



## The Analysis of Figurative Language in “Endless Love” Song Lyric

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Diterima: 5 Februari 2019. Disetujui: 15 April 2019. Dipublikasikan: 30 April 2019

### Abstract

*[The Analysis of Figurative Language in “Endless Love” Song Lyric]* This research aimed to find out the kinds and the meanings of figurative language in “Endless Love” Song Lyric. The research used descriptive method. The data of this research were divided into two categories, they were primary data and secondary data. Primary data were taken from the song and the lyric of the song itself and the secondary data were obtained from articles and book. The data were analyzed by using pure structuralism approach, focused on the kinds and the meanings of the figurative language. The result of this research showed that there are seven kinds of figurative language in the song lyric, respectively: Repetition 36%, Hyperbole 32%, Metaphor 12%, Pleonasm 8%, Personification 4%, Dispersonification 4%, and Onomatopoeia 4%. The meanings used in the figurative languages of the song lyric are connotative and denotative meaning.

**Keywords:** *Figurative Language; Denotative and Connotative meaning*

### BACKGROUND

Language is a tool to convey messages, whether by oral or written messages. Language is used to convey the message from the speaker and the hearer ((Yusniati Sabata & Ibrahim 2018). According to Keraf (2007) in expressing idea either speaker or writer has different style. In oral languages the messages is given and received through conversation and in written languages the messages are given and received by using some forms.

One of the most effective ways to convey a message is by using a song. Song is generally used figurative languages in the lyric. The usage of the figurative language in a song is very important as a tool to convey the messages as well as beauty and to give a colour and particular effect to the listeners or readers. Rashid Mahmood (2014) stated that each figure of speech has its own significance in making and describing ideas.

Also song is sometimes used by the listeners or the readers to tell the feeling or

the messages to someone, because some people are difficult to convey their feeling or willing directly and it becomes easier after they using a song to convey them. Using figurative language appropriately in writing and speaking can communicate a thought effectively (James, 1960).

The writer found many songs especially love songs using figurative languages in the lyric and the writer thought that it is very important for the listeners or readers to learn about the figurative languages because it could help them to understand and to get the meaning of the song as a whole.

Based on the explanations and reasons stated above the writer is interested to analyze a song “ Endless Love”, a song which is written by Lionel Richie. In this song the singers declare their “Endless Love” for one another. The very important reason is the writer found many figurative languages in the lyric of the song.

By this research the writer expects that this research has important role and could give some informations for the readers in learning a literary work especially a song. The writer also hoped that this research could be a reference for them who will do similar research especially about the figurative languages.

## **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

The writer is inspired to analyze the song of Lionel Richie after reading the lyric and listening the song that has a lot of figurative languages in it, and the writer is interested to analyze this song.

To support and to provide the originality of this research the writer presents some references from some sources especially a previous related research as follow:

Sitti Rahmawati (2005) in her research “Diction and Figurative languages in Selected Poems of Emily Dickson” concluded that Emily Dickson tried to combine diction and many figurative languages in each stanza of her poems. From 10 selected poems of Emily Dickson

she found 13 kinds of figurative languages and 52 kinds of diction.

In term of the previous above, the writer concludes that there are some methods that can be used to analyze the figurative languages in literary works. So in this research the writer tries to use one of the methods to analyze the song lyric namely pure structuralism analysis and although there are similarities of the research to this research in term of figurative language but the figurative languages in this research will be analyzed based on “ Endless Love” song lyric. The research above also helps the writer of this thesis to get and to find the right references and sources to support this research.

## **Some Pertinent Ideas**

### *1. Song*

#### *1.1. Definition of Song*

Etymologically song is defined as the verb to sing. A song is a piece of music for accompanied or unaccompanied voice or the act of singing, a song can be singed by one or more persons.

Song is one of the most popular literary works, it also the most preferable and very close to the people in society because they will not only get fun from, brought into large, close and fresh relation to life but also songs are used to express points of view, talk about history, about society or about someone’s life. Songs are used also to inspire the people that are listening to them or even change their mind. The song tends to be written in language simple enough to be understood on first hearing.

#### *1.2. Genres of Song*

Genre is a class, type or category. Peter van der Merwe treats the terms genre and style as the same, he said that genre should be defined as pieces of music that share a certain style or basic musical language.

Songs can be broadly divided into many different forms, depending on the criteria used. Also van der Merwe classified the song into three genres, called trichotomy

of songs, they are art song, folk song and popular song.

#### a. *Art Songs*

The term art song refers primarily to classical traditions, including both contemporary and historical classical song forms. Art song exists in many parts of the world. It emphasizes formal styles that invite technical and detailed deconstruction criticism, and focused attention from the listener.

In western practice, art song is considered primarily a written song tradition, preserved in some form of song notation rather than being transmitted orally, by rote, or in recordings, as popular and traditional song usually.

Historically, most western art song has been written down using the standard forms of song notation that evolved in Europe, beginning well before the Renaissance and reaching its maturity in the Romantic period. The identity of a work or piece of art song is usually defined by the notated version rather than by a particular performance. This is so particularly in the case of western classical song. Art song may include certain forms of jazz, even though jazz is primarily a form of popular song.

#### b. *Folks Songs*

The defining characteristics of folk song are:

- Oral transmission: The song is handed down and learned through singing, listening, and sometimes dancing;
- Cultural basis: The song derives from and is part of the traditions of a particular region or culture.

#### c. *Popular Songs*

The term *popular song* refers to any song style accessible to the general public and disseminated by the mass media. Songologist and popular song specialist Philip Tagg defined the notion in the light of sociocultural and economical aspects, popular song unlike art song, popular song

is conceived for mass distribution to large and often socioculturally heterogeneous groups of listeners, stored and distributed in non-written form, only possible in an industrial monetary economy where it becomes a commodity and in capitalist societies, subject to the laws of free enterprise it should ideally sell as much as possible.

Popular song is found on most commercial radio stations, in most commercial song retailers and department stores, and in movie and television soundtracks. It is noted on the *Billboard* charts and in addition to singer-songwriters and composers, it involves song producers more than other genres do.

The distinction between classical and popular song has sometimes been blurred in marginal areas, such as minimalist song and light classics. In this respect song is like fiction, which likewise draws a distinction between classics and popular fiction that is not always precise.

## 2. *Lyric*

Lyric derives from Greek word *lyrikos* meaning singing to the lyre. The word lyric came to be used for the words of a song. Lyric is a set of words that make up a song. The meaning of lyrics can either be explicit or implicit. Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible, and in such cases their explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression.

Lyrics may be composed in almost any meter and on almost every subject, although the most usual emotions presented are those of love and grief. In another sense, the lyrics of a popular song or other musical composition are the words as opposed to the music, these may not always be lyrical in the poetic sense.

## 3. *Figurative Languages*

Figurative languages refer to words and groups of words that exaggerate or alter the usual meanings of the component words. The most commonly used types of figurative language are metaphor, simile,

personification and hyperbole. In each of those types of language, the author implicitly or explicitly compares something to something else (Rhody, Lisa M., 2012) figurative language means allowing for a similar beautiful failure – not a failure of language, but a necessary inclination toward form that involves a diminishing of language’s possible meanings

Figurative language provides new ways of looking at the world, it always makes a comparison between different things. Figurative language affect attitudes positively across context (Kronrod, A., & Danziger, S. 2013) Figurative language compares two things that are different in enough ways so that the similarities are interesting, unique and surprising. Keraf (2007: 19) said that: “whenever you describe something by comparing it with something else, you are using figurative language.”

Masters of figurative language can change an audience's experience of a word or an idea by comparing it with something else. Figurative language can improve social communication skills (Kalandadze, T., Norbury, C., Nærland, T., & Næss, K. A. B. 2018)

They can also deepen the mood, tone and complexity of their work by choosing relevant comparisons.

Figurative languages sometimes cannot be translated literally, to translate it into different languages may cause misinterpretation. If it is translated literally word-for-word, it will often be completely misunderstood. Often linguistic devices such as irony are used (Farías, D. I. H., Sulis, E., Patti, V., Ruffo, G., & Bosco, C. 2015). Although, there are always possibilities for the readers to analyze, understand and translate it correctly. Also Perrine (1974:26), states that:

“The human mind requires a cognitive framework, made up of memories of all the possible meanings that might be available to apply to the particular words in their context. This set of memories not only will give prominence to the most common or

literal meanings, but also suggest reasons for attributing meanings.”

As an example, the sentence "The ground is thirsty", this sentence is using figurative language but to recognize the figurative language in this sentences we need to know that "ground" word has a literal meaning because the ground is not alive and therefore neither needs to drink nor feel thirsty. For the people who understand about the figurative languages, they will interpreted this sentence that the ground is dry and need to water.

Using figurative language is not only needs an interpretation but also familiarity between the speaker and listener or between author and the reader, because an example in the statement "When I first saw her, my soul began to quiver" this sentence could present some interpretations to the reader or to the listener, because these sentences may describe infatuation, panic, or something else. So, if the listener and reader have a familiarity with the speakers’ feelings, they will get what the speakers or authors mean easily.

#### 4. *Kinds of Figurative Language*

Actually, there are so many kinds of figurative languages that often used in literary works or in a literary work, but, in order to the writer focuss in explaining the kinds of figurative languages, the writer will just take the kinds of the figurative languages used in the “ Endless Love” song lyric, they are explained as follows:

##### 1. Metaphor

Metaphoor is a kind of figurative language that compare two things, two pobjects, two people etc.

**Example:** He has a heart of stone, you are my sunshine.

##### 2. *Personification*

Personification is a kind of figurative languages that gives human characteristics to inanimate objects, animals, or ideas.

**Examples:** The sun greeted me this morning. The sky was full of dancing stars.

### 3. *Dispersionification*

Dispersionification is kind of figurative language that gives the attributes of inanimate thing to animate thing.

**Example:** He is calm like a statue.

### 4. *Hyperbole / Overstatement*

Hyperbole is a kind of figurative languages that exaggerate and emphasizes a point and more than fact. This statement can be ridiculous or funny. Hyperboles can be added to fiction to add color and depth to a character.

**Example:** He will die for your love.

### 5. *Repetition*

Repetition is a kind of figurative language that repeat word(s) or group words in the sentence to emphasize and create a poetic or rhythmic effect.

**Examples :** I will never, never, never leave you any more. He came by car a, he came with himself and he didn't bring anything.

### 6. *Pleonasm*

Pleonasm is kind of figurative language that using words more than necessary.

**Example:** I saw it with my own eyes, I walked on foot to campus.

### 7. *Onomatopoeia*

Onomatopoeia is a kind of figurative languages that imitate sounds used to refer to the objects, living things, or actions that they are associated with, and onomatopoeia refers to the property of such words.

**Example:** Plak, plak, plak, plak, everyone claps their hands for his performance.

### 5. *Pure Structuralism*

Structuralism is the way of thinking related to perceptions and structural descriptions. Before the writer explains more about the pure structuralism, firstly he would introduce the structuralisms generally. This explanation will help the readers to differentiate the structuralisms generally. Generally, there are three kinds

of structuralisms: pure structuralism, genetic structuralism, and dynamic structuralism. Pure structuralism focuses on the intrinsic elements of literary works, this approach is taken as a more objective approach compared to the other approaches because this approach is just based on the literary work and intrinsic elements of literary work itself.

Genetic structuralism does not only analyze intrinsic elements of literary work but also the background of the author and the social condition where the literary work created or called extrinsic elements.

Dynamic structuralism analyzes not only analyze the intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements of a literary work but also the relation of the literary work to the author, reality, literary work, and the readers.

Genetic structuralism and dynamic structuralism criticized the pure structuralism which just focus to the intrinsic elements of a literary work, they stated that a literary work is not only consist of intrinsic elements but also there are many elements that build up a literary work, especially the history why did a literary work created, social condition at the place when a literary work created, background of the author, the relation of a literary work to the readers or listeners, and many other.

Using pure structuralism needs a deep understanding about all of the intrinsic elements or structures of a literary work, because every intrinsic elements or structures in a literary work has a relation to one another and structure itself will give a meaning if it is related to the other structures.

These statements are also supported by Jean Peaget ( 1970: 16), he states that:

“There are three important components of structuralism. First, it emphasizes the wholeness of a structure of element; compare the common saying that the whole is more than the sum of the parts. Second, structures are subject to transformations, the rules governing them are simultaneously structured and structuring.

Third, structures are self-regulating, bounding and maintaining the system in question”.

Using pure structuralism to analyze a literary work also must be present the literary facts about the object of our research and need a general understanding about everything related to the topic of our research because it will help the writer to create a more objective research and will give deep understanding to the readers of our research.

## METHOD

The method that used in this research is descriptive method that is a method to describe, explain and validating of the study. This method is taken because the writer will describe everything related to the topic of this research.

The data in this research is consists of one selected song by Lionel Richie where the song is talking about a couple that try to convince and declare their “Endless Love” to one another as the primary data, and as the secondary data writer collects some related literatures to support this research.

In collecting data the writer uses the library research to support this research because the data obtained from written material that is closely related to the topic. The steps in collecting data are described as follows:

1. The writer listened the song carrefully and try to understand the content related to figurative language.
2. The writer identified the lines which have figurative language.
3. The writer collected and read some related literature and references to support this research.

In this research the writer will use pure structuralism approach to analyze the kinds of figurative languages and the meanings of figurative languages used in “ Endless Love” song lyric. James R. Hurford, Brendan Heasley and Michael B. Smith (2007) stated that pure structuralism is the study of meaning. Also Kate Kearns (2011) stated that pure structuralism deals with the

meaning of words and the meaning of the way they are combined, which took together from the core of meaning or the starting point from which the whole meaning of a particular utterance is constructed.

The figurative languages found in the lyric are counted by using Subana’s frequency of cumulative formula as cited in (Oktoma, & Mardiyono, 2013, p. 79). It can be seen as follow:

$$FK \text{ rel} = \frac{FK}{\Sigma F} \times 100\%$$

FK = Frequency of cumulative

ΣF = Frequency of total

FK rel = Frequency of relative cumulative

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

After writer analyzed the data, it was found seven kinds of figurative language in the lyric.

### a. Stanza 1

Line 1 My love,

Line 2 There's only you in my life

Line 3 The only thing that's bright

According to the writer the author in this stanza used two kinds of figurative languages, they are hyperbole and dispersonification.

Hyperbole can be found in line two. In this line the author has made an overstatement by using the word “only you”. The word “only” means that there is nothing, no one else besides. And in this line the world “only” means the special girl he loved. So the usage of the word “only” in the line “there is only you in my life” showed that the author took and considered that there is not another girl to be given attention and to be loved besides “you” in his life even the author thought that there are only them in this world.

Dispersionification can be found in line three because the author used an inanimate attribute “bright” in the line. The word “bright” means that there is a light that can be produced by a thing and in this line the author made “you” as if a thing which can produce a light. It is impossible to a human to produce a light, like a sun gives his light to the earth. In this line word “bright”

means someone who can make his life being better and the best girl among the other girls. Fall in love sometimes made someone like a fool; they would attribute everything beautiful and everything impossible to make someone whom they loved happy. The author used the word “bright” in this line because the author wants to show that he cannot love another girl besides “you”, she is the only girl he wants to love, also in this line the author wants “you” to know that there is not anyone as best as “you”, “you” is the only one who can make his life being better.

a. Stanza 2

Line 1 My first love,  
Line 2 You're every breath that i take  
Line 3 You're every step i make

In this stanza the author used two metaphors, they can be found in line two and in line three.

The line *you're every breath that i take* is a metaphor because in this line “you” is compared to the *breath*. *Breath* is an activity to draw on some air, in this line the word “breath” means that “you” is very important in his life, “you” gave him alive, he cannot live without you. So in this line the author used the word *breath* in this line because the author wants to show that “you” is always in the mind of the author, there is not activity without remember “you” everywhere the author is and everytime the author breathing he never forget “you”. Even, the author could not live without “you”.

The line three is metaphor because in this sentence the author compared “you” to the steps. Step is an activity to move up to the other places and the meaning of the word “step” in this line means the space or the distance. In love relationship sometimes we have to stay away from someone we loved but love is not about distance, love is about heart so the distance will not be a problem in a love relationship, distance cannot stop the love in heart because love is not only about physical contact but also love is about feeling. So according to writer the

author used the word “step” in this line because the author wants to show that “you” have stayed in his heart so wherever he is and even though he stay far from “you” he will not stop to love “you”, he will not stop to think about “you” because there is not step he did without remember “you”, there is not place he went to without remember “you”.

d. Stanza 3

Line 1 And i (i-i-i-i),i want to share  
Line 2 All my love with you  
Line 3 No one else will do...

In this stanza the author is just used a *repetition*, it can be found in line one. In the line the author repeated the word “i”, the author repeated the word “i” in this line because the author wanted to emphasize that he really loves her, his love only for her.

e. Stanza 4

Line 1 And your eyes, your eyes, your eyes  
Line 2 They tell me how much you care  
Line 3 Ooh yes, you will always be  
Line 4 My “Endless Love”

In this stanza there are three kinds of figurative languages. They are *repetition*, *personification* and hyperbole.

Repetition can be found in the line one, in this line the author repeated *your eyes* words or phrase. The author repeated the words because the author wants to emphasize that he knew that “you” really care and love the author by seeing the eyes of “you”.

The personification is used by the author in the line two. In this line an inanimate thing *eye* is given an animate attribute “tell”. *Eyes* is a part of our body that used to see or a tool to see but in this stanza the author stated that “eyes” can talk and tell about something by talking, in this line means a place where he found and he knew that “you” loves and cares about him. Eyes sometimes can be used to know the feeling, the mood, and the inside of people although they did not tell anything to us. A wise word stated that: “To know that

someone is lying or not just see their eyes". So the author used the word "tell" in this line because the author wants to tell that even though "you" did not talk and never told the author that "you" also loves, cares about him, the author have known by seeing the expression or the eyes of "you".

Hyperbole can be seen in line four, this line become hyperbole because the author used the word "endless" in the line, this word means that have no ending. The author used this word to exaggerate the meaning of the line. In this line the word "endless" means as long as his life. When people had someone whom they love very much they will not willing their love and their happiness have ending. "To be loved is to live forever in someone's heart." – Anonymous. So the author used the word "endless" in this line because the author wants "you" to know that the author will not stop loving "you" and will always love "you" as long as author's life.

f. Stanza 5

Line 1 Two hearts, two hearts that  
beat as one  
Line 2 Our lives have just begun  
Line 3 Forever(Ohhhhhh)  
Line 4 I'll hold you close in my  
arms  
Line 5 I can't resist your charms

In this stanza the author uses three kinds of figurative languages, *repetition*, *hyperbole*, and *pleonasm*.

The *repetition* can be found in the line one because the words *two hearts* is repeated in the line. The author repeated the words because the author wants to emphasize and believed that he and "you" feel the same love, same feeling and same direction.

In the line two the author used a *hyperbole* to exaggerate the line, this line becomes hyperbole because the usage of the word "*begun*" in the line, we all knew that everyone start to life since they were born. The word "*begun*" mean that something is just started, this line means that the author just found and just felt his truly love. Everyone, even the author may be have

fallen in love for many times but it doesn't mean that they have found someone who can make them understand the really meaning of love, find the someone who can make them happy to enjoy the life, give them a happy life especially in love relationship. Lots of people separated or divorced even though they have stayed together for a long times. So in this line the author used the word "*begun*" to show that "you" is the only girl who can make him understand and feeling the truly love, the author also wants to show that loving and having "you" made him feel that he just started his life and he will keep love "you" forever.

A *pleonasm* is used in the line four because in this line there is additional explanation at the end of the line, *in my arms*. Even though there is no additional explanation "in my arms" everyone knew that people hold something or someone by their arms or their hand so in this line the word *in my arms* means that how the author keep and defend his love. The author added an additional explanation because the author wants to tell that when a people has valuable thing they will keep the thing and will not let anyone to take and in this line the author added an additional explanation at the end of the line because the author wants to show that "you" is very important girl to him so he will not let "you" stay away and leave him, this lines also shows that the author will not let anyone to take "you" from his life and will not leave "you", he will keep and defend "you" in his life.

g. Stanza 6

Line 1 And love, oh, love  
Line 2 I'll be a fool  
Line 3 For you, I'm sure  
Line 4 You know I don't mind, Oh,  
you know I  
don't mind

There are three figurative languages in this stanza, *repetitions* can be found in the line one and in the line four, and *hyperbole* can be found in the line two.

The usage of the word "fool" have made this line become hyperbole because a



*fool* mean an extremely stupid person and this one sometimes doing something without think before. In this line the word “fool” means a people who will do anything for someone whom he loved even, love can make someone willing to do anything and willing to die for love. So the author used the word “fool” in the line to tell that the happiness of “you” is everything for him and to realize that the author will do everything and will not care about anything and anyone around.

The author repeated the word” love” and the line “you know i don’t mind” just to emphasize that the author really do everything to make someone he loved happy and never ever make “you” disappointed.

#### h. Stanza 7

Line 1 'Cause you, you mean the world to me

Line 2 Oh, i know ,i know

Line 3 I've found in you

Line 4 My“EndlessLove”

In this stanza the writer concludes that the author used three kinds of figurative languages, they are *metaphor*, *repetition*, and *hyperbole*.

Metaphor can be found in the line one in the line the author compared “you” to the world, world is the place where all of human and things are stay. In this line the word “world” means the author’s life. When people fallen in love they will do every way to make their love happy, they will tell everything that can make the someone whom they loved happy, sometime they persuade them by comparing to the something beautiful, rose, diamond and the others, that is a way to make sure their love that she is the most valuable thing to them. And the author used the word “world” in the line because the author wants to tell that “you” there is not anything and anyone more valuable than “you”, there is not anything can be compared to “you”. “You” is everything for him the author will not love another girl because there is not another girl as valuable as “you”, also the author felt that having “you” had had

everything and didn’t need anything else and he cannot life without you.

It the line two the author repeats *i know* and this means that he believed and sure about his feeling to ”you”, this repetition shows a kind of figurative languages called *repetition*. *Hyperbole* can be found in the line four in the line the author used the word “endless”, this word means that have no ending. In this line the word “endless” means as long as his life. The author used this word to exaggerate the meaning of the line. When people had someone to be loved, they will not willing their love and their happiness have ending. “*To be loved is to live forever in someone's heart*” – anonymous. So, the author used the word “endless” in this line because the author wants “you” to know that the author will not stop loving “you” and will loving “you” as long as his life.

#### i. Stanza 8

Line 1 Oooh-woow

Line 2 Boom, boom

Line 3 Boom, boom, boom, boom, boom

Line 4 Boom, boom, boom, boom, boom

The author in this stanza just used a kind of figurative languages called *onomatopoeia* because the author created these words just as a property for the other lines or other stanza and these words do not have any meaning.

#### j. Stanza 9

Line 1 Oooh, and love, oh, love

Line 2 I'll be that fool

Line 3 For you, I'm sure

Line 4 You know i don't mind, oh you know, i don't mind

There are three figurative languages in this stanza. They are *repetitions* in the line one and four, and *hyperbole* in the line two.

In the line one and four there are word and line repeated, *love* word in the line one and the line *you know i don't mind* in the line four. The author repeated the word” love” and the line “you know i don’t mind” just to emphasize that the author really do everything to make someone he loved

happy and never ever make “you” disappointed.

While, the *hyperbole* can be found in the line two, the usage of the word “fool” have made this line become hyperbole because a *fool* means an extremely stupid person and this one sometimes doing something without think before. In this line the word “fool” means someone who will do everything for someone he loved. “Love made a king become a slave”, this is a very famous quote. Love can make someone forget about their status, prestige. Even, love can make someone willing to do anything and willing to die for love. So the author used the word “fool” in the line to tell that the happiness of “you” is everything for him and to realize that the author will do everything and will not care about anything and anyone around.

k. Stanza 10

Line 1        And, yes, you'll be the only one  
 Line 2        'Cause no one can deny  
 Line 3        This love i have inside  
 Line 4        And I'll give it all to you  
 Line 5        My love, my love, my love,  
 Line 6        My “Endless Love”

In this last stanza the author used three kinds of figurative languages, they are: *hyperbole* in the line two and six, *Pleonasm* in the line three, and *repetition* in the line number five.

The line two become hyperbole because the usage of the word “no one”, this line means anyone who try to separate them. Loving someone can make someone to be the strongest to keep and defend their love so they believed that there is not anyone can't stop them to loving, even they willing to die to that but what about the God, can't him stop that how about if the God wants them separated? So in this line the author exaggerated his line to tell that whatever going to happen he will keep love “you” he will keep and defend his love for the rest of his life.

The line number three becomes *pleonasm* because there are additional explanations *i have inside* at the end of the

line this line means the true love he has. For some people loving someone may for some reasons, the wealth, the prestige and anything else, that's why the author added an additional explanation “I have inside” at the end of the line he wants to tell and make “you” sure that he do love “you” as she is without any reasons but a truly love, he will give all of his love all his life to “you”.

Repetition can be found in the line five, because the author repeated the words *my love* in the line. The author repeated the words because he wants to emphasize that “you” have stayed in his heart and in his life as a very special one. Hyperbole we can be seen in the last line, this line become hyperbole because the author used the word “endless” in the line, this word means that have no ending. The author used this word to exaggerate the meaning of the line. In this line the word “endless” means as long as his life. When people had someone whom they love much, they will not willing their love and their happiness have ending. So, the author used the word “endless” in this line because the author wants “you” to know that the author will not stop love “you” and will always love “you” as long as his life.

Table I  
 Kinds of Figurative Language and Occurrences Found in Endless Love Lyric

No	Figurative Language	Number of Occurrences	Percent age (%)
1	Dispersonification	1	4%
2	Hyperbole	8	32%
3	Metaphor	3	12%
4	Onomatopoeia	1	4%
5	Personification	1	4%
6	Pleonasm	2	8%
7	Repetition	9	36%
	Total	25	100%

## CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the analysis, the writer concluded that the “Endless Love” song lyric by Lionel Richie has figurative languages at each stanza of the song lyric, respectively: repetition 36%, hyperbole 32%, metaphor 12%, pleonasm 8%, personification 4%, dispersonification 4%, onomatopoeia 4%. The figurative language in the song is dominated by repetition this means that the author wanted to emphasize and to make strong the meaning and/or the feeling of the author in the song lyric and every words and/or lines that has figurative languages in it has comparative meaning between denotative meaning and connotative meaning so it gives the esthetic values and colors to the meaning of the song.

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