THE TYPES AND INTERPRETATION OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE FOUND IN ADELE'S SONGS

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ABSTRACT

This research was aimed to describe the types and the interpretation meanings of figurative languages found in Adele's song lyrics. This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The objects of this research were the two selected songs of Adele namely: "Hello" and "Someone like You". The researcher used two instruments namely: observation field note and table. The results showed there were there are 4 types of figurative languages used in "Hello" song's lyrics. Those figurative languages applied are personification consisting 3 data, simile 1 datum, hyperbole 2 data (22.22%), and irony 4 data (44.44). In the song's lyrics of "Someone like you", the researcher found 6 types of figurative language as the figurative meanings through this song's lyrics. The results findings were classified into: metaphor consisting 1 datum (11.11%), simile 1 datum (11.11%), symbol consisting 1 datum 11.11%), personification 1 datum (11.11%), hyperbole containing 2 data (22.22%), and irony containing 3 data (33.33%). Regarding to the interpretation meanings, in the song's lyric "Hello", it is concluded it's about her trying to reconnect with the man she hurt in the past. She wants to apologize for everything that she's done in the past even if he isn't hurting anymore, it would give her peace of mind just to be able to say the words "I'm sorry". In the song's lyrics "Someone Like You", Adele is not over it, she's saying the "right" things, in that she does wish him well, the best, because she loves him more than anything and there's nothing she can do as he's found someone else. she loved him more than he loved her. "Never mind I'll find someone like you" is more like wishful thinking and hoping.

Keywords: *figurative language, interpretation meaning, song*

INTRODUCTION

Basically, as means of communication, language is categorized into two forms called spoken language and written language. Chika (in Fitratunnas, 2017, p. 1) claimed "The two forms of language is used to know and understand the interaction of human being based on their ideas or thought". Spoken language is known as an utterance in the form of sound such as daily conversation, discussion, speech, radio, television broadcast, and so forth. Meanwhile, written language is defined as an utterance which is formed in the written form such as comics, novels, newspapers, magazines, letters, and so forth.

The scientific study of language is called linguistics. Furthermore, language is the human capacity for acquiring and using complex systems of communication, and language is any specific example of such a system (Tambunan & Sinambela, 2018 , p. 1). It is explained that language can be understood as relationship of sound and meaning. The discipline that studies linguistic sound is

termed as phonetics, which is concerned with the actual properties of speech sounds and non-speech sounds, and how they are produced and perceived. The study of language meaning, on the other hand, is concerned with how languages employ logic and real-world references to convey, process, and assign meaning, as well as to manage and resolve ambiguity (Tambunan & Sinambela, 2018).

In linguistics, the study that relates to meaning is called semantics. Semantics is one of linguistics branches, which studies about language meaning, or it can be said that meaning as the primary study in semantics term. Meanings are classified as the ideas or concepts that can be transferred from the mind of the speaker to the mind of the listener by representing them as used in the form of one language or another. (Lyons, in Saputri, 2014, p. 14). Moreover, meaning is divided into two categories namely literal and no-literal meaning. Literal meaning is meaning formed by the speaker that has natural meaning or does not have other meaning (explicit meaning). Meanwhile, non-literal meaning is known as a meaning when the speaker says something that has different meaning of what his/her words or has hidden meaning (implicit meaning). It can be concluded the literal meaning can be studied as known in figurative language.

Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Figurative language has been widely examined by linguist in the study of literature in recent years. Figurative language is usually used in literary works, such as: speech, newspaper, poem, prose and nonfiction writing as well. In line with Kennedy (in Saputri, 2014, p. 15) argues that "Figurative language refers to words, and groups of words, that elaborate or modify the usual meaning in figures of the component of words". Based the statements above, it can be said that figurative language is the use of words that exceed their usual meaning.

Figurative language is the essential part in literature in order to get the implicit meaning of language being used. Figurative meaning is talking about the implicit interpretation in sentences or paragraphs. Knickerbocker & Reninger in (Marliani, 2018, p. 1) argued that figurative language is an image used in particular way to explore the less known through the known. It is implied figurative language has been described in terms of categories, namely simile, metaphor, allusion, personification, and so forth. All of them can be found in literatures, such as novels, newspapers, poems, and songs.

Song is a part of literature which is used to describe written texts marked by careful use of language, including features such as creative metaphors, well-turned phrases, elegant syntax, rhyme, alliteration, which are aesthetically read by the author to be aesthetically read and are deliberately somewhat open in interpretation (Arifah, 2016, p. 13). Song is one example of literature in case of the act or art of singing. Song as piece of music with words that are sung has a function to express the thoughts and feeling. Song has two elements called lyrics and music. Furthermore, Song usually consists of figurative language since the figurative language is used in the lyric that is written well. The descriptive words of figurative language have meanings in sense other than literal, even the words convey precise meaning. In this research, the researcher is going to analyze figurative language in song lyrics of Adele's songs.

Adele is a British singer. She was born on May 5th 1988 in London. Adele has resealed her first album in 2008. The album had got an incredible public reception. People are amaze with her powerful voice. The album had got double platinum in the US and triple platinum in Europe. The 2009 Grammy Awards has made a big impact to her. She has strengthened her career by winning the award for best new artist and best pop vocal album. Moreover, her songs were getting

progressively sadder from 2010, but have been trending to be happier starting 2017–2018 (William, 2010).

There are some reasons why the researcher chooses figurative language for analysis the semantic meaning in song lyric. First, because Adele' songs consist of figures of speech. So, they make the songs interesting to be sung and accepted in society. Second, Adele's songs become popular around the world society. On the other hand, every single word within her songs has its own meaning and contain different messages. The readers should be able to understand what is contained within that song lyrics through analyzing of figurative language and its interpretation. Based on the explanations above, the researcher conducted a study entitled: "*The Types and Interpretation Figurative Language Found in Adele's Songs*".

Statements of the Problem

The researcher formulates the research questions in this study consisting:

1. What are the types of figurative languages found in Adele's song lyrics?
2. What are the interpretation meanings of figurative languages in Adele's song lyrics?

Objective of the Study

Based on the statement of the problems, the researcher has two objectives of the study as follows:

1. To describe the types of figurative languages found in Adele's song lyrics.
2. To describe the interpretation meanings of figurative languages in Adele's song lyrics.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Figurative Language

Figurative language is also known as figurative meaning which is meant language uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Figurative language is a language which uses figures of speech. It is means that a way of saying one thing and meaning another. Figurative language is a language which has figurative meaning and incorporates the speaker's desire to touch the emotions, to cause shock and to persuade into action (Peter, 2002, p. 12). By using the figurative language to induce parallel thoughts and feelings in others, so that he can create a sense of persuasion in his speech. In other words, figurative is a derive that the speakers to help them transfer their ideas or thoughts into the audience' minds. Therefore, they can persuade the audience to agree with the ideas or phrase which are used for special effects and which do not have their usual or literal meanings in language.

There are two kinds of language. They are literal language and figurative language. In line with Tambunan & Sinambela (2018 , p. 7) argued that the literal language has meaning as it is uttered. Literal language refers to facts without any exaggerations or alterations of the subject. Meanwhile, figurative language refers to a way of using description to create a special image and bring out one's emotions. It is also closely linked to the senses. Figurative language is also known as a language which is implemented of words or phrases that different from

literal meaning. In line with Perrine (1983) states that "Figurative language is a language using figures or imaginations of speech and it is language that can't be taken literally or should not be taken literally only.

2. **Types of Figurative Language**
   a. Hyperbole
   b. Simile
   c. Metaphor
   d. Irony
   e. Litotes
   f. Metonymy
   g. Synecdoche
   h. Alliteration
   i. Allusion

3. **Interpretation of Meaning**

   The term meaning is simply derived from the word mean. The word 'meaning' has a number of definitions as suggested by semanticist, for instance, Leech (in Saputri, 2014: 33) points out the three facts of meaning namely: (1). Meaning that involves the speaker's intention to transfer a certain meaning that may or may not be evident from the message itself. (2). Interpretation by the hearer that is likely to depend on the context. (3). Meaning in the sense of something which is performed rather than something that exists is static way. It involves action (the speaker produces and effects on the hearer) and the interaction (the meaning being negotiated between the speaker and the hearer on the basis of their mutual language). It is clear that, semantics meaning depends on the grammatical structure of the sentence when the speakers say in order to express their ideas, minds and feelings.

   Lyons in Manik (2013, p. 8) says that the interpretation of meaning involving contextual meaning which means the meaning of words according to the situations in which they are used. Different situations give different meaning. Furthermore, in the particular situations the sentences will be equal in meaning. In addition, meaning is also defined as the information signaled about the kind of use a linguistic unit has in its social context. (Manik, 2013:8; cited in Saputri, 2014: 34).

4. **Song and Lyric**

   Song is a composition for voice performed by singing or alongside musical instrument. In every culture song are composed and performed for different purpose. According to Sharndama & Suleiman as cited in Akporobaro (2006) song assume a variety of forms, some of the song are rich, imaginative, and elaborated in the play of words, rhythms, and melodies. There is one thing important in a part of song, it is called lyric. A lyric is a fairly short poem which is the expression of strong feelings of thoughts or perceptions of a single speaker in a meditative manner.

   Lyrics are a set of words that make up a song, usually consisting of verses and choruses. The meaning of lyrics can either be explicit or implicit. Some lyrics are abstract, almost incomprehensible, and, in such cases, their explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression. In line with Hornby (2000, p. 802), "A lyric is a paper written by someone who has imagination in composing beautiful words that have deep meaning. Lyrics

and music combined would be a wonderful song and pleasing to the ear". In addition, the writer of lyrics is a lyricist or lyrist. Lyrics is also known as an expression of a person's personal feeling and thoughts connected to the words of a song.

5. Adele and Her Songs

Adele Laurie Blue Adkins was born on May 5, 1988, in North London, England. Adele was the only child of Penny Adkins, an "arty mom" who was just 18 at the time of her birth, and a Welsh father, Mark Evans, who left the family when Adele was only four years old. Adele is a British singer-songwriter who has sold millions of albums worldwide and won a total of 15 Grammys as well as an Oscar. Adele's first two albums, 19 and 21, earned her critical praise and a level of commercial success unsurpassed among her peers. After becoming a mom in 2012, Adele returned to the charts with the ballad "Hello" in 2015, the lead single from what was dubbed her comeback album 25. In 2017, she won five Grammys for her work on 25, including album, record and song of the year (Biography, 2017).

Adele has released her albums successfully. According to Sigh (2018), there are two the most songs which have a great impact in musical field namely "Hello" and "Someone like You". "Hello" peaked at No. 1 in November 2015 and spent 10 weeks at the top spot. She also took home Grammys for record of the year for "Hello" and album of the year for "25". In 2011, "Someone Like You" was the top song of the year, as determined by the Billboard Hot 100. The song peaked at No. 1 in May and spent seven weeks holding the top spot on the chart.

RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research Design

The researcher used qualitative analysis in conducting this research due to the data of this research taken from the utterances that produced by Adele in her song lyrics. As stated by Cole (1988, p. 53) "Qualitative analysis is a method of analyzing written, verbal or visual communication messages. Then, this method can be used to analysis of media content include text analysis, narrative analysis, rhetorical analysis, discourse analysis, interpretative analysis and semiotic analysis, as well as some of the techniques used in literary studies (Hijams, 1996). Thus, the qualitative analysis used in this study is song lyrics which are part of the literary study.

2. Research Instrument

The primary instrument of this study will be the researcher herself because this study is appropriate to descriptive qualitative research. One of the characteristics of qualitative research is that the research mainly uses human being or the researcher himself/herself as the main instrument of the research conducted (Mulyana, 2001; in Widyanti, 2013, p. 40). Moreover, in line with Moleong (2010, p. 121), the researcher becomes the designer, data collector, analyst, interpreter, and also result reporter of the research in the research conducted.

Moreover, in order to answer the two research questions consisting the types of figurative language and the contextual meaning used in the selected songs by Adele, this study is supported by the secondary instrument called observation field note and table. Observation field note is done by the researcher to gain the data by collecting the types of figurative speech

and their interpretation meanings. Meanwhile, the table is used in this study in order to classify and analyze the types of figurative language based on the data examined.

3. **Research Object**

The objects of this research were the two selected songs of Adele and could potentially have an interesting figurative language to be studied, the songs were: "Hello" and "Someone like You".

4. **Source of data and data**

The source of data in the research is subjects from which the data can be obtained and the data refers to the information collected which is done by the researcher in conducting the study (Arikunto, 2010, p. 129). The sources of data in this study were all of the songs' lyrics by Adele. Meanwhile, the data of this study were all of the words, phrases and sentences used in songs' lyrics by Adele containing figurative languages

5. **Data collection technique**

Some steps of collecting the data in this study are taken in order to find types of figurative language and gain the interpretation meanings applied in the data examined. First, collecting the songs by browsing the songs' lyrics of Adele. Second, reading and understanding the lyrics of the selected songs. Third, identifying out all the words, phrases and sentences containing figurative languages found in the data of this study. Then, classifying the data based on the types of figurative language used in the data analyzed and describing them into their interpretation meanings. Lastly, drawing the conclusion based on the data findings.

6. **Data analysis**

In this part of discussion, the researcher describes the primary steps in order to analyze the data of this study involving identification, classification, interpretation, and drawing the conclusion. First, in identification step, the researcher is going to identify the figurative languages used in the selected songs' lyrics by Adele, the second step is classification the databased on the types of figurative languages used. Then, interpretation the data by describing the contextual meaning of figurative languages used in the selected songs' lyrics as the data examined which is supported by some related theories and previous studies applied. After that, researcher is going to explain the interpretation with the rich description. Lastly, the researcher will draw the conclusion based on the data findings in this study conducted.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this part, the researcher presents the data findings and the discussions answering the two formulated problems of this study. It contains of two parts; the first part discusses the findings of types of figurative languages found in Adele's song lyrics which is to answer the first research question and the meaning of figurative languages in Adele's song lyrics in order to answer the second research question. The second part is discussion of the findings supported by some related theories.

1. Research Findings

In this part, the researcher presents the data findings and the discussions answering the two formulated problems of this study. It contains of two parts; the first part discusses the findings of types of figurative languages found in Adele's song lyrics which is to answer the first research question and the meaning of figurative languages in Adele's song lyrics in order to answer the second research question. The second part is discussion of the findings supported by some related theories.

1.1 The Types of Figurative Language used in the Songs' Lyrics of Adele

This part is intended to answer the first research question about the types of figurative language used in the songs' lyrics by Adele. By conducting this study, some findings have been found based on the data examined focusing on the types of figurative language based on the data examined. According to Larson (1998) mentioned that figurative language has been classified into nine types of figurative meaning namely: hyperbole, simile, metaphor, irony, litotes, metonymy, synecdoche, alliteration, and allusion. In this study, after collecting the data, the researcher went into the analyzing step towards the data examined. there are 4 types of figurative languages used in the second selected song used by Adele in her song's lyrics. Those figurative languages applied are personification consisting 3 data, simile 1 datum, hyperbole 2 data (22.22%), and irony 4 data (44.44%). It is found that there were only 9 data containing figurative language on Adele's song lyrics called 'Hello'.

The researcher analyzed the second selected song by Adele entitled "Someone like you" as the second source of datum examined in this study. Based on the data analyzed through the song's lyric of "someone like you", the researcher found some figurative languages used in the song's lyrics. the researcher found 6 types of figurative language as the figurative meanings through this song's lyrics. The results findings were classified into: metaphor consisting 1 datum (11.11%), simile 1 datum (11.11%), symbol consisting 1 datum 11.11%), personification 1 datum (11.11%), hyperbole containing 2 data (22.22%), and irony containing 3 data (33.33%). Based on the data examined, the researcher found 9 data containing figurative language in Adele's song lyric of 'Someone like you'.

1.2 The Interpretation Meaning used in the songs' lyrics of Adele

The following part, the researcher presented the contextual meanings based on the results findings of this study. The researcher described all of the interpretation meanings based on the selected songs by Adele entitled (1) Hello, and (2) Someone like you. An interpretation meaning is the meaning of words according to the situations in which they are used in which the different situations give different meaning (Saputri, 2014).

The interpretation meanings found on the selected songs through the all of the songs' lyrics focusing on the types of figurative language or figurative meanings contain 9 categories called: hyperbole, simile, metaphor, irony, litotes, metonymy, synecdoche, alliteration, and allusion. But, in this study there were only 4 types of figurative languages used in the second selected song used by Adele in her song's lyrics. Those figurative languages applied are personification, simile, hyperbole, and irony which were found on Adele's song lyrics called 'Hello'. Meanwhile, there were 6 types of figurative language found in the second song as the

figurative meanings through this song's lyrics which were classified into: metaphor, simile, symbol, personification, hyperbole, and irony.

2. Discussion

The researcher discussed the types of figurative language and the interpretation meaning used in the two selected songs album of Adele. The songs were used to examine the data based on answering the two formulated problems which are described in the first chapter. The types of figurative language and the interpretation meaning used in the data of this study were examined based on Leech (in Saputri, 2014) theory and interpretation by related some previous studies. Figurative language is described as a language coming from the plain-spoken use of words which creates a special effect, clarifies an idea, and making writing more colorful and forceful as the way the readers and/or listeners interpret (Giroux & Williston; in Widyanti, 2013, p. 24). It means that figurative language known as the language or expressions used verbally in order to describe or figure out an intention, an idea, and/or a message of speaker and/or the authors.

2.1 Discussion of Types of Figurative Language used in the selected songs lyrics of Adele

This section, the researcher mainly discusses the types of figurative language used in the songs' lyrics album by Adele consisting the songs entitled: (1) Hello, and (2) Someone like you. All of the data in this study were analysis and classified based on Figurative Language theory of Leech and supported by some related theories and the previous studies applied. Theoretically, there are nine types of figurative language found in this study based on the results findings called: metaphor, simile, symbol, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, allegory, hyperbole and irony. As a result, the researcher described all of the research findings in every song analyzed focusing on the types of the figurative language as below:

Metaphor is metaphorical discourse that relates one thing to another in a straightforward manner (Peter, 2002: 12). Metaphor is a type of figurative discourse in which one item is directly compared to another object. Based on the results findings in this study, there were some data containing figurative language applied in the metaphor as: #first song: "*There's such a difference between us*" and "*It's so typical of me to talk about myself, I'm sorry*" meanwhile, in the second song "They are memories made."

A simile is a comparison between two dissimilar items that is made by utilizing the words like or as (Saputri, 2014). This means that a simile is a figure of speech in which two very different objects are contrasted because they appear to have at least one quality in common. Based on the data analyzed in this study, the researcher presented all of the results findings categorized as simile viewed such as: #Second song: "*Never mind, I'll find someone like you*".

Symbols are distinguished by the degree of identification and definition that their creators have given them (Perrine, 1992:38). Symbolism is the act of associating something with another, whether it is animals, objects, plants, or any other type of symbol. For the sake of comparison, an item that you wish to compare is frequently explicitly replaced by a parable in symbolic representations. Metaphor has been used in the selected songs' lyrics as the data findings as follow: #first song: "*To tell you I'm sorry for breaking your heart*" and #second song: "*I hate to turn up out of the blue uninvited*"

Personification, whereby an abstraction is figuratively represented as human (Leech, 1969:158). Personification is a figurative language that makes or equates inanimate objects who

can move or breathe like humans. The personification denotes inanimate objects that seem to have human characteristics. Based on the data findings, the classification of personification found in the speech such as: #Second song: "*You know how the time flies*"

Synecdoche is a part of figurative language that represents the entire, or it can be used to express the whole by using a whole. In this case, the entity is described as a container of constituents, with one of these constituents serving as a representation for the complete entity as a unit of analysis (Lakoft: 1980 in Fitratunnas, 2017, p. 22). In literary works, synecdoche may also be used to allude to bigger groups of people in order to refer to smaller groups of people. In this study there was no datum found.

Hyperbole is a comparison of meaning for exaggeration when something is described as larger, greater, or more extreme than it actually is without the intent to deceive (Leech, 1969: 168; in Saputri, 2014). Furthermore, the overstatement is not intended to be taken literally; rather, it is utilized to emphasize the reality of a statement in the context in which it is being applied. Adele used hyperbole through the songs' lyrics as: #first song: "*I've forgotten how it felt before the world fell at our feet*" and "*I must've called a thousand times*" then #second song: "*Only yesterday was the time of our lives*" and "*We were born and raised in a summer haze - Bound by the surprise of our glory days*".

2.2 Discussion of the Interpretation Meaning used in the Songs' Lyrics of Adele

After all of the data were categorized based on the types of figurative language, the researcher went to the next discussion about the interpretation meaning used in the selected songs album by Adele answering the second research question of this study. Moreover, the interpretation meaning refers to a meaning of words, phrases and/or sentences based on the situations applied through the language used in which the different situations also make different meaning as the interpretation used (Saputri: 2014). Moreover, the descriptions of the contextual meaning of this study are presented into the categories of the types of figurative language as below:

1. Hello

"Hello, it's me

I was wondering if after all these years you'd like to meet

To go over everything

They say that time's supposed to heal ya

But I ain't done much healing"

Take note of how Adele does not introduce herself because she is under no obligation to do so. The person she is calling is familiar with her tone of voice. Normally, this would be the beginning of a phone conversation between a couple, except that they are no longer together.

Despite the fact that they have been separated for years, it appears that Adele has not quite moved on. The saying "Time heals everything" is a nice one, but the unfortunate aspect is that it does not apply to everyone. Adele has also suffered as a result of the passage of time. She is attempting to reestablish contact. She's interested in going through their timeline to figure out where things went wrong. We later learn that she, on the other hand, is already aware of this.

There is no response from the person on the other end of the line. Why? Because she is not truly speaking with someone on the phone. Adele's heart is speaking via her music. In this scene, Adele is having a dialogue with herself, in which she discusses situations that she has regretted for many years.

"Hello, can you hear me?

I'm in California dreaming about who we used to be

When we were younger and free

I've forgotten how it felt before the world fell at our feet"

In California, Adele is with her boyfriend, who is thousands of miles away. Contrary to popular belief, there is no location on the planet that is more than a million miles away from another point on the continent. The distance between him and Adele in her heart is being discussed, and for all we know he may be right next door to Adele and still feel a million miles away from her. 'There is such a divide between us,' they explain as the real reason for their fallout. The difference between two people is always noticeable. It is more or less the nature of relationships to find ways to work around differences.

"Hello from the other side

I must've called a thousand times

To tell you I'm sorry

For everything that I've done

But when I call you never

Seem to be home"

Because of their differences, they have been thrust into two distinct worlds, with Adele greeting them from the other planet. For example, as previously said, a short green hedge between two neighboring houses could very well be referred to as "the other side," yet in reality, they are on two different sides of the fence. Once again, the term "calling" is used to refer to the process of repairing a broken connection. Adele has attempted to contact him, but he is never "at home," which refers to the fact that he is never on the same page as her (which is also in line with the differences she spoke about earlier).

"It's so typical of me to talk about myself, I'm sorry

I hope that you're well

Did you ever make it out of that town

nothing ever happened?

It's no secret

That the both of us

Are running out of time"

One aspect of the connection is revealed in this chapter. Adele must have put herself on a pedestal a lot more than she should have. I'm curious as to how much time she set aside for him. She is now apologizing for her actions, although it is a little too late at this point. As a result, she is now attempting to inquire about his personal life, but she will never receive a response. I suppose she believes he is still single as well and that they are running out of time in their lives. I'm curious how she arrived to that conclusion, assuming she didn't stalk him. However, it could be referring to them as a pair, and how time is running out for them to be a couple once more. Adele is absolutely correct in this regard.

2. Someone like you

> "I hate to turn up out of the blue uninvited
>
> But I couldn't stay away, I couldn't fight it.
>
> I'd hoped you'd see my face and that you'd be reminded
>
> That for me, it isn't over."

Adele is pleading for her ex-lover to accept her back and leave his wife alone in the house. She is hopeful that seeing her again would bring back memories of the love and relationship they once shared, and that he will reconsider his decision to divorce her. The speaker is well aware that he has moved on with his life and does not deny this reality. She simply does not give a damn.

> "I heard that you're settled down
>
> That you found a girl and you're married now…"

Aware that she is asking her beloved to leave his wife and potentially his children in order to return to her, Adele expresses her gratitude to him. The analysis of this song, on the other hand, contains the melancholy and slightly unhappy portion of the song. For what reason would the speaker wish to see the person who rejected her again? For what reason is she pleading with him to gaze at her and "be reminded?" Adele is most likely struggling with psychological concerns such as co-dependence and low self-esteem, which are common in this situation. In five stanzas that are repeated, she utterly turns on him and declares that she doesn't care if he takes her back or not. Her compulsive behavior, on the other hand, offers a different story.

> "Never mind, I'll find someone like you
>
> I wish nothing but the best for you, too.
>
> Don't forget me, I beg
>
> I remember you said,
>
> Sometimes it lasts in love but sometime it hurts instead."

She is quoting her words back to her in an attempt to make her laugh. While her words "Never mind" suggest that she is willing to let go, her actions indicate that she does not feel she will ever find someone as good as he was in the future. Her failure to recognize that, in the long run, this might be a positive development is unfortunate. Typically, when people divorce, they agree to go their separate ways and to begin living separate lives in their respective locations. But when one partner is unable to let go and becomes obsessed with the other, it appears as if they write songs about haunting their former sweetheart and begging him to return. It's possible that the speaker in this song is not in the best of condition psychologically.

This song raises the question of whether or not there is something more to be garnered from it. If not a sorrow, rather a caution to others who find themselves in this situation. Indeed, what appears to be a heartfelt love song becomes a bird's eye view into the heart and soul of someone who is trapped in the past, as previously indicated. A number of phrases, such as "yesterday," "time," "golden days," and "summer haze," are frequently used by the speaker to describe the past. Using these photographs, she evokes memories of the past and attempts to capture fleeting moments that have passed away. Taking a thematic approach to this song, it is reasonable to conclude that Adele, in attempting to depict a period in time that many people are familiar with, is in fact sending a message to those individuals. Adele may be attempting to convey the following message to her audience through the creation of a pitiful image of a lady pleading for her beloved to return: In order to convey a lesson forward from the past, one must look back in time. It is entirely possible that the lyrics and music of this song include a valuable lesson that should be learned. Perhaps she is giving a warning to those who might consider engaging in such a foolish conduct by showing to her listeners just how miserable this situation appears to those on the outside.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

1. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion on this study described on the former chapter, the result of the first research question consisted of the types of figurative language that were discovered in Adele's songs. There were there are 4 types of figurative languages used in the second selected song used by Adele in her song's lyrics. Those figurative languages applied are personification consisting 3 data, simile 1 datum, hyperbole 2 data (22.22%), and irony 4 data (44.44%). It is found that there were only 9 data containing figurative language on Adele's song lyrics called 'Hello'.

The interpretation meaning of words, phrases, and or sentences refers to the meaning of words, phrases, and/or sentences based on the scenarios that are applied through the language that is used, in which the various situations also have varied meanings depending on the interpretation utilized. Furthermore, the researcher describes the contextual meanings of figurative language based on the data findings that are supported by Leech's theory and similar theories regarding figurative language, as well as the findings of the study.

2. Suggestion

This part presented some suggestions that wil hopefully give better understanding in directed to:
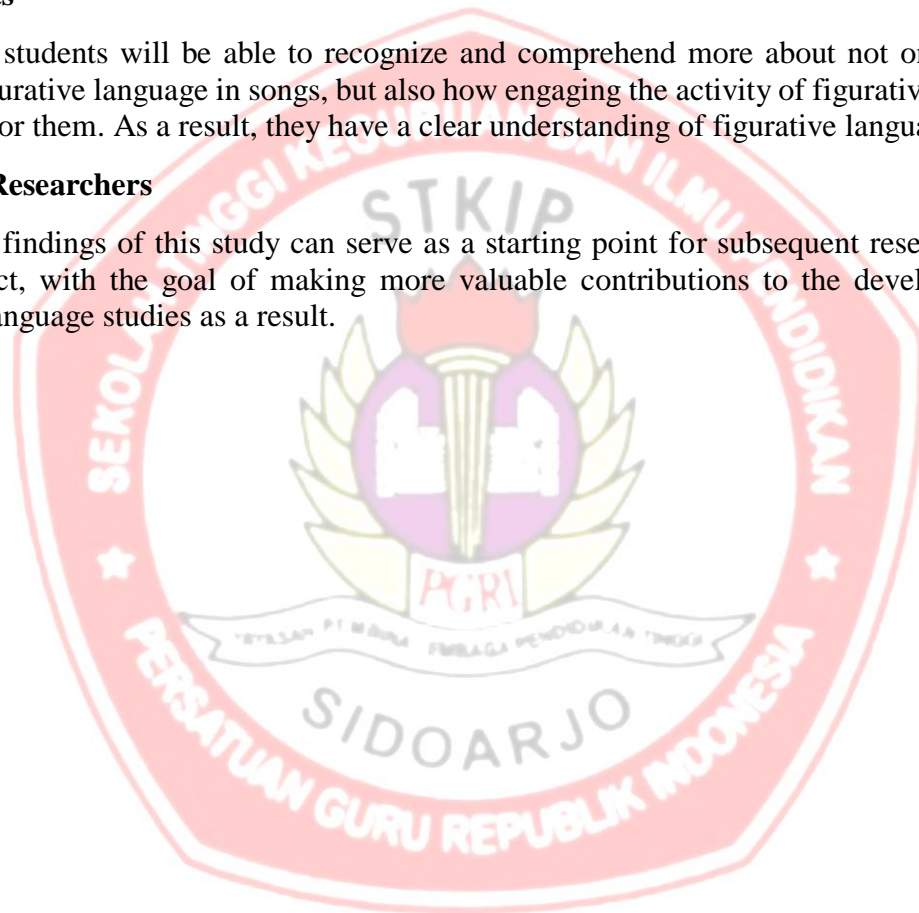
a. Teachers

The findings of this study will provide further information to instructors on how exciting and vital it is to analyze figurative language in songs, allowing them to incorporate figurative language analysis in songs as one of the activities in their English classrooms as a result.

b. Students

The students will be able to recognize and comprehend more about not only how to evaluate figurative language in songs, but also how engaging the activity of figurative language analysis is for them. As a result, they have a clear understanding of figurative language.

c. Other Researchers

The findings of this study can serve as a starting point for subsequent research in the same subject, with the goal of making more valuable contributions to the development of figurative language studies as a result.

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