

AN ANALYSIS OF SIMILE FOUND IN ADELE'S SONG LYRICS

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Abstract: The Figurative language is language that uses a words or expressions with a meaning that is different from literal interpretation. Simile is a direct comparison between two ideas using the words "like" or "as". The purpose of this research are to find out the types of similes are contained in Adele's song lyrics and the meaning of simile in Adele's song lyrics. Qualitative method were used in this research with descriptive analysis approach so that the research question answered with analytical description. To analyzed the data use theory from Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman. The types of similes analyzed by using Xiouguo (2005). The researcher found that there is the use of open simile and close simile in Adele's song lyrics. Open similes appear 8 times with 57% compared to close similes which only appear 6 times with 43%. This proves that some of Adele's song lyrics have a more dominant type of simile, it is open simile.

Keywords: *Figurative language, Simile, Song, Lyrics*

INTRODUCTION

In the field of linguistics, language is the most important aspect to study. By using good and correct language, we can understand very well what we write and say. Language can also be used for everyday communication. The researcher can channel opinions, emotions, ideas, and experiences orally and in writing. In addition to language in spoken form, we can see it in a drama or film stage, speeches in front of many people, even there are songs. Meanwhile, language in the form of writing such as poetry, newspapers, novels, and magazines.

According to Abrams (1999), linguistic is the efficient consider of the components of dialect and the standards administering their combination and organization" logical ponder of human dialect as a framework of human communication. Etymology points to find the science of dialect, how they begin and

advance. It envelops diverse zones of Examination such as phonetics (verbalization, transmission and gathering of discourse sounds), phonology (framework and designs of sounds in dialect), morphology (word arrangements), sentence structure (sentence structure), semantic (meaning) and the like.

The researcher employs metaphorical language in this study. As stated by Abrams (1999), "Figurative language is a conspicuous departure in order to achieve some special meaning or effect from what users of a language perceive as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words." We can infer from that remark that metaphorical dialect uses terms or expressions that have a meaning different from that of strict explanation. Figurative language is used in literary works like novels, poems, songs, ads, newspapers, and so on. It is also used in everyday discussions. According to the aforementioned definition, figurative language is any phrase, sentence, or piece of literature that contains a meaning other than its literal sense in order to elicit creative thinking from readers or listeners. lyrics to songs, poetry writings.

In creating a song, usually a writer must have the motivation and innovation in making the work. A song is created from the author's imagination that arises directly or indirectly. What is meant by "directly" is that the writer can only get imagination from within himself according to the wishes of the writer. While indirectly, namely the author gets encouragement from outside the mind based on what the writer sees, feels, or hears in the surrounding environment. A song which is a literary work is a creation of humans, songs can provide life values apart from the value of amusement. According to Groke and Wigram, "there is no doubt that people of all ages relate to song lyrics because those lyrics depict universal aspects of life that people experience regardless of their age, culture, or upbringing" (2007:159).

Based on the background above the problem of this research about the misinterpretations that found on Adele's song lyrics and how meaning presented behind the word, or sentence of the song lyric. This study only focuses on an analysis of simile found in Adele's song lyrics. This focus was limited through applying semantic approach which was intended to investigate figurative language in Adele's Song Lyrics.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the researcher uses qualitative research methods to analyze figurative language in Adele's song lyrics. The researcher will use a descriptive qualitative approach to solve the problem and carry out further analysis in this study. A descriptive qualitative approach to find, collect and analyze data using techniques.

Data Collection

This research data were collected by taking following steps:

1. First, Search the songs of Adele from google platform
2. Furthermore, choosing and download six songs from Adele's song lyrics
3. And then, Hearing and reading to the song lyrics of Adele
4. Following that, choosing six songs of Adele's Melt and they are: my heart to stone, He won't go, Set Fire to the Rain, Turning Tables, All I Ask, Love in the Dark, When We Were Young.
5. After that, analyzing types of similes According to Xiuguo (2005) in Melt my heart to stone, He won't go, Set Fire to the Rain, Turning Tables, All I Ask, Love in the Dark, When We Were Young.
6. Last but not least, underlining the figurative language found in each song lyrics of Adele, and the researcher concluding the result.

Data Analysis

In analyzing the data the researcher will use the procedures of Miles and Huberman (1994). The data reduction, data display, and conclusion phases of the Miles & Huberman (1994) procedure model were used by the researcher as data analysis techniques. Each was briefly explained as follows:

1. Data Reduction

In this stage, data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up

field notes or transcriptions. The researcher focuses on finding the closed simile and open simile in Adele song lyrics.

2. Data Display

Generically, a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. Presentation in data, description, and narrative to draw a conclusion by presenting the text narratively.

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

Last but not least, The Researchers must draw conclusions based on the presentation of data, researchers collect and develop information according to the interpretation of researchers and find the most appropriate and clear conclusions

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The following data were collected from selecting song by Adele on Google which were thought relevant to the purpose of the study about figurative language.

Data Reduction

This process is the raw data simplification stage. In this step, the researcher selects several Adele albums and focuses on simple parts, by selecting songs that contain types and meanings of parables. Those albums is summarized in the table below:

Table 1. The Albums and Song Title

No	Albums	Songs
1.	<i>19</i> (2008)	1. Melt my heart to stone
2.	<i>21</i> (2011)	2. He won't go 3. Set fire to the rain 4. Turning table
3.	<i>25</i> (2015)	5. All I Ask 6. Love in the dark 7. When we were young

Data Display

In this second stage, the researcher has reduced some of the previous data. In this section the simile is displayed. The researcher explains two types of similes based on the theory of Xiuguo (2005) both Open simile and Close simile. The result is presented in table below.

Song Title: Melt my heart to stone

Stanza	Song Lyric	Types of Similes	
		Open Simile	Close Simile
1	"Right under my feet is air made of bricks That pulls me down, turns me weak for you I find myself repeating like a broken tune And I'm forever excusing your intentions Then, I give in to my pretendings Which forgive you each time Without me knowing They melt my heart to stone"	✓	
2	And I hear your words that I made up You say my name like there could be an us I best tidy up my head, I'm the only one in love	✓	

For the first stanza, the researcher saw that in the third line there is the word like as a marker of simile. In this stanza, the sentence 'I find myself repeating' means that Adele herself is repeating the mistake. A broken tune has a meaning about someone who is broken hearted. There are no specific points that explain the simile above.

In the second stanza, there is also the word like as a sign of a simile. The word 'Name' means Adele's self. There could be an us describes as if Adele is considered or

loved by this man but he is not. There is no explanation that further explains that the two words or sentences have similar points.

Song Title: He won't go

Stanza	Song Lyric	Types of Similes	
		Open Simile	Close Simile
1	Some say, I'll be better without you But they don't know you like I do Or at least the sides I thought I knew I can't bear this time It drags on, as I lose my mind Reminded by things I find Like notes and clothes you left behind Wake me up, wake me up when all is done I won't rise until this battle's won My dignity's become undone	✓	

For the first stanza, the use of as in the second stanza indicates a simile. The word 'you' in the second line is directed at Adele's boyfriend. The sentence "I do" which is Adele herself. However, there is a lack of clear characteristics in the two words so that they are included in the open simile.

Song Title: Set Fire to the Rain

Stanza	Song Lyric	Types of Similes	
		Open Simile	Close Simile
1	I let it fall, my heart And as it fell, you rose to claim it It was dark and I was over Until you kissed my lips and you saved me		✓
4	But I set fire to the rain Watched it pour as I touched your face Well, it burned while I cried 'Cause I heard it screaming out your name your name		✓

In stanza 1, the researcher describes that, the use of simile in the second stanza. As usual is indicated by the word 'as'. My heart goes to his girlfriend whom he loves. The sentence 'It feel' is also the heart of Adele who fell, and her partner who grabbed Adele. In this stanza, there is a clear point. Judging from Adele's heart, it is her partner and her partner makes what is the heart already falling.

For stanza four, the researcher sees the use of the word "as" as a form of simile. The word 'watched it pour' which means Adele who witnessed the rain that fell and flowed which was her cry and the word I touched your face describes when Adele explained when Adele touched her face. This is a close simile because there is a clear point that explains Adele's face crying when it touches hers.

Song Title: Turning Tables

Stanza	Song Lyric	Types of Similes	
		Open Simile	Close Simile
4	Under haunted skies I see you, ooh-ooh Where love is lost your ghost is found I braved a hundred storms to leave you As hard as you try, no I will never be knocked down		✓

According to the table above, in line 4 there is the use of the word 'like' as a form of simile. As hard as describes how hard Adele's boyfriend is to fight with Adele. You try to explain about his girlfriend constantly trying to hurt Adele with hurtful words. This is included in the close simile, because there is a clear point in this song where Adele's boyfriend tries to hurt Adele resulting in a fight.

Song Title: All I Ask

Stanza	Song Lyric	Types of Similes	
		Open Simile	Close Simile
1	I will leave my heart at the door I won't say a word They've all been said before, you know So why don't we just play pretend? Like we're not scared of what's coming		✓

next
 Or scared of having nothing left

3 If this is my last night with you
 Hold me **like** I'm more than just a friend
 Give me a memory I can use
 Take me by the hand while we do what ✓
 lovers do
 It matters how this ends
 'Cause what if I never love again?

4 I don't need your honesty
 It's already in your eyes
 And I'm sure my eyes, they speak for
 me
 No one knows me **like** you do ✓
 And since you're the only one that
 matters
 Tell me who do I run to?

In this song the researcher examines several similes located in different stanzas. First stanza, in the fifth line, the researcher finds the use of simile marked by the word like. The sentence we're not scared of what's coming next describes a relationship that has surrendered and accepts whatever consequences occur. We just play pretend is an action that is not done properly or is fake. This has a specific point because the consequence that Adele herself receive is basically a bad thing is the result of an action that is basically bogus.

In the third stanza, in the second line, the word I'm more than just a friend has the meaning of someone who gets more attention and affection like a boyfriend. Word me in this verse that Adele is someone who is his girlfriend. This explanation explains that the word 'me' and "I'm more than just a friend" are the same characteristics and are included in the close simile.

In fourth stanza, in line fourth, the word you do describes the actions of his girlfriend. No one knows explaining that no one knows him apart from his girlfriend. However, there is no clear point in this line that can explain the similarity of these two things.

Song Title: Love in The Dark

Stanza	Song Lyric	Types of Similes	
		Open Simile	Close Simile
3	I can't love you in the dark It feels like we're oceans apart There is so much space between us Baby, we're already defeated Ah-yeah-yeah-yeah-yeah-yeah-yeah-yeah Everything changed me		✓

Based on the table above, there is the word like in the second stanza which indicates the existence of types. We're oceans has the meaning of a freedom or bad relationship, such as being separated from one another. The word it refers to love you in the dark, the meaning of the word is where Adele's feelings must be forced so that they are full of fights, pain, and lies. The author considers that this comparison has a specific point in view of love you in the dark has the same characteristics as we're oceans apart which both explain the difficulties in a relationship.

Song Title: When We Were Young

Stanza	Song Lyric	Types of Similes	
		Open Simile	Close Simile
1	Everybody loves the things you do From the way you talk To the way you move Everybody here is watching you 'Cause you feel like home You're like a dream come true	✓ ✓	
3	You look like a movie You sound like a song My God this reminds me, when we were young	✓ ✓	

In stanza 1, the researcher found the use of similes in lines 5 and 6. The word like signifies a simile. The word you in line 5 describes someone who can be the most comfortable place or can feel difficulties. The word home means a place where you can feel comfortable. So, the researcher realizes that there are no clearer characteristics or points and it can be said that this belongs to the open simile type. In line 6 also the use of the word you do not specifically explain its characteristics, the word dream means the desire for something we want to get.

Then, in stanza 3, the researcher finds the use of the word like in the first and second lines which are types of similes. Line 1, The meaning of the film explains sadness, happiness, hatred, fear, there are various characteristics. You are a person whose characteristics are not specific. There is a comparison, not a clearer description of that person. Line 2, The word song describes something that is pleasant to hear or not, and the word you do not explain anything clearer than nature or characteristics. So, the writer concludes that the lyrics are still in the open simile type.

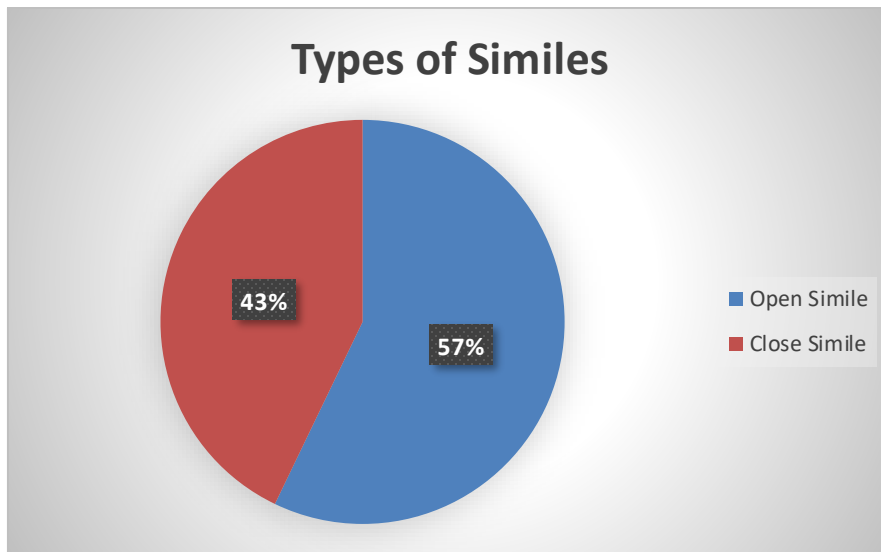
CONCLUSION DRAWING AND VERIFICATION

Based on the explanation of the previous data, the researcher describes two types of similes based on the theory from Xiuguo (2005), they are open similes and close similes. The table below show the frequency of those similes in each song lyrics of Adele.

Table 2. The Frequency of Simile in Song Lyrics

No.	Title of the songs	Types of Similes	
		Open simile	Close simile
1.	Melt my heart to stone	2	-
2.	He won't go	1	-
3.	Set Fire to the Rain	-	2
4.	Turning Tables	-	1
5.	All I Ask	1	2
6.	Love in the Dark	-	1
7.	When We Were Young	4	-

Furthermore, the total frequency and percentage that exist in this Song are presented in the pie chart below:



The Pie Chart of Percentage

Based on the pie chart above, the researcher found two types of simile expressions proposed by Xiauguo (2005) clearly exist in Adele's song lyrics. You can see that the open simile type is 57% more dominant with a total frequency of 8, compared to the closed simile type which is only around 43% with a total frequency of 6. The use of similes is indicated by the word 'like or as'. However, the researcher found an interesting fact from the data description above, that the open simile is more dominant with the use of the word 'like' while the word 'as' tends to be a close simile because it gets a clearer point or clearer characteristics.

CONCLUSION

The choice of Adele's song refers to the desire of the researcher. The researcher realizes that some of Adele's song lyrics contain figurative language. Figurative language is a word or sentence that literally has another meaning. Figurative Language is an approach in researching Adele's songs. Researchers focus on one type of figurative language, it is simile. Simile is a comparison of words or sentences using the words 'Like and As'. The researcher utilizes the theory from Xiuguo (2005) which talks about that there are also two types of similes, the first is an open simile, which is a comparison without any clearer characteristics, while the second type has a core point that is able to explain the

comparison, namely a closed simile. After looking at the results of the analysis based on the theory from Miles and Huberman (1994) it consists of three events, first data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification. The results of the analysis carried out found both types of similes, both open similes and close similes. Open similes dominate Adele's songs with a total frequency of 8 with a percentage of 57% and Close similes are 6 with 43%.

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