AN ANALISIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE PRESENTED AT " HUWA AL-QUR'AN (MAHER ZAIN)" SONG LYRIC

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
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In English Education

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Wassalamualaikum wr. wb

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MOTTO

Life is just like sailing a boat. All the problems confronted are the water in the ocean and the boat is your mind. Just make sure the water does not get into your boat or you'll be drowned. Then, filter which water should be inside and let others help you to achieve your destiny.

DEDICATION

This thesis is respectably dedicated to:

1. My lovely father and mother who always raised me up in every circumstances I face by suplying prayer, guidance, effort, contribution and all great thing I can not mention. Thank you for raising me up.

2. My beloved sisters who always be my best friend at home. Who always be great place to share things. And who always teach me how to be great girl.

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4. For all my friends in the university. Thank you for making me enjoying the teaching learning process in the classroom. Thank you for cheering me up when I am in doubt.

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The last but not the least, the writer would like to say thank you to anyone that can not be all mentioned here for supporting the process of accomplishing this final proect. The writer fully understand that this study is far from good. At least the writer expects that this study will be useful for the writer and all readers. Therefore, the writer will always open-mind to receive thouthfull opinion, criticism, and suggestion to build etter comprehension.

Semarang, March 25th 2022

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PREFACE

In the name of Allah *Subhanahu Wa ta'ala* the most Beneficent and the most Merciful. Expressing thankful and hamdalah to Allah *Subhanahu Wa ta'ala* for all His greatest Blessing and Rahmah. With only His gift, the researcher fully understand that thi research could be done.

This study focuses on figurative language realized in song lyrics. It is expected that the accomplishment of this study will mae the listener and or the reader understand more about the realization of figurative language in the song lyrics. The writer analyzed the types of figurative language realized and explain the writer's view on the realization figurative language. It is expected that the reader or listener of song can have more comprehension and practical sample of figurative language. In teaching English, the writer expected that this study will be usefull to be implemented by the teacher in teaching learning process. It is expected that the teacher can have variety of teaching figurative language by using song which can also be a model in teaching strategy to improve student's competence in English.

ABSTRACT

Rahayuni Riska,An Analisis of Figurative Language Presented at " Huwa Al-Qur'an (Maher Zain)" Song Lyric**.** English department program, teacher and training faculty, walisongo state islamic university (UIN Walisongo Semarang). Advisor : Muhammad Nafi Annury, M.Pd.

This study discusses about a figurative language realized in a song created by Maher Zain. Figurative language is sometimes difficult to interpret for the general listeners. Moreover, not everyone is able to interpret the true meaning of figurative languages, especially in Maher Zain's song. The study focuses in only one song namely Huwa Al-Qur'an because the lyrics may express the singer's feeling or depiction about condition or situation faced by him. To collect the data writer used following steps: a) the writer searched the material in internet; b) the writer read the song lyrics carefully to get the understanding with the meaning of the lyrics which contain figurative languages; c) the writer collected some references that related to the study to support this analysis; d) the writer classified the lyrics into sentences to find the lyrics which contain figurative languages; e) the writer analyzed *Maher Zain* song lyrics to find out the implicit meaning of the lyrics which contain figurative languages; and f) the writer described the contribution of *Maher Zain* song lyrics in teaching poetry. The study found that there were four types of figurative language found in the lyrics. They are synecdoche, hyperbole, personification, and allusion. Allusion was the biggest number of figurative language found in the lyric while synecdoche and hyperbole was the less number of figurative language found in the lyric.

Keyword: *Figurative Language, Maher Zain Song, Huwa Alqur'an*

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the background of the study, the reason for choosing the topic, question of research, the objective of the study, significance of the research

A. Background of the Study

Literary texts play an important role in learning English language, especially enhancing communication competence, raising cultural awareness, and generating motivation among students. Research studies have shown the potential advantages of using literary texts in the EFL classrooms, which promote authentic materials, help increase language skills, and extends linguistic knowledge.[1] Literature is defined as: (1) written texts; (2) are marked by careful use of language, including features such as creative metaphors, well-turned phrases, elegant syntax, rhyme, alliteration, and meter; (3) are in a literary genre (poetry, prose, fiction, or drama); (4) are read aesthetically; (5) are intended by the author to be read aesthetically; and (6) contain many weak implicatures, and are deliberately somewhat open in interpretation.[2] Literature has the so called a range of

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[1] M. Shamsur Rabb Khan, Ali Mohammad Alasmari, Literary Texts in the EFL Classrooms: Applications, Benefits and Approaches, *International Journal of Applied Linguistics & English Literature 7(5)*, 2018, p.167

[2] Jim Meyer, What Is Literature? A Definition Based on Prototypes, *Work Papers of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, University of North Dakota Session, 41*, 1997, pp. 1-10

characteristics such as excellent, aesthetic, creative, imaginative, expressive, valuable, and universal.[3]

English was as an international language used as a tool for communication in daily life and in academic activities. English is a global and is used in same for activities, education, technology, and social status.[4] In Indonesia, English as a foreign language was formally taught in schools from junior high school until university. It had become an obligatory subject and as one of the subjects examined in the National Examination.[5] Most of schools in Indonesia take English as the main subject besides German, Japan, Spain, etc. The implication is, the students will be able to understand many kinds of things using English language.[6]

Language as a means of communication is the most important thing for human beings. It can express people's ideas, knowledge, and feelings in written or spoken. Language is a tool to communicate with others. People communicate with one and

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[3] Ista Maharsi, The Study of English Literature, *Journal of English and Education*, 6 (1),2016, pp.32-29

[4] Parupalli Srinivas Rao, The Role of English as a Global Language, Research Journal Of English, 4 (1), 2019, pp. 65-79

[5] Allan Lauder, The Status and Function of English in Indonesia: A Review of Key Factors, Makara, Sosial Humaniora, 12 (1), 2008, pp. 9-20

[6] Arifah, Khadijah, Figurative Language Analysis in Five John Legend's Song, Thesis, (Malang: Maulana Malik Ibrahim State University, 2016)

another to build a social relationship. According to Kreidler,[7] language is a system of symbols through which people communicate. The examples of symbols were spoken, written, or sign with the hands. Human being is a social and an individual person who always communicates with each other. There are lots of languages in this world and one of the languages is English. English has become an important popular language, for international communication and people always call it an international language. There are many English Language varieties which are used as a means of communication, including British English, American English, etc. Obviously, one language may have terms that are not found in another language, but it is always possible to invent new terms to express what we mean: anything we can imagine or think, we can express in any human language.

Language is also commonly used in literary works such as poem, play performance script, and in song lyrics. Language is generally used to express ideas, feelings, and arguments. Nowadays, almost everyone listens to music or song, from the young till adult, especially the English ones. Most of them would like to collect the English songs in their smartphone. They are also interested in improving their English ability through English

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[7] Kreidler, C. W, Introducing English Semantics, (London: Routledge, 2014), p. 21

songs.[8] Lyrics are commonly used in a song to entertain the listeners.[9]

The lyrics of a song also often use figurative language. It is quite common that figurative languages are often found in literary works such as poems and song lyrics. A song is articulated in specific ways through musical instruments in the background.[10] Poets use figurative languages as another way of adding extra dimensions to language. Figurative languages can be defined as more vividly and forcefully by figures than we can by saying it directly.[11] Songs have the imaginative quality and specific characteristics of the language use.[12]

English songs are used to express human feelings. A song is identical with lyrics and lyrics are all the words which are used in a song. Heller[13] also states that figurative languages refer to

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[8] Anna Kuśnierek, The role of music and songs in teaching English vocabulary to students, World Scientific News, 43(1), 2016, pp. 1-55

[9] Johan Franzon, *Choices in Song Translation*, The Translator*, 14 (2)*, 2008, p. 373-99

[10] Qurrotul 'Ain, *An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Song Lyrics by Maher Zain*, Thesis, (Cirebon: Syekh Nurjati State Institute For Islamic Studies, 2013), p. 2

[11] M. Sulkhan habibi, *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Edensor Novel by Andrea Hirata*, Thesis, (Salatiga: Salatiga State Institute For Islamic Studies, 2016), p. 1

[12] Lyle Davidson & W. George Scarlett, *When is a song a song? The development of singing in early childhood, Day Care and Early Education*, 14, 1987, 30–31

[13] D. Heller, *Figurative Speech as a Representation od Meaning, World Literature Studies*, 3 (20), 2015, pp. 62-71

words and groups of words that exaggerate or alter the usual meanings of the component words. Besides the poem, figurative languages are often found in song lyrics. A songwriter uses figurative language to attract the listeners and make the song interesting. Dancygier & Barbara[14] assumes that the listener has to do extra cognitive work to figure out the meaning of figurative language. Therefore, based on the comprehension above, the researcher is interested in analyzing figurative language realized in the song lyric.

B. Reason for Choosing the Topic

The researcher wants to discuss the figurative languages found in Maher Zain's song because the lyrics may express the singer's feeling or depiction about condition or situation faced by him. So, the researcher tries to find figurative language in lyrics to express the emotion from singer to be more interesting. To analyze of speech, the researcher uses literary approach and literary devices including the allusion and the figures of speech. Among the figures of speech, the researcher uses metaphor, simile, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, paradox, irony, apostrophe, alliteration, metonymy, and understatement.

Figurative language is sometimes difficult to interpret for the general listeners. Moreover, not everyone is able to interpret the true meaning of figurative languages, especially in Maher

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[14] Dancygier, Barbara & Eve Sweetser. *Figurative Language*, (New York: Cambridge UniversityPress, 2014), p. 67

Zain's song. As figurative languages are important to understand and the lyrics of the songs contain some figurative languages. Figurative language is important to be understood since it is useful to give more detailed and accurate description. Therefore, the researcher conducted the study in figurative languages which found in Maher Zain's album *Huwa Al-Qur'an* because there are moral messages that can be learned and grasped from the song lyric which has moral themes in each tracks. In addition, the album became popular not just in Moslem community, nevertheless another out of Islam in short time. Maher Zain also have been being raising star in world music industry. The grand theme from this album is human obligatory to thank for God mercy and to obey Muhammad order in our life. The other theme is struggled to get freedom.

The content of song lyrics in this album dominated by the Moslem obedience obligatory to their God (Allah), such as in song, "*always be there*", it explained about true love just for Allah, Allah always protect his creation in any condition and anytime. In song, "*the chosen one*", it tells about Muhammad as the illuminator for all mankind which dark civilization. In song, "*Palestine will be free*", the content is struggle to get freedom. In song which titled, "*open your eyes*", it message about the awareness about the power of God and human as weak creature. The research of literature has been two functions to the researcher

which valuable to himself or the others person; first literature has to educate and repair moral view.

Related to the description above, the researcher's conduct a study of figurative language used in selected lyrics of Maher Zain by title "**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE PRESENTED AT "HUWA AL-QUR'AN (MAHER ZAIN)" SONG LYRIC**"

C. Research Question

From the explanation that has been presented in the background of the study, it can be taken some research questions which will be the object of discussion in writing this scientific paper as follows

1. What kinds of figurative language are used in Maher Zain's songs?
2. What kinds of figurative language are the most dominant in Maher Zain's songs
3. What kinds of figurative language can be implemented in teaching learning process?

D. The Objective of the Study

Based on what has been described in the background of this research, the objectives of this study are:

1. To analyze the figurative languages in the Maher Zain song lyrics.

2. To analyze the most dominant of figurative languages used in the Maher Zain song lyrics.

3. To find out the way to implement figurative language in teaching learning process.

E. Significances of the Study

1. Practically

   a. For the teachers

      For educational purposes, this study can be their sources of teaching and learning about figurative languages, especially in linguistics class. In linguistics, the student learns about the study of meaning and it is called semantics.

   b. For the students

      The result of this research provides many explanations of figurative language, and it was expected to the students who want to study about literature. So, the result of this research can develop the language and explanation about figurative language.

   c. Writer

      The study helps people gain more understanding about the meaning of the lyrics which contain figurative languages, especially in English song.

2. Theoretically

The result of this study could give more extensive knowledge, and positive contribution of English Language Teaching students about figurative language.

3. Pedagogically

The result of this study provide the teacher chance to explain materials related to figurative language explicitly.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents several previous researches related to the study and the theoretical review related to the study being conducted by the researcher.

A. Previous Research

There are several previous research which has some same subject, object or teaching technique but in this research, the researcher takes some of the research related to the research

1. The research by title "*The Analysis of Figurative Language Used in the Lyric of Firework by Katy Perry (A Study of Semantic)*" created by Hariyanto**.** The figurative language is a part of semantic. This research analyzed the figurative languages which were used in the lyric of firework by Katy Perry. The aims of this research were to find out the figurative languages which were used in the lyric of firework and to analyze the contextual meaning of figurative language used in that song. It is expected the result of this study will be useful for the reader especially in knowing what figurative language is and what kinds of figurative language are. The design of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The data of song is got from kapanlagi.com entitle firework. The result found that there are some kinds of figurative language used in Katy Perry's song entitle firework, such as simile, metaphor,

hyperbole, affiliation, symbolic, paradox, and personification. The contextual meaning of each figurative language is also stated clearly. The conclusion of this research is there are some kinds of figurative language use by Katy Perry in her song entitle firework.

2. The research by the title "*Figurative Language in The Song Lyrics of Passenger's Album "All the Little Lights*" made by I Gede Agus Krisna Permana. Figurative languages can appear in various types and the meaning and may not be determined by its components. This study aimed to identify and analyze the meaning of figurative language found in the song lyrics "Passenger's album all the little lights". There are two theories used in this study. The first is the theory of figurative language proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger, and the second is the theory of meaning by Leech as the supporting theory. The data in this study were directly taken from Passenger's fourth album. The album consists of twelve songs. They were collected by documentation method and note taking technique. The collected data were analyzed using qualitative and descriptive method. This study applied informal method to present the analysis. The result of this study shows that there are nine types of figurative language found in song lyrics. They were allusion, simile, metaphor, irony, personification, hyperbole, dead metaphor, metonymy, and paradox. Most of the figurative expressions found in those songs were similes.

Four out of seven types of meaning used in those lyrics in order to understand the figurative meaning in the song lyrics; they were connotative meaning, conceptual meaning, affective meaning, and collective meaning. All the songs which are analyzed have the main theme about life and love.

3. The next research by the title "*An Analysis of Figurative Language of Songs in 70's Era And Millennium Era*" made by Niko Saputra. As a result of this research the writer found some figurative language from in the songs, the writer found Hyperbole, Personification, Alliteration, Allegory, Idiom, Paradox, Imagery, Metonymy. Base on the data In 70's era, the Hyperbole and Personification usually appear, and also in millennium era, they usually appear, but the differentiation is the amount of the figurative language itself. Based on the data 70'era has more figurative language than millennium era. Finally the writer expects this research will able to help the next researcher who conducts the similar field of research. It is suggested to further researcher to able to investigate other object which might contain figurative language.

B. Theoretical Review

1. Figurative Language of the Song

Human beings communicate not only explicitly, but also implicitly. This latter use is called figurative language.[15]

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[15] Ali Al-Halawani, Achmad Yani, & Nonglaksana Kama, Problems Encountered in Translating Oxymora from English into Arabic, *Conference:*

Figurative language is a part of semantic.[16] There are a lot of books that contain theories about figurative language and those books have a different explanation about figurative language. In order to have a clear explanation about figurative language, the researcher studied the figurative language based on Kenedy.[17] Figurative language is the utterance produced when someone says or states something but the meaning is not literally the same as their statement. Figurative language is language that employs phrases or words that have a different meaning when they are interpreted literally. According to Kenedy,[18] "figure of speech maybe said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of words." Colston[19] also states that "figurative language is wording that makes explicit comparisons between unlike things using figures of speech such as metaphors and similes". Figurative language is "a way

2nd. International Convention on Islam, Science & Education: KONGSI '16, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, Malaysia, 2016, p. 2

[16] Taufik Ismail, Syifa Nuraeni, & Evie Kareviati, *The Analysis of Figurative Language Used in the Lyric of Awaken by Maher Zain*, *Professional Journal of English Education, 3 (2)*, 2020, p. 187

[17] X. J. Kennedy, *Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama (4 ed)*. (United States: Little Brown and Company, 2011), p. 122

[18] X. J. Kennedy, *Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama (4 ed)*. (United States: Little Brown and Company, 2011), p. 122

[19] H. L. Colston, *Using Figurative Language*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2015), p. 77

of saying one thing and meaning another."[20] A song writer uses figurative languages in a song lyric in order to make it "more vividly and forcefully than saying it directly". In other words, figurative languages are used to describe something that has a different meaning from the actual meaning.

Abrams[21] defined figurative languages a conspicuous departure from what users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect. Figures are sometimes described as primarily poetic, but they are integral to the functioning of language and indispensable to all modes of discourse. When the sentence has hidden the meaning, non-literally meaning or figurative meaning exists beside it. Non-literal meaning would be more difficult to understand without knowing the context, the situation or atmosphere of sentence being expresses.[22] A figurative language is a form of language that departs from a normal word or sentence in a common word form to form a general literal meaning that contains a literary meaning to achieve

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[20] L. Perrine, *Literature: Structure, Sound and Sense*, (New York: Harcourt Brace Javanovich, 2011), p. 90

[21] M.H. Abrams, *A Glossary of Literary Terms.* (*7th ed.*), (New York: Cornell University, 1999), p. 96

[22] Dewi Syafitri & Melisa Marlinton, An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Edgar Allan Poe's Poems, *Linguistic, English Education and Art (LEEA) Journal*, *2 (1)*, 2018, p. 46

certain effects. It means that the way of saying one thing and meaning another.[23] The figurative senses cannot regularly be translated with a literal form of the word. It means, we have to imagine the other translation of the word. We cannot use the literal meaning of the word and we should find another meaning. In addition, figurative language is using figures of speech to be more effective, persuasive and impactful.[24] Figurative language uses figures of speech, such as hyperbole, simile, metaphor, irony and symbolism, or other of imagery. It is used to gain impact, freshness of expression, or pictorial effect, Rhetorical "style" includes the use of figurative language that, in some classification schemes, is divided into the two subcategories of "figures of speech" and "figures of thought".

2. Kinds of Figurative Language

There are many types of figurative languages expression, such as metaphor, personification, simile, and others. Every expert has their own opinion and definition for each type of figurative expressions

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[23] Azhari Zaimardiansyah, Hendra Heriansyah, & Nurul Inayah, Investigating Figurative Language Used in Katy Perry's Song Lyrics, *Research in English and Education (READ), 4(1),* 2019, p. 17

[24] Nurhaida & Leni Marlina, An Analysis of Figurative Language in Views (*Opinion* Column) of Online *Padang Ekspres* Newspaper, *E-Journal of English Language and Literature, 6 (2),* 2017, p.48

a. Simile

Simile is unlike metaphor which compares two things directly, a simile compares to different things by employing the words "like" or "as. Simile comes from Latin *"similes"* which means like. It is a figure of speech whereby two concepts are imaginatively and descriptively compared.[25] Simile is considered a variety of metaphor that involves a more explicit expression of comparison by indicating word 'as' and 'like'.[26] Kenedy[27] affirms that "simile is a comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually like, as, than or verb such as resembles". Colston[28] supports that "simile is an explicit comparison using like or as… as."[29] Perrine[30] also adds that simile uses "some words or phrases such as *like, than, similar to, or resembles".* It can be concluded that simile is a figure of speech that makes a

[25] Tira Nur Fitria, Figurative Language Used in One Direction's Album Entitled *Up All Night, ELITE Journal, 5 (1),* 2018, p. 72

[26] Hotma Hutasoit, Figurative Language Found in Victor Hugo's *Les Miserable* Novel: A Semantics Approach, *Jurnal Arbitrer, 3(1)*, 2016, p. 43

[27] X. J. Kennedy, *Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama (4 ed)*. (United States: Little Brown and Company, 2011), p. 122

[28] H. L.Colston, *Using Figurative Language*. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2015), p. 77

[29] H. L.Colston, *Using Figurative Language*. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2015), p. 77

[30] L. Perrine, *Literature: Structure, Sound and Sense"*. New York: Harcourt Brace Javanovich, 2011), p. 90

comparison, showing similarities between two different things with the help of the connectors. For example

> *She ran **like** the wind*
> *You are acting **like** a baby*
> *His temper was **as** explosive **as** a volcano*

The meaning of the first example is that she ran really fast. The meaning of the second example is someone who is grown-up but she or he acts like a baby. The third example means someone who is angry. The examples above using the keyword *as* and *like* to compare between two different things

b. Metaphore

The second type of figurative language is metaphor. It is like simile that is to make comparison but metaphor does not use "as" or "like" to create the comparison.[31] The word "metaphor" derives from Greek word "meta" means "over" and "pherein" means "to carry", which states an analogy, similarity and relation between two things.[32] Kennedy[33] affirms that "metaphor is a statement that one thing is something else, which in a literal sense, it is not." Metaphor is

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[31] Marhamah, Figurative Language in Rihanna's "Selected Songs", *Proceedings of the 1st Annual International Conference on Language and Literature, 18-19 April 2018, Fakultas Sastra, UISU, Medan, Indonesia,* p. 359

[32] Tira Nur Fitria, Figurative Language Used in One Direction's Album Entitled *Up All Night, ELITE Journal, 5 (1),* 2018, p. 71

[33] X. J. Kennedy, *Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama (4 ed).* (United States: Little Brown and Company, 2011), p. 122

17

an implicit comparison between two concepts.[34] Metaphor does not use connective words such as like or as. Kennedy[35] states that in the metaphor; a simple idea can be expressed to be more complex. Metaphor only makes sense when the similarities between the two things become apparent or someone understands the connection. For example:

> *That boy is a pig*
> *Rio is a teddy bear.*

The first example explains that someone who is fat and the second example is explains someone who is cute just like a teddy bear. The examples above compare between two different or unlike things

c. **Personification**

Personification gives human characteristics to inanimate objects, animals, or ideas. This can really affect the way the reader imagines things. This is used in children's books, poetry, and fictional literature.[36] Personification is a figurative language which something that is not human or something which is not even alive is described to be able to do

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[34] H. L. Colston, *Using Figurative Language*. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2015), p. 77

[35] X. J. Kennedy, *Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama (4 ed)*. (United States: Little Brown and Company, 2011), p. 122

[36] Marhamah, Figurative Language in Rihanna's "Selected Songs", *Proceedings of the 1st Annual International Conference on Language and Literature, 18-19 April 2018, Fakultas Sastra, UISU, Medan, Indonesia,* p. 359

what human can do. Kennedy[37] states that "personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (*truth, nature)* is made human." In other words, when the attributions of human feelings or characteristics are given to abstractions or to inanimate objects, it can be called as a personification.[38] When someone uses personification, he or she gives characteristics of a person to an animal, object, or thing. It can also be used to emphasize a point. For example:

> *The willow tree **shook** her long hair.*
> *The car **danced** across the icy road.*

The meaning of the first example refers to the way that the willow tree's long branches sway in the wind. By saying *"shook her long hair",* the tree is given a characteristic of a human. The meaning of the second example refers to the way the car crossed the icy road. The word *"danced"* here explains that the car is having an accident when crossing the icy road.

d. Metonymy

Understanding the function of figure of speech is more important than giving them names. Metonymy is a figurative meaning in which the name of one object or idea is substituted for that of another closely associated with it. Metonymy is

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[37] X. J. Kennedy, *Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama (4 ed)*. (United States: Little Brown and Company, 2011), p. 122

[38] H. L. Colston, *Using Figurative Language*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2015), p. 82

derived from Greek word 'meta' means 'to change' and only means 'name'. Metonymy is a change of name, the use of the one word for another, the use of an idea by means of terms involving association.[39] It is figure of speech which the name of one object is replaced by another which is closely associated with it.[40] According to Perrine,[41] "metonymy is the use of something closely related for the thing actually meant". He also states that that metonymy is using familiar word to stand the whole thing. For example:

Somebody wants your love so open the door
The pen is mightier than the sword

The meaning of the first sentence is about telling someone who falls in love and asks the other one to open his or her heart. The second sentence explains that pen can also be a weapon. Weapon here describes that for people who have high position, such as President or a CEO, they have capability to do many things because of their authority.

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[39] Trisna Dinillah Harya, An Analysis of Figurative Languages Used in Coelhos's Novel Entitled "Alchemist", *Premise Journal, 5 (2),* 2016, p. 50

[40] Marhamah, Figurative Language in Rihanna's "Selected Songs", *Proceedings of the 1st Annual International Conference on Language and Literature, 18-19 April 2018, Fakultas Sastra, UISU, Medan, Indonesia,* p. 360

[41] L. Perrine, *Literature: Structure, Sound and Sense*, (New York: Harcourt Brace Javanovich, 2011), p. 57

e. Symbolism

Symbolism is when the author uses an object or reference to add deeper meaning to a story. An author may repeatedly use the same object to convey deeper meaning or may use variations of the same object to create an overarching mood or feeling. The meaning of any symbol whether an object, an action, or a gesture, is controlled by its context. A symbol can be defined simply as any object or action that means more than itself.[42] According to Colston[43] "symbolism is any object or action that represents something beyond its literal meaning." The examples are Mercedes Benz or Lamborghini; those two cars are the representative of wealth. Symbolism can be an object, gesture, or even action. For example:

> *Life is a **roller-coaster***
> *I'm ready on jail*

The meaning of the first example indicates that there will be ups and downs, and the meaning of the second example is about a man who is ready with anything happen to him, it could be something risky. Painkiller and jail here are

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[42] Marhamah, Figurative Language in Rihanna's "Selected Songs", *Proceedings of the 1st Annual International Conference on Language and Literature, 18-19 April 2018, Fakultas Sastra, UISU, Medan, Indonesia,* p. 360

[43] H. L. Colston, *Using Figurative Language*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2015), p. 92

the symbols in the sentences which have more than one meaning

f. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is taken from Greek means take up with something else. It is figure of speech in which a part represents the whole, as in the expression *hired hands* for *workmen*, or less commonly, the whole represents a part, as in the use of the word *society* to mean high society.[44] "Synecdoche is the use of part a thing to stand the whole of it or vice versa."[45] A synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part is used for the whole.[46] From the definition it is concluded that synecdoche is a figure of speech in which part is of something that is used to describe for the whole thing, for example:

> *All eyes on me*
> *The police knocked down my door*

The meaning of the first example is to tell everyone to pay attention to someone who speaks in front of them. The second example is about the police who comes to someone

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[44] Tira Nur Fitria, Figurative Language Used in One Direction's Album Entitled *Up All Night, ELITE Journal, 5 (1),* 2018, p. 72

[45] X. J. Kennedy, *Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama (4 ed)*. (United States: Little Brown and Company, 2011), p. 122

[46] Marhamah, Figurative Language in Rihanna's "Selected Songs", *Proceedings of the 1st Annual International Conference on Language and Literature, 18-19 April 2018, Fakultas Sastra, UISU, Medan, Indonesia,* p. 360

house. The word eyes and police are used to designate a part thing for the whole.

g. **Paradox**

Learning a paradox sometimes is astonishing and interesting. When a paradox is seen at glance its meaning seems to be logical and even absorb. But upon closer examination, it will give a very good sense. Paradox is apparently self-contradictory statement. The underlying meaning of which is revealed only by careful scrutiny. The purpose of paradox is to get attention and provoke fresh thought.[47] Based on Oxford Dictionary, "Paradox is statement which seems to contain two opposite facts but is or may be true."[48] Paradox occurs in a statement that at first strikes our self-contradictory but that on reflection make some sense.[49] For example:

You can save money by spending it
I know a thing; I know nothing

The meaning of the first example is someone who wants to save money, but he or she spends the money. The

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[47] Tira Nur Fitria, Figurative Language Used in One Direction's Album Entitled *Up All Night, ELITE Journal, 5 (1),* 2018, p. 72

[48] J.A Simpson, E.S.C Weiner, & Oxford University Press, *The Oxford English Dictionary*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1991), p.298

[49] X. J. Kennedy, *Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama (4 ed)*. (United States: Little Brown and Company, 2011), p. 122

meaning of the second example is someone who knows nothing. Both of the examples are contradictory statement and make no sense.

h. **Hyperbole**

Hyperbole is a kind of figurative language where the speaker says something while meaning another thing.[50] Hyperbole is an interesting metaphor from the perspective of space grammar, because it deals with the displacement of a boundary.[51] Hyperbole is a figure of speech that is overstating. Kennedy[52] affirms that "hyperbole is emphasizing a point with statement containing exaggeration". It can be ridiculous or funny. Hyperboles can be added to fiction to add more color in the sentence. For example:

I told you to clean your room for million times
I will die if I did not pass the exam

The meaning of the first example is a person told the other person for many times, hence it feels like telling him million times. The meaning of the second statement is that the speaker will fail if he did not pass the exam. The examples above are expression of over-statement

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[50] Josef Stern, *Metaphor in Context*, (London: MIT Press, 2000)

[51] Maria Catricalà & Annarita Guidi, Hyperbole, abstract motion and spatial knowledge: sequential versus simultaneous scanning, *Cognitive Processing*, *13, 2012*, 117–120

[52] X. J. Kennedy, *Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama (4 ed)*. (United States: Little Brown and Company, 2011), p. 122

i. Oxymoron

An oxymoron is a kind of paradox and it appears when the utterance consists of two terms which are regarded as contraries in ordinary usage, such as "loving hate".[53] Leech[54] regarded oxymoron as, "the yoking together" of two lexical elements which are "semantically incompatible", so that when they are combined they "can have no conceivable literal reference to reality." Shen defined oxymoron as "a figure of speech combining two apparently contradictory elements, thus producing an apparently incongruous (but actually often quite reasonable) statement."[55] Oxymoron is when two words that contradict (opposite) each other are put together. According to Colston,[56] "an oxymoron is a figure of speech which is used to express two contradictory of the same thing", [57]for example:

> She is ***clearly confused*** with the situation
>
> He is ***busy*** doing ***nothing***

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[53] M. A. Abrams, *A glossary of literary terms*. (United Sates: Cornell University. Heinle & Heinle; Thomson Learning, 1999), pp. 201-202

[54] G. Leech, *A linguistic guide to English poetry*, (New York: Longman Inc., 1969), p. 132

[55] Y. Shen, *Foregrounding in poetic discourse: Between deviation and cognitive constrains. Language and Literature, 16,* 2007, 169-181

[56] H. L. Colston, *Using Figurative Language*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2015), p. 92

[57] H. L. Colston, *Using Figurative Language*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2015), p. 102

The meaning of the first example is someone who is very confused about the situation that she is dealing with. The meaning of the second example is someone who has nothing to do. Both examples are showing contradiction.

j. Litotes

Litotes is the opposite from hyperbole. It is kind of understatement where the speaker uses negative of a word ironically, to mean the opposite.[58] Litotes is a figure of speech, conscious understatement in which emphasis is achieved by negation. It often takes the form of a negative phrase or statement used to express the opposite; whether praising.[59] According Colston,[60] "litotes is expression of one's meaning by saying something is the direct opposite of one's thought, it to make someone's remarks forceful," for example:

*He's **no fool***

*That was **no pleasant** journey*

The real meaning of the first example explains that he is smart. The real meaning of the second example explains that

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[58] Marhamah, Figurative Language in Rihanna's "Selected Songs", *Proceedings of the 1st Annual International Conference on Language and Literature, 18-19 April 2018, Fakultas Sastra, UISU, Medan, Indonesia,* p. 360

[59] Tira Nur Fitria, Figurative Language Used in One Direction's Album Entitled *Up All Night, ELITE Journal, 5 (1),* 2018, p. 72

[60] H. L. Colston, *Using Figurative Language*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2015), p. 92

the journey is bad or horrible. Both examples are expressed by the negative of its contrary.

k. Allusion

An allusion is figurative language that show indirectly forwards a person, place, thing or event that people have known together.[61] Allusions are economical devices that trigger images, thus condensing a great deal of context and background knowledge into a few words; in this sense, they are well suited for use in titles, which are subject to space limitations. The recognition of shared knowledge may reinforce cultural or group solidarity.[62] Allusions use the original reference as a point of departure, but they can also change the referent and add meaning retroactively, for example:

Many victims caused by Nazi

Nazi was a military organization that was leaded by Adolf Hitler. This organization was known as cruel organization. It members might be kill all its enemies and it didn't pay attention toward its enemies, women, children, old people, all were killed by them.

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[61] Hotma Hutasoit, Figurative Language Found in Victor Hugo's *Les Miserable* Novel: A Semantics Approach, *Jurnal Arbitrer, 3(1)*, 2016, p. 44

[62] Robin Lee Nagano, Allusions in titles of research articles, *Pota Lingua, 1 (1)*, 2012, p. 135

l. Repetition

Repetition is figurative language that uses repetition word to emphasize meaning.[63] Repetition refers to words that are repeated in the text, as well as words that have changed to reflect tense or number. Repetition, or sometimes called reiteration, is the most direct and obvious source of lexical cohesion since it is the mere identical recurrence of a preceding lexical item.[64] Some singers employ a lot of lexical or structural repetitions not to bore the audience or an indication of the lack of new ideas but to create effects. Singers use repetition to gather momentum in order to bring a brighter idea in the next stanza, to emphasize a point or to authenticate a claim. Through repetition, singers stir the emotions of the audience, [65] for example:

> *Good bye my girls, good bye my sweet heart, good bye my angel*

The sentence uses repetition words good bye, in the fall and just changes the word after good bye.

m. Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of the initial consonant in two or more words. It is a deliberate phonological device. It is

[63] Hotma Hutasoit, Figurative Language Found in Victor Hugo's *Les Miserable* Novel: A Semantics Approach, *Jurnal Arbitrer, 3(1)*, 2016, p. 45

[64] Tira Nur Fitria, Figurative Language Used in One Direction's Album Entitled *Up All Night, ELITE Journal, 5 (1),* 2018, p. 73

[65] H. L. Colston, *Using Figurative Language*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2015), p. 112

also mostly associated with literary, especially poetic, but it is also found in popular idioms, tongue twister, and advertising language.[66] Sanders as cited by Benczes stated that "alliteration has been in use in the English language for a very long time – as far as the written record is concerned, it dates back to Old English poetry, such as *Beowulf*, the most substantial epic poem of the period."[67] Alliteration is the easiest of the examples of figurative language to spot. It is a repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning word in several words. The best way to spot alliteration being used in a sentence is to sound out the sentence, looking for the word with the identical consonant sounds. Some good examples are:

> *Wide-eyed and wondering while we wait for other to waken*

And tongue twister like:

> *Betty bought butter but the butter was bitter, so Betty bought better butter to make the bitter butter better.*

n. Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia has always been enigmatic to the researchers of language. It creates a link between the

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[66] Tira Nur Fitria, Figurative Language Used in One Direction's Album Entitled *Up All Night, ELITE Journal, 5 (1),* 2018, p. 73

[67] Réka Benczes, The Role of Alliteration and Rhyme in Novel Metaphorical and Metonymical Compounds, *Metaphor and Symbol,* 28 (3), 2013, p. 171

seemingly isolated universe of human language and the rest of the world in its diverse manifestations.[68] Besides the specific implications of this principle in language and language evolution, there is a class of words located on the verge of the problem: the onomatopoeic words, which are already embedded in the phonetic space and linked to the objects they name by imitative forces.[69] Onomatopoeia is the use of words whose sound suggests its meaning that sounds like their meaning, or mimic sounds. They add a level of fun and reality to writing. Here are some examples, [70]

The words: *beep, whirr, click, whoosh, swish, zap, zing, ping, clang, bong, hum, boom, munch, gobble, crunch, pow, smash, wham, quack, meow, oink, and tweet*

o. **Idiom**

Idioms and idiom-like constructions make up a large part of our knowledge of language and are such a persistent feature of language that it cannot be simply dismissed as marginal.[71] Idioms mean what they mean for a reason. For

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[68] Maria A. Flaksman, Onomatopoeia and Regular Sound Changes, *Journal of Siberian Federal University Humanities & Social Sciences*, 2018, p. 1

[69] Marı´a Florencia Assaneo, Juan Ignacio Nichols, & Marcos Alberto Trevisan, The Anatomy of Onomatopoeia, *PLoS ONE, 6 (12)*, 2011, p. 1

[70] H. L. Colston, *Using Figurative Language*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2015), p. 112

[71] Chang Chenguang, Idiomatic expressions in English: a textual analysis, *Sun Yat-Sen University*, 2006, p. 1

example, idiomatic expressions such as "hot under the collar", "breathe fire", and "let off steam" refer to being angry. These three idioms carry the meaning that they do because anger is processed through the image of something hot inside. By being angry, one's body temperature is raised and that is why many people get red in the face when got angry.[72] For example:

> *Kick the bucket*
> *Raining cats and dogs*
> *Whistling Dixie*

Regardless of the type of word used, figurative language can make you look at the world differently; it can heighten your senses and help you feel like you are having the same experience as the author

p. Irony

Irony language device, either in spoken or written from (verbal irony), in which the real meaning is concealed or contradicted by literal meanings of the words, or in a theatrical situation (dramatic irony), in which there is an incongruity between what is expected and what occurs.[73] Kennedy as cited by Marhamah stated that "irony is a kind of

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[72] Rana Abid Thyab, The Necessity of idiomatic expressions to English Language learners, *International Journal of English and Literature, 7 (7)*, 2016, p. 108

[73] Tira Nur Fitria, Figurative Language Used in One Direction's Album Entitled *Up All Night, ELITE Journal, 5 (1),* 2018, p. 73

figurative language involving a relationship between the realities describes and the term used to describe it."[74] Ironic statements are untrue statements that are used to convey something else.[75] According to Peter, "irony almost arises from a contrast or discrepancy between what happens and what has been expected to happen".[76] For example:

> *You are so **discipline** because you **come to class at 10.00 a.m***
>
> *Your room is so **clean**, I can see so **many things on the floor***

The meaning of the first example is a student who comes late to the class. The real meaning of the second example is the room is very messy. The examples above are showing the contradiction between the sentence and the reality.

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[74] Marhamah, Figurative Language in Rihanna's "Selected Songs", *Proceedings of the 1st Annual International Conference on Language and Literature, 18-19 April 2018, Fakultas Sastra, UISU, Medan, Indonesia,* p. 360

[75] Noura Aljadaan, Understanding Hyperbole, *Arab World English Journal,* 2017, p. 17

[76] S. Peter, *Figurative Language and Semantic*, (United States: Litle Brown and Company, 2012), p. 83

3. Song, Lyric, and Message

According Millington,[77] the Greeks defined lyric as words to be accompanied by the lyre and an auto, which is similar to an oboe, was also used. The term at the time meant to distinguish a type of poetry that was not only accompanied by music, but that also differed from epic, didactic, and dramatic poetry. Contemporary songs still use a definition similar to the Ancient Greek: a word, phrase, or line composed in verse and set to melody. In contemporary term refers to a specific type of poetry—one that is neither narrative nor dramatic. Rather, it is a type of poem that emphasizes emotion over narrative. Also, time in a lyric often becomes suspended as the speaker observe, reflects on, or espouses a feeling, object, or subject. Lyrics can be studied from an academic perspective. For example, some lyrics can be considered a form of social commentary. Lyrics often contain political, social, and economic themes as well as aesthetic elements and so can communicate culturally significant messages. These messages can be explicit, or implied through metaphor or symbolism. Lyrics can also be analyzed with respect to the sense of unity (or lack of unity) it

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[77] Alexander T. Millington, *War and the Warrior: Functions of Ares in Literature and Cult, Disertation*, (London: University College London, 2013), p. 2

has with its supporting music. Analysis based on tonality and contrasts are particular examples.[78]

Songs are highly expressive. Some convey love and emotions some tell a memorable and moving story, some embody one's dreams and ideals and some reminisce about the golden past. Songs are abundant in themes and expressions which will echo in the learner's heart. Acquisition of automatic language skills depends on rich, meaningful, repeated exposure to comprehensible input without awareness. Songs have been an amusing companion for human beings for as long as even longer than we can speak. As an integral part of our language experience, it can be of great value to foreign language teaching. While songs have been an important part of the music used to accompany films since cinema's earliest phase, many scholars have deemed them to be of less significance than original composed film score.[79]

The most prominent features of songs that reinforce language acquisition include their rhythmic and repetitive nature and the joy that the association between melody and

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[78] Nell T. Millington, *Using Songs Effectively to Teach English to Young Learners,* (Japan: Asia Pasific University, 2011), p. 87

[79] Helen Tuner & Elizabeth, *As Level English Language and Literature,* (New York: The Press Syndicate of The University Press, 2013), p. 17

content brings to the learning activity:[80] 1) Pitch;[81] 2) Dynamics;[82] 3) Rhythm;[83] 4) Articulation;[84] 5) Timbre;[85] 6) Order;[86] 7) Melody;[87] 8) Harmony.[88] However, these aspects combine to create secondary aspects including form or

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[80] Geoffrey Leech, *A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry,* (New York: Longman Inc, 2010), p. 99

[81] Pitch is the perception of the frequency of the sound experienced, and is perceived as how "low" or "high" a sound is, and may be further described as definite pitch or indefinite pitch. It includes melody, harmony, tonality, tessitura, and tuning or temperament

[82] Dynamics is the volume of all parts as a whole and every layer in the structure

[83] Rhythm is the variation of the accentuation of sounds over time

[84] Articulation refers to the musical performance technique that affects the transition or continuity on a single note, or between multiple notes or sounds

[85] Timbre is the quality of a sound, determined by the fundamental and its spectra: overtones or harmonics and envelope, and varies between voices and types and kinds of musical instruments, which are tools used to produce sound. It includes: tone color and articulation

[86] Order is particularly important in the theories of compositional techniques originating in the 20th century such as the twelve-tone technique and serialism. Analytical techniques such as set theory take care to distinguish between ordered and unordered collections. In traditional theory concepts such voicing and form include ordering

[87] Melody is a succession of notes heard as some sort of unit. It is a single line of tones that moves up, down, or stays the same using steps, skips and repeated tones

[88] Harmony is the relationship between two or more simultaneous pitches or pitch simultaneities, chord progression affects the key

structure,[89] texture,[90] style,[91] and aesthetics.[92] Other commonly included aspects include the spatial location or the movement in space of sounds, gesture, and dance.

Songs provide excellent opportunities for repetition and practice that might otherwise be tedious. Repetition of language is pleasurable such as repeating choruses, or singing cumulative songs where each verse borrow words from a previous verse This repetition, most often accompanied by physical actions, helps learning and in turn leads to familiarity so that children feel comfortable with the foreign language.[93] Songs are appreciated for their linguistic, pedagogical, cultural and entertaining features and they are precious

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[89] Structure includes: motive, sub phrase, phrase, phrase group, period, section, exposition, repetition, variation, development, and other formal units, textural continuity

[90] Texture is the interaction of temporal and elements of pitch. It includes homophony, polyphony, heterophony, and simultaneity

[91] Style is defined by how the above elements are used. It is what distinguishes an individual composer or group, period, genre, region, or manner of performance

[92] Aesthetics is how the music affects you emotionally. For example: an upbeat tune may make you joyful, while a slow violin song may make you feel lonely, cold, and depressed etc

[93] R. Gary Hess, *Types of Poems,* (New York: UNO University Press, 2012), p. 121

language learning materials. They can be used to teach and develop every aspect of a language.[94]

Meanwhile, the American heritage dictionary defines "lyric" as "of or relating to a category of poetry that expresses subjective thoughts and feelings, often in a song like style or form. For our purposes, we will define lyric as any verb; or written language that accompanies element. The lyrics are verbal hints that lead to understand. Words help define the song's context, telling us what we should feel. Lyric allow learners to more readily agree to the specific meaning or message a song conveys.[95] Music has long been an effective way to communicate to the masses, and lyrics have played a massive role in delivering this communication & message.[96]

A message is sent through a medium or channel, which is the carrier of the communication. Selection of the particular medium for transmitting the message can be critical, because there are many choices. The medium can be verbal, nonverbal, written, computer-aided or electronic.[97] According

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[94] Nihada Delibegović Džanić & Alisa Pejić, The Effect of Using Songs On Young Learners and Their Motivation for Learning English, *An Interdisciplinary Journal, 1 (2)*, 2016, p. 40

[95] Kovecses, Zoltan, *Metaphor: A Practical Introduction (Second Edition),* (New York: Oxford University Press. Inc, 2010), p. 20

[96] Patricia Fox Ransom, *Message in the Music: Do Lyrics Influence Well-Being?*, *Thesis*, (Pennsylvania: University of Pennsylvania, 2015), p. 2

[97] Akua Ahyia Adu-Oppong & Emmanuel Agyin-Birikorang, Communication in the

to Nurgiyantoro,[98] "message is a lesson that is delivered by author to the audience such as: reader, listener about the meanings of literary work to tell a story". Message is the impression that is captured by the readers after reading the poems. By attitude and experience after reading poems the reader can conclude the message that is related with the point of view of the reader about anything. Not all messages using a written. Message can deliver by written and oral. But, Message is not easy to express, because it is implied. Nurgiyantoro adds that message is classified into three parts such as: [99] a) Moral Message;[100] b) Religious Message;[101] and c) Social Message.[102]

Workplace: Guidelines for Improving Effectiveness, *Global Journal of Commere & Management Perspective, 3 (5)*, 2014, p. 209

[98] Burhan Nurgiyantoro, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*, (Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 2013), p. 21

[99] Burhan Nurgiyantoro, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*, (Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 2013), p. 21

[100] Moral message is way of life from author about value that wants to deliver to the reader. Moral message can be conveyed by suggestion, advice, or idea of the author to the readers. For instance, nobody's perfect in this world so we merely cannot be proud of ourselves

[101] Religious message relates to particular religious faith or suggestion from the author to the readers about the religion as human conviction and not only religion as law. For instance, when you feel crazy come to God

[102] Social message relates to human society. The form of social life can be more interesting, actual, and relevant to be applied in modern life. Social life aspects are authentic, eternal and universal and they are unlimited by the time and place

To get a message in literary work is difficult. Therefore, message is not always difficult to express because the messages mostly stated or delivered implicitly Nurgiyanto[103] mentioned, "Message or theme is not always easy to be expressed but, some principles can aid in articulating the central of meaning of a work". Therefore, the readers should have great desire and wide knowledge about literature to analyze the message. There are stages that should be done by the readers in obtaining the message: a) the readers should read a poem more than once. It will give the readers chance to become a familiar with the poem; b) the readers should understand about contents of the poem with the carefully and Looking for the difficult word to get the theme of the poem, because the theme becomes fundamental element that should be found out; the readers, in getting the message, can use subject matter, general, and detail meaning. Clearly, subject matter can answer the question about what the subject of poem. General meaning and detail meaning also lead the reader to find out the message of poem; c) the readers illustrated the poem, by which they can draw the last inference about message

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[103] Burhan Nurgiyantoro, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*, (Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 2013), p. 21-22

4. Maher Zain

Maher Zain, originally from Lebanon, is a Muslim Swedish singer, songwriter, and musician. When the war in Lebanon increasingly chaotic; Zain's family decided to migrate to Sweden when Maher was only 8 years old. Maher Zain marked his stardom in a conference for Swedish young Muslims when some peoplethere knew that he has a talent in music, and they asked him to sing along with them on the stage for the closing of the conference. At the rehearsal before the performance, a volunteer liked what he heard. He then gave Maher a contact number of a Muslim producer based in Egypt and England. Maher then sent an email to the producer and the recording of his voice, singing a song he wrote himself. A while later, the producer contacted him and wanted to meet in Egypt. Soon, Maher signed a contract with them and released his first album, 'Thank You Allah' in 2009 followed by his second album 'Forgive Me' in 2012 and his third album 'One' in 2016. He has a major fan in Malaysia and by the end of 2010, he was the most-searched celebrity on 'Google' in that country. His fans also spread in Indonesia, Turkey and many other parts of the world.[104]

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[104] Dian Fajrina, Dohra Fitrisia, Chairina & Taat Kurnita Yeniningsih, Human Values in Maher Zain's *One Big Family, Proceedings of the 28th International Conference on Literature: "Literature as a Source of Wisdom", July 11-13, 2019, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, Indonesia,* p.98

Maher is started to join with *Awakening Records* and started to solo career on 2009. The first Album of Maher Zain is "Thank You Allah" with the title song is "Insha Allah" having released French and Arabic version released on 2009. This Album is most popular in the world. Maher Zain also collaborated with Fadly from the Indonesian band named Padi which they sing together in the song "For the Rest of My Life" in Indonesia version it will be released throughout Sony Music Indonesia. The second album is "Forgive Me" with the hit single "Number One of Me" released on 2012. Mostly Maher Zain's song talks about life, religion, love, and social theme. Maher is a singer and songwriter of Modern Islamic Music with his meaningful songs that aims to inspire, entertain, send a message of peace, and hope to the world. Maher Zain becomes a phenomenon in many countries, such as Turkey, Egypt, the Arab region, countries, Muslim communities in Europe, and Indonesia, etc. Maher Zain is a first Muslim artist that have more than one million fans.[105]

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[105] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maher_Zain accessed on Wednesday, 26th of July 2020 at 21:10 am

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research method applied in this research. There are several research methods discussed in this chapter such as the research design, research setting, and technique of data collection.

In this part, the researcher wanted to discuss about research design, role of the research, object of the study, source of the study, method of data collection, instrument, technique of data collection, and research procedure.

A. Research Design

In conducting research, we need research design. Research design refers to the strategy to integrate the different components of research projects in cohesive and coherence way. Some experts have different opinion about what is mean by research design. According to Creswell[106] research design is plans and the procedures for research to detailed methods of data collection and analysis

The function of a research design is to ensure that the evidence obtain enables us to answer the initial question as unambiguously as possible. In this research, the writer used

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[106] John W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative a Qualitatitve Research (4th Edition)*, (USA: Pearson Education, Inc., 2012), p. 43

qualitative approach because this study focuses on the analysis or interpretation of the written material in context. Materials can include textbooks, newspapers, magazines, papers, films, manuscripts, articles, etc. The material of this study focused on selected figurative languages in song can make the songs' lyric. Ary[107] states that the qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics.

In this research, the writer used design of descriptive method which is a method of research that attempt to describe and interpret the objects in accordance with reality. The descriptive method is implemented because the data analysis is presented descriptively. The writer used selected figurative languages in song can make the song's lyric that are being analyzed.

Moreover, Sugiyono[108] gives the important features of qualitative research in investigating the literature, such as the researcher is the key of instrument that reads the literature thrifty, the research is done descriptively which elaborated in the form of words or pictures than numbers, and the process is more priority than result, because literature establishes interpretations. Based on the explanation above, this study is attempted to analyze the types of cohesive devices occurred in selected figurative languages in song can make the song's lyric by using

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[107] Donald Aryet. al., *Introduction to Research in Education: Eight Editions*, (Canada: Nelson Education, Ltd., 2012), p. 81

[108] Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015), p. 91

B. Role of the Research

In the study, the writer can play a role as an instrument as well as data collector. In this research, the writer acts as a full observer. She has a full role in analyzing the object of this research. Every study needs an object to be analyzed. This study concerned with observing the meaning of the lyrics which contain figurative languages, especially in English song in the *Maher Zain* song lyrics. Besides that, the writer explained the contribution of this analysis in teaching poetry.

C. Object of the Study

Every study needs an object to be analyzed. This study concerned with observing the meaning of metaphorical symbols used in the *Maher Zain 1* song lyrics. Besides that, the writer explained the contribution of this analysis in teaching poetry

D. Source of the Study

Every study needs an object to be analyzed. This study concerned with observing the meaning of metaphorical symbols used in the *Maher Zain 1* song lyrics. Besides that, the writer explained the contribution of this analysis in teaching poetry

E. Method of Data Collection

The method to collect the data is applied in this study. The writer used following steps to collect the data: a) the writer searched the material in internet, thus, she choose 3 songs and limited them into 1 songs from Maher Zain song lyrics; b) the

writer read the song lyrics carefully to get the understanding with the meaning of the lyrics which contain figurative languages; c) the writer collected some references that related to the study to support this analysis. The writer used the library facilities and internet to collect some books and articles; d) the writer classified the lyrics into sentences to find the lyrics which contain figurative languages; e) the writer analyzed *Maher Zain* song lyrics to find out the implicit meaning of the lyrics which contain figurative languages; and f) the writer described the contribution of *Maher Zain* song lyrics in teaching poetry

F. Instrument

Research instrument is the most important thing for the researcher to get the data. In this research, the writer is a human instrument to collect the data and analyze the data by him or herself. It is stated that the concept of human as instrument is to emphasize the unique role that a qualitative research uses in his/her. It is needed because qualitative research studies human experience and situation. Researcher in this research chooses lyrics in "*Huwa al-Qur'an*" song by Maher Zain. They become the object of study especially for the message and figurative language

G. Technique of Data Collection

This study collects qualitative and quantitative data. This qualitative data was analyzed by observation sheet, interview sheet and oral sheet. For the last process is conclusion and

verification. In qualitative research, the characteristic of conclusion is temporary. It can change if the researcher doesn't discover strong evidence to support the next collecting data. However, if the conclusion in the previous data can be evidenced by validity and consistency when the researcher is going back to the field, so the conclusion is credible. In this research, the researcher makes conclusion from the data display.[109]

In short, the steps in analyzing the data are: (a) the researcher collects the data through interview and questionnaire. Then, the researcher selects, identify, and focuses on the data by referring to formulation of the research problem. (b) After selecting the data, the researcher displays those data into good sentences. And (c) after displaying data, the conclusion is drawn. Moreover, to get validity of data, the interview is supported by questionnaire. This questionnaire is analyzed by using descriptive statistics where frequency counts are tabulated and converted to percentages.

H. Research Procedure

This study used library study which the researcher described the answer of the research question using the theories from books, e-books, internet etc. Library study itself is a technique for data collection by conducting a study of books, literature, notes, and journals which are related to the topic that we

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[109] J. Saldana, *The Coding Manual for Qualitative Researchers*, (United Kingdom: Sage Publications, 2015), p. 24

choose. [110] The data sources of this study are the lyrics of the songs *Huwa al-Qur'an* by Maher Zain. This study explains the meaning of figurative languages in every song after determining the types of figurative language. Figurative language is part of literature that emphasizes in connotation meaning. In linguistics, the study of meaning is called semantics

The source data of the document analysis are documents, for example websites, series of letter of email, social media posts, transcription of video, blogs, books and magazines. Asiyah[111] also adds "study document is getting the data about the case or variable as note, transcripts, book, magazine, etc. Therefore, a document analysis (method) was the suitable method to conduct this research because this research used the lyrics of the song from Maher Zain songs. The researcher used a data record checklist as the research instrument to get the findings. The data were collected from the lyrics of Maher Zain song *Huwa al-Qur'an*. There were several steps which were used by the researcher to conduct this research.

First, to gather the data, the researcher collected the lyrics as the data samples from song *Huwa al-Qur'an* by Maher Zain from the YouTube. The second step, to help the researcher's job easier, the researcher made a data record checklist in a form of a

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[110] D. K. Bhattacharyya, *Research Methodology*, (India: Excel Books India, 2012), p. 89

[111] Nur Asiyah, *Introduction to Lterature*, (Surakarta: Fataba Press, 2013), p. 54

table. The table consisted of figurative languages types based on X.J Kenedy's theory and Maher Zain songs. This table was used to help the researcher to answer the research question. After that, the researcher read the lyrics of the song. While reading the lyrics, the researcher analyzed the lyrics line by line to determine the types of figurative languages. Third, the researcher classified the figurative languages which were found in the lyrics based on the type of each figurative language. Finally, the researcher explained the meaning of each figurative language which the researcher found in the lyrics. In order to answer the research question, the researcher looked for the information related to the data from the reliable of journals, books, and articles

CHAPTER IV
FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter explains the research finding that is found by the researcher. The result of data analysis presents the description of the figurative language in Maher Zain song. The display of the data was done by giving description of the figurative language which is found in the song lyric.

A. Kinds of Figurative Language

In this section, the researcher presents the kinds of figurative language found in the song lyrics Huwa Al Qur'an. Figurative language is a common language used in some imaginative creations because it employs various figures of speech. It is interesting to be used due to this type of language which creates aesthetical description in gleaming approach. This song called *Huwa Al Qur'an* has some various figurative languages found by the writer. The types of figurative language found in the song are presented as follow.

1. Personification

Personification is employed in the song several times. This figurative language is a literal device where human characteristics are given to non-human or lifeless things. The sentence reverberates more with the reader, offering a better description. Commonly, song writer uses personification to assist to create mood and to create imaginary a piece of

composition. This figurative language, personification is found in some verses as follow.

Datum 1

> ***"A healing to the heart"***

The composer intended to use the word "A" to do a human characteristics which is to heal the heart. The word "A" refers to "Quran" which is as the tittle of the song. The composer meant that Qur'an will always be able to heal humans' heart.

Datum 2

> ***"To it the worlds listen attentively"***

The composer assigned nonhuman object "the worlds" to do human characteristic which is "listen". The composer wants to mean that Quran is so relaxing, even the worlds also listen to it attentively.

Datum 3

> ***"A light that awakens the yearning"***

The composer use non-human "a light" to do human characteristic which is "awaken". The composer wants to mean that Qur'an is also like a light which can awake the human feeling to always miss to it.

Datum 4

> ***"Forgive our sins through it"***

The writer wrote the word "it" to forgive humans' sins. The word "it" refers to Qur'an. The composer intended to

make a figurative language that Qur'an will be able to help us to get our sins forgiven by the God.

Datum 5

<center>***"Erase our sorrows through it"***</center>

The composer put the word "it" which refers to Qur'an. He wanted to let the listener know that the word "it" which referres to Qur'an will be able to help our sorrows erased through it.

Those sentences above are categorized into personification because the composer put a thing which is non-human to do human characteristic. There were 5 datum found in the song which is categorized into personification and those five sentences are referring to Qur'an which is a holy book of Islam to be able to do human characteristic.

2. Allusion

Numerous poets employed allusion which is also employed in this song made by Maher Zain. This figurative language is the synonym of reference. It is a figurative language which stated something forwards a person, place, thing or event implicitly that people have known together which will trigger images. This song is specifically describing about Qur'an where most of it is said by using the word "it". Therefore, allusion is mentioned several times which all refers

to the same object which is Qur'an. There were several allusion found in some verses as follow.

Datum 1

"Its verses quench our thirst"

The rhetorical device is defined as allusion because the composer put something that the listener will already know what it is. The sentence means that he wanted to let the listener know that the verses of Qur'an will always be able to quench our thirst.

Datum 2

"Its attributes are the source of guidance"

The sentences above is categorized into allusion because the composer wrote a thing that the listener will already understand. The composer meant that the verses of Qur'an will be the source of guidance in life.

Datum 3

"We attain Paradise by loving it"

This allusion is showing that the sentence refers to the word "Qur'an" ehich is believed that it may help us to attain the paradise just by loving it.

Datum 4

"And the ears rejoice when they hear it"

The composer intended to let the listener know that the word "it" which referes to "Qur'an" is a very special. It will be able to rejoice ears once we listen to it.

Datum 5

"It guides the lost and bewildered"

This sentence is showing that from the word "it' which refers to "Qur'an" will be able to guide the lost and bewildered person going back to the right way.

Datum 6

"Our souls yearn for it so much"

The rhetorical device is defined as allusion where the composer intended the listener that "Qur'an" will be able to yearn our soul once we are close to it.

Datum 7

"It's the highest and nothing can exceed it"

The sentences above is also categorized into allusion where the composer wanted to let the listener know that "Qur'an" is the highest and nothing can be compared to it.

Datum 8

"And live under its shade"

The composer made an allusion which saying that the word "it" which refers to "Qur'an" is like a comfortable place to relax. Qur'an is the one that can make our live joyful.

Datum 9

We'll forget our worries when we are close to it

The sentences means that by getting close to Qur'an, we will never feel worry to anything because it is can be the one to relax our heart.

Datum 10

Bring joy to our hearts through it

This allusion has almost the same meaning as two previous sentence where the composer intended to let the listener know that Qur'an is the one that will make our soul feel joyful.

Datum 11

And relieve our heartaches through it

The sentences above is also categorized into allusion. The meaning of the sentence is that Qur'an will be the one to heal our heartaches.

Datum 12

Alleviate our hardships through it

The last sentence above meant that Qur'an will always help us to avoid stress. It will be able to decrease the feeling of hardship once we get ourselves close to it.

Those sentences above are categorized into allusion because the composer put the word "it" which refers to "Qur'an" implicitly that the reader or listener have already known together. After reading or listening the lyrics, the composer intended that the listener or the reader will be triggered to the referred images. There were 12 datum found in the song which is categorized into allusion and those twelve sentences are referring to Qur'an. Those datum are mostly describing that Qur'an is the one to heal our problems and joy our live.

3. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a particular for metaphor. The way of synecdoche use a specific part to signify whole to be comprehended. It is similar to a painter who draw a specific drawing to describe the whole population of a certain nation, so does the poet which sometimes decide to present only the most essential part to be used to represent the whole population aimed. This figurative, synecdoche is found in a verse as follows.

Datum 1

Our life will never be set right

The sentences above is categorized as synecdoche. It means that the omitted object which refers to "Qur'an" is the key to set our life right.

The sentence above is the only synecdoche in this song. This sentence is using a specific thing to signify the whole. The specific thing is the Qur'an while the whole meant was the life. Therefore, this type of figurative language is defined as synecdoche.

4. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is well-known to engage the attention of the reader or listener. It is a figure of speech which has a statement point where the listener can exaggerate more than the fact as it is said. This type of figurative language is

commonly used in the song lyrics do to the deeper meaning that it carry from the sentence made. Hyperbole is found in some verses as follow.

Datum 1

An illumination that fills the horizons

It is a figurative language because this sentence exaggerates the facts more. The horizon is the line which the surface of the earth and the sky appear to meet. The sentence above is defined as a hyperbole because the illumination is not be able to fill the horizon due to there are some types of horizon and the illumination will not be able to cover the whole surface of it. This sentence means that Qur'an will be a light to light up the heart of the reader. The more people read it, the more surface of earth will be lighted up. This rhetorical device is made as an analogy to show the power of Qur'an to light up our life.

## B. Most Dominant Figurative Language

In this section, the researcher presents the most figurative language found in the song lyrics of Huwa Al Qur'an. The analysis presented in the first research question above showed that there are four types of figurative languages found in the lyric. The figurative language found were personification, allusion, synecdoche, and hyperbole. The number of the figurative language found is presented into a clustered column as follow:

Table 4.2.1

Percentage of Occurences
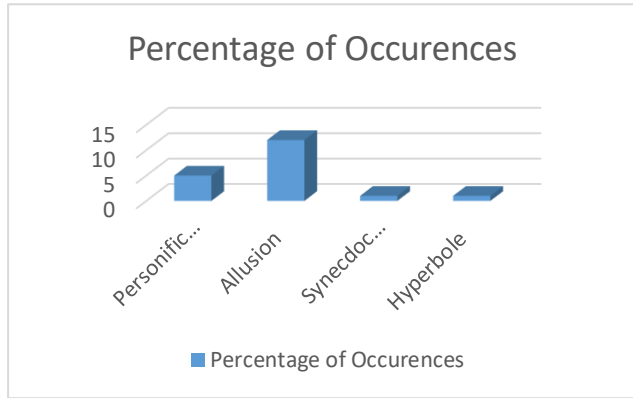
From the data above, it shows that the number of personification found in the lyric was only in five sentences. The allusion found were twelve sentences while each of synecdoche and hyperbole found in the lyric was only one sentence. The percentage of occurences below shows the figurative language occurences precentage found in the lyric. It is presented into a chart as follow:

Table 4.2.2

Percentage of Occurences
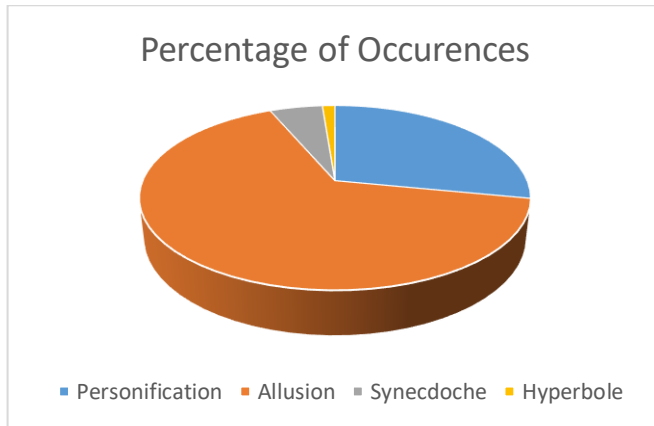
From the data of percentage above, the researcher found some types of figurative language realized in the song lyric. The frequency of each types of figurative language realized in the lyric was 5% of synecdoche. There was also 5% of hyperbole. Personification was 26%. While the researcher found allusion by 63% was the biggest number of figurative language found in the lyric.

C. Figurative language for High school student

In this section the researcher intended to discuss the use of figurative language for high school student. Figurative language is an interesting topic to be discussed for students in the classroom. It is an interesting topic because figurative language provides broader understanding therefore students can have their wider imagination and gather it with the art of the language it self. But Indonesia is currently applying English as foreign language. It means that English is not a language as daily use where people only use it in the context of a need. Some one may be using English if they only need to do insted they might be using another language as their daily communication either Indonesia language (bahasa) or their own local language.

Those might be the hugest challenge as a teacher to teach English due to it is not a language to communicate daily. It is said by (Marlina, 2012) that teaching English as foreign language (EFL) is such as a barrier in the point of fluency faced by teacher because it is difficult to empower the students to be more

interested into it. Therefore teaching English by using figurative llanguage can be one of a solving problem to the confronted barries in teaching learning process.

In teaching English the teacher can employ figurative language in the classroom. Based on some journals that the researcher read, figurative language can improve a lot to students' English. Based on the study conducted by (Maria Piquer, 2008), figurative language can improve students' vocaularies. In vocaularies, students' are not only learning literal new vocabularies but also having more implication of the vicabularies. She added that students' can also have polysemmous word. This study is also in line with another study by (Fatimah, 2020). Her study concluded that by having more vocabularies and better understanding of language towards culture, figurative language also teaches the students to have critical thingking and also students were feeling more excited to be learning English because the activity is varied. It is because figurative language can be implemented such as by using song, poem and etc.

Figurative langauge are mentioned 17 types in this research. Those all types seem to be difficult to be done in the high school level in Indonesia. Therefore, teacher need to filter the most appropriate figurative language for high school students in Indonesia. After reading some journals related on teaching figurative language in the classroom, the researcher concluded

that there are three figurative language which are believed to be the most appropriate figurative language to be taught in Indonesia.

D. Discussion

In this section, the researcher wanted to discuss the result of the study about figurative language. After obtaining the data, the writer wanted to discuss the finding to give a clear explanation of the answers to the research problems. There were two research questions which will be discussed in depth in this part. Those questions are what kinds of figurative language are used in Maher Zain's songs? and what kinds of figurative language are the most dominant in Maher Zain's songs.

The first research problem asked about the type of figurative language found in the song Huwa Al Qur'an by Maher Zain. There were 16 types of figurative languages stated in the second chapter of this research. After analyzing the figurative language realized in the song, the writer found that this study found four types of figurative language realized in the song. There were personification, allusion, synecdoche, and hyperbole. The study found 12 allusion realized in the song. In the sentence such as ***"Its verses quench our thirst"***. This sentence is categorized as allusion. The rhetorical device is defined as allusion because the composer put an idea that the listener will directly understand what the composer intended to mean. The sentence means that he expected to let the listener understand that the verses of Qur'an will always be able to quench the thirst. Another example is in th

sentence *"Its attributes are the source of guidance"*. This sentence is also categorized as allusion because the composer wrote something that the listener will also directl have the idea what the composer means in it. The composer meant that the verses of Qur'an will be the source of guidance in life. Those two sentences in the song proved that the song employed allusion in the song lyric.

The analysis also found personification type of fingurative language realized in the song. This type of figurative language was implemented 5 in this song such as in the sentence *"A healing to the heart"* is defined as personification type because the composer intended to use the word "A" to do a human characteristics which is to heal the heart. The word "A" refers to "Quran" which is as the tittle of the song. The composer meant that Qur'an will always be able to heal humans' heart. Another example of persoification is in the sentence *"To it the worlds listen attentively".* it is also defined as personification type because he composer assigned non-human object "the worlds" to do human characteristic which is "listen". The composer wants to mean that Quran is so relaxing, even the worlds also listen to it attentively.

The study also found another figurative language type which is called synecdoche. It is only found once in the song lyric. The sentence is "*Our life will never be set right"*. The sentences above is categorized as synecdoche. It means that the omitted object

which refers to "Qur'an" is the key to set our life right. This sentence is using a specific thing to signify the whole. The specific thing is the Qur'an while the whole meant was the life. Therefore, this type of figurative language is defined as synecdoche. While the last figurative language found is hyperbole. This type of hyperbole is also only found one in the song. It is realized in the sentence "*An illumination that fills the horizons*". It is defined as a hyperbole figurative language because this sentence exaggerates the facts more. The horizon is the line which the surface of the earth and the sky appear to meet. The sentence above is defined as a hyperbole because the illumination is not be able to fill the horizon due to there are some types of horizon and the illumination will not be able to cover the whole surface of it. This sentence means that Qur'an will be a light to light up the heart of the reader. The more people read it, the more surface of earth will be lighted up. This rhetorical device is made as an analogy to show the power of Qur'an to light up our life.

The second research problem was what type of figurative language is the most dominant found in the song. The researcher showed the frequency of figurative language occurred in the song by providing percentage. There are 5% of synecdoche, 5% of hyperbole, 26% was personification and 63% of allusion found in the song. Based on the table 4.2.1 and 4.2.2, the researcher could conclude that the most dominant figurative language used in the song was allusion. The composer tent to use more allusion

because the song is about religious song. This song is more likely describing about Al Qur'an which is the holy book of Moslem. Allusion was used more in this song because most of the sentence referred to Al Qur'an which most listener will already understand what it is.

The last research problem was what are the type of figurative language that can be implemented in teaching learning process. The researcher showed that based on her reading to previous journal of other researchers, the most prominent figurative to be implemented in teaching learning process is the most easy and simple ones such as personification, simile, and metaphore. It is because the background of the students themselves where in in Indonesia English is as foreign language which means that this language is not used as a daily language. Therefore the simple figurative language is the best ones to be implemented in teaching learning process. Those three figurative language can be implemented by some variation of teaching in the classroom. Those are can be wrapped in the study of understanding poem or song lyrics. These two methods are believed to be the best one due to those activities are inviting students to be enjoying the class with musical instrument played.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This last chapter presents the conclusion and the suggestion. The conclusion is based on the research finding written above and the suggestion will lead the next researcher for further study conducting figurative language.

A. Conclusion

In this chapter, the researcher concluded based on the research problems

1. There were four types of figurative language found in the lyrics. They are synecdoche, hyperbole, personification, and allusion.

2. Allusion was the biggest number of figurative language found in the lyric while synecdoche and hyperbole was the less number of figurative language found in the lyric.

3. Easy and simple figurative language such as personification, simile, and metaphore are the best ones to be implemented in teaching learning process. Those three figurative language can be implemented by some variation of teaching in the classroom such as poems or song lyrics

B. Suggestion

Based on those conclusions, the researcher wants to give suggestions. They are:

1. For the teacher

   Teacher can transfer more comprehension about figurative language by also inviting the students to do such analysis in order to drive them used to be using figurative language and also use figurative language more in doing communication to the students. Therefore, students will have better understanding and better implementation to be applied in their communication.

2. For the students

   English learner students can apply such analysis due to English used in daily language which also carry some figurative meaning such as idiom, hyperbole, personification, and others. By learning figurative language, students will have a better understanding in using English as their daily communication.

3. For the reader

   Readers who interested in figurative language can start learning about literary criticism because it reveal figurative language and the use of them.

4. For the next researcher

   The research about figurative language is an interesting study which will reveal some aspect of language aimed by the writer. The next researcher may find some other figurative language realized in the up to date song due to song in

upcoming generation will lead to variety of figurative language aspect which is an interesting to be revealed.

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APPENDIX

It is The Qur'an
Remembrance, admonition and
light
A healing to the heart

And our intercessor on
Judgement Day
Its verses quench our thirst
Its attributes are the source of
guidance
We attain Paradise by loving it

Our life will never be set
right...
without it

It is the Quran, and the
Criterion [between right &
wrong]
To it the worlds listen
attentively
And the ears rejoice when they
hear it
It is the Quran
An illumination that fills the
horizons
A light that awakens the
yearning [for all that is good]
Ethics and beautiful morals are
contained within it
It is the Quran

It guides the lost and
bewildered
Our souls yearn for it so much

It's the highest and nothing can
exceed it
Let us recite its verses
And live under its shade
We'll forget our worries when
we are close to it
Our life will never be set
right...
without it

It is the Quran, and the
Criterion [between right &
wrong]
To it the worlds listen
attentively
And the ears rejoice when they
hear it
It is the Quran
An illumination that fills the
horizons
A light that awakens the
yearning [for all that is good]
Ethics and beautiful morals are
contained within it
It is the Quran

Bring joy to our hearts through
it
Forgive our sins through it
And relieve our heartaches
through it
O Lord!

Erase our sorrows through it

Alleviate our hardships through it
And make it a witness on our behalf [on Judgement Day]

It is the Quran, and the Criterion [between right & wrong]
To it the worlds listen attentively

And the ears rejoice when they hear it
It is the Quran
An illumination that fills the horizons
A light that awakens the yearning [for all that is good]
Ethics and beautiful morals are contained within it
It is the Quran

وفيه تُعطّرُ الآذان   هو القرآن

هو القرآن   ذِكرٌ وموعظةٌ ونور

ضياءٌ يملأُ الآفاق   فيهِ شفاءٌ للصدور

ونورٌ يبعثُ الأشواق   وشفيعُنا يومَ النشور

وفيه مَحاسِنُ الأخلاق   آياتُه تَروي المَدى

هو القرآن   وصفاتُه نبعُ الهُدى

أسعِدْ به قلوبَنا   نرقى الجنانَ بحُبِهِ

واغفِر به ذنوبَنا   لن تستقيمَ حياتُنا إلا بهِ

واشرح به صدورنا   هو القرآنُ والفرقان

يا ربنا   إليهِ تُنصِتُ الأكوان

أذهِب به أحزاننا   وفيه تُعطّرُ الآذان

فرّج به همومنا   هو القرآن

واجعله شاهدا لنا   ضياءٌ يملأُ الآفاق

يا ربنا   ونورٌ يبعثُ الأشواق

هو القرآنُ والفرقان   وفيه مَحاسِنُ الأخلاق

إليهِ تُنصِتُ الأكوان   هو القرآن

وفيه تُعطّرُ الآذان   كم يهتدي الحيرانُ فيه

هو القرآن   والنَّفسُ كم حنّت إليه

ضياءٌ يملأُ الآفاق   يعلو ولا يُعلى عليه

ونورٌ يبعثُ الأشواق   هيَّا نُرتِّلُ آيِهِ

وفيه مَحاسِنُ الأخلاق   ونعيشُ تحت ظلاله

هو القرآن   ننسى الهمومَ بقربه

لن تستقيمَ حياتُنا إلا به

هو القرآنُ والفرقان

إليهِ تُنصِتُ الأكوان

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