

# FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE FOUND ON PAMUNGKAS ALBUM ENTITLED "BIRDY" TO TEACH POETRY

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## FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE FOUND ON PAMUNGKAS ALBUM ENTITLED "BIRDY" TO TEACH POETRY

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|---|--|
| <b>Article History:</b><br>Received: 02 Jan 2023<br>Revised: 16 Jan 2023<br>Accepted: 27 Jan 2023 | <p><i>This research is conducted to analyzed types of figurative language of "Birdy" album by Pamungkas. The researcher describes the type of figurative language by Kenedy. The research used descriptive qualitative. The research findings of this final project can be seen in the following: First, there are 59 figurative language found in song lyric of Pamungkas album "Birdy". Those 59 figurative languages divided into several types namely metaphor, irony, hyperbole, repetition, personification, and simile. The most dominant type of figurative language in this song lyric is hyperbole the researcher found 24 parts, followed with metaphor within 18 parts, repetition with 7 parts, simile and irony with 4 parts, and the last one is personification with 2 parts. Second, by using the song lyric, it can attract more students' interest because the song can be a modern and newest reference about figurative language in poetry teaching, understand material about figurative language, and also by using the lyrics of the song can add new vocabulary for students in a more fun way. And also for the teacher can find the modern and newest reference and the material to teach their student so this research contribution to poetry teaching.</i></p> |
| <b>Keywords:</b> <i>Figurative Language, Birdy Album, Poetry Teaching</i>                         |  |

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Learning English have four basic language skills. There are listening, speaking, writing and reading. English also have four components such as spelling, sound system, structure, and vocabulary. One of the components that make it easier for us in the process of learning English is by learning vocabulary. One way to learn vocabulary can be using figurative language. According to Rohani & Arsyad (2018), says that figurative language have a very large reciprocal relationship with vocabulary. Based on that explanation, it can be concluded that figurative language can help us in the vocabulary learning process, because figurative language and vocabulary are interrelated.

Learning figurative language can be done in various ways and also we can use various literary works such as poetry, prose, or song lyrics. The song is part of literature. Hence when students were studying literature they would be presented with a song or song lyrics if the study still used books.

The reason why researchers are taking on this topic is a song is not just a lyric line up. Many songs that actually have a deep message that their creator wants to convey to his listeners, but many who listen to a song only because of the good music or they like the singer. With figurative language we can comprehend the meaning of a song and what the song's creator wants to convey by means of it. Songs as a literary work that is a branch of the creation of poetry are an expression of its creator

being put on paper of words or lyrics, and accompanied by several Musical Instruments Sadish and Dewi (2016: 93). Therefore to write poetry, a writer must understand how to use figurative language correctly. Perrine (1982:10), defines that there are four main reasons to use figurative language. First, figurative language can give the reader imaginative pleasure. Second, figurative language brings additional images to its words. Making the literary work more sensual and abstract became concrete. Third, figurative language is a way to add emotional intensity to the informative declaration and convey a Shared attitude toward the information. And fourth, figurative language became a way of saying quickly.

The researcher analyzes the album's "Birdy" because this album is the latest album that has just been released by Pamungkas, this year. The album "Birdy" was released on June 16, 2022, and also became a new beginning for Pamungkas after the covid 19 pandemic he finally able to return to perform live to perform his newest song in the album "Birdy".

On the album "Birdy" Pamungkas uses English in all the lyrics of the song. This also makes researchers interested in analyzing because Indonesian singers rarely use English in their entire song lyrics, especially in one album. In addition, the song Pamungkas is also very popular with teenagers because the song created by Pamungkas has beautiful lyrics and there are also various kinds of figurative language in it so that it makes the song very beautiful to listen to. Similar to the previous albums, Pamungkas worked on songs from writing lyrics and building lyrics, to being full songs by him.

The researcher sees this album "Birdy" uses a lot of figurative language that makes it very poetic when it's heard. So that this album is interesting to analyze further regarding the figurative language which of course will be useful in the poetry learning process. Moreover, the album "Birdy" is popular among teenagers and even recently, many have listened to it or seen music video on Pamungkas' personal YouTube channel. So in this study the researcher wanted to find the types and meaning of figurative language contained in the lyrics of the song on the album "Birdy" by Pamungkas which would later be able to contribute to poetry teaching.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### Figurative Language

Based on Rozakis (1995:28), "Figurative languages say one thing in terms of another". Figurative language is an expression that the author or someone uses indirectly using comparisons. Literally it cannot be interpreted, because the comparison of a figurative language expression has a meaning.

Based on X.J. Kennedy (1979:187), Figurative language is a language that uses imagery or figures of speech. A figure of speech is a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the world. Figurative of speech can be said to occur every time a speaker or writer gives freshness, emphasis, from the usual denotation of words.

Figurative language is very commonly used in poetry. However, not only poetry, figurative language is also used in prose and also when writing non-fiction. Figurative language is one of the language styles or figure of speech as a way used to say something other than the literal meaning of the word. To make a word that is more beautiful to hear, the writer can use figurative language. So it can be said that figurative language is very useful in making a work by the writer.

In this study researcher used Kennedy's theory. Based on Kennedy (1991) as cited in Nursolihat and Kareviati (2020) figurative language have eleven types there are metaphor, simile, metonymy, synecdoche, epithet, personification, rhetoric, hyperbole, repetition, paradox, and paronomasia.

### **Poetry**

Poetry is a literary work that has existed for a long time, it can be said that poetry is the oldest literary work. People in ancient times did not know anything about written language, so they got their stories through a storyteller. The storyteller relies on his memory not his written language. Poetry and other imaginative literary works do not have a sharp difference. According to Perrine "The difference between poetry and other works of literature is one only of degree."

Poetry can describe various kinds of speech, forms, styles, patterns, and also a variety of subjects. Therefore poetry cannot be defined singly and comprehensively. According to Robert Frost "Poetry is something written by a poet." Meanwhile Miller (1981), states that poetry is not easy, because not everything in poetry can be explained. So the most important thing is to sharpen the perception as a reader so that they can understand what is contained in a poem that gives pleasure and can create a form and meaning.

### **Pamungkas**

Pamungkas who has the full name of Rizki Rahmahadian Pamungkas was born on April 14, 1993 and today Pamungkas stays in Jakarta and he is a male singer from Indonesia. Not only a singer, Pamungkas also a recording producer, a songwriter, and an actor. Pamungkas is an indie musician where he produces his music, does the recording and publishing himself, not depending on a particular label or agency. He made his own label that called Mas Pam Records. Pamungkas produced all the songs he created by himself.

In an interview Pamungkas told about his career journey, Pamungkas had started to enter the music world since he was a kid, at that time he took drum lessons, guitar, and piano with his mother's encouragement. From there Pamungkas became interested in the music world. Pamungkas began his career and created his first album in release in July 15, 2018, with the title "Walk the Talk" and then in 2019 he released his second album, "Flying Solo" and his third 2020 album, "Solipsism." And the fourth album is "Birdy" which just released in 2022.

The name "Pamungkas" has become increasing popular since his song "I Love You But I'm Letting Go" from "Walk The Talk" album was nominated in the Anugerah Music Indonesia 2019 event in the category of best newcomer singer. The name Pamungkas continued to be famous so that he received many other awards.

The song created by Pamungkas is very popular among teenagers. The song is very popular because it has a very deep meaning that relates to most people's love life so many people like the song. In the song he expresses his imagination and feelings through words that have deep meaning. However, not everyone understands this, not a few people understand the meaning of the lyrics of the song. In the album "Birdy" there are 11 songs, namely Day That Feels Better, Beep, Trust Me With This (Mama), Purple Sigh, Happy Birthday To You, Please Baby Please, Jealousy, I Gotta Get You, Intro VI, Birdy, Begin Again. The album "Birdy" is the latest album released by Pamungkas. And all the lyrics to the song are in English.

### **Contribution to Teach Poetry**

Literary work can influence one's idea of a certain matter. It is not uncommon for us to change our perspective and judgment of something after we have read, listened to, or seen a work of literature. Reading, listening to or looking at literature can bring pleasure, sadness, happiness, beauty, hatred, and love. But it is not uncommon to feel confused in understanding literary work like poetry, for in poetry there is usually language where the meaning of a word or a sentence in it is expressed by other comparison. This makes many people difficult especially students difficulty in understanding poetry.

Students sometimes feel bored when they study the same poetry every year. So the teacher must look for other alternatives in learning figurative language contained in literary works of poetry.



Teacher can use the song as a means of learning poetry. This is because the song is in great demand by people or students and also seems more fun. Moreover, if the song used is a song that is popular at that time, students will be more interested and easy to understand the material. And also in a song there are many figurative languages so it is very suitable to be taught in poetry class. One of the singers that are currently popular is Pamungkas. He is very popular among teenagers. And the new album called "Birdy" that just released in this year is very popular too. Pamungkas's song is famous for its lyrics which have a very deep meaning and are also very relevant to the lives. "Birdy" album also has several figurative languages so that they can be used as material for learning poetry.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

In this study, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive type of research; this was because the data used and displayed in this study were in the form of utterances or words. According to Moleong (1990:3), says that qualitative descriptive research is research that aims to produce descriptive data that is presented in written form, and has been observed by people. Meanwhile, according to Creswell (1994:171), "descriptive research is a method of collecting qualitative data, then analyzing, and writing the results." The researcher chose the descriptive qualitative research method because it was suitable for analyzing the figurative language on Pamungkas' album "Birdy".

To conduct this research, the researcher used the following data collection steps: first is collecting and understanding the song lyrics. Researcher collecting the song lyrics of "Birdy" album by Pamungkas through Pamungkas' YouTube channel. The researcher also understanding of the song lyrics in "Birdy" album by Pamungkas. Second, classifying the song lyrics. After collecting and understanding the song lyrics, researcher classifying phrase and sentence in the song lyrics that contain with kind of figurative language and also find out the meaning. Third, Write down the data. After classifying the song lyrics researcher find out the data and write down the data. And the last is arrange the data. And the last researcher arranges the data according to the classification that has been found.

After collecting the data the researcher analyzes the data with procedure such as:

1. Collecting  
First is collecting song lyrics in "Birdy" album by Pamungkas from the website elyrics.net and Pamungkas' YouTube channel.
2. Identification  
After collecting data, the researcher identifies the data that has been found based on the kind of figurative language; this is done to make it easier for the researcher to classify the data.
3. Classification  
After finding out the data, the writer then classifies each data based on the type of figurative language that has been determined.
4. Analyzing  
The writer analyzes the literal and figurative meaning that found in the song lyrics of Pamungkas album "Birdy" to make a clear definition.

### 4. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

According to Kennedy (1991) as cited in Nursolihat and Kareviati (2020), figurative language have eleven types there are metaphor, simile, metonymy, synecdoche, epithet, personification, rhetoric, hyperbol, repetition, paradox, and paronomasia. But not all of song lyrics in "Birdy" album contain with that figurative language. So the researcher only uses the types of figurative language found in the "Birdy" album. In this chapter the researcher wants to answer the problem in this research. The researcher also discusses the meaning of each figurative language on "Birdy" album by Pamungkas.

***The Types of Figurative Languages Found in the Song Lyrics of the "Birdy" Album by Pamungkas***

In this part, the researcher found the types of figurative languages from "Birdy" album by Pamungkas, describes the song, and also the list of the song lyrics from "Birdy" album by Pamungkas. The researcher presents the findings of the figurative language in the table to make the data clear.

***Tabel. 1 Types of Figurative Language***

| No. | Name of Song              | Stanza and Lyrics   | Types of Figurative Language |
|-----|---------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1.  | A Day that Feels Better   | 12. I see love as something new   | Metaphor                     |
|     |                           | 13. And of all these days that feels better<br>14. Still, nothing compares to you | Irony                        |
|     |                           | 15. If tomorrow I'm losing you<br>16. If tomorrow is now                          | Metaphor                     |
|     |                           | 19. And the warmth you bring, it's glowing on me                                  | Metaphor                     |
|     |                           | 25. I see love as something new   | Hyperbole                    |
|     |                           | 26. on a day that feels better  | Metaphor                     |
|     |                           | 27. I see love when I see you   | Hyperbole                    |
| 2.  | Beep                      | 17. I'd speak my mind now   | Hyperbole                    |
|     |                           | 19. I'd drink my mind now drain the thoughts away                                 | Metaphor                     |
| 3.  | Trust Me with This (Mama) | 1. Trust me with this<br>2. I don't know what to tell you                         | Irony                        |
|     |                           | 10. I know you love me<br>11. I know you love me                                  | Repetition                   |
|     |                           | 18. I'm ready for the big game now  | Metaphor                     |
|     |                           | 20. No I can't<br>21. No I can't  | Repetition                   |

|    |                       |  |                 |
|----|-----------------------|--|-----------------|
|    |                       | 22. I can't trust what I don't understand<br>25. I wanna trust what I don't understand | Irony           |
|    |                       | 28. I know I'd give you the moon   | Hyperbole       |
| 4. | Purple Sigh           | 5. Woke up take on all them punches by surprise  | Metaphor        |
|    |                       | 8. Nobody clean me blood   | Hyperbole       |
|    |                       | 10. Sunset sky<br>11. Purple sigh<br>12. Midnight dream<br>13. All ruined              | Irony           |
|    |                       | 20. Nobody lend a hand<br>21. Nobody understand<br>22. Nobody but myself               | Repetition      |
| 5. | Happy Birthday to You | 13. I hope you'll get that dream from me, even for a day                               | Metaphor        |
| 6. | Please Baby Please    | 18. In my head you say "I don't want to go"  | Hyperbole       |
| 7. | Jealousy              | 1. Jealousy comes back at me<br>2. Take full control over me                           | Hyperbole       |
|    |                       | 3. I am losing myself<br>4. I'm losing myself again                                    | Hyperbole       |
|    |                       | 5. Jealousy bring back to me   | Metaphor        |
|    |                       | 6. Pass over my serenity   | Personification |
|    |                       | 14. Clearly see you<br>15. Like I see you through just like before                     | Simile          |
|    |                       | 19. Jealousy comes back at me<br>20. Take the anger out of me                          | Hyperbole       |
|    |                       | 21. I am burning inside  | Metaphor        |
| 8. | I Get to Get You      | 6. Cause I've won the world alone  | Hyperbole       |
|    |                       | 10. But then there is you<br>11. The pure, the calm, the hope                          | Metaphor        |
|    |                       | 12. It' always you<br>13. The sad, the joy, the difference                             | Metaphor        |

|     |             |  |                 |
|-----|-------------|--|-----------------|
|     |             | 14. It's always you<br>15. The gold, the blue                          | Metaphor        |
|     |             | 16. It's always you<br>17. The old the new                             | Metaphor        |
|     |             | 22. I live on a dreamer's salary                                       | Hyperbole       |
|     |             | 23. I bought a Moondog   | Metonymy        |
|     |             | 24. I wear numbers night and day                                       | Hyperbole       |
|     |             | 25. I eat opinions   | Metaphor        |
|     |             | 26. Babe I touched the sun myself                                      | Hyperbole       |
| 9.  | Intro VI    | 3. Mirror mirror on the wall show me<br>who could answer it all        | Hyperbole       |
| 10. | Birdy       | 1. Birdy in my heart   | Metaphor        |
|     |             | 3. Maybe it's too noble, as your body<br>double                        | Simile          |
|     |             | 4. We can't seem to be seen after being or<br>sad tambourine           | Metaphor        |
|     |             | 10. As we light cigarrates blow all the<br>smokes on fame and its soul | Hyperbole       |
|     |             | 11. As a pop star we fall very neatly, and<br>did it all               | Simile          |
|     |             | 12. I've got the whole world on my<br>shoulder                         | Hyperbole       |
|     |             | 15. I've got the whole waves on my water                               | Hyperbole       |
|     |             | 18. Take a little song and dance along and<br>make it better           | Hyperbole       |
|     |             | 22. Everyone thinks they're nice and<br>seem act like a badass         | Simile          |
|     |             | 25. Birdy love me right? Like you are my<br>one only                   | Hyperbole       |
|     |             | 30. Before the world judge me again,<br>yeah                           | Hyperbole       |
|     |             | 41. I've got the birdy in me   | Metaphor        |
|     |             | 43. You know the birdy in me that makes<br>you sad                     | Personification |
|     |             | 44. I tell the birdy in me   | Hyperbole       |
| 11. | Begin Again | 2. One is shy, the other is on fire                                    | Hyperbole       |
|     |             | 3. One is brown, the other's full of life                              | Hyperbole       |
|     |             | 6. One's so wise, the others young and<br>silly                        | Hyperbole       |
|     |             | 18. In 10 years  | Repetition      |



|  |                        |            |
|--|------------------------|------------|
|  | 19. Everything changes |            |
|  | 23. In 10 years        |            |
|  | 24. Everything changes |            |
|  | 28. In the summer 21   | Repetition |
|  | 36. In the summer 21   |            |
|  | 34. To begin again     | Repetition |
|  | 42. To begin again     |            |
|  | 35. I begin again      | Repetition |
|  | 43. I begin again      |            |

### ***The Most Dominant Types of Figurative Language in Pamungkas Album "Birdy".***

After finding out the types of figurative language, the researcher going to conclude the figurative language uses in the 11 songs lyrics on the "Birdy" album by Pamungkas. The researcher only uses six types of figurative languages, there are metaphor, irony, hyperbole, repetition, personification, simile. Because of the eleven types of figurative languages according to Kenedy (1991) as cited in Nursolihat and Kareviati (2020), not all of these types of figurative languages are found in the song lyrical on the "Birdy" album by Pamungkas. Based on the song lyrics analysis above, the researcher summarized the total of figure of speech in table below:

**Table. 2 The Most Dominan Types of Figurative Language in Pamungkas Album "Birdy"**

| No.          | Types of Figurative Language | Total     |
|--------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1.           | Metaphor                     | 18        |
| 2.           | Irony                        | 4         |
| 3.           | Hyperbole                    | 24        |
| 4.           | Repetition                   | 7         |
| 5.           | Personification              | 2         |
| 6.           | Simile                       | 4         |
| <b>Total</b> |                              | <b>59</b> |

### ***The Contribution of this Research in Teaching Poetry***

Reading literary works can give us pleasure and can also make us think more broadly about literary works. However, reading literature can be difficult and boring. Therefore the teacher must look for other learning resources that can attract interest and make it easier for students to teach poetry in class. One source of learning that can be used is through songs. Songs are good for use in poetry classes because songs contain various kinds of figurative language that can be included in poetry teaching.

By using the teacher's song, it can attract more students' interest because the song can be a modern and newest reference about figurative language in poetry teaching. Where this can further attract students' interest in poetry learning, especially if the song used is a song that was popular at that time, of course this will increase students' interest in poetry teaching so that the learning process will feel more enjoyable and students will be faster. Understand material about figurative language. And also by using the lyrics of the song can add new vocabulary for students in a more fun way.

## **5. CONCLUSIONS**

According to research findings in the previous chapter, the researcher gets conclusion as follows:

There are 59 figurative language found in song lyric of Pamungkas album "Birdy". Those 59 figurative languages divided into several types namely metaphor, irony, hyperbole, repetition,

personification, and simile. The most dominant type of figurative language in this song lyric is hyperbole the researcher found 24 parts, followed with metaphor within 18 parts, repetition with 7 parts, simile and irony with 4 parts, and the last one is personification with 2 parts.

This research also contain with various meaning according 59 figurative languages in the song lyric of Pamungkas album "Birdy" that will be useful for the reader who found the difficulty when analyze about the types of figurative language and also the meaning. "Birdy" album is about Pamungkas walking onto the new chapter of his song and his life. This album was also talking about how to control our ego so we would not destroyed our career. Moreover, Pamungkas is very popular among teenagers and "Birdy" album contain with many types of figurative language that easily student to learn and not only student but also for the teacher can find the modern and newest reference and the material to teach their student so this research contribution to poetry teaching.

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# FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE FOUND ON PAMUNGKAS ALBUM ENTITLED "BIRDY" TO TEACH POETRY

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

|                  |                  |              |                |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 11%              | %                | %            | 11%            |
| SIMILARITY INDEX | INTERNET SOURCES | PUBLICATIONS | STUDENT PAPERS |

## PRIMARY SOURCES

|   |   |    |
|---|---|----|
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