FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN RIZ AHMED'S SELECTED SONGS

A GRADUATING PAPER

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MOTTO

"The unexamined life is not worth living"

-Socrates

"Don't expect a change if you don't work for it"

-Researcher

"God has perfect timing, never early, never late. It takes a little patience and it takes a

lot of faith, but it's a worth the wait.

-Anonymous

"Life is not a problem to be solved, but a reality to be faced"

-Soren Kierkegaard

DEDICATION

This graduating paper is dedicated to myself, my family especially my mother

and my younger sister, also my special man, and my friends.

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Saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqosyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this graduate paper is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this graduating paper. Other researcher's opinion or finding included in this research is quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, November 30, 2023

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the kinds of figurative language and their meanings as they arise in the lyrics of a chosen selection of Riz Ahmed's songs. There are 8 selected songs from Riz Ahmed have been selected which entitled *Immigrants*, *Where You From*, *The Break Up*, *Any Day*, *T5* or *Terminal Five*, *Can I Live*, *Promise*, and *Englishtan*. The researcher selected 8 songs because the songs contain many figurative language. The researcher chose Riz Ahmed's songs than others because his songs tell about humanity and society; his songs are relevant to social issues such as issues of identity, discrimination, racism and injustice, and Riz Ahmed's songs also contain many figurative language that can convey imaginative messages and deep emotions. The researcher uses Laurence Perrine's theory to find the kinds of figurative language and semantic theory to analyse the meaning of figurative language. The data in this study are analysed using a descriptive qualitative method. The researcher found 29 different data of figurative language in the 8 songs from Riz Ahmed that have been selected. The figurative language that was found are 3 metaphors, 11 similes, 6 personifications, 1 metonymy, 1 synecdoche, 1 symbols, 2 paradox, 2 hyperboles, and 3 ironies. First, the researcher classifies the kinds of figurative language that appear. The researcher analysed or described the meaning of every figurative language that was found. Based on the study's findings, it can be said that similes are the most dominant figurative language. The researcher suggests that the following researchers who are also interested in this study use other figurative language theories and objects, such as poems and speech that contain more figurative language.

Keywords: figurative language, lyric, song.

Figurative Language in Riz Ahmed's Selescted Song

By: Nisa Aulia Syasabil

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis bahasa kiasan dan maknanya yang muncul dalam lirik-lirik pilihan lagu Riz Ahmed. Terdapat 8 lagu pilihan Riz Ahmed yang berjudul *Immigrant, Where You From, The Break Up*, *Any Day*, *T5* or *Terminal Five*, *Can I Live*, *Promise*, and *Englishtan*. Peneliti memilih 8 lagu tersebut karena banyak mengandung bahasa kiasan. Peneliti memilih lagu-lagu Riz Ahmed dibandingkan lagu-lagu lainnya karena lagu-lagunya menceritakan tentang kemanusiaan dan masyarakat; lagu-lagunya relevan dengan isu-isu sosial seperti isu identitas, diskriminasi, rasisme dan ketidakadilan, dan lagu-lagu Riz Ahmed juga banyak mengandung bahasa kiasan yang dapat menyampaikan pesan-pesan imajinatif dan emosi yang mendalam. Peneliti menggunakan teori Laurence Perrine untuk menemukan jenis bahasa kiasan dan teori semantik untuk menganalisis makna dari bahasa kiasan tersebut. Data dalam penelitian ini dianalisis menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Peneliti menemukan 29 data bahasa kiasan yang berbeda dalam 8 lagu Riz Ahmed yang telah dipilih. Bahasa kiasan yang ditemukan yaitu 3 metafora, 11 simile, 6 personifikasi, 1 metonimi, 1 sinekdoke, 1 simbol, 2 paradoks, 2 hiperbola, dan 3 ironi. Pertama, peneliti mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis bahasa kiasan yang muncul. Peneliti menganalisis atau mendeskripsikan makna dari setiap bahasa kiasan yang ditemukan. Berdasarkan temuan penelitian, dapat dikatakan bahwa simile merupakan bahasa kiasan yang paling dominan. Peneliti menyarankan agar para peneliti berikutnya yang juga tertarik dengan penelitian ini menggunakan teori dan objek bahasa kiasan lainnya, seperti puisi dan pidato yang lebih banyak mengandung bahasa kiasan.

Kata Kunci: Bahasa Kiasan, Lirik, Lagu.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

A human ability to interact with other humans using symbols or signs is language, these symbols and signs are for example words and gestures which aims to convey meaning between individuals or group. Language is a form of expression, such as writing, sign language, music, painting, and etc. However, the primary form of language is speech. (Kridalaksana, 2005, p. 15) State that language can be considered as an object independent of its speakers use because it is inherited from other speakers who teach it and is not created by the individual.

The purpose of language is as a tool to indicate the nature or existence of something. The purpose of language also as an expressive medium. Based on (Rahmatullah, 2015, p. 73) When humans are in a condition that can affect their psyche, it is very possible that they may produce words that represent the existence of that psychiatric condition. According to (Lyons, 1977, p. 3) language is a form of communication in a person's thoughts and feelings, which is symbolized to express meaning to other people. Therefore, language can be called as the most important tool in communication.

The study of language known as linguistics is focuses on analyzing the structure, meaning, and the contextual usage of language. Stylistics is a branch of linguistics that specifically explores language styles. In this research, figurative

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language analysis is employed within the field of stylistics. Stylistics is the part of linguistics that focuses on the analysis of language style. Stylistics is the study of language which is used to create an aesthetic or communicative effect in verbal communication. This involves analyzing aspects such as word, choice, sentence structure, rhythm, intonation, and rhetorical devices in the context of the language. Stylistics help us to understand how the use of language can create certain styles and effects in speaking or writing.

Meaning is refers to the message that conveyed by words, sentences, and symbols within a given context. According to (Firdaus, 2018, p. 3) The development of meaning includes everything about meanings that evolve, change, and shift. Factors that make it easier for a change in meaning to occur are the language develops, the meaning of the word itself being vague, loss of motivation, the multiple meanings, ambiguous context, and the vocabulary structure.

People use language to communicate with one another on a daily basis, therefore it is impossible to separate language from its users' effects. People need language in daily life in order to engage, communicate, and obtain information from others. Spoken language refers to a type of communication when words are openly spoken, typically accompanied by tone and body expression. Speech and conversation are examples of spoken language, whereas written language is a language type in which written text is a necessary component. Humans are unable to exist without language or avoid the necessity of communication.

Language is expressed in various forms to make it enjoyable like in a song. The song is an example of an exciting media for expressing language because it shows the lyrics that express thoughts, ideas, and feelings. Many people figure out their ideas and feelings into a song. The song is always delivered a message. Song have many themes, such as romantic, religious, social or humanity, political and others. The song, which is a musical composition with spoken lyrics, expresses ideas and thoughts through its meaning.

Songs can also use figurative language, however poetry is the literary work that generally use it. Songwriters commonly use figure of speech to evoke emotional responses in their audience and to convey ideas in unique, alive, and innovative ways. Figurative language comes in a variety of forms and meaningful. In order to enhance the expressiveness and creativity of their lyrics, songwriters often use figurative language. Using figurative language can enrich the meaning of a song and create a more robust and deeper image for the listeners.

Using figurative language also helps to create an emotional feeling and allows the listeners to know the song's message in a deeper way. Figurative language give songwriters the freedom to express their ideas and feelings in unique and imaginative ways. According to (Dancygier & Sweetser, 2014, p. 1) figurative language is considered as one of the aspect that gives a text-especially a poetic text - a value with a special aesthetic. Figurative language is involves using words or phrase that exaggerate or alter the typical meanings of individual words. Based on (Arp &

Perrine, 1963, p. 33) Figurative language often offers a more effective way to express our thoughts than direct statements.

Rizwan Ahmed also called as Riz MC or Riz Ahmed is an actor, rapper, singer and activist from British who has Muslim religion. Riz Ahmed was born in England on 1st December 1982 and he is a Muslim. His parents were Pakistani citizens who migrated to England in the 1970s. Riz Ahmed is known for his involvement in independent films such as The Road to Guantanamo, Shifty, Four Lions, and others. He has received many awards such as the Academy Award for the best live action film, Excellence Award, and others. Riz Ahmed started active in 2006 until now. Many songs that he has created. He is one of the Muslim actors who not only actively creates the best works (songs) in England and Hollywood, but he also tries hard to erase the stereotypes of Muslim characters on Western cinema screens. Riz Ahmed started his career in independent films and felt hopeless because he is a Muslim. Riz Ahmed then decided to move to the United States after getting encouragement and advice from his actor friends.

The researcher choose Riz Ahmed's selected song as the research object for several reason. No one had researched Riz Ahmed's songs before. First, Riz Ahmed is a different singer from other singers because he is not only a singer but also an activist and an actor with a Muslim religion, and his songs mostly tell about humanity and cultural diversity. His work in the entertainment industry had a positive effect on the minorities of Muslim immigrants. In this research, his selected songs also chosen to be analyzed because the songs explore relevant social issues such as issues of

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identity, discrimination or racism and injustice. These issues is in line with the verse of the Quran, which reads:

يٰٓاَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اِنَّا خَلَقْنٰكُمْ مِّنْ ذَكَرٍ وَّاُنْثٰى وَجَعَلْنٰكُمْ شُعُوْبًا وَّقَبَاۤىِٕلَ لِتَعَارَفُوْاۚ اِنَّ اَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللّٰهِ اَتْقٰىكُمّْ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ عَلِيْمٌ خَبِيْرٌ ۝

"O people, indeed we created you from a man and a woman, and we made you into nations and tribes so that you may know each other. Indeed, the noblest among you in the sight of Allah is the most pious among you. Verily Allah is All-Knowing, All-Knowing." (Al-Hujurah: 13)

The verse above emphasizes that the differences between the tribes or ethnicities and nations were created so that humans know each other and not underrate each other. People should care each other regardless of where they come from. Discrimination and racism are not taught in Islam because it is not a good behavior that reflects Islam, and it is contrary to the principles of justice and equality. Discrimination and racism creates inequality in society and limiting opportunities for the specific groups. Discrimination and racism can trigger conflict between groups that are socially and economically detrimental.

Secondly, the study discovered that Ahmed used figurative language in the songs, which is consistent with his writing style and characteristics. Not only his song lyrics usually poetic, but the writer also employs a lot of figurative language in his songs. Riz Ahmed use figurative language in his song lyrics to create a more profound interpretation. Figurative language can add aesthetic appeal to the song lyrics and can add to the imagination for the listeners. Riz Ahmed uses figurative language to convey

the message in a unique, interesting, and deep way. Analyzing the kinds of figurative language he uses means to understand his writing.

Because so many people like listening to music, the researcher is interested in examining the figurative language in the songs. People who try to focuses on the lyrics may sometimes finds the difficulties to figure out what is being said, particularly if the songs use figurative language. The use of figurative language may make it challenging for listeners to figure out the meaning of each line or stanza in the lyrics. Figurative language is also not easily understood literally. Further, to understand the lyrics that contain figurative language, the researcher moreover explain what each figurative language means.

After listening to the song and reading the lyrics from Ahmed's song, the researcher randomly selected a song that contained figurative language. Therefore, there are eight selected songs in this research. Titles of the songs are Immigrants, Where you from, The Break Up, Any Day, T5, Can I Live, Promise, and Englishtan. The researcher chose those nine songs after listening to and reading the song lyrics and deciding which song's use of figurative language is appropriate for this research.

In choosing the song, first the researcher listened to the song, then read the lyrics, and then determine which song lyrics that containing figurative language. The chosen song entitled "Immigrants" has figurative language in the several lyrics. This song is tell about the struggle of Muslim immigrants who are trying to find a better life in America. America is a country with a sizeable non-Muslim society. In this song, Riz Ahmed also tells about the challenges, struggles, and experiences of

Muslim immigrants who got racist. This song raises issues such as identity, cultural differences and the struggle to integrate and achieve dreams in a new country. The example of figurative language found in Riz Ahmed's song below:

Title: Immigrants

Lyrics: They beating us like 80's and high hats.

The lyric uses simile. According to (Arp & Perrine, 1963, p. 29) The comparison expressed in simile uses several words or phrases such as "like", "as", etc. Simile is involves comparing two different things and is employed to create an intriguing connection in the reader's mind. The lyric "They beating us like 80's and high hats" is used as simile because, in this sentence a comparison arises between the statement "they beating us" and the rhythm sound of the "80's and high hats". The lyric is meant to illustrate how hard the conditions that the immigrants feel in America are by comparing it with the sound of high hat drums or rhythm that are repeated in music from the 80's era. In other words this lyric is describes how hard conditions feels like a monotonous and repetitive rhythm, like the sound of high-hat music in the 80s era.

Therefore, the figurative language utilized in the song that chosen by Riz Ahmed is the main focus of this study. The researcher is interested in examining the meaning of the figurative language based on the background above. The purpose of this study is to identify the kinds of figurative language and their meanings in the

selected song by Riz Ahmed. After analyzing the kinds of figurative language, the researcher will interpret of each line's meaning that consist of figurative language. The researcher will also explain the meaning to delve into what the songs are conveying.

1.2 Research Question

1. What kinds of figurative language are used in Riz Ahmed's selected song?

2. What is the meaning of each figurative language in Riz Ahmed's selected song?

1.3 Objective of Study

1. To find out the kinds of figurative language in Riz Ahmed's selected song.

2. To explain the meaning of each figurative language in Riz Ahmed's selected song.

1.4 Scope of Study

In this research, there are two scopes of study. The researcher first purpose is to determine the kinds of figurative language used in the selected song by Riz Ahmed. The kinds of figurative language that are uses according to Perrine's theory. The second purpose is to interpret the meaning of each figurative language that appears randomly in every lines or stanza according to Perrine's theory.

1.5 Significances of Study

This research is hoped to be beneficial theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research is hoped to enhance the understanding of literary aspects, particularly figurative language which help to understand the song lyric's meaning. .

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Practically, this research is hoped to provide benefit to the researchers, the readers, and the future researchers. Because linguistics is used in literary works, the researchers may find this research to be helpful. Readers can learn more about the figurative language used in Riz Ahmed's selected song by reading this research. Future researcher who are interested in studying this topic may find this study to be useful as a reference.

1.6 Literature Review

The researcher finds several research related to the object or the theory that used in this research. First research is written by Rizqiani Azizaturrohmah in 2022 from the State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga entitled Figurative Language Analysis on Mewlana Jalaluddin Rumi's Selected Poems (Azizaturrohmah, 2022). She is interested in analysing the poems using figurative language theory by Perrine and supported by Abram. There are two research questions from this study. The first research question is to find the kinds of figurative language, and the second research questions is to explain the contextual meaning that found in each figurative language. Based on this research, Rizqiani Azizaturrohmah only found 10 types of figurative language. The figurative language types that found are metaphor, simile, personification, apostrophe, metonymy, synecdoche, paradox, hyperbole, understatement, and irony. The dominant type of figurative language that found in her study is metaphor.

The second research is written by Ema Rizqal Maftuhah in 2018 from Hasanuddin University entitled Figurative Language in Selected Brian Mcknight's Song (Rizqal Maftuhah, 2018). She is interested in elaborating the figurative of speech in that song lyrics using semantic analysis approach. The theory that used is Figurative Language theory proposed by Laurence Perrine. The reason the researcher used this theory because there are complete figurative language analyses in this theory such as simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy, and hyperbole. She used the library research method to collect data and information. This research aims to identify the types of figurative language that found in the lyrics in every stanza. Her research is intended to understand the song lyrics that contains figurative language or the lyrics that do not contains figurative language. Based on her research, she only found 5 types of figurative language: hyperbole, personification, simile, metaphor, and metonymy. The dominant type of figurative language on her research is hyperbole.

The third research is written by Laila Alviana Dewi in 2020 from the State Institute of Islamic Studies Ponorogo. The research is entitled Figurative Language in Maher Zain's Song Lyrics (Alviana Dewi, 2020). The researcher used the theory to analyze the object by Laurence Perrine and supported by M.H Abram, Gorys Keraf and Reaske theories. The theory by Perrine is support to the problem in this research. Based on her research, she is used the descriptive qualitative method. Her research is intended to find the figurative language types used in the songs and to find what the most dominant figurative language type that found in the songs. Based on her research, she only found 8 types of figurative languages. The figurative language

types are simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, paradox, hyperbole, understatement, and irony. The predominant types figure of speech from this research is hyperbole.

The fourth research is written by Dewi Ardalinda in 2022 from Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung. The research is entitled An Analysis of Figurative Language in Songs Lyrics "One" Album by Maher Zain (Ardalinda, 2022). Her researcher used Knickerbocker and Renninger's theory of figurative language. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The researcher also used the concept by Miles and Huberman to analyze the data. Her research is intended to find the types of figurative language in the song lyrics, to find what the most dominant type of figurative language in the song lyrics, and to understand the contextual meaning of each lyrics that contains figurative language. She only found 4 types of figurative language, they are personification, hyperbole, paradox, and symbol. The most dominant types of figurative language on her research is symbol.

The fifth research is written by Henny Marliani in 2018 from Ar-Raniry State Islamic University of Banda Aceh. The research is entitled The Analysis of Figurative Language in Harris J.Songs (Marliani, 2018). To analyze the data, the researcher used qualitative approach with content analysis. First, she watching YouTube to collect the data, then she retyping, collecting, printing the lyrics, the last is highlighting the figurative language that appears in the song lyrics. Her research is intended to find out the figurative language types and then to analyze the meaning of every type of

figurative language that appears. To answer the first research question, the writer is used magnitude coding such as M, S, P, H, So, and numbers. To answer the second research question, the writer is used Geoffrey Leech to analyze the meaning. The figurative language types that appears on her research are simile, metaphor, personification, and hyperbole. The most dominant types of figurative language on her research is hyperbole.

There are several similarities and differences between their previous research and this research. The similarities between their research and this research is examine about kinds and the meaning of Figurative Language. The differences between the previous research with this research is the object and several of the theory that used. The first previous research is used Poem as the object and used Perrine Theory and supported by Abram. The second previous research is used song as the object, the song is from Brian Mcknight, and the theory is from Perrine. The third previous research is used selected song from Maher Zain as the object, and used the theory from Perrine and Abram. The fourth previous research is used the song from "One" Album Maher Zain as the object, and used the theory by Knickerbocker and Renninger. The fifth previous research is used song from Harris J as the object, and used Magnitude codding to found the types and used the theory from Geoffrey Leach to analyse the meaning.

1.7 Theoretical Approach

The researcher analyse the kinds and the meaning of figurative language uses the theory from Laurence Perrine. According to (Arp & Perrine, 1963, p. 28) figurative language is language that should not be interpreted literally; its meaning goes beyond a literal understanding. Based on (Tarigan, 1985, p. 112) figurative language is a rhetorical form of using words in speaking and writing to convince or influence the readers and the listeners. Further (Tarigan, 1985, p. 113) states that figurative language is genuinely diverse and can be grouped in various ways depending on how we look at it.

According to Perrine there are twelve kinds of figurative language: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole, understatement, and irony. After classifying types of figurative language, the researcher will describe the meaning of every figurative language that is found. Figurative language involves using words in a way that goes beyond their literal meaning to convey more complex or imaginative ideas or message. Figurative language is intended to make the reader or listener get a specific effect. Figurative language is used to make literary works more effective, persuasive, and impactful.

1.8 Method of Research

1.8.1 Types of research

To do easier in collecting data, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research method. According to (Sarwono, 2018, p. 201) the qualitative method is as scientific and also systematic as the quantitative method. This method used by the

researcher because the qualitative method is more appropriate for analyzing and examining the substance phenomenon meaning. According to (F.Auerbach, 2006) qualitative research involves analysis and interpretation of texts as well as interviews and observation in order to find meaningful descriptive patterns of a particular phenomenon.

1.8.2 Data Source

In this research the researcher uses primary and secondary data. The primary data is the transcript lyrics of eight selected song which entitle Immigrants, Where You From, The break Up, Any Day, T5, Can I Live, Promise, and Englishtan. The transcript lyrics from internet with the link https://lirik.web.id/. This research uses transcript lyrics as a source of data to be analysed. Then, the secondary data in this research are several journals articles, books, and dictionary related to this research.

1.8.3 Data Collection Technique

The researcher used documentation technique to collect the data. First, the researcher listen to the eight selected songs carefully from YouTube and understands each lyrics of the eight selected songs by Riz Ahmed that contain figurative language. Second, the researcher is looking for the song lyrics in internet. Then, the researcher is marks several lyrics that contains figurative language. Lastly, the researcher is identifies the meaning of the lyrics in eight selected songs that containing figurative language.

1.8.4 Data Analysis Technique

The researcher uses the qualitative research method to analyze the data, which includes several processes and interactions such as collecting the data, evaluating the data, comparing previous data with the new data, and creating of a new data collection. After that, the researcher divides the analysis technique into several steps. Firstly, the researcher classifying the song lyrics based on the figurative language theory. Secondly, the researcher explain the meaning of each figurative language used in the song lyrics. Last, the researcher draw the conclusion of the analysis.

1.9 Paper Organization

There are four chapters in this research study. The introduction appears in the first chapter. The introduction is consists of the background of study, research question, object of study, scope of study, significant study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of research, and paper organization. The second chapter explains Kinds of Figurative Language by Perrine's theory that used by the researcher. Then, the third chapter is consist of research findings and discussion. In this chapter, the researcher explained about figurative language in Riz Ahmed's selected song. After that, the last chapter is contains a conclusion and suggestion

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

In this research, the researcher focused on finding the kinds of figurative language and analysing the meaning from every figurative language that is found in every lines of the songs. The researcher used Riz Ahmed's song as the object and found the data from those songs. Riz Ahmed is a different singer from other singers because he is not only a singer, but also an actor with a Muslim religion. His work in the entertainment industry had a positive effect on the minorities of Muslim immigrants. The theory of figurative language that is applied in this research is from Laurence Perrine. The researcher also explains the meaning of every figurative language that was found.

Each kinds of figurative language has a different purpose depending on the effect to be achieved. Metaphor is used to make comparison without using the words "like" or "as". Simile is used to make comparisons using the words "like" and "as". Personification is used to give human attributes to non-human objects. Metonymy is used to replaces one word or phrase with another word or phrase that has close and related relationship. Synecdoche is used to replace a part with a whole or replace a whole with a part. Symbol is used to represents or conveys an idea, concept and message symbolically. Paradox is used to create a contradictory statement, but the contradictory statement contains truth or deep meaning. Hyperbole is used to provide a dramatic effect by giving an exaggerated statement. The last is irony that used to convey a meaning that is contrary to the words actually

used, there is a mismatch between what is said and what is actually mean. Furthermore, the research question that mentioned in the chapter one will be answer below.

First, in the 8 selected songs the researcher found that the songs only contained 9 of 12 figurative language that supported by Laurence Perrine's theory. The figurative language that found are metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, paradox, hyperbola, and irony. There are no lines in the selected songs that contain apostrophe, allegory, and understatement. The researcher found 29 lines that contain figurative language. There are 3 lines from 3 songs that use metaphor, 11 lines from 6 songs that use simile, 6 lines from 3 songs that use personification, 1 line from 1 song that use metonymy, 1 line from 1 song that use synecdoche, 2 lines from 2 songs that use symbol, 2 lines from 2 songs that use paradox, 2 lines from 2 songs that use hyperbole, and the last is 3 lines from 3 songs that use irony. There are 29 lines that contains figurative language in a total of 8 selected songs. In this research, the most dominant kind of figurative language is simile with 11 data.

Second, the researcher has explained the meaning of several figurative language that found in the 8 selected songs. Because of the unbalanced amount of data, the researcher only took several lines in each figurative language that has more than 3 data. The researcher has explained all the lines that containing figurative language in which the number of data is less than 3 data.

4.2 Suggestion

The researcher has finished this research, but the researcher is realize that there are still many shortcoming in this research. There are some suggestions for the future researcher that use figurative language. There are still many figurative language theories that can be found and analysed the meaning in more detail by the future researcher. The researcher hopes that the results of this study will help to improve learning and understanding of the different kinds and meanings of figurative language. The researcher believes other researchers that utilize the same object or theory in the future will find this research beneficial. Hopefully, this research will provide more understanding on the figurative language used in Riz Ahmed's song lyrics. In addition, the research aims to inform those who may be interested in reading this study.

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LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Data of Figurative Language in Riz Ahmed's selected songs

No	Title of the song	Figurative Language	Amount	Lyrics
1.	Immigrants	Simile	3	They beating us like 808's and high hats Even our bombs landed on them like the Mayflower But now Lady Liberty is acting like Hilary Banks
		Metaphor	1	But there ain't paper trail when you livin in the shadow
		Metonymy	1	Man, I was brave sailing on graves
		symbol	1	Blood of my ancestors had that all built
		Irony	1	I'm no dummy, here is something funny
2.	Where You From	Metaphor	1	But tea ain't from Britain, it's from where my DNA is at
3.	The Break Up	Simile	1	Told me to rush like a wind
		Personification	3	Britain's broke up with me Britannia's trying to throw me out Brittney, if you break up with me I might just break up
		Hyperbole	1	My stash was a quarter of the cash in the world
		Irony	1	I was a guest unwanted in my house

No.	Title	Figurative Language		Data
4.	Any Day	Paradox	1	I feel at home when it's hateful
5.	T5	Simile	3	Do it so proper, looking like a doctor I run the city like my name Sidiq I shut em like sheep on Burka Eid
6.	Can I Live	Simile	2	And go like lambs Wanna round us up like we cattle
		Personification	1	Voices inside my head got too vicious
		Synecdoche	1	Hope my people don't just end up as a memory
		Irony	1	Unwanted by blondes now they ask for a tan
7.	Promise	Simile	1	Time is on a loop like the sun that's its destiny
		Metaphor	1	We're the bitter seeds that grow into a lemon tree
8.	Englishtan	Personification	2	Delhi and Beijing make several room please The hills are alive with the sound of music

		Paradox	1	But still we sunbathe with the rain on top
		Hyperbole	1	Knee deep in the field of music with 63 million screaming fans
TOTAL			**29 DATA**	

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Regards

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