AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE CORRS ALBUM
"TALK ON CORNERS"

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ABSTRACT

Figurative language is one of the linguistic devices that are used in the writing or speech to make language more beautiful, impactful, and interesting. The researcher chooses this topic because figurative language is very unique and tricky compared to the literal language. The problems of this research are What are the figurative languages found in Talk on Corners Album by The Corrs? and What is the most dominant figurative language found in Talk on Corners Album by The Corrs?. This research has two aims, they are to find out the figurative language found in Talk on Corners Album by The Corrs and to find out the most dominant figurative language found in Talk on Corners Album by The Corrs. Qualitative method is used in this research. Perrine theory about figurative language is use to analyzed the data that were taken from Talk on Corners Album by The Corrs. The results show that 44 data were found. Out of 44 data, 13 (29,5 %) are metaphor, 2 (4,5 %) are simile, 7 (16,0 %) are personification, 3 (6,8 %) are paradox, 1 (2,3 %) are symbol, 10 (22,7 %) are into allegory, and 8 (18,2 %) are hyperbole. The most dominant figurative language found is metaphor.
Keywords: Figurative language, lyric, song

INTRODUCTION

Literature is the works of art that is valued by many people. Literature can be the form of, novel, poetry, poems, play, and lyric. Nowadays, more and more people are enjoying literature. As one of the literature products, songs are very popular and liked by many people in the various age groups. Song is combination between lyric and music and performed by human voice. With the help of technology that continues to grow, now people can listen to songs with ease anytime and anywhere.

Songwriters sometimes write song's lyric based on their feelings or the circumstances around them. Sometimes, songwriters add elements of figurative language to convey what is in their imagination, to make the lyric more dramatic and to draw people's attention. Somehow, the figurative languages make the lyric more interesting and enjoyable. Besides, figurative languages make the lyric more beautiful and meaningful. The existent of figurative language in the lyric also confirm that lyric is a part of literature.

Figurative language is one of the linguistic devices that are used in the writing or speech to make language more beautiful, impactful, and interesting. Figurative language is very different with the literal language because the meaning behind the figurative language itself cannot be interpreted literally. This is in line with Perrine (1978 as citied in Fitria, 2018, p 71), "figurative language often provides a more effective means saying what we mean than does directly". Figurative language is often used to compare people with other subject, to exaggerate a situation, and to express something by using symbols. Figurative language has various types such as simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, symbol, and metonymy.

Many famous singers often use figurative language in their songs. One of them is The Corrs. The Corrs is a band that consists of 4 Irish siblings. They come from Ireland and their name are Andrea, Sharon, Caroline, and Jim. On 17 October 1997, they released their second studio album, *Talk on Corners.* The album is released by 143, Lava and Atlantic Records. The Corrs's second album is very popular in many countries, including Ireland, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Australia, New Zealand and Japan.

This research analyzes the figurative language in The Corrs second studio album, *Talk on Corners*. The researcher interested to do a research in this topic because figurative language is a special and important aspect in writing a poem, poetry, as well as lyric, so that they can be more attractive and impactful. The researcher chooses this album because that is one of the famous albums from The Corrs that gains a lot of attention internationally.

Chaer (1995 as cited in Rabiah, 2012, p. 2), "mentions the characteristics that constitute the essence of language as a symbol of the sound system, are arbitrary, productive, dynamic, diverse, and humane". Language is used by people in order to communicate on each other. All countries have their own language, but they still have the same meaning and purpose.

According to Perrine (1969 as cited in Diah Ayuningsih, 2015, p. 6), "figurative language is another way of adding extra dimension to a language". Because of the extra dimensions added, figurative language does not have the literal meaning. So that, lack of knowledge and understanding about figurative language may lead to great misunderstanding. Based on Perrine's theories (1969, ascited in Diah Ayuningsih, 2015, pp 7-9) "the types of figurative language are metaphor, simile, personification, synecdoche, paradox, symbol, allegory, hyperbole, apostrophe, understatement, verbal irony".

Metaphor

Holman in Cameron (2003 as cited in Fitria, 2018, p. 71) states that, "Metaphor is not just a surface ornamentation of language but a phenomenon of human thought processes, then metaphor in real word language becomes an investigative focus. The metaphor makes a qualitative leap from a reasonable, perhaps prosaic comparison, to an identification or fusion of two objects, to make one new entity partaking of the characteristics of both. It compares two things without uses comparative words such as like, as, than, similar to or resembles".

A comparison in metaphor is made without using the comparison words such as like, as, similar to, and resemble. The metaphor is a way to say that two compared things are identical in comparison, not just similar. The most famous metaphor in literature can be taken in Romeo and Juliet, which is "what light through yonder window breaks? It is the East, and Juliet, the sun!" retrieved from https://literarydevices.net/ metaphor/. In the example Juliet is compared with the sun. The readers know that Juliet is not the sun, but Rome equate Juliet with the sun.

Simile

Shaw (1972 as cited in Fitria, 2018, p. 72) explained that "the common heritage of similes in everyday speech usually reflects simple comparison based on the natural world or familiar domestic object. The words like and as are the comparison words which are commonly used". Simile is figurative language that compare different objects or concepts. The comparison in simile is made as explicit

as possible by adding the words like, as, similar, resemble. The example of simile is as Bruce Lee said, love is like a friendship caught on fire. In the example, love is compared with friendship caught on fire which are dissimilar one to another.

Personification

According to Abrams (1999 as cited in Syafitri and Marlinton, 2018, p. 46), "personification, in which either an inanimate object or an abstract concept is spoken of as though it were endowed with life or with human attributes or feelings". Personification is done by giving the human's attribute to the non-human. This kind of figurative language allows a speaker or writer to give life to the non-human object by giving them human's behavior or emotions. So that, it shows that as if they can act likehuman beings. The personification can be seen in the example which is "my heart danced when he walked into the room".

Synecdoche

Lakoff (1980 as cited in Armuzad, 2017, p. 14) said that "synecdoche is a part of something that represents the whole or it may use a whole to represent a part. The entity referred to as a container of constituents and one of these constituents is used to represent the entire entity as a whole". In a line with the definition above, synecdoche allows a smaller part of something to represent the lager whole, in rhetorical manner. Synecdoche can also work in the opposite direction. The example of synecdoche is "I have not seen your nose for years".

Paradox

Shaw (1972 as cited in Fitria, 2018, p. 72) stated that "the reader must probe beyond the literal meaning to find a deeper; usually more philosophical meaning which will reconcile the apparent absurdity". Paradox is used to make a statement that seems contradictory but somehow true in fact. The example of paradox can be seen from a saying in one of Disney movie, the Incredibles, that is "if everyone is special, no one is".

Symbol

Symbol is also known as symbolism. Based on Abrams (1999 as cited in Syafitri and Marlinton, 2018, p. 48), "symbolism is applied only to a word or phrase that signifies an object or event which in its turn signifies something, or has a range of reference, beyond itself". Symbol in figurative language refers to the use of symbol in the literary work. A word or phrase may be a symbol that represent something else besides its original meaning. The symbol may create and evoke the readers or listeners' imagery and emotional responses. The example of symbol is, "The man looks angry and writes the letter with red ink". Red ink in the example shows an anger.

Allegory

As Perrine stated (2000 as cited in Putra & Puspitasari, 2020, p. 306), "allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface". An allegory may be words, phrases, that have deep meaning besides its surface meaning. To interpret this figurative language, the reader must direct a message beyond another message. Fabel is known as the example of allegory. Fabel is a narrative that provides a narrative lessons and values.

Hyperbole / Overstatement

According to Abrams (1999 as cited in Syafitri and Marlinton, 2018, p.47), "hyperbole is bold overstatement, or the extravagant exaggeration of fact or of possibility. It may be used either for serious or ironic or comic effect".

Hyperbole is simply exaggeration. Hyperbole is often overstated that adds emphasis without the intention of being literally true. One of hyperbole's example is, "She is so hungry that she can eat the horse".

Apostrophe

Based on Perrine (1987 as cities in Rahayu, 2017, p. 18), "apostrophe defined as addressing someone absent or something non human as if it was a live and present and could reply to what is being said". Apostrophe is a rhetorical device uses by a writer when their characters address a non-human character that is not present in the scene as if it is alive. The famous example of apostrophe can be found in *Romeo and Juliet* Act 2 Scene 2 Line 5, "Arise, fair sun, and kill the envious moon" retrieved from https://literarydevices.net/10-memorable-uses-of-apostrophe-by-shakespeare/.

Understatement

As Perrine stated (2000 as cited in Putra & Puspitasari, 2020, p. 307), "overstatement, or hyperbole, is simply exaggeration, but exaggeration in the service of truth. It is not the same as a fish story". Understatement is used to intentionally make a situation seems less important than it really is. It is the opposite of the hyperbole. The example of understatement is, *It was O.K* which is said by a student with the highest score on test.

Verbal Irony

Verbal Irony is also known as Irony. According to Abrams (1999 as cited in Syafitri and Marlinton, 2018, p. 47), "in most of the modern critical uses of the term 'irony' there remains the root sense of dissembling or hiding what is actually the case; not, however, in order to deceive, but to achieve special rhetorical or artistic effects".

Verbal irony is a saying that its meaning is different from what is being said. It used as a satire. The example of verbal ivory is, *your hand writing is very good that I could not read it*. The meaning is actually different from what is said. In the example, what the speaker means is the opposite of what was being said. The true meaning is that the hand writing cannot be read because it is very bad.

RESEARCH METHOD

In conducting this research, the researcher uses qualitative method. According to Moloeng (2010 as cited in Rahayu, 2017, p. 34), "qualitative method is a research procedure that obtains descriptive data in written or spoken form from the people and their behavior which is being observed". In other words, qualitative method is a way to collect data which are concerned with describing meaning. Qualitative research method provides a depth and rich descriptions. Based on the explanation above, qualitative method is used because this research uses an interpretation of the data.

The data source in this research is The Corrs Album, *Talk on Corners*. The album, *talk on Corners*, was released on 17 October 1997 as their second studio album. The album which was produced by 143, Lava and Atlantic Records, is a big hit. *Talk on Corners* consists of 14 tracks, but one of them is only instrumental. So that the data source of this research are the 13 songs namely *only when I sleep, when he's not around, dreams, what can I do, I never loved you anyway, so young, don't say you love me, love gives love takes, hopelessly addicted, intimacy. Queen of Hollywood, no good for me,* and *little wing.*

The data of this research are collected systematically. First, the researcher collects the 13 song lyrics

from *Talk on Corners* by The Corrs. Second, the researcher listens to the songs many times to gets and feels the emotions. Then, the researcher reads the song lyrics thoroughly. The next step is the researcher marks the figurative language in the lyrics. After that, the researcher collects the figurative language in the lyric to the table.

After all of the data have been obtained, the researcher analyzes the data based on the following steps. First, the researcher classifies the data based on the theory of figurative language proposed by Perrine. Second, the researcher analyzes the data of the research. Third, the researcher rechecks the data on the song lyrics. Fourth, the researcher draws conclusion of the data analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There are 44 figurative language which are found in the songs' lyrics from the album *Talk on Corners* by The Corrs. The types of figurative language that are found are metaphors, simile, personification, paradox, symbol, allegory, and hyperbole. The following will be explained further in the tables below:

Tabel 1.
Figurative Langue

Kinds of Figurative Language	Frequency	Percentage
Metaphor	13	29,5 %
Simile	2	4,5 %
Personification	7	16,0 %
Paradox	3	6,8 %
Symbol	1	2,3 %
Allegory	10	22,7 %
Hyperbole	8	18,2 %
Total	44	100 %

Source: Talk on Corners, 1997

From the table above it can be seen that 13 (29,5 %) figurative language are categorized into metaphor, 2 (4,5 %) figurative language are

categorized into simile, 7 (16,0 %) figurative language are categorized into personification, 3 (6,8 %) figurative language are categorized into paradox, 1 (2,3 %) figurative language are categorized into symbol, 10 (22,7 %) figurative language are categorized into allegory, and 8 (18,2 %) figurative language are categorized into hyperbole. According to the data collected, the most dominant figurative language found is metaphor.

Below are the examples of figurative language found in the songs' lyric of *Talk on Corners* by The Corrs:

Metaphors

Metaphor is used as a way to compare two things that have the same quality. In metaphor, the words like, as, similar are not used.

Table 2.
Metaphor Data 1

Number of Data	Lyric	Song Title
Data 1	You're only just a dream boat	Only when I sleep

Source: Talk on Corners, 1997

The example above is categorized as metaphor because it compares something without the words of comparison. It compares *you* and *dream boat*. The reader clearly knows that *you* refers to a person, but somehow the writer represent the person existences as a dream boat.

Table 3.
Metaphor Data 2

Number of Data	Lyric	Song Title
Data 5	Your breath is just a sea mist	Only When I Seep

Source: Talk on Corners, 1997

The sentence "*Your breath is just a sea mist*" is categorized into metaphor because it compares something without adding the words of comparison such as like and as. It is comparing *your breath* and *sea mist*, so the person's breath is fresh and shooting.

Simile

Simile is used to compare two different object as explicit as possible by using the words such as *like, as, than, similar to, resembles*, or *seems*.

Table 4.
Simile Data 1

Number of Data	Lyric	Song Title
Data 37	I'm feeling like a child	No Good for Me

Source: Talk on Corners, 1997

The sentence "*I'm feeling like a child*" is categorized into simile because it compares *I* and *a child*. That means the person feels so weak and does not know what to say and to do.

Table 5. Simile Data 2

Number of Data	Lyric	Song Title
Data 38	I am shaking like a leaf	No Good for Me

Source: Talk on Corners, 1997

The sentence "*I am shaking like a leaf*" is categorized into simile because it compares *I* and *a leaf*. That means the person feels so weak and brittle, so that the person can be easily shaken.

Personification

Personification is figurative language that give human attribute to the non-human being, as if they were alive. In the other words, it is a way to make the non-human as a human being.

Table 6.
Personification Data 1

Number of Data	Lyric	Song Title
Data 27	Love gives and love divides	Love Gives Love Takes

Source: Talk on Corners, 1997

The sentence "Love gives and love divides" is categorized into personification because in the sentence we can see that the word "love" which is nonhuman is given the attribute of human, which is "give" and "divide".

Table 7.
Personification Data 2

Number of Data	Lyric	Song Title
Data 30	That love can give	Love Gives Love Takes

Source: Talk on Corners, 1997

The sentence "*That love can give*" is categorized into personification because in the sentence we can see that the word "love" which is nonhuman is given the attribute of human, which is "give".

Paradox

Paradox is a kind of figurative speech that show a contradiction. It may be a statement or situation that is unbelievable but somehow true.

Table 8.
Paradox Data 1

Number of Data	Lyric	Song Title
Data 19	I am happy it's over	I Never Loved You Anyway

Source: Talk on Corners, 1997

The sentence "*I am happy it's over*" is categorized into paradox

because the statement is contradicting to the real situation. From the sentence it can be seen that the person is happy when his/her relationship is over. Commonly, when something is over or end, someone will feel sad. But the person is feeling the contrary way.

Table 9.
Paradox Data 2

Number of Data	Lyric	Song Title
Data 20	I am so glad you are moving away	I Never Loved You Anyway

Source: Talk on Corners, 1997

The sentence "*I am so glad you are moving away*" is categorized into paradox because the statement is contradicting to the real situation. From the sentence it can be seen that the person is happy when her lover is moving away. Commonly, when the lover is gone, someone will feel sad. But the person is feeling the contrary way.

Symbol

Symbol in figurative language is a word or phrase that actually represent something else than its original or true meaning.

Table 10.
Symbol Data 1

Number of Data	Lyric	Song Title
Data 23	We are chasin' the moon	So Young

Source: Talk on Corners, 1997

The sentence "*I am happy it's over*" is categorized into symbol because the word "moon" in the sentences is not the real moon know. The word "moon" usually hints a dream or pleasure.

Allegory

Allegory is a figurative language that makes a play or a picture represent another idea such as truth, lie, live, or death.

Table 11.
Allegory Data 1

Number of Data	Lyric	Song Title
Data 36	And her friends they talk on corners	Queen of Hollywood

Source: Talk on Corners, 1997

The sentence "*And her friends they talk on corners*" is categorized into allegory because the phrase *talk on corners* does not mean the real meaning. The meaning of the phrase is that they talk about her behind her back.

Table 12.
Symbol Data 2

Number of Data	Lyric	Song Title
Data 37	And the pictures that she painted	Queen of Hollywood

Source: Talk on Corners, 1997

The sentence "*And the pictures that she painted*" is categorized into allegory because the word "picture" in the sentences do not refer to the real meaning of picture. The woman talked is not a painter, the picture talked refers to the woman's life and career.

Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a way to exaggerate something to sound better, worse or even more dangerous that it should be.

Table 13.
Hyperbole Data 1

Number of Data	Lyric	Song Title
Data 11	I find that I can't breathe and I can't sleep when he is not around	When he's not around

Source: Talk on Corners, 1997

The sentence "*I find that I can't breathe and I can't sleep when he is not around* is categorized into hyperbole. It is because the sentence contains exaggeration. It does not really mean that the person cannot breathe and sleep.

Table 14.
Hyperbole Data 2

Number of Data	Lyric	Song Title
Data 44	With a thousand smiles	Little Wing

Source: Talk on Corners, 1997

The sentence "*With a thousand smiles*" is categorized into hyperbole. It is because the sentence contains exaggeration. It does not really mean that the person smiles for a thousand at a time.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the analysis conducted there are 44 data found. Out of 44 data, it can be seen that 13 (29,5 %) figurative language are categorized into metaphor, 2 (4,5 %) figurative language are categorized into simile, 7 (16,0 %) figurative language are categorized into personification, 3 (6,8 %) figurative language are categorized into paradox, 1 (2,3 %) figurative language are categorized into symbol, 10 (22,7 %) figurative language are categorized into allegory, and 8 (18,2 %) figurative language are categorized into hyperbole.

Based on the data found, it is clear that the most dominant figurative language found in the songs' lyric on *Talk on Corners* Album by The Corrs is metaphor. It dominates the other by its number of data found which is 13 (29,5 %). Based on the result of this research, the researcher suggests the other to do more research about figurative language by using different theory and source. So that it can deepen the understanding about the types of figurative language and gives more and rich examples that relate to each type of figurative language.

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