

RESEARCH REPORT

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ON JAZZ MUSIC



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ABSTRACT

This qualitative research studies figurative language used as lyrics of totally 25 Jazzy songs. The deep analysis of each song aims at finding whether the use of figurative language clarify the meaning of the lyrics taken from each song. The background of the study involves a brief history of Jazz music itself. Further, this study will also try to find hidden symbols from the dictions used in each song. The reason is, because theoretically speaking, we can categorize the lyrics of a song as a work of Art. So, the writers of this research will combine *a sense of language* and *a sense of Rhythm* in comprehending the meaning of selected Jazzy songs. The aims of this study are giving more perspective about figurative language and “various meaning or function” of Jazz music. The targeted-result of this study is an article which will be published in NOTION, a reputable journal owned by Ahmad Dahlan University, Yogyakarta

Key-words : qualitative research, figurative language, jazz music

ABSTRAK

Penelitian Kualitatif ini meneliti penggunaan bahasa kiasan dalam 25 lagu berirama Jazz melalui telaah lirik-liriknya. Analisis yang mendalam terhadap masing-masing lagu bertujuan untuk memastikan apakah bahasa kiasan yang digunakan dapat membantu kita untuk lebih memahami makna sebuah lagu Jazz. Latar belakang penelitian ini juga mencakup sejarah singkat tentang music Jazz itu sendiri. Lebih jauh, penelitian ini akan mencoba menemukan simbol-simbol tersembunyi yang tercermin dari tiap diksi yang terdapat pada lirik lagu-lagu tsb. Alasannya adalah, karena secara teori dikatakan bahwa lirik lagu juga bisa kita kategorikan sebagai sebuah karya seni. Maka, penulis penelitian ini akan memadukan *rasa bahasa* dan *rasa irama* dalam memahami lagu-lagu yang dianalisis. Tujuan-tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menambah / memperluas sudut pandang kita tentang bahasa kiasan dan makna serta fungsi yang bervariasi dari sebuah lagu Jazz. Target luaran hasil penelitian ini adalah sebuah artikel yang akan dimuat di NOTION, sebuah jurnal terakreditasi milik Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta

Kata-kunci : penelitian kualitatif, bahasa kiasan, musik jazz

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4. Ana Setyandari, S.Pd, M.Pd, the Head of English Education Study Program
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The writers of this research believe that this report still has many weaknesses concerning with method, less references and so on. Hopefully this report can give a small contribution and add a little new perspective about Jazz music and figurative language.

Klaten, 19 July 2024

The Writers

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

1. The Background of The Study

Everyone believes that Jazz music has an uncertain rhythm. Toni Morrison (the winner of The 1993 Nobel Prize for Literature) once said that “Jazz music was not originally for anyone but its players. It was clear that its *painful* sources were. And yet it does what art is supposed to do – it makes another thing possible.” This study is interested in the word of *painful* stated above. It inserts a certain and deep meaning. This study also believes that the uncertain rhythm present the bitterness of life experienced by the Afro-American people who are claimed as its first players. Since Jazz music is still exist until now, so; it will be very interesting to analyze Jazz songs and find the hidden message from those songs.

Talking about the background of the study, it surely has a relation with the history of Jazz music. The following are quotations from Britannica, accessed on December 21,2023. It is said that Jazz is gradually assimilated mixture of Black and White folk music and popular styles, with roots in both West Africa and Europe. It is only a slight oversimplification to assert that the rhythmic and structural elements of Jazz, as well as some aspects of its customary instrumentation (e.g; banjo or guitar and percussion), derive primarily from West African traditions, whereas the European influences can be heard not only in the harmonic language of jazz but in its use of such conventional instruments as trumpet, trombone, saxophone, string bass, and piano. Related to the

quotation above, in Chapter II, this research will discuss the function, the structure and the history of figurative language and Jazz music.

2. The Problems of The Study

- a. Can figurative language clarify the meaning of a Jazz song ?
- b. What kinds of figurative language used in the selected Jazz songs ?
- c. In what way those kinds of language give a significance for a Jazz song ?

3. The Aims of The Study

- a. Find the answer whether figurative language can clarify the meaning of a Jazz song
- b. Find the kinds of figurative language used in the selected Jazz songs
- c. Find the way how a figurative language gives a significance to a selected Jazz song

4. The Benefit of The Study

This study is hoped to bring new perspectives on figurative language and its significance to Jazz songs

5. Review of Related Literature

This study has browsed from the internet to find related / similar research on figurative language and jazz music. The following are quotations from [https : //](https://)

doi.org/10.1177/0305735621991235 which was accessed on December, 19, 2023. It is said that “musical meaning is often described in terms of emotions and metaphors.” We all know what emotions are; they are strong feeling of any kind : love, joy, hatred, fear, grief, sadness, etc. Besides, quoted from [https : // media.neliti.com](https://media.neliti.com) on August 7, 2023; metaphor is said to be generally used by talking about two very different kinds of things that have a common link. So, seeing that quotation, this study believes that it is possible to find two contrary things in a jazz song. The reason is that in the beginning, this study has believed that figurative language plays many symbols, in this case through the lyric of a jazzy song.

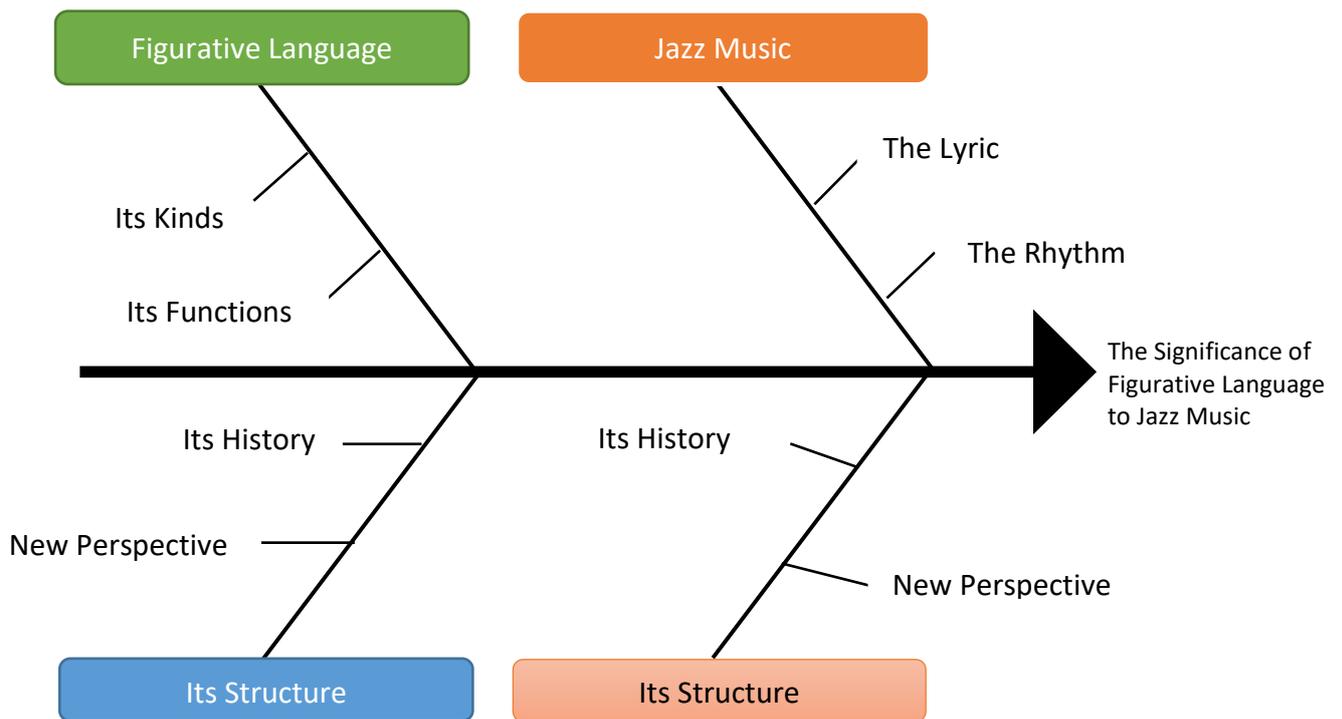
Let’s now refer to previous studies on figurative language and its relation with songs. This study has noted five digital sources that showed popular songs and poems that had been analyzed. The details are as follow : the first source is taken from [sastra-unes.com](http://e-journal.sastra-unes.com) ([http : // e-journal.sastra-unes.com](http://e-journal.sastra-unes.com)) which is accessed on March, 6, 2023. This source informs that in 2020, Astuti made a study entitled *Figurative Language in Coldplay’s Song lyrics*. The data-source are taken from all song lyrics of *Parachutes* album. The second source is taken from [https : // ejournal.bsi.ac.id](https://ejournal.bsi.ac.id) which is accessed on March, 6, 2023. The source talks about a study done by F.Muhammad entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Maroon 5*. The third source is taken from [https : // journal.ikipsiliwangi.ac.id](https://journal.ikipsiliwangi.ac.id). The source discusses a study done by Taufik Ismail, Syifa Nuraeni and Evie K entitled *The Analysis of Figurative Language Used in The Lyric of Awake by Maker Zain*. They did the research in 2020. This study believes that Coldplay, Marron 5 and Maker Zain sing popular songs, not jazzy songs.

The fourth and fifth sources are studies on figurative language through the lyrics of a poem. The fourth source is taken from <https://journal.iaingorontalo.ac.id>. The source informs that in 2021 IM Julianta made a study entitled *The Figurative Language in David Campbell's Poems; Night Sowing and their translation – Menyemai dimalam hari*. The fifth source is taken from <https://ojs.unm.ac.id> (ELITERATE Journal of English Linguistics and Literature Studies) Vol.2, No.3, December 2022. The article stated entitled *Figurative Language Used in Robert Frost's Selected Poems* written by Esa Khairunnisa from Makasar University as the first author and Iskandar as the corresponding author. Seeing the above data so far, this study sees no research on figurative language and its significance to a jazzy song. So, the writers of this study hope that this research will give a new contribution to splendid, previous studies on figurative language.

This study also finds another source which will strengthen the belief that this study will give a novelty to previous studies on figurative language. The following quotations are taken from (<https://doi.org/10.1177/0305735621991235>) It is said that “Little critical attention has traditionally been paid to jazz analysis, a relatively recent addition to the larger discipline of jazz musicology. In a similar evolutionary development to its Western Art music counterpart, jazz analysis has so far succeeded in establishing a unique identity apart from other related musicology fields such as jazz history, criticism and, most significantly, jazz **pedagogy**.” This study wants to underline the bolded diction of pedagogy here. We can assume that analyzing the figurative language in a jazzy song is like doing a pedagogic activity; in case we trace

to the history of the music itself thus doing an effort to grab the relation of the function of the language to open the hidden symbols in the song. Referring to the first line of the above quotation, this study also believes that a critical analysis on Jazz music is rarely done. Even though this study is just merely a qualitative study with literature review without sufficient critical perspective, but the first sentence of the quotation is in line with the aims of this study

The Roadmap Of The Research

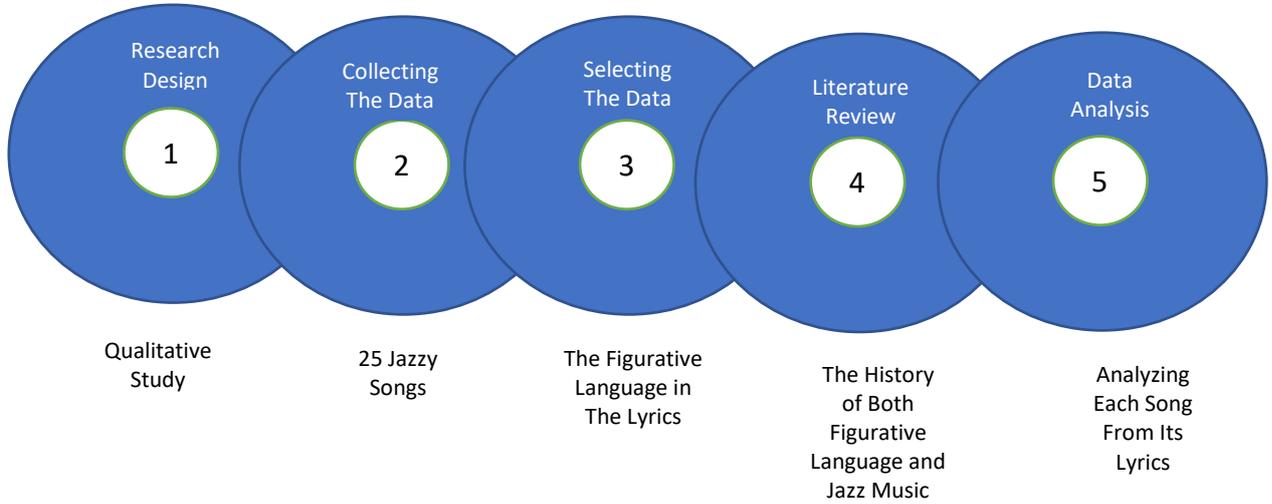


6. The Method of The Study

Talking about the method of the study, this qualitative research makes an analysis on 25 jazz songs. The analysis is done by focusing on the figurative language which is used in the lyrics. The selected songs are chosen from Classynet Radio, the best internet radio in Indonesia. To have a scientific background for the analysis, this study quoted many digital sources on history of jazz, previous studies on figurative language and other relevant topic. Mostly the quotations are taken from both national and international journal articles. This study uses a simple technique to do the analysis. Each of the song will be analyzed from each of the lines to conclude what kind of figurative language used in that song; whether metaphor, simile or other ones. Then, the next step is an effort to use the conclusion to clarify the meaning or the real message of the song. Another important point is that how this study can also give a proof of the significance or the function of figurative language to give a new perspective towards a jazzy song.

The 25 selected jazzy songs are sung by different male and female singers. This study has chosen famous yet classic jazzy songs in hoping that readers of this study will be familiar with the songs too. This study selects the songs which have a common sense or human interest in its root-theme. But, this study will also analyze a slight of its melody.

The Method Of The Study



CHAPTER II : THE FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE AND JAZZ MUSIC

2.1. Its function

This study quotes a statement from Christopher S. Collins; et al (<https://doi.org/10.1177/1609406918797475>) which said that through their article, they synthesize previous literature to advance the idea that a strong theoretical framework can allow the researcher to reveal existing predispositions about a study and assist in data coding and interpretation.” This study will do an interpretation of 25 Jazzy songs and decide the kinds of figurative language used in each of the song. The following are the definition of 10 kinds of figurative languages.

The first is Personification. It is constructed by attributing certain human characteristics to otherwise inanimate objects. Second, Metaphor. It is generally used by talking about two very different kinds of things that have a common link. Hence, the action, feature, or effect of the unrelated thing can be applied to that of the related thing and imply a new meaning. Third, Simile. These phrases are somewhat similar to metaphors but are more direct than implied in their meaning. In similies, the indirectly implied meaning is replaced with the words “as” or “like”. Fourth, Alliteration. These types of phrases are figures of speech that have a similar sounding consonant at the beginning of each word. Fifth, Hyperbole. These are one of the most common figures of speech in English, and we must use them at least once. These phrases are meant to emphasize the importance of something. Sixth, Euphemism. It is used to replace stronger and harsher phrases. We can use it to be more polite in a conversation. Seventh, Irony. Figures of speech sometimes

also express sarcasm. We can use these phrases to convey a certain meaning by stating the opposite of it. The eighth, Anaphora. It is characterized by words, phrases, or clauses that repeat in consecutive sentences. They are generally used contrastingly in either children's rhymes or powerful and dramatic speeches. Ninth, Apostrophe : situations (usually in literary worlds) when a character, author , or speaker addresses an inanimate object or even a person that does not really exist in the given scenario. The tenth, Paradox. It is similar to ironies, these figures of speech highlight something by talking about exactly the opposite of it. However, a paradox is different because it does not point out the dissimilarity as obviously as an irony.

Concerning with the function of figurative language, this research also finds a statement from (<https://www.litcharts.com/literacy-devices-and-terms/figurative-language>) which states that figurative language is used to : 1) compare two unlike ideas to increase understanding of one, 2) describe ideas sometimes difficult to understand, 3) show deeper emotion or connection, 4) influence the audience, 5) help make connections, 6) make descriptions easier to visualize and 7) elicit an emotion

Meanwhile, talking about Jazz, the following are quotations from Barry Kenny; et al (<https://doi.org.10.1177/1321103X9901300106>) which said that “Jazz analysis has so far succeeded in establishing a unique identity apart from other related musicological fields such as jazz history, criticism, and, most significantly, Jazz pedagogy. While many of its methodologies have greatly assisted in clarifying the fundamental and often hidden structures underpinning improvisation, they have, however, often demonstrated scant regard for the performance or perceptual experience

of jazz.” Related to the quotations above, on chapter III, this study will find the hidden structure of the selected Jazz songs and the fundamental message as well.

2.2. Its Structure

Figurative language is the heart of poetry and music lyrics. This quotation is in line with the theme of this research : analyzing the use of figurative language in 25 Jazz songs. The following are other “structure” of figurative language from different sources. The first source is (indeed.com/career-advice/career-development/figurative-language-examples). Based on this source, figurative language is a type of communication that does not use a word’s strict or realistic meaning. It is commonly used in comparisons and exaggerations to add flourish to written or spoken language or explain a complicated data. This research will analyze the lyrics of each song to determine the figurative language used in the song. The source also stated that another use of figurative language is to help simplifying complex ideas. Referring to this statement, in Chapter III, the analysis of the song will simplify the general meaning of the songs.

Another source is ([Grammarly.com/blog/figurative-language](https://grammarly.com/blog/figurative-language)). This source said that figurative language serves as an excellent communication tool and is something we encounter daily that helps us convey complex descriptions or emotions quickly and effectively. In other words, figurative language can be utilized to persuade, engage and connect with an audience and amplify your intended message. (indeed.com//career-advice/career-development/figurative-language-examples). This source gives another statement : figurative language is the use of descriptive words, phrases and sentences to

convey a message that means something without directly saying it. Its creative wording is used to deepen the audience's understanding and help provide power to words by using different emotional, visual and sensory connections. Because this research is analyzing songs, so, a careful study on the dictions will meet the emotional and sensory connections for the listener of the songs. The difference is that through the analysis, the explanation will be written.

Another source (<https://www.litcharts.com/literacy-devices-and-terms/figurative-language>) states that when people use the term “figurative language”, however, they often do so in a slightly narrower way. In this narrower definition, figurative language refers to language that uses words in ways that they deviate from their literal interpretation to achieve a more complex or powerful effect. Figurative language is found in all sorts of writing, from poetry to prose to speeches to song lyrics. Jazz seems to be instantly recognized and distinguished as something separate from all other forms of musical expression.

Besides, it is said that Jazz seems to be instantly recognized and distinguished as something separate from all other forms of musical expression.

2.3. Its History

Based on (<https://www.britannica.com/art/jazz>), Jazz; musical form, often improvisational, developed by African Americans and influenced by both European harmonic structure and African rhythms. It was developed partially from ragtime and blues and is often characterized by syncopated rhythms, polyphonic ensemble playing,

varying degrees of improvisation, often deliberate deviations of pitch, and the use of original timbres. Related to that quotation, we can see now the development of Jazz music. We often heard percussion Jazz, Instrumental Jazz, etc.

Now let's see to the "history" of figurative language. One source (<https://www.turito.com/learn/english/figurative-language-grade-6>) says that there are a wide variety of reasons of using figurative language : a) interest and beauty. Figurative language allows writers to express descriptions, ideas, and more in ways that are unique and beautiful, b) complexity and power. Because figurative language can create meanings that go beyond the literal, it can capture complex ideas, c) Visceral effect. Because figurative language can both impact the rhythm and sound of language, and also connect the abstract (say, love) with the concrete (say, a rose), it can help language make an almost physical impact on a reader, d) Humor. By allowing a writer to layer additional meanings over literal meanings, or even to imply intended meanings that are the opposite of the literal meaning, figurative language gives writers all sorts of options for creating humor in their writing, e) Realism. Rather than being flowery, figurative language allows writers to describe things in ways that match how people really think about them, and to create characters who themselves feel real.

CHAPTER III : THE SELECTED 25 JAZZY SONGS (ITS LYRICS & THE ANALYSIS)

1. I've Got You Under My skin

In the whole lyrics, the title of this song is repeated 5 times. This study believes that this is an exaggeration or the intention about the message of the song. A lover which is inserted in the song informs that the one she loves is really hers. **Metaphor** is used for several lines below ;

“I've got you, deep in the heart of me
So deep in my heart that you're really a part of me
I've got you under my skin”

From the 3 lines above, the diction of “heart” is figuratively described as in an equal position with “the skin”. Someone describes the closeness of her lover by saying that she could grab his physical and psychological existence by “singing” I've got you under my skin. Logically speaking, skin is the outer part of our body; besides, our heart is deep inside where our feelings are hidden there. This song also uses **Hyperbole**. It can be seen from the following lyric :

“I'd sacrifice anything come what might
For the sake of having you near
In spite of a warning voice that comes in the night
And repeats, repeats in my ear”

The four lines above wants to inform the listener that to make her lover always near, she will do anything. This study believes that this is only a repetition of the title of the song. “I've got you under my skin” has already delivered a sense of strong belonging, very

close existence. The following lines use **Euphemism** to defend the feelings of the speaker of this song ;

“Don’t you know little fool
You never can win
Use your mentality
Wake up to reality
But each time that I do just the thought of you
Makes me stop before I begin
“Cause I’ve got you under my skin

The explanation is like this : the speaker of this song “calls” her love by “little fool” just to defend a hidden message that he (her lover) never realize that they are closely bonded to each other So that in the following lines, she asks him to use the mentality and observe the reality. **Personification** is also used in this song where the existence of someone is compared to a voice that can be heard referring to the definition of Personification that we construct certain human characteristic to otherwise inanimate object. In this case, voice is assumed to be an abstract thing of a human being. When someone is in deep love, even the name of the lover is like a voice that can be heard in her ear day and night. See the following quoted lyrics :

“I would sacrifice anything come what might
For the sake of having you near
In spite of a warning voice that comes in the night
And repeats how it **yells** in my ear

This study bolds the diction of “yells” as one proof of figurative language. Logically speaking, we don’t need to yell the name of someone we love much, because we’ve got her / him under our skin. In other words, our lover is in our heart every time. The diction of “yells” here is the change of “repeats” in the previous lines. There is a raising tone

before coming to the last lines where the writer of this song only rewrites the previous lyrics.

2. The Continental

Logically speaking, the title of the song refers to East countries, or a very certain name or place belong to the writer of this song. The reason is because the lyrics of a song are usually written based on past and sweet memories. **Metaphor** as one kind of figurative language is used in the first two lines:

“Beautiful music
Dangerous rhythm”

This study sees that the two lines are clearly contrasted. Beautiful versus dangerous. If we observe the following lines, we can conclude that the title of the song could mean, a time, a place and a special moment too.

“It’s something daring, the Continental
A way of dancing that’s really ultra-new
It’s very subtle, the Continental
Because it does what you want it to do
It has passion, the Continental”

Seeing the above five lines, personification is also put. If we assume that Continental is a place, so it is seen like someone who has a passion. To strengthen this assumption, it’s better to check the following lyrics :

“An invitation to moonlight and romance
It’s quite the fashion, the Continental
Because you tell of your love while you dance
You kiss while you’re dancing
Your voice is gentle and so sentimental
You’ll know before the dance is through

That you’re in love with her and she’s in love with you”

The last line of the lyric informs us that the focus of this song is a man. The lyrics try to assure the listeners about the romantic situation cherished by the couple. Personification goes on to further lyrics :

“You’ll find that while you’re dancin’
That there’s a rhythm in your heart and soul
A certain rhythm that you can’t control
And you will do the Continental all the time”

This study observes that someone’s heart and soul cannot control a “special rhythm”.

If we study the previous dictions of “sing”, “dance”; *The Continental* can be assumed as a place where a dance floor and songs are heard. But, it can also a symbol. Actually, we can find why in the beginning, the diction of “beautiful” is contrasted with “dangerous”.

The answer is in the lyric : “A certain rhythm that you can’t control”. It is strengthened in the last two lyrics :

“Dangerous rhythm
The Continental.”

In whole, the use of figurative language in this song (**Personification**) can bring many questions to its listeners. *The Continental* is described as a merry place, romantic songs are heard but why it is concluded to be “dangerous” in the last line of the lyric ? This study believes that *The Continental* is like a package of certain moment, time and place experienced by someone which is very influential to her life at the time spoken.

3.Love Is On The Way

This is a sad song which contains a dream and hopes. The figurative language used is **personification**. A room is used as a way for remembering the past. A room is a

real thing where memories are abstract things. We can see this from the first three lines of the lyric of the song :

“Waking up alone
In a room that still reminds me
My heart has got to learn to forget”

The diction “alone” refers to an emptiness, being lonely, a sadness. But, “reminds” refers to a memory. This is a combination of sad and sorrow feelings. The following lyrics frame the emotion inserted :

“Starting on my own
With every breath I’m getting stronger
This is not the time for regret
Cause I don’t need to hold on to heartbreak
When there’s so much of life left to live

The figurative language of **Hyperbole** is used in the second line of the above lyrics. It is said that every breath can make someone getting stronger. Its next line stands as the reason and heartbreaking as the cause or the object. Another figurative language; personification is applied to next lyrics.

“Love is on the way
On the wings of angels
I know it’s true, I’ll get over you”

Logically speaking nobody can see an angel but the writer of this song believes that the wings of an angel can carry love and someone in this song believes that. Yet, the next lyrics gives the reasoning for that personified belief :

“I’m not afraid of the mystery of tomorrow
I have found the faith deep within
There’s a promise I have made

There's a dream I'm gonna follow
There's another chance to begin
And it's coming as sure as the heavens
I can feel it right here in my heart"

Seeing the above lyrics, metaphor is used to contrast dream, promise and heavens. We can break a promise, we can keep a promise either. But what about heavens ? Referring to religion, heaven is a promising place from God. So, this study believes that the writer of this song tries to suggest the listeners that God can wipe away our sadness because there must be hopes. Another lyrics use symbolical diction for us to catch the real message :

"Love is on the way, time is turning the pages
I don't know when But love will find me again
I don't know when
But love will find me again"

This study sees the diction of "pages" gives multi-interpretable meaning. It does not only mean the pages of book, but it can also daily lives of someone, a journey of life. Since love is a commonsense, this study believes in this interpretation. Another interesting is the use of capital letter of B for the diction of "But". This study believes that the use of capital letter here shows an intention, as an answer to the hesitation of the previous lyric : "I don't know when". The writer of this song sends a message that there will be a hope in the future., a sound of optimism. This is in line with the above four lines who lay as the closing lyrics of the song.

4. We've Only Just Begun

Metaphor is used as its opening lyrics :

“We’ve only just begun, to live
White lace and promises
A kiss for luck and we’re on our way
(We’ve only begun)”

As a figurative language, metaphor is used to illustrate two very different kinds of things that have a common link. In this case, lace (a delicate thread) is compared with promises (abstract things). We can touch lace-based product; but we cannot sense promises. Actually, the theme of the song is like dreaming about a beginning. The lyrics show how the process go through :

“Before the risin’ sun, we fly
So many roads to choose
We’ll start out walkin’ and learn to run
(And yes, we’ve just begun)

From the above lyrics, we can also see **personification**. The sun which is rising is compared to some roads. The diction “fly” is compared to “walkin’”. This song gives a very positive perspective to us since the next lyrics are very symbolical, theoretically speaking :

“Sharing horizons that are new to us
Watchin the signs along the way
Talkin’ it over, just the two of us
Workin’ together day to day
Together”

Logically speaking, horizons relates to The Sun. So, the two dictions send certain message of hopes. To start filling the hopes, the writer of the song provides the next lyrics :

“And when the evening comes, we smile
So much of life ahead
We’ll find a place where there’s room to grow
(And yes, we’ve just begun)

The diction of “grow” here is not used for a seed of a plant but for someone to move on, to grab the desired goals of life. To strengthen this interpretation, we can see from the repetition of the lyrics which consist of the following dictions : horizons, evening, together and grow.

5. Beyond The Sea

The title of this song want us to have a wide way of thinking. The reason is because its writer uses the diction of The Sea. The Sea is the last place of everything. Logically speaking, it is a place where every kinds of human’s garbage stop here; but symbolically speaking, The Sea may have different messages. Seeing the whole lyrics, this is a romantic song which tells a point where a man saw his lover for the first time and another point when they separated. The figurative language used is **hyperbole** because a human’s strength is compared with The Sea. This is too sharp to understand. The writer of this song also uses **personification** and **metaphor**. The three kinds of those figurative language can be seen in the lyrics :

“Somewhere beyond the sea
Somewhere waiting for me
My lover stands on golden sands
And watches the ships that go sailing”

The first “eye-catching” diction form the above lyrics is “golden sands”. This is a hyperbole. We all know that the sand near the sea is white. Another hyperbole can be captured in next lyrics :

“Somewhere beyond the sea
She’s there watching for me
If I could fly like birds on high
Then straight to her arms I’d go sailing”

The explanation : the ship which is sailing is imagined as the birds flying high and touch the arms of a lady; even though human cannot fly. The movement is an imaginary painting on our mind. Next lyrics are the same. They use ‘star’ and ‘moon’ to illustrate human’s emotion.

“It’s far beyond a star
It’s near beyond the moon
I know beyond a doubt
My heart will lead me there soon”

The explanation : We cannot reach a star, nor the moon. But the lyric says that the doubt in our heart can reach those places. This is a symbol, yet a personification. We can also say it is a hyperbole because the line exaggerate human’s effort. Next lyrics give its reasoning (illustration) :

“We’ll meet beyond the shore
We’ll kiss just as before
Happy we’ll be beyond the sea
And never again I’ll go sailing”

The last lyric of the above is interesting to analyze. The first speaker of this song is stop of sailing. He has overcome his doubt, finding the real ship, symbolically talking. It is proved by the repetition of some lines of the lyric.

6.Fascination

This song uses **metaphor** since it has only two verses; the first consists of sadness and the other one share hopes. We analyze the lyrics below :

“It was fascination, I know
And it might have ended
Right then, at the start
Just a passing glance
Just a brief romance
And I might have gone on my way
Empty-hearted”

The first line shows an over-joy moment in the past, followed by a sorrow. The answer of this verse is a **personification** in second verse of the lyrics :

“It was fascination, I know
Seeing you alone with the moonlight above
Then I touch your hand and next moment
I kiss you
Fascination turned to love”

The explanation : in a sense of imaginary writing, someone can “see” his/her lover in the inside of moonlight. The figurative language is used so that the listener of this song can feel the nuance of this song and its melody too. The feeling resulted for being able to see the lover is to be said “fascination” as the title of this song.

7.The Sweetest Love

This song uses **personification**. It is found in the use of “ladder” but not in ordinary use of our daily life. We will observe the lyrics.

“Why do people smile when no one’s smiling ?
Its cause their thinking of someone they’re loving
Keep on believing we are mean to me and
Nothing’s stopping you and me from going to heaven
Sweetest love”

“I got the sweetest love there ain’t nothing sweeter
I got the sweetest love ain’t nothing beat it
There ain’t nothing sweeter

“Now we’re clever is about to inch just one **ladder**
It gets better every second we’re together
Oh baby it feels so right
A new beginning starts tonight
The reason for when it’s on
Is because of you and ma and
Sweetest love

The explanation : this song says that if we put our legs to a ladder, even only one inch, it is said very meaningful. It sounds an exaggeration. So, we can also say the use of **hyperbole** here. Besides, another personification can be found in next lyrics :

“Now I got that feeling in my gut
Now I need your **fire** in my life
Now I wanna give you love so much
And I keep on feeling my sweet, my sweet, Sweetest love”
The proof of the personification is the use of the word “fire”. Fire is an inanimate object but here is used for human. If we talk about a symbol; in this case fire with its energy can increase human’s gut.

8.I Can See Clearly Now

This song uses **personification**. In its lyrics, the words of “rain”, “clouds”, “rainbow” are used to illustrate human’s feelings. We analyze the lyrics ;

“I can see clearly now the rain is gone
I can see all obstacles in my way
Gone are the dark clouds that had me blind”

The explanation : the rain is assumed as the dark clouds which give a dark feeling so someone cannot see clearly.

Another personification is that a sunshiny day means a cheerful day. The same thing happens to rainbow which means a good feeling. See the lyrics below :

“It’s gonna be a bright (bright)
Bright (bright) sunny day
It’s gonna be a bright (bright)
Bright (bright) sunny day”

The explanation : repeated words strengthen the interpretation.

“Oh, yes I can make it now the pain is gone
All of the bad feelings have disappeared
Here is that rainbow I’ve been praying for”

“It’s gonna be a bright (bright)
Bright (bright) sunny day”

Another personification is that the color of the sky illustrates good feelings.

See its lyrics :

“Look around, there’s nothing but blue skies
Look straight ahead, there’s nothing but blue skies”

9. Blueberry Hills

This song uses **personification**. The words of “the moon “ and “the wind” illustrate human’s feeling. Analyze the lyrics :

“I found my thrill
On Blueberry Hill
On Blueberry Hill
Where I found you
The moon stood still
On Blueberry Hill
It lingered until
My dreams came true”

The explanation : the position of the moon replace the time of waiting a truly dream.

Another personification in next lyrics :

“The wind in the willow played love’s sweet melody
But all of those vows we made
Were never to be

Tho' we're apart
You're part of me still
For you were my thrill
On Blueberry Hill"

The explanation : blueberry is actually a name of a fruit. But in this song, blueberry is described in a high hill. It may come to multi-interpretation. If we talk about symbol, the wind is like our breath which makes us alive. Logically speaking, the hill owns a tender wind which makes someone feel comfortable and at the same time human's sensory plays its role with memories and other similar things.

10.Hold On To love

This song also uses **personification**. The word of "blood" is used for an illustration of someone's heart. Analyze the lyrics :

"There you have it
You see this love regretting
There's something wrong again
But you had it
In the palm of your hand
Your heart has started bleeding
You gotta get out
You're leaving
You're on your own forever"

The explanation : the "blood" here symbolizes desperate feeling. The word of "palm" symbolizes the destiny. This song has a long lyric and there are many repeated words.

See another figurative language in next lyrics :

"It's not the space or time or whether
You can leave
You want, you can't have
You need, you can't touch
You plead, it's enough, it's enough"

This song uses informal language (see the dictions)

“There’s something happening to **ya (instead of “you”)**
Love can see right through **ya (instead of “you”)**
In a world of make believe
Don’t go throwing it all away
Hold on to love (twice)
Treat it as a good thing
Be always ready
With that electric feeling”

The explanation : the electricity is used for its energy which symbolizes the strong feeling of love. Next lyrics are its elaboration :

“You work so hard
To be in love with her
She tries so hard
You **gotta** let it go (instead of **going to** = informal language)
Hold on (four times)”

Another personification of using the diction “the palm of the hand” as the symbol of “destiny”. Next lyrics :

“The more and more you hear it
The more it seems to make sense
To hold love in the palm of your hand
But you think that round the corner
They’re queuing up to hold her
But that won’t make a difference in the end”

The song is then followed by repeated lines and special for “hold on” is repeated twelve times. This study believes that this is the intension of the song, saying that love is a very common sense thing for human. We must fight for it and “maintain” or “cherish” it.

11.The Ghetto

Based on Oxford dictionary (Hornby) Ghetto means section of a town, lived in by underprivileged classes, or people who are discriminated against, eg because of race

or religion. This song tells about the ghetto of Afro-American who suffered harsh discrimination. This song uses informal language. The related words are bolded here. The figurative language used in this song is Irony. This kind of figurative language is used to convey certain meaning by stating the opposite of its real meaning. Seeing the lyrics, the diction of “funky” is essential. Analyze the lyrics :

“Talking bout the ghetto funky funky ghetto
Trying to survive, trying to stay alive
The ghetto
The ghetto
(Talking bout the ghetto)
The ghetto
The ghetto
(Funky funky ghetto)

The explanation : historically speaking, decades ago, the Afro-American people suffered discrimination and a “funky” ghetto was never found. So the word of funky above is an irony. The second line clearly informs us that to survive and to be alive in a ghetto at the time spoken was very difficult. This is a scary message from the song. The ghetto has a very long lyric and the whole of it is a complete life of its community. The use of drug, the assassination and other uncivilized atmosphere. But, like other Jazzy songs, the various musical instrument and unpredictable tone has indirectly described the misery of them. The strong bond of Afro-American people can also be felt from both rhythm and its lyrics. Next lyrics provides detailed physical condition of the housing complex :

“Even though the streets are bumpy, lights burned out
Dope friends die with a pipe in their mouths
Old school buddies not doing it right
Every day it’s the same
And it’s the same every night
I wouldn’t shoot you bro but I’d shoot that fool
If he played me close and tried to test my cool

Every day I wonder just how I'll die
Only thing I know is how to survive
There's only one rule in the real world
And that's to take care of you, only you and yours
Keep dealing with the hard times day after day
Might deal me some dope but then crime don't pay
Black man tried to break into my house again
Thought he got off early doing time in the pen
Even though my brothers do me just like that
I got a lot of love so I'm giving it back"

The explanation : dope refers to Drug. The following long lyrics stay the same; irony plays here and there, another diction (cocaine) that also refers to Drug is used. Analyze the lyrics :

"So just peep the game and don't call it crap
'Cause to me, life is one hard rap (instead of **Because**)
Even though my sister smoked crack cocaine
She was nine months pregnant, **ain't** nothing change (instead of **has not / got**)
600 million on a football team
And her baby dies just like a dope friend
The story I tell is so incomplete
Five kids in the house and no food to eat
Don't look at me and don't ask me why
Mama's next door getting high
Even though she's got five mouths to feed
She's rather spend her money on a h - i - t
I always tell the truth about things like this
I wonder if the mayor overlooked that list
Instead of adding to the task force send some help
Waiting on him I'd better help myself
Housing authority and the O.P.D (this study believes that this is an abbreviation of Office of Police Department)
All these guns just to handle me in"

The explanation : the above lyrics show how horrible the situation is. A woman with 9 months-pregnancy uses cocaine without any doubt and the baby dies without her regret.

The following lyrics are clear symbol of Irony. Observe them in details :

"Even though they put us down and call us animals

We make real big banks and buy brand new clothes
 Drive fancy cars, make love to stars
 Never really saying just who we are
 We use alias names like too short
 Sell your stuff you might kill for
 Young kids grow up and that's all they know
 Didn't teach him in school now he's **slangin** dope (instead of **slanging**)
 Only thing he knows is how to survive
 But will he kill another brother before he dies ?
 In the ghetto, you keep one eye open
 All day long, just hoping and hoping
 You can pay your bills and not drink too much
 Then the problems of life you'll be throwing up
 Like me, but you don't see
 Ten years from now, where will you be"

The explanation : the horrible situation is not only about using Drugs, but also poverty, and the habit of drinking liquor. The most ironic diction lays on the first line of the above lyrics where the Afro-American people was treated like animals by the White people at that time. But the following lines give a proof how strong the bond and endurance of the Afro-American to survive from the discrimination. Talking about animals, the following lyrics give a very ironical symbol of miserable experience.

"So much game in a too short rap
 Blacks can't be white and whites can't be black
 Why you **wanna** act like someone else ? (instead of **want to**)
 All you **gotta** do is just be yourself (instead of **going to**)
 We're all the same color underneath
 Short dog's in the house you'd better listen to me
 Never be ashamed of what you are
 Proud to be black stand tall at heart
 Even though some people give you no respect
 Be intelligent, when you put **em** in check (instead of **them**)
 Cause when you're ignorant, you get treated that way
 And when they throw you in jail you got nothing to say
 So if you don't listen it's not my fault
 I'll be getting paid while you'll be paying the cost
 Sitting in the jailhouse running your mouth
 While me and my peoples try to get out"

The explanation : the above lyrics give an information about the race pride showed by the Afro-Americans despite of the racial discrimination they must faced

12.How Insensitive

This song uses **personification** where the nature illustrates a woman's feeling.

“Unmovable” heart is personified into “icy” state. Observe the lyrics :

“How insensitive
I must have seemed when he told me that he loved me
How unmoved and cold I must have seemed when he told me sincerely
What was I to say
What can you say
When a love affair is over
Now he's gone away and I'm alone
With a memory of his last look
Vague cand drawn and sad I see it still all”

The explanation : actually, this is a sad and romantic song. The melody of a Jazz song is able to combine all people's emotion; there are fear, sorrow and even love. The message of this song is even when we lost someone we love, the memories will heal the pain. Next lyrics strengthen the interpretation and end the song at the same time :

“his heartbreak in that last look
Why he must have asked did I just turn
And stared in icy silence
What was I to do
What can one do
When a love affair is over”

13.L-O – V – E

This song uses the acrostic style of writing a poem where the four alphabet of L-O-V-E is an abbreviation of sentences. This is a happy and romantic song. There are two

version of this song : pop and Jazz. The song uses **personification** where love is assumed as a game to play. See the lyrics below :

“L is for the way you look at me
O is for the only one I see
V is very, very extraordinary
E is even more than anyone that you can adore

“Love is all that I can give to you
Love is more than just a game for two
Two in love can make it
Take my heart but please don’t break it
Love was made for me and you”

The explanation : the above two parts of lyrics are repeated

14.Night and Day

This song uses **personification** and **metaphor**. The theme of the song is adoring a lover. Personification lays on the use of nature to replace human’s feeling and circumstances. Metaphor is clearly seen from the title, two contrary words; night and day but still they have a common link. Now we analyze its lyrics :

“Like the beat, beat, beat of the tom-tom
When the jungle shadows fall
Like the tick, tick, tick, tock of the stately clock
As it stands against the wall”

The explanation : the word of “jungle” is a metaphor, to exaggerate the shadow. The sounds of the clock is a personification to replace the human’s heartbeat. Next lyrics strengthens the interpretation :

“Like the drip, drip, drip of the rainbow drops
When the summer shower is through
So a voice within me keeps repeating you, you, you
Night and day, you are the one”

The nature is used to exaggerate someone who is being in love. Next lyrics provide the proof :

“Only you beneath the moon or under the sun
Whether near to me or far
It’s no matter, darling, where you are
I think of you

The explanation : in metaphor, the effect of unrelated things can be applied to that of the related thing. Next lyrics apply this by using the words of “roaring” and “silence”.

“Day and night, night and day, why is it so
That this longing for you follows wherever I go
In the roaring traffic’s boom
In the silence of my lonely room ?”

I think of you
Day and night, night and day
Under the hide of me
There’s an, oh, such a hungry yearning burning inside of me

The explanation : the word of “hungry” is metaphor. It continues in the closing lyrics below :

“And this torment won’t be through
Until you let me spend my life making love to you
Day and night, night and day”

15. Could It Be Right

This song uses **personification** and **metaphor**. The song has rather long lyrics and uses nature to put the two figurative languages. This analysis underlines the lyrics which put a figurative language on.

“If I came to you and I said you are my desire
Would it last forever ?
If I tell you endlessly how much you mean to me

Will you stay forever ?

You and I together
Love changes lives for better
Dreams are made to let in
Let's take a ride to heaven

Hold me (hold me)
Shine your love tonight (hold me)
Tender in the light, while we're dancing (twice)
Hold me (twice)
Deep inside your heart (hold me)
I wonder in the dark
Could it be right ? (4 times)

You can make my life a song
Where nothing can go wrong
Long as we're together
I will take away the pain
Be your shelter from the rain
We can hide together
To the door you lead me
Somehow I know you need me

Many lyrics are repeated to exaggerate the theme / the message of the song.

There is also a sense of **hyperbole**. Observe next lyrics before the closing ones which are only repetitions.

“Time will take us away
Give us reason to fight for love today
I'll keep on pushing
To be close to you
Wanna hear you say

Could it be right ? (4 times)

16.If I Ain't Got You

This song has short lyrics and uses **metaphor**. The song uses informal language.

The related words are bolded here. This analysis underlines the figurative language. The underlined words may also as a symbol.

“Some people live for the fortune
Some people live for the fame
Some people live for the power, yeah
Some people live just to play the game

Some people think that the physical things
Define what's within
And I've been there before
But that life's a bore
So full of the superficial

“Some people want it all
But I don't want nothing at all
If it **ain't** you baby (instead of **is not**)
If I **ain't** got you baby (instead of **haven't**)
Some people want diamond rings
Some just want everything
But everything means nothing
If I ain't got you, baby

“Some people search for a fountain
That promises forever young
Some people need three dozen roses
And that's the only way to prove you love them
Hand me the world on a silver platter
And what good would it be
With no one to share
With no one who truly cares for me

17. Kissing A Fool

This song has rather long lyrics and uses **personification**. It uses the nature to illustrate human's feeling / circumstances. This analysis underlines the figurative language / a symbol.

"You are far
When I could have been your star
You listened to people who scared you to death and from my heart
Strange that you were strong enough to even make a start
But you'll never find peace of mind 'till you listen to your heart

"People
You can never change the way they feel
Better let them do just what they will
For they will
If you let them steal your heart from you
People
Will always make a lover feel a fool
But you knew I loved you
We could have shown them all
We should have seen love through

"Bridge
Fooled me with the tears in your eyes
Covered me with kisses and lies
So goodbye
But please don't take my heart

"You are far
I'm never **gonna** be your star (the informal term of **going to**)
I'll pick up the pieces and mend my heart
Maybe I'll be strong enough
I don't know where to start
But I'll never find peace of mind, while I listen to my heart

Repeated lines

"But remember this, every other kiss
That you never give long as as we both live
When you need the hand of another man
One you really can surrender with

I will wait for you like I always do
There's **some**thin' there that can't compare with any other (the informal term of **something**)

Repeated lines

"Guess you were kissing a fool"

18. Smoke Gets In Your Eyes

This song has short lyrics and uses **personification**. The analysis underlines the figurative language / a symbol.

"They asked me how I knew
My true love was true
I of course replied
Something here inside
Cannot be denied

They said someday you'll find
All who love are blind, oh ! oh! Oh!
When your heart's on fire
You must realize, smoke gets in your eyes
"So I chaffed them and I gaily laughed
To think they could doubt my love
Yet today, my love has flown away
I am without my love
Now, laughing friends deride
Tears I cannot hide
So I smile and say, when a lonely flame dies,
Smoke gets in your eyes"

The above 8 lines are repeated twice

19. Antonio's Song

This song has very short lyrics and uses **personification**. The analysis underlines the figurative language / a symbol. The setting of place of this song is in Brazil. The clue is the use of the word "Rio"

“Antonio lives life’s fervor
Antonio prays for truth
Antonio says our friendship is a hundred proof
The vulture that circles Rio hangs in this **L.A.** sky (= **Los Angeles, America**)
The blankets they give **the Indians** only make them die (**the native inhabitant of American land**)

“But sing the song, forgotten for so long; and let the music flow like light into the rainbow
We know the dance
We still have a chance to break this chains (**it means the bond of something, symbolically written in this song**)
And **flow like light into the rainbow** (**it symbolizes the struggle of a journey to achieve certain goals in life**)

“Antonio loves the desert (desert here as a symbol of difficulties or suffering)
Antonio prays for rain (rain here symbolizes hopes, joy)
Antonio knows that pleasure is the child of pain (the child here is a symbol of a beginning)
Lost in LA Califusa when most of my hope was gone
Antonio samba led me to the Amazon (samba, a name of dance is a symbol of an effort to move on)

20. You’ve Got A Friend

This song has rather long lyrics with many repeated lines and uses **personification**. The analysis underlines the figurative language / a symbol.

“When you’re down and troubled
And you need some loving care
And nothing, nothing is going right
Close your eyes and think of me
And soon I will be there
To brighten up even your darkest night

You just call out my name
And you know wherever I am
I’ll come running
To see you again
Winter, spring, summer or fall
All you have to do is call
And I’ll be there
You’ve got a friend

If the sky above you
Grows dark and full of clouds
And that old north wind begins to blow
Keep your head together
And call my name out loud
Soon you'll hear me knocking at your door

Repeated lines

“Now **ain't** it good to know that you've got a friend (= **is not / isn't**)
When people can be so cold
They'll hurt you, yes, and desert you
And take your soul if you let them
Oh, but don't you let them

Back to Reff (repeated lines)

You've got a friend (repeated four times)

21. Fly Me To The Moon

This song has short lyrics and uses **personification**. The analysis underlines the figurative language / a symbol.

“Fly me to the moon, let me play among the stars
Let me see what spring is like on a Jupiter and Mars
In other words, hold my hand
In other words, baby, kiss me

“Fill my heart with song and let me sing for ever more
You are all I long for, All I worship and adore
(repeated twice)

“In other words, please be true
In other words, I love you”
(repeated twice)

22. Love Is In The Air

This song has rather short lyrics and uses **personification** and **metaphor**. The analysis underlines the figurative language / a symbol.

“Love is in the air, everywhere I look around
Love is in the air, every sight and every sound
And I don’t know if I’m being foolish
Don’t know if I’m being wise
But it’s something that I must believe in
And it’s there when I look in your eyes

The explanation : sight and sound are metaphor, foolish and wise are metaphor either.

The first line is a personification; seeing everywhere in the air is not real.

“Love is in the air, in the whisper of the tree
Love is in the air, in the thunder of the sea
And I don’t know if I’m just dreaming
Don’t know if I feel safe
But it’s something that I must believe in
And it’s there when you call out my name

Reff : Love is in the air (repeated three times)

“Love is in the air, in the rising of the sun
Love is in the air, when the day is nearly done
And I don’t know if you’re illusion
Don’t know if I see truth
But you’re something that I must believe in
And you’re there when I reach out for you

The explanation : the first two lines are personification and the two underlined words are metaphor.

Back to Reff

Love is in the air (repeated four times)

23.Up Where We Belong

This song has rather short lyrics and uses **personification**. The analysis underlines the figurative language / a symbol.

“Who knows what tomorrow brings
In a world few hearts survive
All I know is the way I feel
When it’s real, I keep it alive

**The road is long
There are mountains in our way
But we climb a step every day

Reff : Love lift us up where we belong
Where the eagles cry
On a mountain high
Love lift us up where we belong
Far from the world below
Up where the winds blow

“Some hang on to used to be
Live their lives looking behind
All we have is here and now
All our lives, out there to find

Back to **

“Time goes by
No time to cry
Life’s you and I
Alive today

Back to Reff (repeated four times)

24. Heaven

This song has rather short lyrics and uses **personification**. It also uses formal language. Its related words are bolded here. The analysis underlines the figurative language / a symbol.

“Oh, **thinkin'** about our younger years (= thinking)
There was only you and me, we were young and wild and free
Now **nothin'** can take you away from me (= nothing)
We've been down that road before
But that's over now, you keep me **comin'** back for more (= coming)

Reff: Baby you're all that I want
When you're **lyin'** here in my arms (= lying)
I'm **findin'** it hard to believe, we're in Heaven (= finding)
And love is all that I need
It isn't too hard to see, we're in Heaven

“Oh, once in your life you find someone
Who will turn your world around
Pick you up when you're **feelin'** down (= feeling)
Now **nothin'** can change what you mean to me (= nothing)
There's a lot that I could say
But just hold me now
“Cause our love will light the way

Back to Reff

“I've been **waitin'** for so long (= waiting)
For **somethin'** to arrive (= something)
For love to come along
Now our dreams are **comin'** true (= coming)
Through the good times and the bad
I'll be standing there by you

Back to Reff

Oh, oh, oh
Ah, ah, ah
We're in Heaven

The explanation : Heaven (the letter h) is always written in capital letter, this is an intention, yet a significant symbol of this song. The message is that the power of love can bring someone high up in the sky, like being in Heaven even though it is only imaginary sensory of a human.

25.After All

This song has rather short lyrics and uses **personification** and **metaphor**. The analysis underlines the figurative / a symbol.

“There, there was a time I knew
That no matter, come what may, love would prevail
And then, inside the dreams I knew
Came the questions lovers fear, can true love fail
Then I would miss the childhood wish and haven’t I sung to you
Of the knight in armor bright, faithful and true to you

Reff : Darling after all
I will be the one to hold you in my arms
After all, (I will be the one to hold you) repeated twice
In my arms, and in my arms

“I know in my heart and mind
That no matter, come what may, love will survive
And love, the author of space and time
Keeps the galaxies and each sparrow alive
And the love that heals the wound after the war is through
Is the knight in armor bright, faithful and true to you

Back to Reff

CHAPTER IV : THE SIGNIFICANCE OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN JAZZ MUSIC

The following is the “result” of the analysis that shows the use of Figurative Language in the 25 observed Jazz songs. By seeing the findings, at least we can see the significance of figurative languages in a Jazz song.

1. I've Got You Under My Skin

This song uses Metaphor, Euphemism and Personification.

2. The Continental

This song uses Metaphor and Personification

3. Love Is On The Way

This song uses Personification and Hyperbole

4. We've Only Just Begun

This song uses Metaphor and Personification

5. Beyond The Sea

This song uses Hyperbole, Personification and Metaphor

6. Fascination

This song uses Metaphor and Personification

7. The Sweetest Love

This song uses Personification and Hyperbole

8. I Can See Clearly Now

This song uses Personification

9. Blueberry Hills

This song uses Personification

10. Hold On To Love

This song uses Personification

11. The Ghetto

This song uses Irony

12. How Insensitive

This song uses Personification

13. L – O – V – E

This song uses Personification

14. Night and Day

This song uses Personification and Metaphor

15. Could It Be Right

This song uses Personification, Metaphor and Hyperbole

16. If I Ain't Got You

This song uses Metaphor

17. Kissing A Fool

This song uses Personification

18. Smoke Gets In Your Eyes

This song uses Personification

19. Antonio's Song

This song uses Personification

20. You've Got A Friend

This song uses Personification

21. Fly Me To The Moon

This song uses Personification

22. Love Is In The Air

This song uses Personification and Metaphor

23. Up Where We Belong

This song uses Personification

24. Heaven

This song uses Personification

25. After All

This song uses Personification and Metaphor

Remembering the structure or the function of figurative language, it is used to help the listener of a song to understand what its writer trying to describe. There are 5 figurative languages usually found in a song : alliteration, personification, hyperbole, simile, and metaphor. Metaphor and simile are most common.

Talking about figurative language, this study also refers to the following sources :

1.From Lisan : Jurnal Bahasa dan Linguistik Vol.8 No.2 : Hal.119-130 (2019)

DOI:<https://doi.org/10.33506/li.v8i2.464> A sentence from this source mentions that using figurative language is not only needs an interpretation but also familiarity between the speaker and listener or between author and the reader. Referring to this quotation, this study believes that the 25 Jazz songs have been selected as famous Jazz songs in

Indonesia; so that the listeners are familiar with the lyrics as well. Thus, the use of figurative language can be easily understood to help listeners enjoying the meaning of the whole lyrics. On Chapter III, the analysis of all selected songs shows hidden meanings carried by the use of figurative languages.

2. <https://journal.universitاسbumigora.ac.id/index.php/humanitatis/>

DOI:<https://doi.org/10.30812/humanitatis.v8il.1562>

Humanitatis : Journal of Language and Literature Vol.8 No.1 Dec 2021

In line with the above explanation, there is a related quotation from this source which states aspects that can be analyzed in the song lyrics : translation techniques, ambiguities of lyrics and use of figurative language . Figurative language itself inserts a hidden meaning and usually uses uncommon words. It has been approved in the analysis of 25 Jazz songs (Chapter III).

3.Jurnal Nakula : Pusat Ilmu Pendidikan, Bahasa dan Ilmu Sosial Vol.1 No.5 Sept 2023

DOI:<https://doi.org/10.61132/nakula.vli5.186>

This study uses two related sentences from this source. The first states that music behaves as a language not learned systematically but understood intuitively by everyone. This study believes that the 25 selected Jazz songs are easy for its listeners to understand based on their instinct because all of the songs are categorized into familiar songs. By using the support of inserted figurative languages, this study believes that each writer of the song has succeeded in delivering the message of the songs. The second states that the composition of the words in a song contains many figurative languages which improve the attractiveness of the meaning of the song. This quotation shows a significance as seen

in the analysis of the 25 selected Jazz songs where each of the song uses figurative languages. The result of songs-analysis as shown in chapter III and also added by the above additional explanation prove the significance of figurative language in Jazzy songs.

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION

Logically speaking, the conclusion stands as the answer of the aims of the study. To meet the first aim; based on the analysis of the selected Jazzy songs and relevant information from References, this study has proved the significance of Figurative Language in Jazz Music. For the second aim, there are figurative languages used in 25 selected Jazzy songs : they are Metaphor, Hyperbole, Euphemism, Personification, and Irony. Metaphor and Personification are mostly used among those 25 Jazzy songs.

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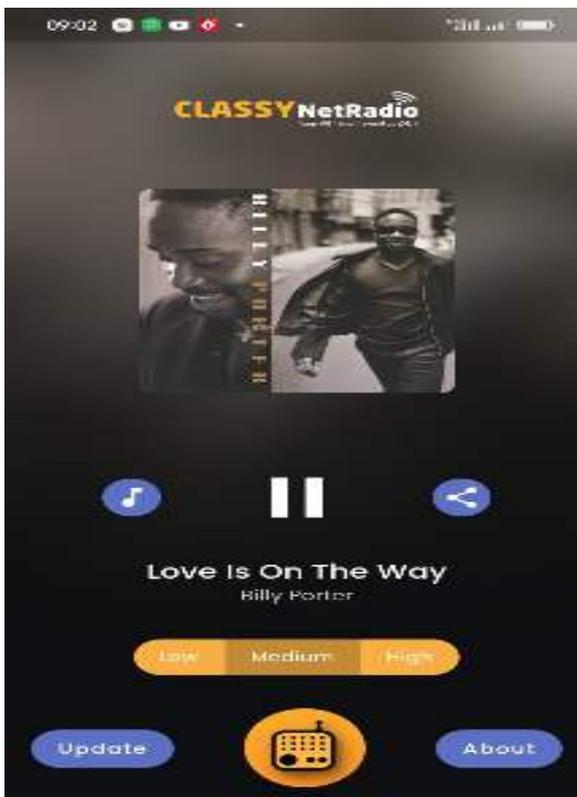
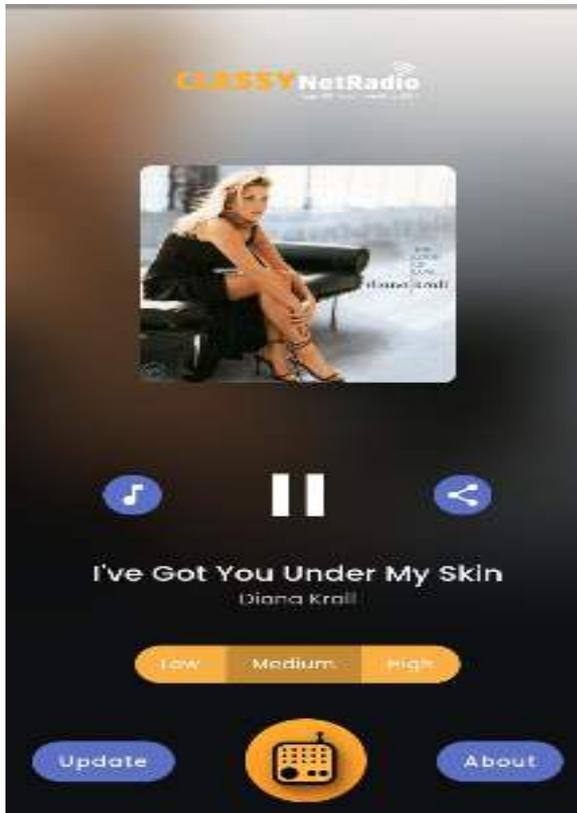
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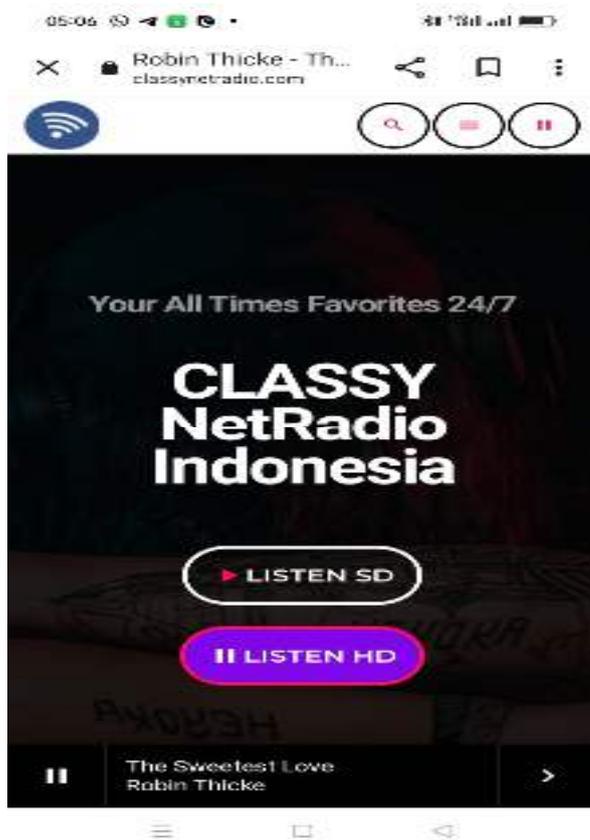
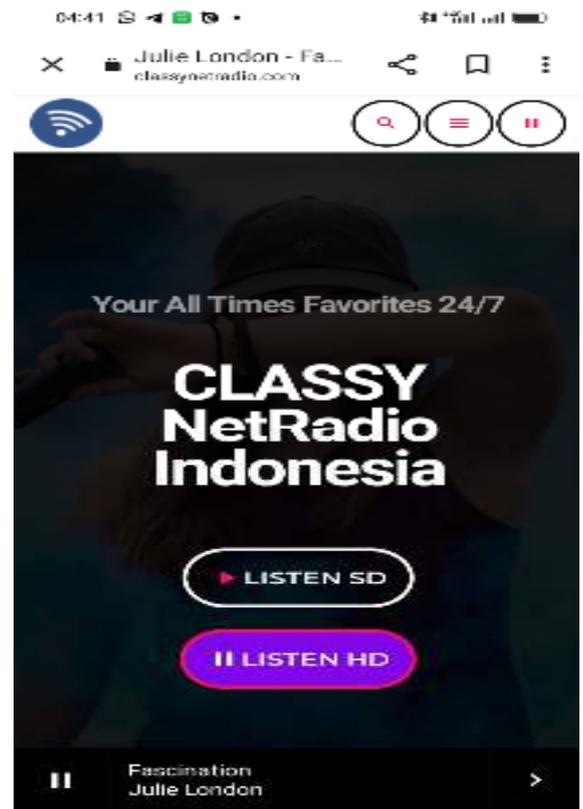
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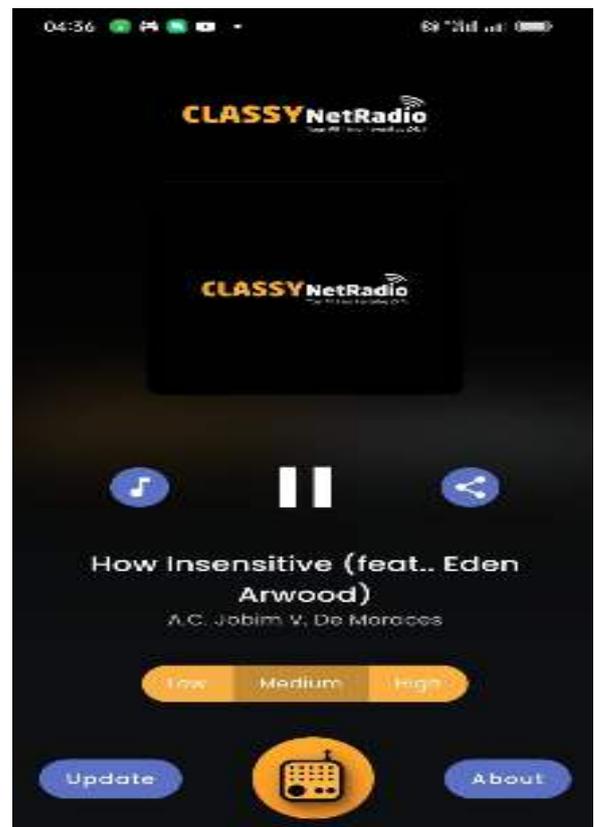
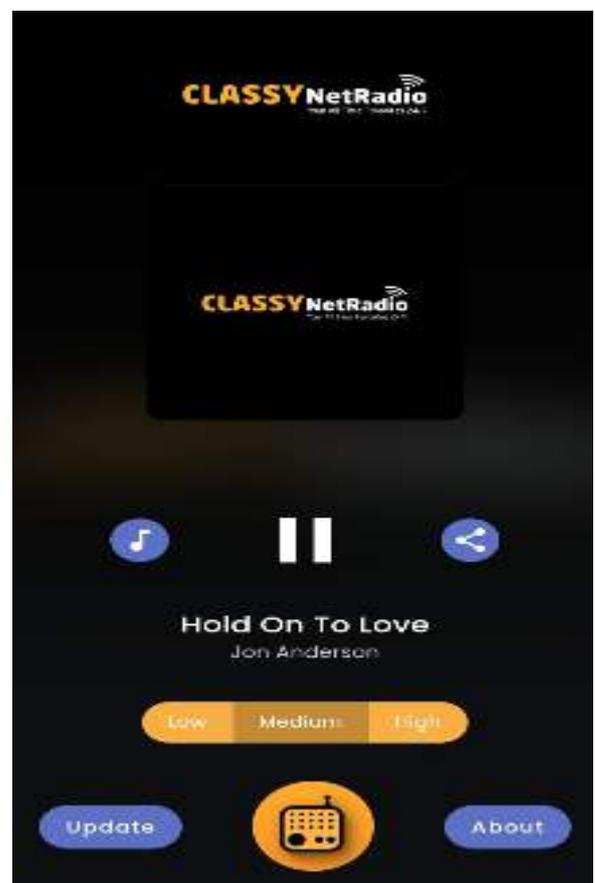
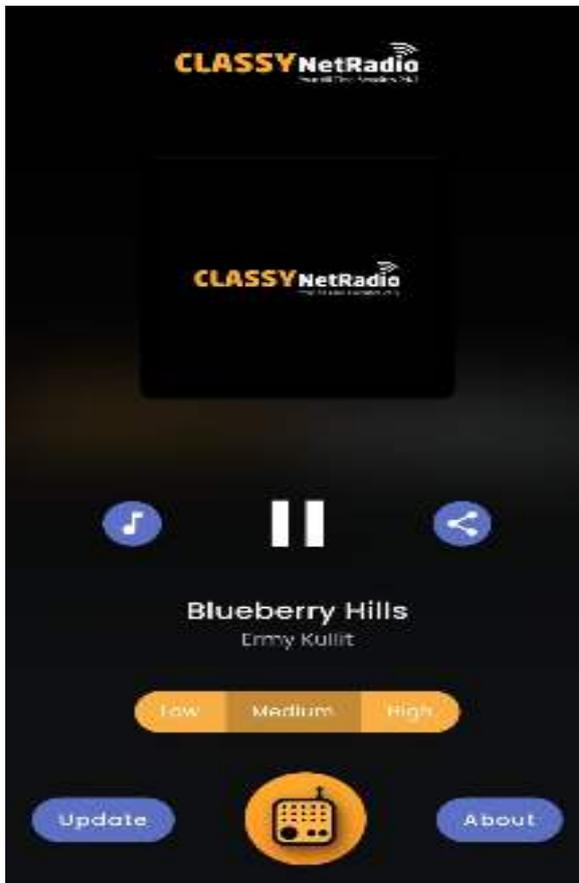
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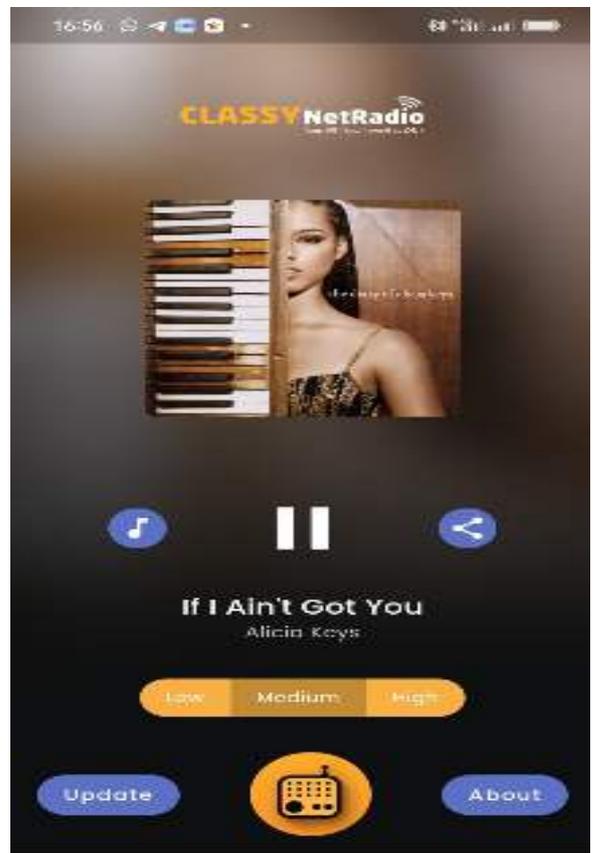
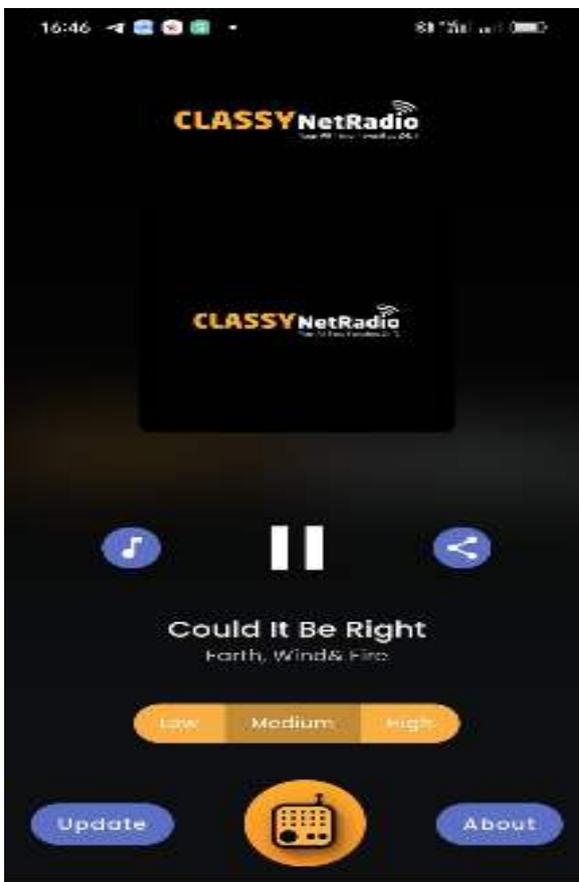
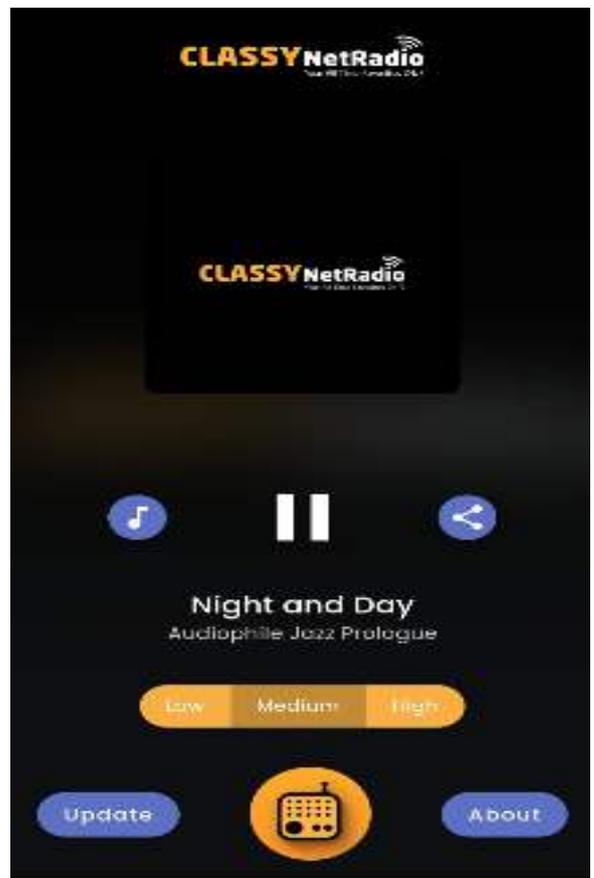
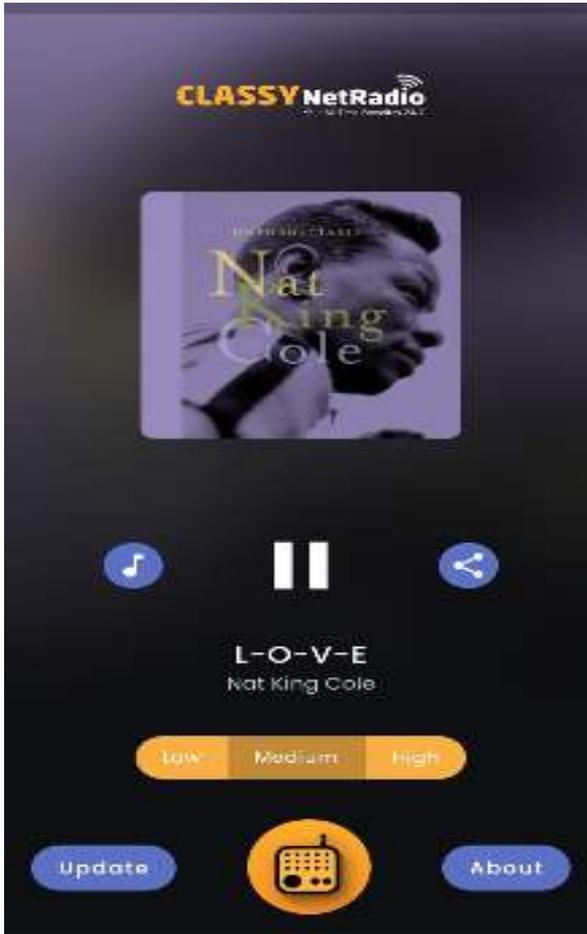
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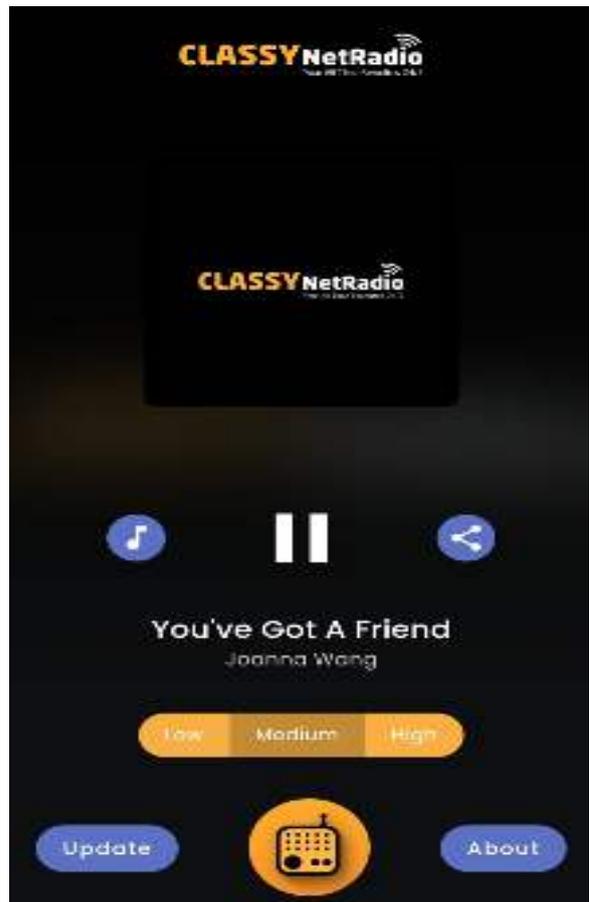
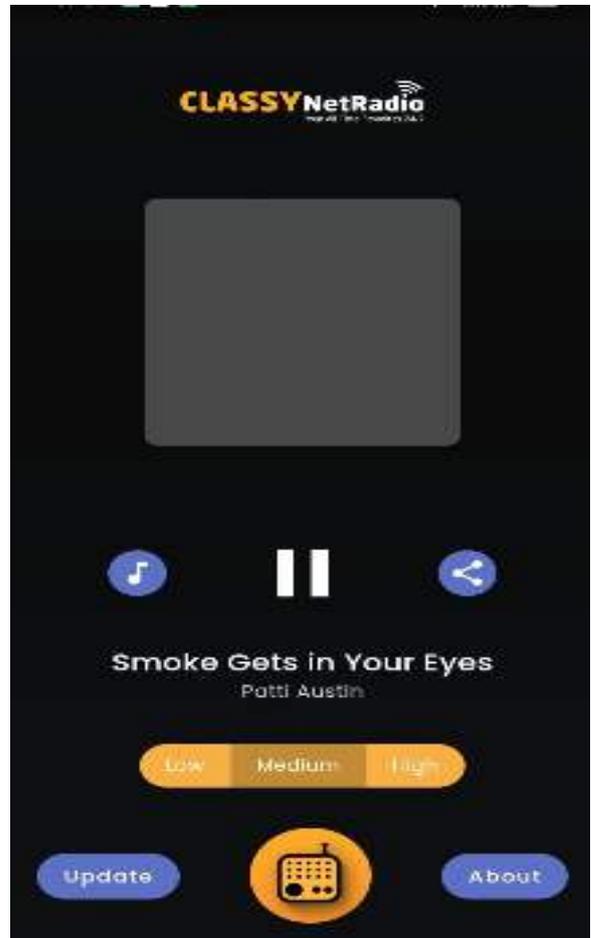
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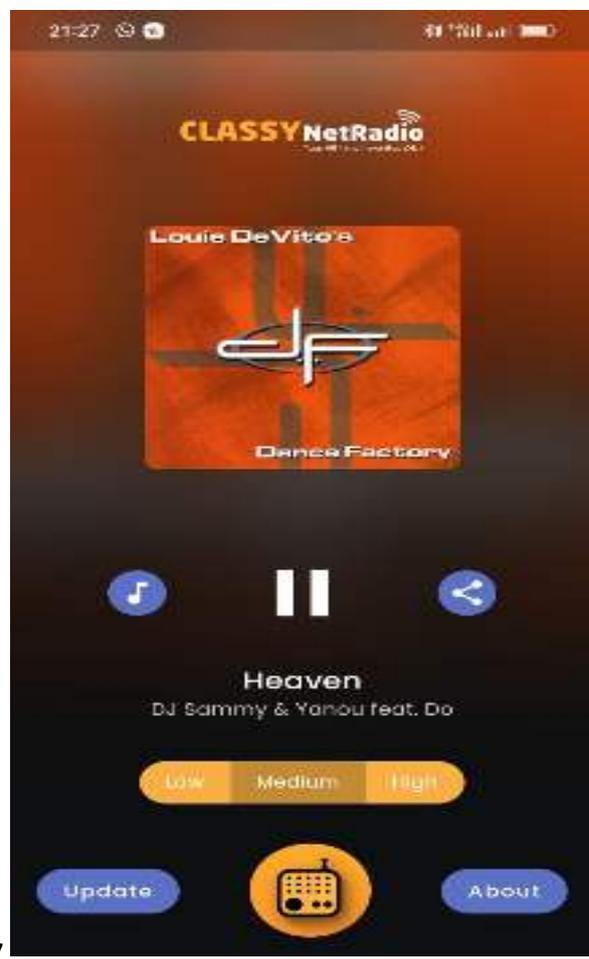
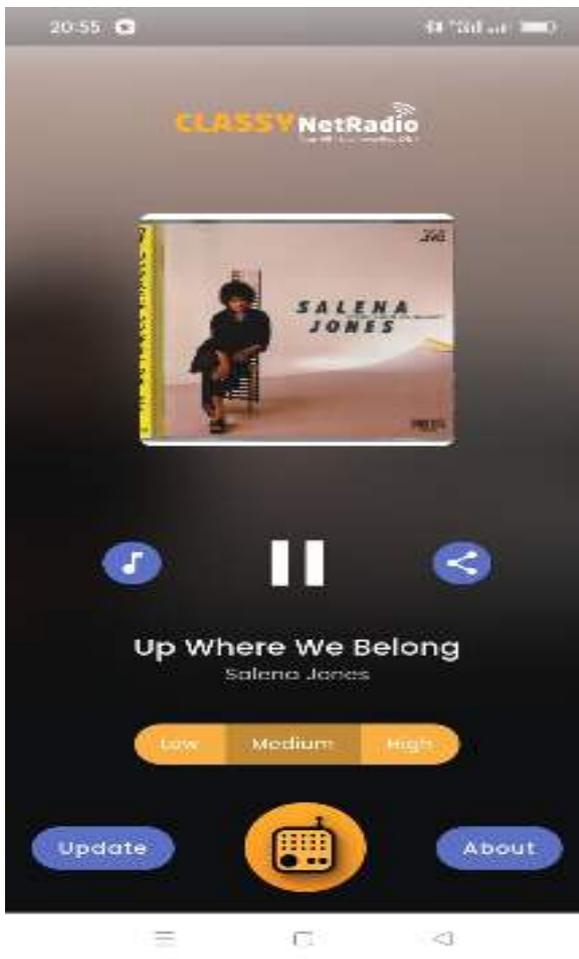
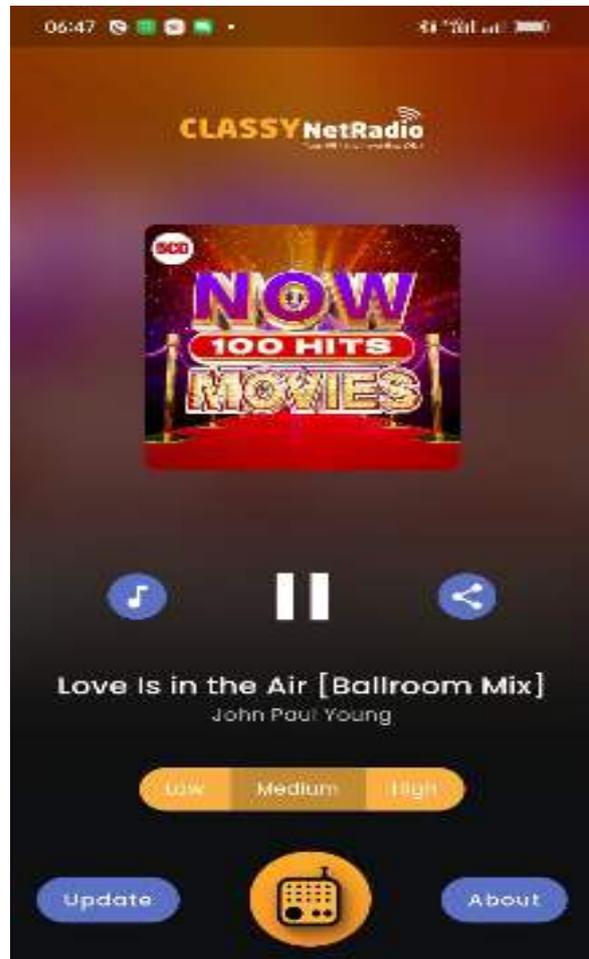


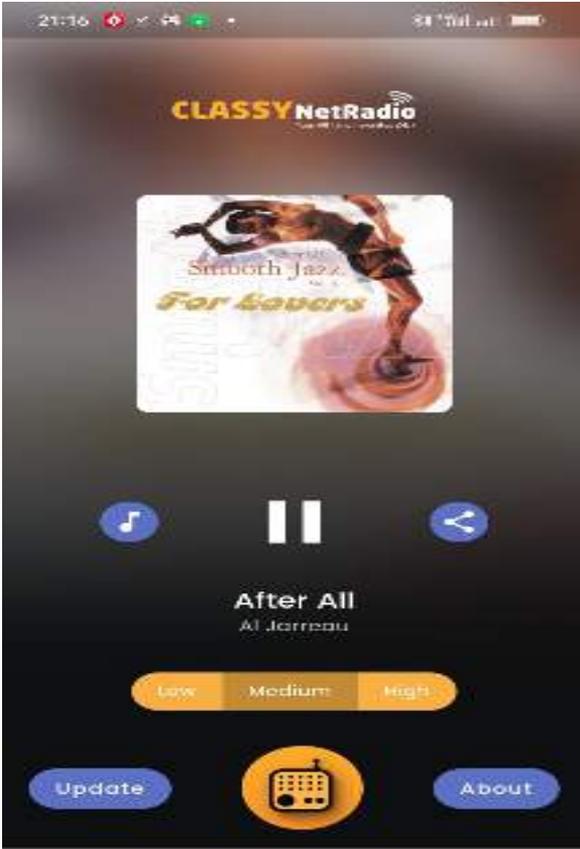












THE LYRICS OF SELECTED SONGS

1. I'VE GOT YOU UNDER MY SKIN (to be accessed in October, 28, 2023) Singer : Diana Krall

"I've got you under my skin
I've got you, deep in the heart of me
So deep in my heart that you're really a part of me
I've got you under my skin

I'd tried so, not to give in
I said to myself this affair never will go so well
But why should I try to resist when baby I know so well
I've got you under my skin

I'd sacrifice anything come what might
For the sake of having you near
In spite of a warming voice that comes in the night
And repeats, repeats in my ear

Don't you know, little fool
You never can win
Use your mentality
Wake up to reality
But each time that I do just the thought of you
Makes me stop before I begin
'Cause I've got you under my skin

I would sacrifice anything come what might
For the sake of having you near
In spite of a warming voice that comes in the night
And repeats how it yells in my ear

Don't you know, little fool
You never can win
Why not use your mentality
Step up, wake up to reality
But each time I do just the thought of you
Makes me stop just before I begin
"Cause I've got you under my skin
Yes, I've got you under my skin."

2. THE CONTINENTAL (to be accessed in October, 27, 2023)

Singer : Salena Jones, Frank Sinatra

“Beautiful music
Dangerous rhythm
It’s something daring, the Continental
A way of dancing that’s really ultra-new
It’s very subtle, the Continental
Because it does what you want it to do
It has a passion, the Continental
An invitation to moonlight and romance
It’s quite the fashion, the Continental
Because you fell of your love while you dance
You kiss while you’re dancing
It’s continental, ooh, it’s continental
You sing while you’re dancing
Your voice is gentle and so sentimental
You’ll know before the dance is through
That you’re in love with her and she’s in love with you
You’ll find that while you’re dancin’
That there’s a rhythm that you can’t control
And you will do the Continental all the time
You’ll find while you’re dancin’
That there’s a rhythm in your heart and soul
A certain rhythm that you can’t control
And you will do the Continental all the time
Beautiful music
Dangerous rhythm
The Continental.”

3. LOVE IS ON THE WAY (to be accessed in December, 18, 2023)

Singer : Billy Porter

“Waking up alone
In a room that still reminds me
My heart has got to learn to forget

Starting in my own
With every breath I’m getting stronger
This is not the time for regret
Cause I don’t need to hang on to heartbreak
When there’s so much of life left to live

Love is on the way

On the wings of angels
I know it's true, I'll get over you
Love is on the way, Time is turning the pages
I don't know when But love will find me again

I am not afraid of the mystery of tomorrow
I have found the faith deep within
There's a promise I have made
There's a dream I'm gonna follow
There's another chance to begin
And it's coming as sure as the heavens
I can feel it right here in my heart

Love is on the way
On the wings of angels
I know it's true, I'll get over you
Love is on the way, Time is turning the pages
I don't know when But love will find me again

I know you know you in my heart
Love, love is on the way on the wings of angels
It's true, I feel it coming through

Love is on the way, Time is turning the pages
I don't know when But love will find me again
I don't know when
But love will find me again."

4. WE'VE ONLY JUST BEGUN (to be accessed in October, 2023)
Singer : Joanna Wang

"We've only just begun, to live
White lace and promises
A kiss for luck and we're on our way
(We've only begun)

Before the risin' sun, we fly
So many roads to choose
We'll start out walkin' and learn to run
(And yes, we've just begun)

Sharing horizons that are new to us
Watchin' the signs along the way
Talkin' it over, just the two of us

Workin' together day to day
Together

And when the evening comes, we smile
So much of life ahead
We'll find a place where there's room to grow
(And yes, we've just begun)

Sharing horizons that are new to us
Watchin' it over, just the two of us
Workin' together day to day
Together
Together

And when the evening comes, we smile
So much of life ahead
We'll find a place where there's room to grow
And yes, we've just begun."

**5. BEYOND THE SEA (to be accessed in October, 26, 2023)
Singer : Robbie Williams**

"Somewhere beyond the sea
Somewhere waiting for me
My lover stands on golden sands
And watches the ships that go sailing

Somewhere beyond the sea
She's there watching for me
If I could fly like birds on high
Then straight to her arms I'd go sailing

It's far beyond a star
It's near beyond the moon
I know beyond a doubt
My heart will lead me there soon
Happy we'll be beyond the sea
And never again I'll go sailing

I know beyond a doubt
My heart will lead me there soon
We'll meet I know we'll meet
Beyond the shore
We'll kiss just as before

Happy we'll be beyond the sea
And never again I'll go sailing."

6. FASCINATION (to be accessed in October, 17, 2023)
Singer : Julie London, Nat King Cole

"It was fascination, I know
And it might have ended
Right then, at the start
Just a passing glance
Just a brief romance
And I might have gone on my way
Empty – hearted

It was fascination, I know
Seeing you alone with the moonlight above
Then I touch your hand and next moment
I kiss you
Fascination turned to love

It was fascination, I know
Seeing you alone with the moonlight above
Then I touch your hand and next moment
I kiss you
Fascination turned to love

7. THE SWEETEST LOVE (to be accessed in October 19, 2023)
Singer : Robin Thicke

"Why do people smile when no one's smiling ?
Its cause their thinking of someone they're loving
Keep on believing we are meant to me and
Nothing's stopping you and me from going to heaven
Sweetest Love

I got the sweetest love there ain't nothing sweeter
I got the sweetest love ain't nothing beat it
There ain't nothing sweeter

Now we're clever is about to inch just one ladder
It gets better every second we're together
Oh baby it feels so right
A new beginning starts tonight
The reason for when it's on

Is because of you and me and
Sweetest love

Finally I can't believe
Cause you and me, you're my sweetest love

I got the sweetest love there ain't nothing sweeter

Now I got that feeling in my gut
Now I need your fire in my life
Now I wanna give you love so much
And I keep on feeling my sweet, my sweet
Sweetest love

I can't believe that you and me, we gotta be
You're my sweetest love

I got the sweetest love there ain't nothing sweeter
I got the sweetest love there ain't nothing sweeter
I got the sweetest love there ain't nothing sweeter
I got the sweetest ;ove there ain't nothing sweeter

Sweetest love
I can't believe, you and me, we gotta be
Oh my sweetest love."

**8. I CAN SEE CLEARLY NOW (to be accessed in October 16, 2023)
Singer : Jimmy Cliff, Holly Cole Trio**

"I can see clearly now the rain is gone
I can see all obstacles in my way
Gone are the dark clouds that had me blind

It's gonna be a bright (bright)
Bright (bright) sunshiny say
It's gonna be a bright (bright)
Bright (bright) sunshiny day

Oh, yes I can make it now the pain is gone
All of the bad feelings have disappeared
Here is that rainbow I've been praying for

It's gonna be a bright (bright)
Bright (bright) sunshiny day

Look all around, there's nothing but blue skies
Look straight ahead, there's nothing but the blue skies

I can see clearly now the rain is gone
I can see all obstacles in my way
Here is that rainbow I've been praying for

It's gonna be a bright (bright)
Bright (bright) sunny day
It's gonna be a bright (bright)
Bright (bright) sunny day."

9. BLUEBERRY HILLS (to be accessed in December 18, 2023)
Singer : Ermy Kulit

"I found my thrill
On Blueberry Hill
On Blueberry Hill
Where I found you
The moon stood still
On Blueberry hill
It lingered until
My dreams came true

The wind in the willow played love's sweet melody
But all of those vows we made
Were never to be
Tho' we're apart
You're part of me still

For you were my thrill
On Blueberry Hill

The wind in the willow played love's sweet melody
But all of those vows we made
Were never to be
Tho' we're apart
You're part of me still

10. HOLD ON TO LOVE (to be accessed in December 18, 2023)
Singer : John Anderson

"There you have it
You see this love regretting

There's something wrong again
But you had it
In the palm of your hand
Your heart has started bleeding
You gotta get out
You're leaving
You're on your own forever

It's not the space or time or whether
You can leave
You want, you can't have
You need, you can't touch
You plead, it's enough, it's enough

There's something happening to ya
Love can see right through ya
In a world of make believe
Don't go throwing it all away
Hold on to love
Hold on to love
Treat it as a good thing

Be always ready
With that electric feeling
You work so hard
To be in love with her
She tries so hard
You gotta let it go
Hold on, hold on, hold on, hold on
The more and more you hear it
The more it seems to make sense
To hold love in the palm of your hand
But you think that round the corner
They're queuing up to hold her
But that won't make a difference in the end

There's never space or time or whether
You can leave
You want, you can't have
You need, you can't touch
You plead, it's enough, it's enough

There's something happening to ya
Love can see right through ya

In a world of make believe
Don't go throwing it all away
Hold on to love, hold on to love
Treat it as a good thing
Be always ready
With that electric feeling

You work so hard
To be in love with her
She tries so hard
You gotta let it go
Hold on, hold on, hold on, hold on

The more and more you heart it
The more it seems to make sense
To hold love in the palm of your hand
But you think that round the corner
They're queuing up to hold her
But that won't make a difference in the end

There's never space or time or whether
You can leave
You want, you can't have
You need, you can't touch
You plead, it's enough, it's enough

There's something happening to ya
Love can see right through ya
In a world of make believe
Don't go throwing it all away
Hold on to love, hold on to love
Treat it as a good thing

Hold on to love
There's nothing more important
Treat it as a good thing
Be always ready
With that electric feeling

You work so hard
To be in love with her
She tries so hard
You gotta let it go
Hold on, hold on, hold on, hold on

You work so hard
To be in love with her
She tries so hard
You gotta let it go
Hold on, hold on, hold on, hold on, hold on, hold on, hold on

There's nothing more important
Hold on to love
Don't let it pass you by
Hold on to love
There's nothing so important."

11. THE GHETTO (to be accessed in October 15, 2023)
Singer : George Benson

"Talking bout the ghetto funky funky ghetto
Trying to survive, trying to stay alive
The ghetto
The ghetto
(Talking bout the ghetto)
The ghetto
The ghetto
(funk funky ghetto)

Even though the streets are bumpy, lights burned out
Dope friends die with a pipe in their mouths
Old school buddies not doing it right
Every day it's the same
And it's the same every night
I wouldn't shoot you bro but I'd shoot that fool
If he played me close and tried to test my cool
Every day I wonder just how I'll die
Only thing I know is how to survive
There's only one rule in the real world
And that's to take care of you, only you and yours
Keep dealing with the hard times day after day
Might deal me some dope but then crime don't pay
Black man tried to break into my house again
Thought he got off early doing time in the pen
Even though my brothers do me just like that
I get a lot of love so I'm giving it back to the ghetto

Reff :The ghetto
The ghetto

(Talking bout the ghetto)
The ghetto
The ghetto
(Funk Funky ghetto)

So just peep the game and don't call it crap
'Cause to me, life is one hard rap
Even though my sister smoked crack cocaine
She was nine months pregnant, ain't nothing change
600 Million on a football team
And her baby dies just like a dope friend
The story I tell is so incomplete
Five kids in the house and no food to eat
Don't look at me and don't ask me why
Mama's next door getting high
Even though she's got five mouths to feed
She's rather spend her money on a h - i - t
I always tell the truth about things like this
I wonder if the mayor overlooked that list
Instead of adding to the task force send some help
Waiting on him I'd be better help myself
Housing authority and the O.P.D
All these guns just to handle me in the ghetto

Back to Reff

Even though they put us down and call us animals
We make real big banks and buy brand new clothes
Drive fancy cars, make love to stars
Never really saying just who we are
We use alias names like too short
Sell your stuff you might kill for
Young kids grow up and that's all they know
Didn't teach him in school now he's slingin dope
Only thing he knows to survive
But will he kill another brother before he dies ?
In the ghetto, you keep one eye open
All day long, just hoping and hoping
You can pay your bills and not drink too much
Then the problems of life you'll be throwing up
Like me, but you don't see
Ten years from now, where will you be

Back to Reff

So much game in a too short rap
Blacks can't be white and whites can't be black
Why you wanna act like someone else ?
All you gotta do is just be yourself
We're all the same color underneath
Short dog's in the house you'd better listen to me
Never be ashamed of what you are
\Proud to be black stand tall at heart
Even though some people give you no respect
Be intelligent, when you put em in check
Cause when you're ignorant, you get treated that way
And when they throw you in jail you got nothing to say
So if you don't listen it's not my fault
I'll be getting paid while you'll be paying the cost

Sitting in the jailhouse running your mouth
While me and my peoples try to get out

Back to Reff

12. HOW INSENSITIVE (to be accessed in December 18, 2023)

Singer : feat Eden Arwood

“How Insensitive
I must have seemed when he told me that he loved me
How unmoved and cold I must have seemed when he told me sincerely
Why he must have asked did I just turn and stare in icy silence
What was I to say
What can you say
When a love affair is over
Now he's gone away and I'm alone
With a memory of his last look
Vague and drawn and sad I see it still all
His heartbreak in that last look
Why he must have asked did I just turn
And stare in icy silence
What was I to do
What can one do
When a love affair is over.”

13. L – O – V – E (to be accessed in October 23, 2023)

Singer : Nat King Cole, Michael Buble

*“L is for the way you look at me

O is for the only one I see
V is very, very extraordinary
E is even more than anyone that you can adore

**Love is all that I can give it to you
Love is more than just a game for two
Two in love can mke it
Take my heart but please don't break it
Love was made for me and you

Back to *
Back to **

I said, love was made for me and You
You know that love was ,ade for me and you.”

14. NIGHT AND DAY (to be accessed in December 18, 2023)

Singer : Audiophile Jazz Prologue

“Like the beat, beat, beat of the tom-tom
When the jungle shadows fall
Like the tick, tick, tock, of the stately clock
As it stands against the wall

Like the drip, drip, drip of the rain drops
When the summer shower is through
So a voice within me keeps repeating you, you, you
Night and day, you are the one

Only you beneath the moon or under the sun
Whether near to me or far
It's no matter, darling, where you are
I think of you

Day and night, night and day, why is it so
That this longing for you follows wherever I go
In the roaring traffic's boom
In the silence of my lonely room ?

I think of you
Day and night, night and day
Under the hide of me
There's an, oh, such a hungry yearning burning inside of me

And this torment won't be through
Until you let me spend my life making love to you
Day and night, night and day."

15. COULD IT BE RIGHT (to be accessed in December, 18, 2023)
Singer : Earth, Wind and Fire

"If I came to you and said you are my desire
Would it last forever ?
If I tell you endlessly how much you mean to me
Will you stay forever ?

You and I together
Love changes lives for better
Dreams are made to let in
Let's take a ride to heaven

Reff :
Hold me (hold me)
Shine your love tonight (hold me)
Tender in the light, while we were dancing (while we were dancing)
Hold me, hold me
Deep inside your heart (hold me)
I wonder in the dark

Could it be right ? could it be right ? (Be right)
Could it be right ? could it be right ?
Could it be right ? (Be right)
Could it be right ?

You can make my life a song
Where nothing can go wrong
Long as we're together
I will take away the pain
Be your shelter from the rain
We can hide together
To the door you lead me
Somehow I know you need me

Back to Reff

Could it be right ?
Back to Reff

Time will take us away
Give us reason to fight for love today
I'll keep on pushing
To be close to you
Wanna hear you say

Back to Reff

16. IF I AIN'T GOT YOU (TO BE ACCESSED IN December 2023)

Singer : Alicia Keys

“Some people live for the fortune
Some people live for the fame
Some people live for the power, yeah
Some people live just to play the game
Some people think that the physical things
Define what's within
And I've been there before
But that life's a bore
So full of the superficial

Reff :

Some people want it all
But I don't want nothing at all
If it ain't you baby
If I ain't got you baby
Some people want diamond rings
Some just want everything
But everything means nothing
If I ain't got you, Yeah

Some people search for a fountain
That promises forever young
Some people need three dozen roses
And that's the only way to prove you love them
Hand me the world on a silver platter
And what good would it be
With no one to share
With no one who truly cares for me

Back to Reff

If I ain't got you, you, you.”

17. KISSING A FOOL (TO BE ACCESSED IN December 28, 2023)

Singer : George Michael

“You are far
When I could have been your star
You listened to people who scared you to death and from my heart
Strange that you were strong enough to even make a start
But you’ll never find peace of mind ‘till you listen to your heart

(Chorus)

People
You can never change the way they feel
Better let them do just what they will
For they will
If let them steal your heart from you
People
Will always make a lover feel a fool
But you knew I loved you
We could have shown them all
We should have seen love through

(Bridge)

Fooled me with the tears in your eyes
Covered me with kisses and lies
So goodbye
But please don’t take my heart

(Verse 2)

You are far
I’m never gonna be your star
I’ll pick up the pieces and mend my heart
Maybe I’ll be strong enough
I don’t know where to start
But I’ll never find peace of mind, while I listen to my heart

(Back to Chorus)

Ba-da-da-ah-ah-ah

(Back to Bridge)

But remember this, every other kiss
That you ever give long as we both live
When you need the hand of another man

One you really can surrender with
I will wait for you like I always do
There's somethin' there that can't compare with any other

(Verse)

You are far
When I could have been your star
You listened to people who scared you to death and from my heart
Strange that I was wrong to think you'd love me too
Guess you were kissing a fool."

18. SMOKE GETS IN YOUR EYES (to be accessed in December 18, 2023)

Singer : Patti Austin

"They asked me how I knew
My true love was true
I of course replied
Something here inside
Cannot be denied
They said someday you'll find
All who love are blind, oh !, oh !, oh !
When your heart's on fire
You must realize, smoke gets in your eyes
So I chaffed them and I gaily laughed
To think they could doubt my love

Reff :

Yet today, my love has flown away
I am without my love
Now, laughing friends deride
Tears I cannot hide
So I smile and say, when a lonely flame dies,
Smoke gets in your eyes

Back to Reff

19. ANTONIO'S SONG (to be accessed in March 6, 2023)

Singer : Salena Jones

" Antonio lives life's fervor
Antonio prays for truth
Antonio says our friendship is a hundred – proof
The vulture that circles Rio hangs in this L.A. sky
The blankets they give the Indians only make them die

But sing the song, forgotten for so long and let the music flow like light into the rainbow

We know the dance we have

We still have a chance to break this chains and flow like light into the rainbow

Antonio loves the desert

Antonio prays for rain

Antonio knows that pleasure is the child of pain

Lost in La Califusa when most of my hope was gone

Antonio Samba led me to the Amazon.”

20. YOU’VE GOT A FRIEND (to be accessed in December 18, 2023)

Singer : Joanna Wang

(Verse 1)

“When you’re down and troubled

And you need some loving care

And nothing, nothing is going right

Close your eyes and think of me

And soon I will be there

To brighten up even your darkest night

(Chorus)

You just call out my name

And you know wherever I am

I’ll come running

To see you again

Winter, spring, summer of fall

All you have to do is call

And I’ll be there

You’ve got a friend

(Verse 2)

If the sky above you

Grows dark and full of clouds

And that old north wind begins to blow

Keep your head together

And call my name out loud

Soon you’ll hear me knowing at your door

(Chorus)

You just call out my name

And you know wherever I am

And you know wherever I am
I'll come running, a-running, yeah, yeah, yeah – yeah
To see you again
Winter, spring, summer or fall
All you have to do is call
And I'll be there
Yes I will

(Bridge)
Now ain't it good to know that you've got a friend
When people can be so cold
They'll hurt you, yes, and desert you
And take your soul if you let them
Oh, but don't let them

(Chorus)
You just call out my name
And you know wherever I am
I'll come running, a-running, yeah, yeah, yeah
To see you again
Winter, spring, summer or fall
All you have to do is call
And I'll be there, yes I will

(Outro)
You've got a friend, you've got a friend
Ain't it good to know
You've got a friend
Ain't it good to know, ain't it good to know, ain't it good to know
You've got a friend
Oh, yeah now
You've got a friend
Yeah baby
You've got a friend
Oh yeah
You've got a friend

21. FLY ME TO THE MOON (to be accessed in December 18, 2023)
Singer : Lyn Stanley

“Fly me to the moon, let me play among the stars
Let me see what spring is like Ona, Jupiter and Mars
In other words, hold my hand
In other words, baby, kiss me

Fill my heart with song and let me sing for ever more
You are all I long for, all I worship and adore
In other words, please be true
In other words, I love you
Fill my heart with song
Let me sing for ever more
You are all I long for, All worship and adore
In other words, please be true
In other words, please be true
I love you.”

22. LOVE IS IN THE AIR (to be accessed in December 18,2023)

Singer : John Paul Young, Salena Jones

*“Love is in the air, everywhere I look around
Love is in the air, every sight and every sound
And I don’t know if I’m being foolish
Don’t know if I’m being wise
But it’s something that I must believe in
And it’s there when I look in your eyes

Love is in the air, in the whisper of the tree
Love is in the air, in the thunder of the sea
And I don’t know if I’m just dreaming
Don’t know if I feel safe
But it’s something that I must believe in
And it’s there when you call out my name
Love is in the air, oh, oh ,

Love is in the air, in the rising of the sun
Love is in the air, when the day is nearly done
And I don’t know if you’re an illusion
Don’t know if I see truth
But your something that I must believe in
And you’re there when I reach out for you

Back to *

23. UP WHERE WE BELONG (to be accessed in October 21, 2023)

Singer : Salena Jones

“Who knows what tomorrow brings
In a world few hearts survive
All I know is the way I feel

When it's real, I keep it alive

The road is long
There are mountains in our way
But we climb a step every day

Reff :
Love lift us up where we belong
Where the eagles cry
On a mountain high
Love lift us up where we belong
Far from the world below
Up where the clear winds blow

Some hang on to used to be
Live their lives looking behind
All we have is here and now
All our lives, out there to find
The road is long
There are mountains in our way
But we climb a step every day

Back to Reff

Time goes by
No time to cry
Life's you and I
Alive today

Back to Reff

Time goes by
No time to cry
Life's you and I
Alive today."

**24. HEAVEN (to be accessed in December 18, 2023)
Singer : DJ Sammy and Yanov feat Do**

"Oh, thinkin' about our younger years
There was only you and me, we were young and wild and free
Now nothin' can take you away from me
We've been down that road before
But that's over now, you keep me comin' back for more

Reff :
Baby you're all that I want
When you're lyin' here in my arms
I'm findin' it hard to believe, We're in heaven
And love is all that I need
And I found it there in your heart
It isn't too hard to see, We're in heaven
Oh, once in your life you find someone
Who will turn your world around
Pick you up when you're feelin' down
Now nothin' can change what you mean to me
There's a lot that I could say
But just hold me now
"Cause our love will light the way

Back to Reff

I've been waitin' for so long
For somethin' to arrive
For love to come along
Now our dreams are comin' true
Through the good times and the bad
I'll be standing there by you

Back to Reff

Oh, oh, oh
Ah,ah,ah
We're in heaven."

25. AFTER ALL (to be accessed in December 18, 2023)

Singer : Al Jarreau

"There, there was a time I knew
That no matter, come what may, love would prevail
And then, inside the dreams I knew
Came the question lovers fear, can true love fail
Then I would miss the childhood wish and haven't I sung to you
Of the knight in armor bright, faithful and true to you

Reff :
Darlingafter all
I will be the one to hold you in my arms

After all, I will be the one to hold you, I will be the one to hold you
In my arms, and in my arms

I know in my heart and mind
That no matter, come what may, love will survive
And love, the author of space and time
Keeps the galaxies and each sparrow alive
And the love that heals the wound after the war is through
Is the knight in armor bright, faithful and true to you

Back to Reff

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ON JAZZ MUSIC

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ABSTRACT

This qualitative research studies figurative language used as lyrics of totally 25 Jazzy songs. The deep analysis of each song aims at finding whether the use of figurative language clarify the meaning of the lyrics taken from each song. The background of the study involves a brief history of Jazz music itself. Further, this study will also try to find hidden symbols from the dictions used in each song. The reason is, because theoretically speaking, we can categorize the lyrics of a song as a work of Art. So, the writers of this research will combine *a sense of language* and *a sense of Rhythm* in comprehending the meaning of selected Jazzy songs. The aims of this study are giving more perspective about figurative language and "various meaning or function" of Jazz music. The targeted-result of this study is an article which will be published in NOTION, a reputable journal owned by Ahmad Dahlan University, Yogyakarta

Key-words : qualitative research, figurative language, jazz music

ABSTRAK

Penelitian Kualitatif ini meneliti penggunaan bahasa kiasan dalam 25 lagu berirama Jazz melalui telaah lirik-liriknya. Analisis yang mendalam terhadap masing-masing lagu bertujuan untuk memastikan apakah bahasa kiasan yang digunakan dapat membantu kita untuk lebih memahami makna sebuah lagu Jazz. Latar belakang penelitian ini juga mencakup sejarah singkat tentang music Jazz itu sendiri. Lebih jauh, penelitian ini akan mencoba menemukan simbol-simbol tersembunyi yang tercermin dari tiap diksi yang terdapat pada lirik lagu-lagu tsb. Alasannya adalah, karena secara teori dikatakan bahwa lirik lagu juga bisa kita kategorikan sebagai sebuah karya seni. Maka, penulis penelitian ini akan memadukan *rasa bahasa* dan *rasa irama* dalam memahami lagu-lagu yang dianalisis. Tujuan-tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menambah / memperluas sudut pandang kita tentang bahasa kiasan dan makna serta fungsi yang bervariasi dari sebuah lagu Jazz. Target luaran hasil penelitian ini adalah sebuah artikel yang akan dimuat di NOTION, sebuah jurnal terakreditasi milik Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta

Kata-kunci : penelitian kualitatif, bahasa kiasan, musik jazz

I. INTRODUCTION

Music is a universal thing. This article focuses on the significance of figurative languages in Jazz music. The reason is because mostly people know that this kind of music has uncertain rhythm and interesting lyrics. Comparing to splendid previous article on figurative languages, most of those research used popular songs as the object of the study. So, this article believes that there is a gap between the analysis on Jazzy songs and pop songs in related to the use of figurative languages in both lyrics.

Relevant literature strengthens the analysis on how to understand the lyrics of 25 selected Jazzy songs as the object of the study. The quotations show that figurative languages are usually used in songs. The writers of Jazz songs use figurative language to help listeners find the hidden meaning or the message of their songs. We can take an example from the analysis of a Jazz song entitled *I've Got You Under My Skin*. This song uses Metaphor, Hyperbole and Euphemism. Metaphor is generally used by talking about two very different kinds of things that have a common link. Hence, the action, feature, or

effect of the unrelated thing can be applied to that of the related thing and imply a new meaning. Hyperbole emphasizes the importance of something by using overexaggerated phrases. Euphemism is used to replace stronger and harsher phrases. Another figurative language which is used in the selected Jazz songs in this article is Personification. This kind of figurative language is constructed by attributing certain human characteristics to otherwise inanimate objects. There is also a Jazz song entitled *The Ghetto* which uses Irony. This figurative language expresses sarcasm; its phrases are used to convey a certain meaning by stating the opposite of it.

Everyone believes that Jazz music has an uncertain rhythm. Toni Morrison (the winner of The 1993 Nobel Prize for Literature) once said that "Jazz music was not originally for anyone but its players. It was clear that its *painful* sources were. And yet it does what art is supposed to do – it makes another thing possible." This article is interested in the word of *painful* stated above. It inserts a certain and deep meaning. This article also believes that the uncertain rhythm present the bitterness of life experienced by the Afro-American people who are claimed as its first players. Since Jazz music is still exist until now, so; it will be very interesting to analyze Jazz songs and find the hidden message from those songs. A quotation from Britannica, accessed on December 21, 2023 stated that Jazz is gradually assimilated mixture of Black and White folk music and popular styles, with roots in both West Africa and Europe. It is only a slight oversimplification to assert that the rhythmic and structural elements of Jazz, as well as some aspects of its customary instrumentation (e.g; banjo or guitar and percussion), derive primarily from West African traditions, whereas the European influences can be heard not only in the harmonic language of jazz but in its use of such conventional instruments as trumpet, trombone, saxophone, string bass, and piano. Related to the quotation above, this article will discuss the function, the structure and the history of figurative language and Jazz music. This article is hoped to bring new perspectives on figurative language and its significance to Jazz songs

This article has browsed from the internet to find related / similar research on figurative language and jazz music. The following are quotations from [https : // doi.org/10.1177/0305735621991235](https://doi.org/10.1177/0305735621991235) which was accessed on December, 19, 2023. It is said that "musical meaning is often described in terms of emotions and metaphors." We all know what emotions are strong feeling of any kind : love, joy, hatred, fear, grief, sadness, etc. Besides, quoted from [https : // media.neliti.com](https://media.neliti.com) on August 7, 2023; metaphor is said to be generally used by talking about two very different kinds of things that have a common link. So, seeing that quotation, this article believes that it is possible to find two contrary things in a jazz song. The reason is that figurative language plays many symbols, in this case through the lyrics of a jazzy song.

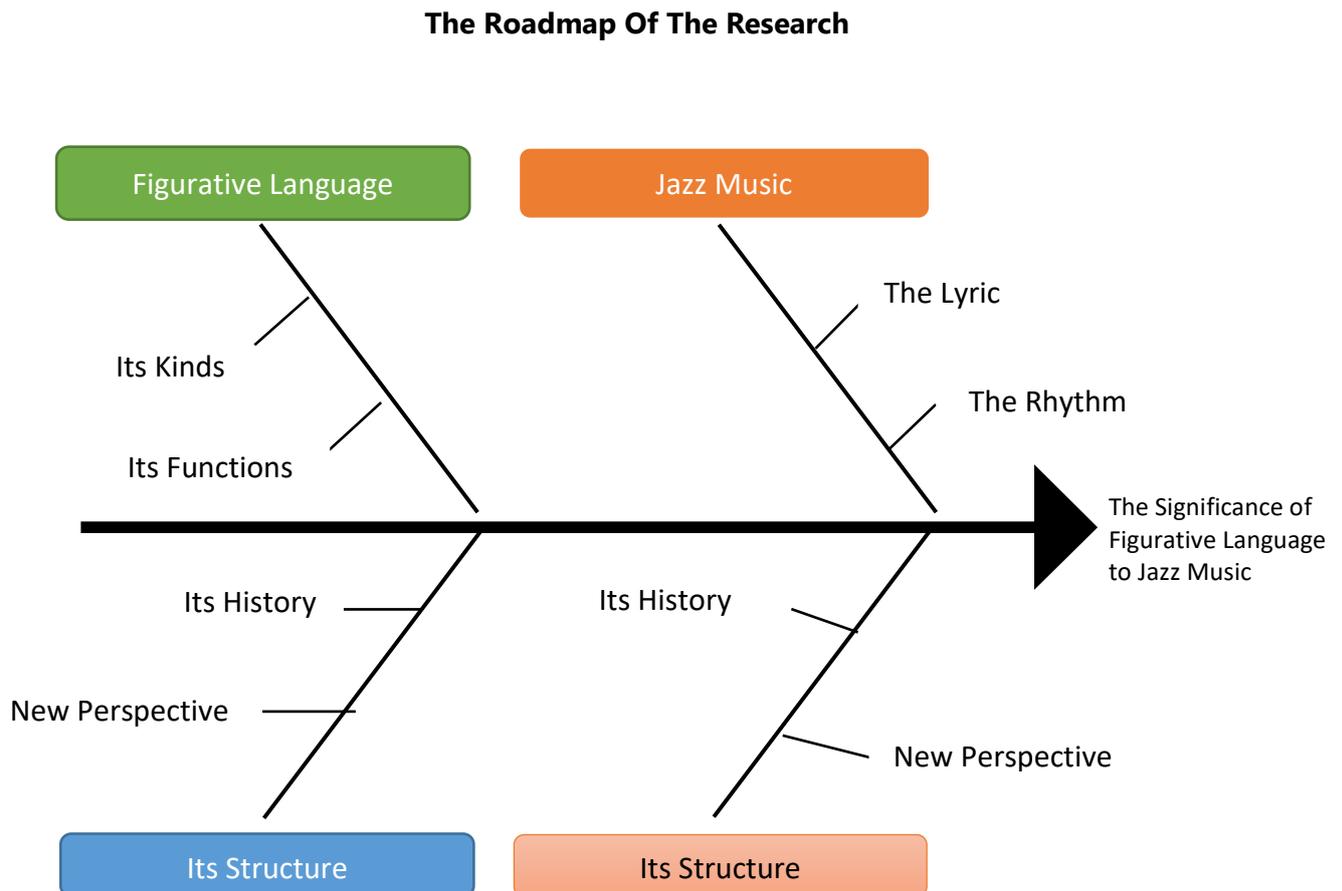
(Barradas & Sakka, 2022) Several studies have investigated emotional reactions to instrumental music. However, studies on the effect of lyrics on emotions are limited.

Let's now refer to previous studies on figurative language and its relation with songs. This article has noted five digital sources that showed popular songs and poems that had been analyzed. The details are as follow : the first source is taken from (Astuti & Astuti, 2020). This source informs that in 2020, Astuti made a study entitled *Figurative Language in Coldplay's Song Lyrics*. The data-source are taken from all song lyrics of *Parachutes* album. The second source is taken from (Muhammad et al., 2021). The third source is taken from (Nuraeni et al., 2020). They did the research in 2020. This article believes that Coldplay, Marron 5 and Maker Zain sing popular songs, not jazzy songs. The fourth and fifth sources are studies on figurative language through the lyrics of a poem. The fifth source is taken from (Khairunnisa, 2022). The article stated entitled *Figurative Language Used in Robert Frost's Selected Poems* written by Esa Khairunnisa from Makasar University as the first author and Iskandar as the corresponding author. Seeing the above data so far, this article sees no research on figurative language and its significance to a jazzy song. So, the writers of this article hope that the research will give a new contribution to splendid, previous studies on figurative language.

This article also finds another source which will strengthen the belief that the research will give a novelty to previous studies on figurative language. The following quotations are taken from (Schaerlaeken et al., 2022) It is said that “Little critical attention has traditionally been paid to jazz analysis, a relatively recent addition to the larger discipline of jazz musicology. In a similar evolutionary development to its Western Art music counterpart, jazz analysis has so far succeeded in establishing a unique identity apart from other related musicology fields such as jazz history, criticism and, most significantly, jazz **pedagogy.**” This article wants to underline the bolded diction of pedagogy here. We can assume that analyzing the figurative language in a jazzy song is like doing a pedagogic activity; in case we trace to the history of the music itself thus doing an effort to grab the relation of the function of the language to open the hidden symbols in the song. Referring to the first line of the above quotation, this article also believes that a critical analysis on Jazz music is rarely done. Even though the research is just merely a qualitative study with literature review with less sufficient critical perspective, but the first sentence of the quotation is in line with the aims of the research (to find whether figurative languages can clarify the meaning of a Jazzy song, to find the kinds of figurative language used in the selected Jazz songs and to find the way how a figurative language gives a significance to a selected Jazz song).

II. METHOD

The qualitative research makes an analysis on 25 jazz songs. The analysis is done by focusing on the figurative language which is used in the lyrics.

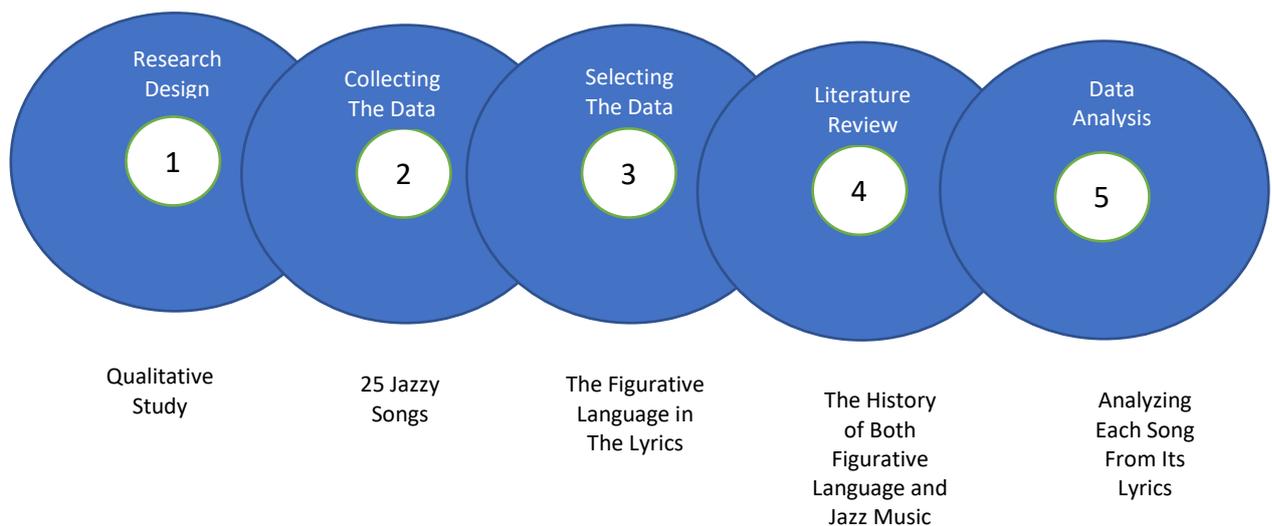


The selected songs are chosen from Classynet Radio, the best internet radio in Indonesia. To have a scientific background for the analysis, the study quoted many digital sources on history of jazz, previous studies on figurative language and other relevant topic. Mostly the quotations are taken from both national and international journal articles. This study uses a simple technique to do the analysis. Each of the song will be analyzed from each of the lines to conclude what kind of figurative language used in that

song; whether metaphor, simile or other ones. Then, the next step is an effort to use the conclusion to clarify the meaning or the real message of the song. Another important point is that how this study can also give a proof of the significance or the function of figurative language to give a new perspective towards a jazzy song.

The 25 selected jazzy songs are sung by different male and female singers. This study has chosen famous yet classic jazzy songs in hoping that readers of this study will be familiar with the songs too. This study selects the songs which have a common sense or human interest in its root-theme. But, this study will also analyze a slight of its melody.

The Method Of The Study



This study quotes a statement from (Collins & Stockton, 2018) which said that through their article, they synthesize previous literature to advance the idea that a strong theoretical framework can allow the researcher to reveal existing predispositions about a study and assist in data coding and interpretation.” This study has done an interpretation of 25 Jazzy songs and decide the kinds of figurative language used in each of the song. The following are the definition of 10 kinds of figurative languages.

The first is Personification. It is constructed by attributing certain human characteristics to otherwise inanimate objects. Second, Metaphor. It is generally used by talking about two very different kinds of things that have a common link. Hence, the action, feature, or effect of the unrelated thing can be applied to that of the related thing and imply a new meaning. Third, Simile. These phrases are somewhat similar to metaphors but are more direct than implied in their meaning. In similes, the indirectly implied meaning is replaced with the words "as" or "like". Fourth, Alliteration. These types of phrases are figures of speech that have a similar sounding consonant at the beginning of each word. Fifth, Hyperbole. These are one of the most common figures of speech in English, and we must use them at least once. These phrases are meant to emphasize the importance of something. Sixth, Euphemism. It is used to replace stronger and harsher phrases. We can use it to be more polite in a conversation. Seventh, Irony. Figures of speech sometimes also express sarcasm. We can use these phrases to convey a certain meaning by stating the opposite of it. The eighth, Anaphora. It is characterized by words, phrases, or clauses that repeat in consecutive sentences. They are generally used contrastingly in either children's rhymes or powerful and dramatic speeches. Ninth, Apostrophe : situations (usually in literary worlds) when a character, author , or speaker addresses an inanimate object or even a person that does not really exist in the given scenario. The tenth, Paradox. It is similar to ironies, these figures of speech highlight something by talking about exactly the opposite of it. However, a paradox is different because it does not point out the dissimilarity as obviously as an irony.

Figurative language is the heart of poetry and music lyrics. This quotation is in line with the theme of this research : analyzing the use of figurative language in 25 Jazz songs. The following are other "structure" of figurative language from different sources. Based on this source, figurative language is a type of communication that does not use a word's strict or realistic meaning. It is commonly used in comparisons and exaggerations to add flourish to written or spoken language or explain a complicated data. This research will analyze the lyrics of each song to determine the figurative

language used in the song. The source also stated that another use of figurative language is to help simplifying complex ideas. Referring to this statement, the analysis of the song will simplify the general meaning of the songs.

Based on (Armstrong, n.d.), Jazz; musical form, often improvisational, developed by African Americans and influenced by both European harmonic structure and African rhythms. It was developed partially from ragtime and blues and is often characterized by syncopated rhythms, polyphonic ensemble playing, varying degrees of improvisation, often deliberate deviations of pitch, and the use of original timbres. Related to that quotation, we can see now the development of Jazz music. We often heard percussion Jazz, Instrumental Jazz, etc.

Now let's see to the "history" of figurative language. One source (*Figurative Language: Definition, Types/ Examples* / Turito, n.d.) says that there are a wide variety of reasons of using figurative language : a) interest and beauty. Figurative language allows writers to express descriptions, ideas, and more in ways that are unique and beautiful, b) complexity and power. Because figurative language can create meanings that go beyond the literal, it can capture complex ideas, c) Visceral effect. Because figurative language can both impact the rhythm and sound of language, and also connect the abstract (say, love) with the concrete (say, a rose), it can help language make an almost physical impact on a reader, d) Humor. By allowing a writer to layer additional meanings over literal meanings, or even to imply intended meanings that are the opposite of the literal meaning, figurative language gives writers all sorts of options for creating humor in their writing, e) Realism. Rather than being flowery, figurative language allows writers to describe things in ways that match how people really think about them, and to create characters who themselves feel real.

III : RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following are the examples of the analysis on 15 Jazz songs from 25 songs in whole.

1. I've Got You Under My skin

In the whole lyrics, the title of this song is repeated 5 times. This study believes that this is an exaggeration or the intention about the message of the song. A lover which is inserted in the song informs that the one she loves is really hers. **Metaphor** is used for several lines below ;

"I've got you, deep in the heart of me
So deep in my heart that you're really a part of me
I've got you under my skin"

From the 3 lines above, the diction of "heart" is figuratively described as in an equal position with "the skin". Someone describes the closeness of her lover by saying that she could grab his physical and psychological existence by "singing" I've got you under my skin. Logically speaking, skin is the outer part of our body; besides, our heart is deep inside where our feelings are hidden there. This song also uses **Hyperbole**. It can be seen from the following lyric :

"I'd sacrifice anything come what might
For the sake of having you near
In spite of a warning voice that comes in the night
And repeats, repeats in my ear"

The four lines above wants to inform the listener that to make her lover always near, she will do anything. This study believes that this is only a repetition of the title of the song. "I've got you under my skin" has already delivered a sense of strong belonging, very close existence. The following lines use **Euphemism** to defend the feelings of the speaker of this song ;

"Don't you know little fool
You never can win
Use your mentality
Wake up to reality"

But each time that I do just the thought of you
Makes me stop before I begin
"Cause I've got you under my skin

The explanation is like this : the speaker of this song "calls" her love by "little fool" just to defend a hidden message that he (her lover) never realize that they are closely bonded to each other So that in the following lines, she asks him to use the mentality and observe the reality. **Personification** is also used in this song where the existence of someone is compared to a voice that can be heard referring to the definition of Personification that we construct certain human characteristic to otherwise inanimate object. In this case, voice is assumed to be an abstract thing of a human being. When someone is in deep love, even the name of the lover is like a voice that can be heard in her ear day and night.

See the following quoted lyrics :

"I would sacrifice anything come what might
For the sake of having you near
In spite of a warning voice that comes in the night
And repeats how it **yells** in my ear

This study bolds the diction of "yells" as one proof of figurative language. Logically speaking, we don't need to yell the name of someone we love much, because we've got her / him under our skin. In other words, our lover is in our heart every time. The diction of "yells" here is the change of "repeats" in the previous lines. There is a raising tone before coming to the last lines where the writer of this song only rewrites the previous lyrics.

2. The Continental

Logically speaking, the title of the song refers to East countries, or a very certain name or place belong to the writer of this song. The reason is because the lyrics of a song are usually written based on past and sweet memories. **Metaphor** as one kind of figurative language is used in the first two lines:

"Beautiful music
Dangerous rhythm"

This study sees that the two lines are clearly contrasted. Beautiful versus dangerous. If we observe the following lines, we can conclude that the title of the song could mean, a time, a place and a special moment too.

"It's something daring, the Continental
A way of dancing that's really ultra-new
It's very subtle, the Continental
Because it does what you want it to do
It has passion, the Continental"

Seeing the above five lines, personification is also put. If we assume that Continental is a place, so it is seen like someone who has a passion. To strengthen this assumption, it's better to check the following lyrics :

"An invitation to moonlight and romance
It's quite the fashion, the Continental
Because you tell of your love while you dance
You kiss while you're dancing
Your voice is gentle and so sentimental
You'll know before the dance is through

That you're in love with her and she's in love with you"

The last line of the lyric informs us that the focus of this song is a man. The lyrics try to assure the listeners about the romantic situation cherished by the couple. Personification goes on to further lyrics :

"You'll find that while you're dancin'
That there's a rhythm in your heart and soul
A certain rhythm that you can't control
And you will do the Continental all the time"

This study observes that someone's heart and soul cannot control a "special rhythm". If we study the previous dictions of "sing", "dance"; *The Continental* can be assumed as a place where a dance floor and songs are heard. But, it can also a symbol. Actually, we can find why in the beginning, the diction of "beautiful" is contrasted with "dangerous".

The answer is in the lyric : "A certain rhythm that you can't control". It is strengthened in the last two lyrics :

"Dangerous rhythm
The Continental."

In whole, the use of figurative language in this song (**Personification**) can bring many questions to its listeners. *The Continental* is described as a merry place, romantic songs are heard but why it is concluded to be "dangerous" in the last line of the lyric ? This study believes that *The Continental* is like a package of certain moment, time and place experienced by someone which is very influential to her life at the time spoken.

3. Love Is On The Way

This is a sad song which contains a dream and hopes. The figurative language used is **personification**. A room is used as a way for remembering the past. A room is a real thing where memories are abstract things. We can see this from the first three lines of the lyric of the song :

"Waking up alone
In a room that still reminds me
My heart has got to learn to forget"

The diction "alone" refers to an emptiness, being lonely, a sadness. But, "reminds" refers to a memory. This is a combination of sad and sorrow feelings. The following lyrics frame the emotion inserted :

"Starting on my own
With every breath I'm getting stronger
This is not the time for regret
Cause I don't need to hold on to heartbreak
When there's so much of life left to live

The figurative language of **Hyperbole** is used in the second line of the above lyrics. It is said that every breath can make someone getting stronger. Its next line stands as the reason and heartbreaking as the cause or the object. Another figurative language; personification is applied to next lyrics.

"Love is on the way
On the wings of angels
I know it's true, I'll get over you"

Logically speaking nobody can see an angel but the writer of this song believes that the wings of an angel can carry love and someone in this song believes that. Yet, the next lyrics gives the reasoning for that personified belief :

"I'm not afraid of the mystery of tomorrow
I have found the faith deep within
There's a promise I have made
There's a dream I'm gonna follow
There's another chance to begin
And it's coming as sure as the heavens
I can feel it right here in my heart"

Seeing the above lyrics, metaphor is used to contrast dream, promise and heavens. We can break a promise, we can keep a promise either. But what about heavens ? Referring to religion, heaven is a promising place from God. So, this study believes that the writer of this song tries to suggest the listeners that God can wipe away our sadness because there must be hopes. Another lyrics use symbolical diction for us to catch the real message :

"Love is on the way, time is turning the pages
I don't know when But love will find me again
I don't know when
But love will find me again"

This study sees the diction of "pages" gives multi-interpretable meaning. It does not only mean the pages of book, but it can also daily lives of someone, a journey of life. Since love is a commonsense, this study believes in this interpretation. Another interesting is the use of capital letter of B for the diction of "But". This study believes that the use use of capital letter here shows an intention, as an answer to the hesitation of the previous lyric : "I don't know when". The writer of this song sends a message that there will be a hope in the future., a sound of optimism. This is in line with the above four lines who lay as the closing lyrics of the song.

4. We've Only Just Begun

Metaphor is used as its opening lyrics :

"We've only just begun, to live
White lace and promises
A kiss for luck and we're on our way
(We've only begun)"

As a figurative language, metaphor is used to illustrate two very different kinds of things that have a common link. In this case, lace (a delicate thread) is compared with promises (abstract things). We can touch lace-based product; but we cannot sense promises. Actually, the theme of the song is like dreaming about a beginning. The lyrics show how the process go through :

"Before the risin' sun, we fly
So many roads to choose
We'll start out walkin' and learn to run
(And yes, we've just begun)

From the above lyrics, we can also see **personification**. The sun which is rising is compared to some roads. The diction "fly" is compared to "walkin". This song gives a very positive perspective to us since the next lyrics are very symbolical, theoretically speaking

"Sharing horizons that are new to us
Watchin the signs along the way
Talkin' it over, just the two of us
Workin' together day to day
Together"

Logically speaking, horizons relates to The Sun. So, the two dictions send certain message of hopes. To start filling the hopes, the writer of the song provides the next lyrics :

"And when the evening comes, we smile
So much of life ahead
We'll find a place where there's room to grow
(And yes, we've just begun)

The diction of "grow" here is not used for a seed of a plant but for someone to move on, to grab the desired goals of life. To strengthen this interpretation, we can see from the repetition of the lyrics which consist of the following dictions : horizons, evening, together and grow.

5. Beyond The Sea

The title of this song want us to have a wide way of thinking. The reason is because its writer uses the diction of The Sea. The Sea is the last place of everything. Logically speaking, it is a place where every kinds of human's garbage stop here; but symbolically speaking, The Sea may have different messages. Seeing the whole lyrics, this is a romantic song which tells a point where a man saw his lover for the first time and another point when they separated. The figurative language used is **hyperbole** because a human's strength is compared with The Sea. This is too sharp to understand. The writer of this song also uses **personification** and **metaphor**. The three kinds of those figurative language can be seen in the lyrics :

"Somewhere beyond the sea
Somewhere waiting for me
My lover stands on golden sands
And watches the ships that go sailing"

The first "eye-catching" diction form the above lyrics is "golden sands". This is a hyperbole. We all know that the sand near the sea is white. Another hyperbole can be captured in next lyrics :

"Somewhere beyond the sea
She's there watching for me
If I could fly like birds on high
Then straight to her arms I'd go sailing"

The explanation : the ship which is sailing is imagined as the birds flying high and touch the arms of a lady; even though human cannot fly. The movement is an imaginary painting on our mind. Next lyrics are the same. They use 'star" and "moon" to illustrate human's emotion.

"It's far beyond a star
It's near beyond the moon
I know beyond a doubt
My heart will lead me there soon"

The explanation : We cannot reach a star, nor the moon. But the lyric says that the doubt in our heart can reach those places. This is a symbol, yet a personification. We can also say it is a hyperbole because the line exaggerate human's effort. Next lyrics give its reasoning (illustration) :

"We'll meet beyond the shore
We'll kiss just as before
Happy we'll be beyond the sea
And never again I'll go sailing"

The last lyric of the above is interesting to analyze. The first speaker of this song is stop of sailing. He has overcome his doubt, finding the real ship, symbolically talking. It is proved by the repetition of some lines of the lyric.

6.Fascination

This song uses **metaphor** since it has only two verses; the first consists of sadness and the other one share hopes. We analyze the lyrics below :

"It was fascination, I know
And it might have ended
Right then, at the start
Just a passing glance
Just a brief romance
And I might have gone on my way
Empty-hearted"

The first line shows an over-joy moment in the past, followed by a sorrow. The answer of this verse is a **personification** in second verse of the lyrics :

"It was fascination, I know
Seeing you alone with the moonlight above
Then I touch your hand and next moment
I kiss you
Fascination turned to love"

The explanation : in a sense of imaginary writing, someone can "see" his/her lover in the inside of moonlight. The figurative language is used so that the listener of this song can feel the nuance of this song and its melody too. The feeling resulted for being able to see the lover is to be said "fascination" as the title of this song.

7.The Sweetest Love

This song uses **personification**. It is found in the use of "ladder" but not in ordinary use of our daily life. We will observe the lyrics.

"Why do people smile when no one's smiling ?
Its cause their thinking of someone they're loving
Keep on believing we are mean to me and
Nothing's stopping you and me from going to heaven
Sweetest love"

"I got the sweetest love there ain't nothing sweeter
I got the sweetest love ain't nothing beat it
There ain't nothing sweeter

"Now we're clever is about to inch just one **ladder**
It gets better every second we're together
Oh baby it feels so right
A new beginning starts tonight
The reason for when it's on
Is because of you and ma and
Sweetest love

The explanation : this song says that if we put our legs to a ladder, even only one inch, it is said very meaningful. It sounds an exaggeration. So, we can also say the use of **hyperbole** here. Besides, another personification can be found in next lyrics :

"Now I got that feeling in my gut
Now I need your **fire** in my life
Now I wanna give you love so much
And I keep on feeling my sweet, my sweet, Sweetest love"

The proof of the personification is the use of the word "fire". Fire is an inanimate object but here is used for human. If we talk about a symbol; in this case fire with its energy can increase human's gut.

8.I Can See Clearly Now

This song uses **personification**. In its lyrics, the words of "rain", "clouds", "rainbow" are used to illustrate human's feelings. We analyze the lyrics ;

"I can see clearly now the rain is gone
I can see all obstacles in my way
Gone are the dark clouds that had me blind"

The explanation : the rain is assumed as the dark clouds which give a dark feeling so someone cannot see clearly.

Another personification is that a sunshiny day means a cheerful day. The same thing happens to rainbow which means a good feeling. See the lyrics below :

"It's gonna be a bright (bright)
Bright (bright) sunshiny day
It's gonna be a bright (bright)
Bright (bright) sunshiny day"

The explanation : repeated words strengthen the interpretation.

"Oh, yes I can make it now the pain is gone
All of the bad feelings have disappeared
Here is that rainbow I've been praying for"

"It's gonna be a bright (bright)
Bright (bright) sunshiny day"

Another personification is that the color of the sky illustrates good feelings.

See its lyrics :

"Look around, there's nothing but blue skies
Look straight ahead, there's nothing but blue skies"

9. Blueberry Hills

This song uses **personification**. The words of "the moon " and "the wind" illustrate human's feeling. Analyze the lyrics :

"I found my thrill
On Blueberry Hill
On Blueberry Hill
Where I found you
The moon stood still
On Blueberry Hill
It lingered until
My dreams came true"

The explanation : the position of the moon replace the time of waiting a truly dream.

Another personification in next lyrics :

"The wind in the willow played love's sweet melody
But all of those vows we made
Were never to be
Tho' we're apart
You're part of me still
For you were my thrill
On Blueberry Hill"

The explanation : blueberry is actually a name of a fruit. But in this song, blueberry is described in a high hill. It may come to multi-interpretation. If we talk about symbol, the wind is like our breath which makes us alive. Logically speaking, the hill owns a tender wind which makes someone feel comfortable and at the same time human's sensory plays its role with memories and other similar things.

10. Hold On To love

This song also uses **personification**. The word of "blood" is used for an illustration of someone's heart. Analyze the lyrics :

"There you have it
You see this love regretting

There's something wrong again
But you had it
In the palm of your hand
Your heart has started bleeding
You gotta get out
You're leaving
You're on your own forever"

The explanation : the "blood" here symbolizes desperate feeling. The word of "palm" symbolizes the destiny. This song has a long lyric and there are many repeated words. See another figurative language in next lyrics :

"It's not the space or time or whether
You can leave
You want, you can't have
You need, you can't touch
You plead, it's enough, it's enough"

This song uses informal language (see the dictions)

"There's something happening to **ya (instead of "you")**
Love can see right through **ya (instead of "you")**
In a world of make believe
Don't go throwing it all away
Hold on to love (twice)
Treat it as a good thing
Be always ready
With that electric feeling"

The explanation : the electricity is used for its energy which symbolizes the strong feeling of love. Next lyrics are its elaboration :

"You work so hard
To be in love with her
She tries so hard
You **gotta** let it go (instead of **going to** = informal language)
Hold on (four times)"

Another personification of using the diction "the palm of the hand" as the symbol of "destiny". Next lyrics :

"The more and more you hear it
The more it seems to make sense
To hold love in the palm of your hand
But you think that round the corner
They're queuing up to hold her
But that won't make a difference in the end"

The song is then followed by repeated lines and special for "hold on" is repeated twelve times. This study believes that this is the intension of the song, saying that love is a very common sense thing for human. We must fight for it and "maintain" or "cherish" it.

11.The Ghetto

Based on Oxford dictionary (Hornby) Ghetto means section of a town, lived in by underprivileged classes, or people who are discriminated against, eg because of race or religion. This song tells about the ghetto of Afro-American who suffered harsh discrimination. This song uses informal language. The related words are bolded here. The figurative language used in this song is Irony. This kind of figurative language is used to convey certain meaning by stating the opposite of its real meaning. Seeing the lyrics, the diction of "funky" is essential. Analyze the lyrics :

"Talking bout the ghetto funky funky ghetto
Trying to survive, trying to stay alive
The ghetto
The ghetto
(Talking bout the ghetto)
The ghetto
The ghetto
(Funky funky ghetto)

The explanation : historically speaking, decades ago, the Afro-American people suffered discrimination and a "funky" ghetto was never found. So the word of funky above is an irony. The second line clearly informs us that to survive and to be alive in a ghetto at the time spoken was very difficult. This is a scary message from the song. The ghetto has a very long lyric and the whole of it is a complete life of its community. The use of drug, the assassination and other uncivilized atmosphere. But, like other Jazzy songs, the

various musical instrument and unpredictable tone has indirectly described the misery of them. The strong bond of Afro-American people can also be felt from both rhythm and its lyrics. Next lyrics provides detailed physical condition of the housing complex :

“Even though the streets are bumpy, lights burned out
Dope friends die with a pipe in their mouths
Old school buddies not doing it right
Every day it’s the same
And it’s the same every night
I wouldn’t shoot you bro but I’d shoot that fool
If he played me close and tried to test my cool
Every day I wonder just how I’ll die
Only thing I know is how to survive
There’s only one rule in the real world
And that’s to take care of you, only you and yours
Keep dealing with the hard times day after day
Might deal me some dope but then crime don’t pay
Black man tried to break into my house again
Thought he got off early doing time in the pen
Even though my brothers do me just like that
I got a lot of love so I’m giving it back”

The explanation : dope refers to Drug. The following long lyrics stay the same; irony plays here and there, another diction (cocaine) that also refers to Drug is used. Analyze the lyrics :

“So just peep the game and don’t call it crap
‘**Cause** to me, life is one hard rap (instead of **Because**)
Even though my sister smoked crack cocaine
She was nine months pregnant, **ain’t** nothing change (instead of **has not / got**)
600 million on a football team
And her baby dies just like a dope friend
The story I tell is so incomplete
Five kids in the house and no food to eat
Don’t look at me and don’t ask me why
Mama’s next door getting high
Even though she’s got five mouths to feed
She’s rather spend her money on a h – i – t
I always tell the truth about things like this
I wonder if the mayor overlooked that list
Instead of adding to the task force send some help

Waiting on him I'd better help myself
Housing authority and the O.P.D (this study believes that this is an abbreviation of Office of Police Department)
All these guns just to handle me in"

The explanation : the above lyrics show how horrible the situation is. A woman with 9 months-pregnancy uses cocaine without any doubt and the baby dies without her regret.

The following lyrics are clear symbol of Irony. Observe them in details :

"Even though they put us down and call us animals
We make real big banks and buy brand new clothes
Drive fancy cars, make love to stars
Never really saying just who we are
We use alias names like too short
Sell your stuff you might kill for
Young kids grow up and that's all they know
Didn't teach him in school now he's **slangin** dope (instead of **slanging**)
Only thing he knows is how to survive
But will he kill another brother before he dies ?
In the ghetto, you keep one eye open
All day long, just hoping and hoping
You can pay your bills and not drink too much
Then the problems of life you'll be throwing up
Like me, but you don't see
Ten years from now, where will you be"

The explanation : the horrible situation is not only about using Drugs, but also poverty, and the habit of drinking liquor. The most ironic diction lays on the first line of the above lyrics where the Afro-American people was treated like animals by the White people at that time. But the following lines give a proof how strong the bond and endurance of the Afro-American to survive from the discrimination. Talking about animals, the following lyrics give a very ironical symbol of miserable experience.

"So much game in a too short rap
Blacks can't be white and whites can't be black
Why you **wanna** act like someone else ? (instead of **want to**)
All you **gotta** do is just be yourself (instead of **going to**)
We're all the same color underneath
Short dog's in the house you'd better listen to me

Never be ashamed of what you are
Proud to be black stand tall at heart
Even though some people give you no respect
Be intelligent, when you put **em** in check (instead of **them**)
Cause when you're ignorant, you get treated that way
And when they throw you in jail you got nothing to say
So if you don't listen it's not my fault
I'll be getting paid while you'll be paying the cost
Sitting in the jailhouse running your mouth
While me and my peoples try to get out"

The explanation : the above lyrics give an information about the race pride showed by the Afro-Americans despite of the racial discrimination they must faced

12.How Insensitive

This song uses **personification** where the nature illustrates a woman's feeling.

"Unmovable" heart is personified into "icy" state. Observe the lyrics :

"How insensitive
I must have seemed when he told me that he loved me
How unmoved and cold I must have seemed when he told me sincerely
What was I to say
What can you say
When a love affair is over
Now he's gone away and I'm alone
With a memory of his last look
Vague cand drawn and sad I see it still all"

The explanation : actually, this is a sad and romantic song. The melody of a Jazz song is able to combine all people's emotion; there are fear, sorrow and even love. The message of this song is even when we lost someone we love, the memories will heal the pain. Next lyrics strengthen the interpretation and end the song at the same time :

"his heartbreak in that last look
Why he must have asked did I just turn
And stared in icy silence
What was I to do
What can one do

When a love affair is over"

13.L-O – V – E

This song uses the acrostic style of writing a poem where the four alphabet of L-O-V-E is an abbreviation of sentences. This is a happy and romantic song. There are two version of this song : pop and Jazz. The song uses **personification** where love is assumed as a game to play. See the lyrics below :

"L is for the way you look at me
O is for the only one I see
V is very, very extraordinary
E is even more than anyone that you can adore

"Love is all that I can give to you
Love is more than just a game for two
Two in love can make it
Take my heart but please don't break it
Love was made for me and you"

The explanation : the above two parts of lyrics are repeated

14.Night and Day

This song uses **personification** and **metaphor**. The theme of the song is adoring a lover. Personification lays on the use of nature to replace human's feeling and circumstances. Metaphor is clearly seen from the title, two contrary words; night and day but still they have a common link. Now we analyze its lyrics :

"Like the beat, beat, beat of the tom-tom
When the jungle shadows fall
Like the tick, tick, tick, tock of the stately clock
As it stands against the wall"

The explanation : the word of "jungle" is a metaphor, to exaggerate the shadow. The sounds of the clock is a personification to replace the human's heartbeat. Next lyrics strengthens the interpretation :

"Like the drip, drip, drip of the rainbow drops

When the summer shower is through
So a voice within me keeps repeating you, you, you
Night and day, you are the one"

The nature is used to exaggerate someone who is being in love. Next lyrics provide the proof :

"Only you beneath the moon or under the sun
Whether near to me or far
It's no matter, darling, where you are
I think of you

The explanation : in metaphor, the effect of unrelated things can be applied to that of the related thing. Next lyrics apply this by using the words of "roaring" and "silence".

"Day and night, night and day, why is it so
That this longing for you follows wherever I go
In the roaring traffic's boom
In the silence of my lonely room ?"

I think of you
Day and night, night and day
Under the hide of me
There's an, oh, such a hungry yearning burning inside of me

The explanation : the word of "hungry" is metaphor. It continues in the closing lyrics below :

"And this torment won't be through
Until you let me spend my life making love to you
Day and night, night and day"

15. Could It Be Right

This song uses **personification** and **metaphor**. The song has rather long lyrics and uses nature to put the two figurative languages. This analysis underlines the lyrics which put a figurative language on.

"If I came to you and I said you are my desire

Would it last forever ?
If I tell you endlessly how much you mean to me
Will you stay forever ?

You and I together
Love changes lives for better
Dreams are made to let in
Let's take a ride to heaven

Hold me (hold me)
Shine your love tonight (hold me)
Tender in the light, while we're dancing (twice)
Hold me (twice)
Deep inside your heart (hold me)
I wonder in the dark
Could it be right ? (4 times)

You can make my life a song
Where nothing can go wrong
Long as we're together
I will take away the pain
Be your shelter from the rain
We can hide together
To the door you lead me
Somehow I know you need me

Many lyrics are repeated to exaggerate the theme / the message of the song.

There is also a sense of **hyperbole**. Observe next lyrics before the closing ones which are only repetitions.

"Time will take us away
Give us reason to fight for love today
I'll keep on pushing
To be close to you
Wanna hear you say

Could it be right ? (4 times)

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