difference between metaphor and simile is that simile employs a large number of terms or conjunctions to indicate a similar comparison, such as like, as, that, and similar. The parallel is conveyed in metaphor in terms of identifying actual terms. A simile was at the fourth level of Sami Yusuf's most utilized frequency in his song. Sami Yusuf used this method to compare everything in his life. The first example of a simile can be found in Sami Yusuf's simile, a nature song.

The simile is a rhetorical tactic in which two essentially different objects are openly compared (Perrine, 1969, p. 49). Because comparison adjectives like, as, similar to, and resembles were employed, the similarity was obvious. Here are some examples of lyrics from Sami Yusuf's songs that use simile as figurative language:

**So pure and wide just like the moon in the sky.**

Because it expressed a comparison with a "like" connection, the sentence may be classified as a simile. Perrine

(1969, p. 69) defines a simile as a style in which one object is likened to another object of a different kind to make the description more sympathetic or intelligible. The songwriter compared a smile and the which had a broad and broad nature, but in this song, the expression “pure and wide” was used to express the beauty of one’s smile, which meant happiness. The moon is the earth's natural satellite, orbiting at a distance of 238,857 miles (384,393 kilometers) and with a diameter of 2,160 miles (3,476 kilometers) (Dictionary, 2021).

In the statement above, the singer also used a visual depiction where the singer was saw his lover smiling. According to the findings of the researcher's analysis, this study supported Damayanti's (2013, p. 30) assertion that the visual depiction helped the reader to "see for themselves" what the poet was saying. This song told the story of the happiness that he always wanted to give to her lover. The writer revealed that he would do anything to make her lover smile, as her presence made his life more meaningful than ever. Therefore, the writer created a smile that would not disappear from the face of his lover. The singer explained how the smile looked so happy. He expressed his happiness when he was able to make his loving smile pure and wide. To stress significance to the reader, the author employed a

simile to develop a profound comprehension through comparison.

Additional examples can be seen below.:

*Like an eagle, you circle*

This was a simile as well. To compare an eagle with a human, the author used the conjunction Like. The bird is circling in exquisite purple in this line (metaphor). An eagle is the king of birds in mythology. When an eagle circles, it circles in rings within its thermal lift one and soars higher to gain a better view of the broad area. By using a semantic method, it might be deduced that the human described by Chris in this paragraph was someone unique, because the eagle was circling in a perfect purple circle (*it would be discussed in metaphor session*). It also meant that no matter what situation they were confronted with, they always went ahead. Chris Martin and Gwyneth Paltrow handled it all beautifully, even if they were no longer together.

**Thirsty as a desert's pain.**

The lyrics of the song above are included in the simile because the lyrics above used the conjunction “as.” In the lexical, “thirst” meant the feeling of wanting to drink because it felt dry in the throat (dictionary 2021). Deserts are desolate landscape areas with minimal rainfall and, as a result, adverse living conditions for plants and animals. The lack of vegetation indicates that the soil surface is not shielded from the process of denudation. Over one-

third of the world's land surface is covered by dry or semi-arid conditions. The singer's thirst has become a drought.

The author used the description of taste in the previous line, as well as the assertion of thirst as a desert agony, to make the reader feel as if they could be as thirsty as the author intended. The lyrics of the song above were an expression of longing for help from Allah. He expressed how tormented his life was when he no longer received help from Allah SWT. He stated that the longing she felt was very painful, so he compared her longing to the thirst she felt when she was in a desert.

The singer stated that he was very thirsty, so he compared it to a very dry desert and no water to quench his thirst. The thirst in the lyrics meant that he was desperately hoping for help from Allah for all the emptiness in his life. Further examples can be seen below:

*And if they fall as lucifer fell-the flame.*

When Javert stared down into the river at night, when the surroundings was cold and gloomy, he made the statement. He then uttered a prayer to God in silence. He thought that one day, God will send him an angel to cleanse him of his wrongdoing. He did, however, notice that he was walking down a gloomy lane. They were supposed to be his enemies who disrupted his peace of mind, according to the utterance. He believed he was the same as

his adversaries, who likewise wreak havoc on Valjean's life. Lucifer is God's adversary. Lucifer is a fallen angel who was expelled from heaven as a result of his sin. Javert compared himself to Lucifer, who was exiled from heaven because he was walking in the wrong direction. Then they'd go to hell, which was symbolized by the flame. It occurred to him that he would most likely end up in hell.

This image was labeled as a simile since it employed the connective function to compare two dissimilar objects, especially those who are off track and Lucifer.

## **B. Metaphor**

Metaphor is a comparative style that subtly contrasts two dissimilar objects in a short form. Unlike a simile, the metaphor does not use a conjunction such as "like," "as," and so on. It does, however, form a direct link between the first and second parts. Metaphor is an implicit comparison, according to Moeliono (1984, p. 3). Between two dissimilar objects, without the use of the words like or as. Purwodarminta (1976, p. 648) also defined metaphor as the use of words that have no true meaning but are used to create a painting using equations or comparisons.

Metaphor is the smallest, condensed, nicely constructed sort of comparative comparable style, according to Tarigan (1983, p. 141). There are two approaches to consider. The first is a fact,



something that is imagined and then manifests as an item. The other is a comparison to reality, and we substitute the preceding word for it.

The analogy is implied in metaphor (Perrine, 1974, p. 49). Without utilizing comparison words like, as, or comparable to, the implication clearly addresses what is being compared to. Metaphors, like similes, provide an extension to the entity being compared or accentuate the character of the object being compared.

The metaphor is used by Sami Yusuf several times in his songs. By using this type, the speaker tried to distinguish one thing from another by its implicit meaning. This offers a thousand potential observable implications for drawing two unconnected items together to uncover similarities. In comparison to the reader's imagination, this statement was employed to make an impact through words. To draw the reader's attention, the author used metaphors in his literary work. Here's an example:

**Your love is what makes it all worthwhile.**

A warm personal tie or deep attachment, such as a parent, child, or friend, is lexically defined as love (dictionary 2012). While the associative “worth” statement is a sentence commonly used to denote an object in which the object can be traded.

The lyrics of the song above are the first type of speech found in a smile song. The lyrics of the song above are the expression of the lover she loves so much. For her the love of her lover is the most precious thing. The lyrics of the song above have the meaning of how much influence her lover exerts, thus making her feel more valuable than ever.

With this lyrical semantic approach, it was possible to interpret how much love a person could give so that one could judge how much. In this case, the author also used a description of feelings where the statement “ your love is what makes it worthwhile” when the author wanted the reader to feel as if the love was being felt by the author.

According to Tarigan (1983, p. 141), metaphor is a style of language comparison that is shortest, dense, neatly arranged. There are two ideas. The first is a concept or a statement that becomes an object. The other is a comparison with reality, in which we substitute the prior term for the last. An example of a metaphor is as follows:

*This diamond is very special*

Chris's special jewels are expressions with multiple meanings that allude to Gwyneth Paltrow. Diamonds are a unique item in the lexicon since they are extremely durable. A cubic

diamond is a solid form of the element carbon with its atoms organized in a cubic crystal structure (Dictionary, 2020).

With a semantic approach, this remark could be seen as Chris attempting to define his ex-wife, Gwyneth Paltrow, as a rare Diamond, and admiring her with the phrase "(it's) Special." The following example can be shown below.

**I am driftwood now.**

In this statement, the singer compared himself to driftwood, which by the meaning of style meant someone who had no direction in life. This song told the story of a person who was too far away from God. In other words, he did not carry out the advice/ command of God. He regretted his actions and realized the emptiness in his life after receiving rebuke from God. For him, without the help of Allah SWT, he had no strength, and without Allah, he had nothing.

In the lexical meaning, driftwood is wood washed to the shores or shore or sea, lake, or river by wind, tides, or waves (dictionary 2021). With a semantic approach, driftwood is defined as a person who feels lonely and loses the direction and purpose of his life, in which case the singer compares driftwood to a person far from God. Another example is seen below:

*My life was a war the could never be won.*

Jean Valjean was the one who started the dialogue. It happened as Jean Valjean was kneeling in the church, telling God about his bleak life. He felt as if his life was full with obstacles to overcome. Valjean compared his existence to a war in this scene. Fear, panic, despair, deaths, starvation, and people killing each other for food are all examples of the atmosphere of war. There was nothing positive about war. It was most likely the same ailment that struck Jean Valjean. However, this was not a battle between nations or against colonizers; rather, it was a conflict that fought for his future and was difficult to defeat. In his opinion, the nuance, such as in a war, was also covered. As a result, he compared his existence to a never-ending war.

### **C. Personification**

Personification is the figure of speech as opposed to human nature about animals, plants, objects, and so on. The ability to act like a person is a term used to characterize non-human objects. The function of the figure of speech is to add decorative flair to literary writings as well as to convey deeper meaning to them by comparing human traits. Associating something with the human component was very simple for the reader or viewer to comprehend. Because it made it easier for the reader to grasp the complexities of human nature. In this song, the writer tended to

utilize personification to make the story's speech more dramatic and engaging. In addition, it also affected the mood or feelings of the listener. A large number of Sami Yusuf used personality in his speech to compare abstract or dead objects with things that happened in their lives. Sami Yusuf used personality to describe the story of how far he was from God.

Personification is the process of imbuing non-human substance, such as a concept or an idea, with human traits (Reaske, 1966, p. 39). Researchers sought data for personality from the lyrics of Sami Yusuf's songs by the figure of speech like this. The author expressed his feelings in the lyrics. The author expressed his feelings by giving human nature to the items that needed to be emphasized.

Personification is a type of comparative stylistic that gives the idea that inanimate items or something abstract is functioning like an animate object, with the object appearing to move on its own. Personifikasi adalah jenis figure of speech yang aling banyak digunakan oleh penyanyi, hal ini terbukti dengan ditemukan sebanyak 14 data 4 lagu. According to Perrine, "personification" is defined as "giving the characteristics of a human being to an animal, an object, or a concept" (1956, p. 62). It's a form of metaphor in which the figurative term is always a human being. Personification can be defined as a metaphor in which animals, plants, inanimate

objects, or abstract ideas are depicted as if they were human persons with human traits.

The technique of imputing human characteristics to non-human objects, such as abstract notions or thoughts, is known as personification (Resake, 1966, p. 39). By using this figure of speech, the researcher discovered data indicating personification in the lyric of Sami Yusuf's song. In the lyrics, the author revealed her feelings. The author expressed his feelings by imbuing the commodities with human characteristics.

#### **Come and go in the cold night sky.**

The statement above was included in personality because the phrase “come and go” come and go is usually used to tell the existence of a person. However, in the lyrics of the song above, the statement come and go is used for clouds moved in the direction of the wind.

The lyrics of the song above were included in the personality because in these lyrics, the singer used comparison in the previous sentence, which was “I am watching the clouds”. In the statement above, the singer also used moving images (kinesthetic) in the statement “come and go,” the singer made the reader feel as if they could see the movement of the clouds at night.



Perrine (1956, p. 62) says that “ personality consists of assigning human attributes to animals, objects, or concepts.” This was a sort of metaphor known as implied comparison, in which the figurative term being compared was always human. A metaphor in which animals, plants, inanimate objects, or abstract ideas are represented as if they were human and exhibit human qualities is known as personification. The following verses are examples of personification verses:

*And tears streaming down your face*

The first personality discovered in mend you was this one. This may be seen as personification because the "tears" lyrics were animate objects, as though the "come flowing" lyrics could also be animated objects. These lyrics attempted to tell the melancholy in a different way using a semantic approach.

**Opened up my eyes**

The lyrics meaning of “opened up my eyes” was that the loss that befell him has made him realize that no one could help him. Allah gave him a trial in the form of loss until he realized that returning to the path of Allah SWT is the right thing and the thing must do. The lexical meaning of opened was not closed at the time, as a doorway by a door, a window by cash, or a gateway by a gate (dictionary 2021). In the above verse, the singer compared

loss to such a human being who could realize something. Loss is a state of loss or loss without something it possesses (dictionary 2021). A further example can be seen below:

*in your eyes, i see the beauty of the world*

In its literal sense, "the beauty of the word" could be taken as if we could experience the lovely world through his eyes. However, this term does not have the same connotation as it does in English. According to the semantic method, he had done an excellent job throughout his life. As a result, these lyrics appeared to depict how he felt glad for a short time after remembering something amazing he had accomplished before he died.

#### **D. Synecdoche**

After personification, synecdoche is the second most common sort of figure of speech. This is supported by the discovery of 9 synecdoche data in 5 songs, including salaam, happiness, smiling, and to guide your home and hear your call. We use synecdoche to refer to a part as if it were the whole. (Perrine, 1974, p. 54) Synecdoche can be used to simplify what is being discussed by stating just significant details.

#### **To see you smile.**

The lyrics of the song above was included in the synecdoche because the smile in this sentence meant happiness.

Happiness itself is a positive emotion, including joy, pride, and gratitude. The purpose of the lyrics above was to see one's happiness. Through the lyrics of the song above, the singer wanted to state that he would do anything to make her lover smile.

This is in line with Pradopo's theory (1969, p. 49). There are two pieces to the synecdoche device: *pars pro toto* and *totem pro parte*. *Totem pro parte* is when the whole thing is a part of it, and *pars pro toto* is when the whole thing is a part of it. The word "smile" in the lyrics of the song above is included in the *pars pro toto* genre because "smile" is described as happiness in the life of a singer's lover. Keraf defines synecdoche as a metaphorical allusion in which fragments are used to represent the whole (p.49, 1969).

**As you welcome me back into your arms.**

The lyrics above included into synecdoche because the phrase "when you greet me back into your arms" mean, when your arms meant your lover receive it back into that person's life. The lyric above was still related to the lyrics of the previous song "to see you smile." In these lyrics, the singer recounted the happiness she could see from her lover when she returned to her life. The singer saw such a sincere smile of happiness from her smile.

In the lyrics of the song above, the singer used the expression "arm" to express a form of acceptance by her lover.

Lexically, “arm” meant an arm where the arm is one of the limbs of the human body commonly used to hug a person. However, in this case, the singer defined “arm” life. For another example could be seen below:

*There is no place for you to hide.*

Because the totality of anything represents a component, it can be classified as a synecdoche. There was no location on earth for Valjean to hide because there was no place to represent the entire. That exchange did not imply that Valjean couldn't hide, but it did imply that he couldn't get away from Javert. It seemed as if Javert had conquered every single spot on the planet's surface, making it difficult for Valjean to conceal. Since recognizing Javert as an ex-convict, Valjean has worked hard to avoid him. Being a convict meant never being able to be free, which was a dreadful curse for Javert. Valjean was continually pursued by Javert, no matter where he tried to hide. Then Javert made a comment like that.

#### **E. Metonymy**

A metonymy is a figure of speech that involves the substitution of one word for another (Kennedy, 1983, p. 30). Metonymy is a mechanism that allows one word to stand in for another that is closely related. An example of a figure of speech in which one word or phrase is replaced by another that is closely

connected to it (crown and royalty). Metonymy is a rhetorical tactic for describing something indirectly to the things around it, such as mentioning someone's attire to characterize them.

Metonymy, according to Paul (2004, p. 43), is predicated on transfer within a single conceptual domain. According to Dennis (1996, p. 65), metonymy is a name or descriptive phrase that is applied to some objects in a different way but is analogous to that which is properly applicable.

### **I homeward bound.**

The lyric of the song above was included in the metonymy because the author used the word “homeward” to replace/represent his intention to return to God’s. This is in line with Perrine's (Khairina, 2017, p. 13) idea, according to which metonymy is comparable to synecdoche except that instead of a component representing the whole, a related object is employed.

Lexically, the expression “homeward bound” meant floating in the sea carried everywhere by seawater. Associative meant a person who had lost direction and purpose in life. The meaning of the lyric of the song above was that he returned to surrender to God because of his neglect of God. The singer wanted to express how much he depended on the provisions of Allah SWT. Other examples of metonymy were as follows:

*For nineteen winters served his time.*

Valjean informed Marius of his confession that he had ever done as a thief to rescue his sister's son by stealing a slice of bread, and he made him a convict from the utterance above. His purpose in staying here was to draw attention to Valjean's nineteen-year sentence to jail. The author used the term "nineteen winters" to suggest that it related to nineteen years because it had such a strong connection to the viewer's thinking. As a result, it's possible that it's a metonymy.

**Though you fell so cold.**

The lexical "cold" is cold air or very low temperatures usually caused by rain or when it snows. Connotatively, "cold" means the feeling of the loneliness felt by a person. This was in line with Leech's (1997, p. 16) assertion that connotative meaning is the communicative value of a term that corresponds to what it refers to, in addition to its conceptual meaning. In connotative meaning, there were additional traits called either physical, psychological, or social traits, such as the connotations of weak psychological traits, easy crying, shyness, etc. That existed in a person. Connotative meaning arose as a result of the association of our feelings with the words spoken or heard. Connotative meaning was also used to refer to other forms of meaning that were outside the lexical meaning.



The lyrics of the song falling so cold above had a lonely meaning. In this verse, the author used the word “cold” to represent the word silence felt by the Rohingya people affected by the disaster. In the lyrics of the song above, he tried to give encouragement and support to the Rohingya people. Through this song, the singer also assured that they were never alone as everyone would help them face their problems.

#### **F. Symbol**

Perrine observed, “A symbol might be roughly defined as something that means more than what it is” (1956, p. 79). A symbol is a tangible representation of something abstract or invisible, such as a person, object, image, word, or event.

#### **When there’s no more hunger.**

Hunger is a condition in which the body still requires food, usually after a long period of time when the stomach has remained empty accidentally. Hunger is a strong desire to eat. The phrase is most commonly used to describe a state of malnutrition that affects a large number of people over a long period of time, frequently as a result of poverty, political turmoil, or drought. Semantically the word “hungry” means the suffering experienced by everyone around the world, like Iran.

In the lyrics of the song above, the word hunger had a symbol of suffering. Perrine (1956, p. 79) stated, "A symbol may

be generally characterized as something more significant than what it is." A symbol can be a person, an object, a picture, or a word that represents something abstract or invisible. Symbolism occurs when an author uses a symbol or a reference to lend deeper meaning to a story. The artist expressed his desire in the lyrics of the song above that one day all mankind would be free of pain such as hunger and hardship.

**Pull me from the sea.**

This is the third symbol discovered by scientists. This statement is symbolic because its lyrics had other meaning rather than literal, as the author used "sea" as a symbol of life in the world without involving Allah SWT. In the lyrics above, the sea symbol of life that only thought of the world without knowing God.

If we looked at the denotative meaning, it was only someone asking for help to be lifted from the surface of the sea. However, in a semantic approach, the lyrics "sea" could be interpreted as a symbol of life in the world. Where if we as human beings did not know to depend on God throughout our lives, then we would live like we were drifting in the high seas aimlessly because the waves in the sea were drifting. Here is another example of the symbol:

*I'm not one's little puppet*

The composer adopted the word little puppet. As it is known, the puppet is a small-scale figure (as of a person or animal) generally with a cloth body and bladder head that fits over and is moved by a human's hand (merriam-webster.com). By this explanation, the composer obviously did not want someone to use her since she was not a little puppet, which its characteristics were played by the human's hand. Therefore, the composer adopted the little puppet to symbolize how she did not want to be treated as same as with it.

**and i made my plans.**

In a lexical plan, there was usually a diagram or list of steps with details of time and resources used to achieve the objective of doing something. Reflectively, the "plan" found in this song means the direction of life's purpose. The lyrics of this song were still related to the lyrics of the previous song, namely "pull me from the sea" where if in the previous lyrics the singer used the statement "sea" as a symbol of world life, then in the lyrics "plan" is a symbol of life purpose.

Symbols can be words, places, characters, or objects that mean something beyond their literal meaning. Objects, settings, or even characters can represent other or more general ideas. Symbols emphasize an object or picture in describing something.

Symbols are also meant to represent something that exists outside of the realm of expression (Wolosky, 2001, p. 191). Symbols can represent words or phrases that are no longer unfamiliar in society and have meaning.

After the lyrics of the previous song, the singer tried to express how much he suffered in this world so that he could not live without help from God. So, in the next lyrics, the singer made it his purpose in life to strive to make himself just pleading with God. In these lyrics, the word plan was a symbol of determination to return to God's way.

### **G. Hyperbole**

A hyperbola, as defined by Keraf (2017, p. 48), is a figure of speech that includes a pointed assertion of exaggeration. Hyperbole is more of an exaggeration than a statement of fact. The language has the ability to draw the reader's attention, and it is a source of object generation. According to Reaske, hyperbole is a figure of speech that employs exaggeration (2000, p. 67).

Although exaggeration is hyperbole, it is hyperbole in the service of truth (Perrine, 1974, p. 86). According to Perrine, hyperbole is simply a way of emphasizing what someone genuinely means.

**When clouds come in they cry all night.**

The above lyric was included in hyperbole for using excessive sentences. In the lyrics of the song above, the singer made a statement that the clouds cried all night. This was included in hyperbole because this statement was too much. In this statement, the singer wanted to convey his regret for having forgotten God from his life. In this case, the singer exaggerated his grief.

Lexically, clouds were very small clumps of water vapor and ice crystals floating in the atmosphere or a mixture of both with a sequence concentration of 100 per cubic centimeter and a radius of about 10 micrometers. However, in a semantic approach, the cloud in the lyrics was interpreted as the singer's feelings. So the singer equated her feelings with clouds and cried all night to add to the dramatic effect.

Hyperbole can be used to make the reader feel a sensation or circumstance as though they were present at the moment. Furthermore, the use of hyperbole in a tale or film can add emotional intensity to the reader or audience.

Hyperbole, like all figures of speech, can be utilized to achieve a number of results. It could be joyful or solemn, exuberant or controlled, persuasive or unpersuasive. It's utilized as a way of highlighting a factual statement in some way. To provide an

intense effect, hyperbole is combined with pressure. According to Leech, hyperbole is typically associated with personal beliefs and feelings, resulting in subjective assertions that are slightly exaggerated (1968, p. 168). Authors frequently distort the reality in order to show excitement.

**And shine a light to guide your home.**

There was an exaggerated assertion in the song's lyrics that put it in the category of hyperbole. The statement is “shine a light to guide you home,” this statement was an exaggeration because the singer revealed that candlelight was a sign that could lead someone home.

Lexically, light was a form of energy emitted by an object or light source in the form of electromagnetic waves. Through a semantic light approach, the above statement meant a clue or a miracle given by Allah SWT. The statement that the light would go into the house too much.

**We share one soul.**

In the lyrics of the song above, there was an exaggerated statement that put it in the category of hyperbole. In the lyrics of the song above, the singer “we share one soul” this statement was too much. This was because it was impossible for people to share their souls with others because God had given souls to all human beings. The meaning of the statement in the lyrics of the song



above was that the singer wanted to express his concern and concern for the Africans who were experiencing the disaster.

According to Kennedy (1983, p. 596) hyperbole is the use of exaggeration to emphasize a point. It could be absurd or amusing. Hyperbole is a figure of speech in which the speaker exaggerates or overstates something on purpose, usually to emphasize or describe something. Hyperboles could be used in fiction to give a character more depth and color. Another example can be found below:

*I know that deep in my heart*

Because the phrase "I know that deep in my heart" was impossible to know in our hearts, the song's lyric involved hyperbole. It meant that I was in the mood to fall in love. The words "deep" and "in my heart" were visible. The words "deep" and "in my heart" were overused by the songwriter. As far as we know, deep existed only in human life, not in the human body or soul.

#### **H. Paradox**

"A paradox is a figure of language that mixes real disagreement with something true," Keraf explains (2017, p. 50). Reaske (2000, p. 70) defines paradox as "a pair of seemingly self-contradictory ideas, words, images, or attitudes presented by a

poet." To put it another way, a paradox is a condition that is unhappy with the fact that it exists.

The paradox is a seemingly contradictory statement that is yet true (Perrine, 1974, p. 85). The paradox style always stated the polar opposite of what had been expressed earlier.

### **Of all cultures and faith**

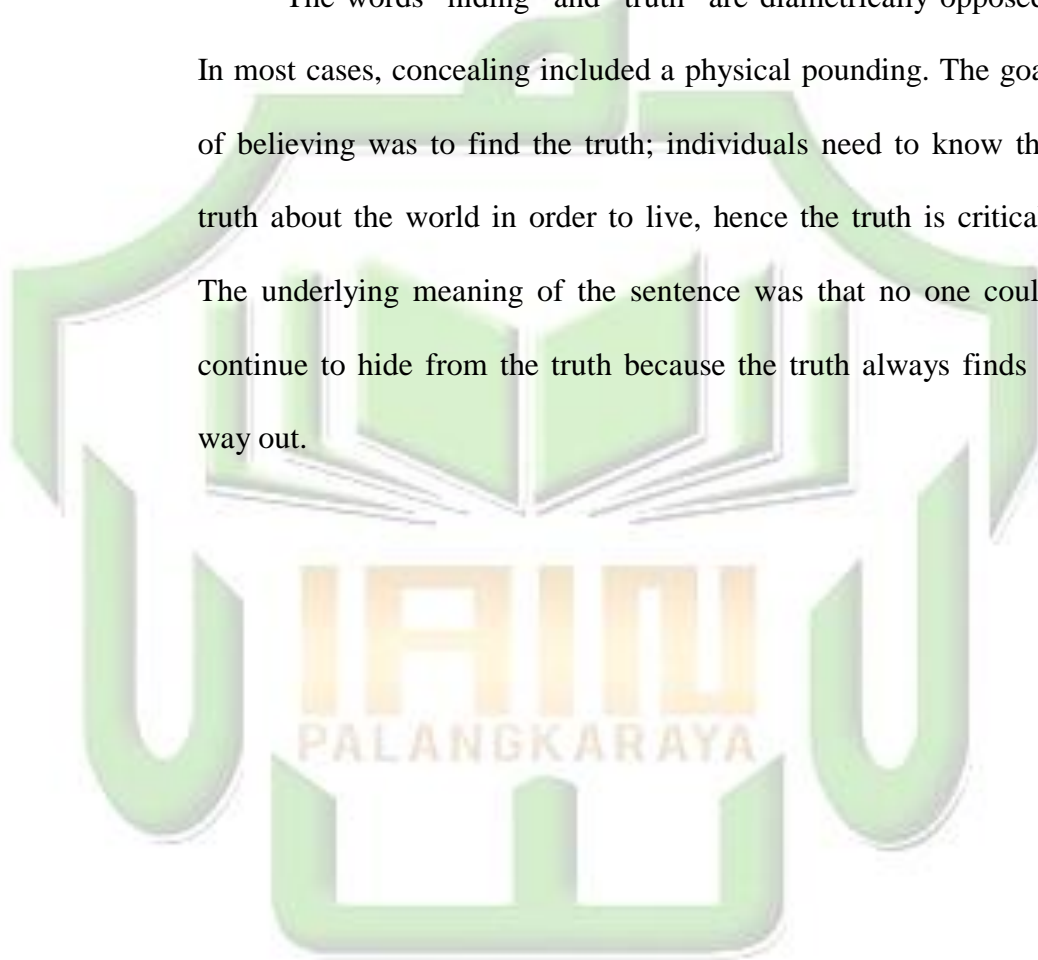
The lyrics of the songs above included in the paradox because they use the words culture and faith, and the two words had the opposite meaning. Culture is a collection of people's traits and knowledge, including language, food, social behaviors, music, and art. In comparison faith was one of the most important parts of our relationship with God. No matter who we were, no matter what our path in life, there would be difficult time for us. Although different, religions and cultures were still interconnected and had a strong connection.

The relationship between religion and culture was that religion spreaded its teachings through culture, and culture require religion to preserve it. Religion did not necessarily eradicate culture in society, which was partly inappropriate and contrary to religious values. However, religion used more culture as a medium of da'wah as well as entering the culture by adapting what was allowed or in accordance with its teachings. Here religion played a role in filtering various norms and values from the culture. This is

in line with Siswantoro (in Hayati and Havid, 2020, p. 88), saying that the paradoxical figure of speech speaks to the opposite phenomenon, but in fact, indicates its reality. Another example could be seen below:

*We can't keep hiding from the truth*

The words "hiding" and "truth" are diametrically opposed. In most cases, concealing included a physical pounding. The goal of believing was to find the truth; individuals need to know the truth about the world in order to live, hence the truth is critical. The underlying meaning of the sentence was that no one could continue to hide from the truth because the truth always finds a way out.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

This chapter draws conclusions and makes recommendations based on the data analysis presented in the previous chapter.

#### A. Conclusion

This chapter provides conclusions and recommendations based on the data analysis from the previous chapter. One of the stylistic elements used in Sami Yusuf's song lyrics is the figure of speech. After examining the data, the researcher discovered that Sami Yusuf uses stylistic devices, particularly figure of speech, in seven of his songs: Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Synecdoche, Symbol, Metonymy, Hyperbole, and Paradox. Allegory, Verbal Irony, Understatement, and Aphostrophe are examples of stylistic figures of speech that were not found.

The stylistic meanings of the figures of speech utilized in Sami Yusuf's song lyrics are varied. The data found in seven selected songs total 53 data points, each of which has its own meaning-self. There are 6 simile data, 4 metaphor data, 14 personification data, 8 synecdoche data, 5 metonymy data, 6 exaggeration data, 1 paradox data, and 3 symbol data. The most common figure of speech stylistic in the seven Sami Yusuf songs was a simile, which had 15 data, while the least common figure of speech was a contradiction, which had only one data on happiness. Looking back at the words, we can see that Sami Yusuf's song is about more than simply love; it's also about social, religion, and life-based on a

genuine story. This style can be found in a number of Islamic songs composed by Sami Yusuf. The sole reason Sami Yusuf uses stylistics so frequently in his songs is to emphasize how wonderful the lyrics he writes are. To make it obvious, Sami Yusuf rewrote it in his own words, utilizing metaphors to explain emotions, tales, and themes.

## **B. Suggestion**

Finally, the researcher believes that the findings of the study will be useful to the audience. As a result of the preceding chapter's findings, it's critical to offer some helpful advice to readers, students, teachers, and the next researcher. The researcher would like to provide the following recommendations based on the above findings:

### **1. Suggestions for students.**

This research, according to the researcher, can be used as a reference in Semantic Class, particularly by students of the State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya. They are studying stylistics in order to enable every student comprehend the meaning of any music lyrics that use implicit lyrics. Furthermore, knowing about stylistic components can help students enhance their ability to interpret and create any type of song.

### **2. Suggestions for teachers.**

The researcher also expects that by providing an additional reference to Figure Of Speech Stylistic and other sorts of stylistic, lecturers and professors will be able to teach and be a learning source for their

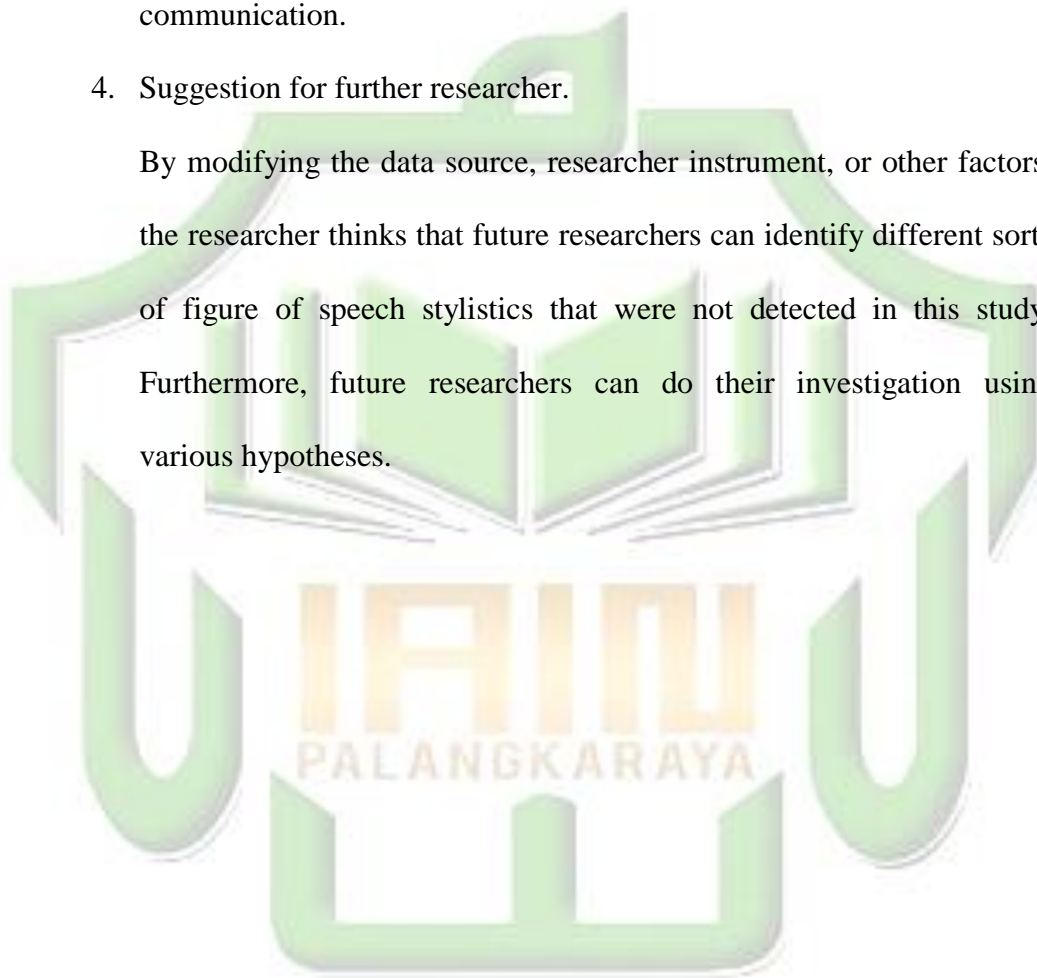
students, allowing them to improve their understanding of stylistic in Semantic Class.

3. Suggestion for all of readers.

The researcher expects that this study will provide further information and expertise to all readers, particularly those who enjoy using style in communication.

4. Suggestion for further researcher.

By modifying the data source, researcher instrument, or other factors, the researcher thinks that future researchers can identify different sorts of figure of speech stylistics that were not detected in this study. Furthermore, future researchers can do their investigation using various hypotheses.





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