AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURE OF SPEECH AND IMAGERY
CONTRIBUTION IN BUILDING SOCIAL THEME WITHIN
THE SONG LYRICS OF MIDDLE EAST CONFLICTS

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A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
The Strata One Degree

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ABSTRACT

Hidayat, An analysis of Figure of Speech and Imagery Contribution in Building Social Theme Within The Song Lyrics of Middle East Conflicts. Thesis. Letters and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta, February, 2010.

The aim of this research is to find out the kinds of figure of speech and Imagery in three songs lyrics. The writer analyzes three songs, We Will Not Go Down (Michael Heart), Lowkey’s song “Long Live Palestine” and the song of Native Deen feat Isam B. “Still Strong”.

In this research the writer will try to find out the answer of objective of this graduating paper which is to describe An Analysis of Figure of Speech and Imagery Contribution in Building Social Theme within the Song Lyrics of Middle East Conflict correlations with the social conflict which happen in the Middle East.

Furthermore, in this research the writer uses qualitative descriptive method. He analyzed the songs by listening them intensively and giving attention for each line. After that, the writer tries to explicate the songs by examining the figure of speech and imagery of the songs lyrics.

From the three songs lyrics, the writer has found some type of figure of speech and imagery. Those are Litotes or understatement, simile, Apostrophe, personification, metaphor, irony of situation, synecdoche, Symbol, visual imagery, tactile imagery and auditory imagery. The three songs have different theme, the first song, We Will Not Go Down is the most inspiring valuable song. The singer wrote and released this song in support of the Palestinian civilians' victims by the time Israeli's military attack the Gaza Strip. The second song, Long Life Palestine is a song about the irony and double policy about the condition of Palestine’s civilian. And the last song Still Strong is the inspiring song for young people to keep their Islamic faith amid the pressure and temptation of daily life.
APPROVEMENT

AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURE OF SPEECH AND IMAGERY CONTRIBUTION IN BUILDING SOCIAL THEME WITHIN THE SONG LYRICS OF MIDDLE EAST CONFLICTS

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
In Partial Fulfillment of the requirement for The Strata 1 (S1) Degree

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LEGALIZATION

The thesis entitled “An Analysis of Figure of Speech and Imagery Contribution in Building Social Theme Within The Song Lyrics of Middle East Conflicts” has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s examination Committee on March 4, 2010. The thesis has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for Strata One Degree.

Jakarta, March 4, 2010

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

Jakarta, March, 2010

Hidayat
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The writer
CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Literature is the form of art that is expressed by human thoughts and feelings with the beauty of language, originality of ideas, and the depth of the message. In another sense it is mentioned that literature is "the language (words, style) that is used in the books, paper, and when compared with other writings, has many advantages such features originality, artistry, beauty in content and expression".\(^1\)

Literary genre or type of literature can be classified into 2 groups; non imaginative and imaginative literature. In practice, non imaginative consists of literary works in the form of essays, criticism, biography, autobiography, and history. Which includes imaginative literature is a work of prose fiction (short stories, novelettes, or romance novels), poetry (epic poetry, lyric poetry and dramatic poetry), and drama (comedy, tragedy, melodrama, and tragicomedy drama).\(^2\)

Song lyrics included in a literary genre because the lyrics are literary works (poems) which contains the expression of personal feelings.\(^3\) Poetry lyrics have the same character with poetry, but presented with a song that included by the imaginative literary genre. Lyrics formed from the resulting language of

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3 Alwi Hasan, dkk, *op.cit*.p.15
communication between songwriter (speaker) with the audience as written discourse as presented by the media. Song lyrics can also be a verbal discourse through the tapes, VCD, DVD, or other electronic medium. Song lyrics are expression of the inner person about something excellent that has seen, heard or experienced.⁴

Generally, both poetry and lyrics of the song have meaning. In the lyrics of the song, the meaning is not always the main element. This is because there is correlation involving lyrics with the elements of music itself.

Each song lyrics must have a specific purpose to convey to the public as an audience. Song lyric contains rows that words are well crafted with an attractive style by the composer and performed by singer. Song lyrics have allure through the existing harmony in the lyrics and music. Lyrics of the song have a wider dimension in the general purpose of communication so the audience will be easier and faster in accepting a message through its lyrics. This has certainly become important for a song in the wider context of social field.

As literary work, lyric is also used to deliver critics of the speakers. In the causality contact, a literary work is influenced by experience of the speakers, and it is seen as a reflection of social structure where the speakers produce their literary works. According to Goegre Lukacs, a literary work may have a role as reflection of its society situation (wiederpiegelung), which has form such as translation or

copy. \((\text{Abbild})\) of social structure or imitation \((\text{Nachamung})\) of its society.\(^5\) It could be understood that all literary work including poetry (lyric) is not born from the empty culture. By mean of that, all literary work is a reflection of social structure where the speakers produce their literary works.

Related to the assumptions as above, the writer tries to analyze the lyrics of Michael Heart’s song “\(\text{We will not go down}\)”, Lowkey’s song “\(\text{Long Live Palestine}\)” and the song of Native Deen feat Isam B. “\(\text{Still Strong}\)”.

The analysis of these elements aimed to know what figure of speech and imagery used in those lyrics and what concept of peace do the figure of speech and imagery of those lyrics construct as the research finding of this thesis.

B. Focus of Research

The research is focused on the analysis of the figure of speech and imagery that used in the Michael Heart’s song “\(\text{We will not go down}\)”, Lowkey’s song “\(\text{Long Live Palestine}\)” and the song of Native Deen feat Isam B. “\(\text{Still Strong}\)”.

C. Research Question

Based on the focus of the study above, the main research question is, “How is figure of speech and imagery contribution in building social theme within the song lyrics” then that question is developed into some specifics research questions as follow:

1. What kind of figure of speech and imagery are used within the lyrics of Michael Heart’s song “We will not go down”, Lowkey’s song “Long Live Palestine” and the song of Native Deen feat Isam B. “Still Strong”? 

2. What are the meaning of the figure of speech and imagery used within the song lyrics?

3. How do the figure of speech and imagery in these lyrics convey the message?

D. Objective of the Research

Based on the research questions presented above, the general objective of the research is to achieve comprehensive understanding regarding the use of figure of speech and imagery contribution in building social theme within song lyrics. The specific objectives of the research are as follows:

1. To know the types of figure of speech and imagery used within the song’s lyrics
2. To understand the meaning of figure of speech and imagery used in the context of related song’s lyrics.
3. To know the contribution made by the use of figure of speech and imagery in building the social theme.

E. Significances of the Research

1. The theoretical significances are to enlarge the knowledge of stylistics; and to enrich the research of linguistic and literary study therefore it will be more various.
2. The practical significances are to provide further knowledge about type and kind of figure of speech and imagery to provide comprehensive understanding about the building of social theme, or message conveying of the song’s lyrics.

F. Research Methodology

The research methodology consists of some important aspect of the research such as method of the research; technique of data analysis; research instrument; unit analysis; place and time of the research.

This research uses method of descriptive qualitative, which concerns with the figure of speech and imagery of the song’s lyrics.

1. Technique of Data analysis

The verbal data collected from Michael Heart’s song “We will not go down”, Lowkey’s song “Long Live Palestine” and the song of Native Deen feat Isam B. “Still Strong”, and the data will be analyzed qualitatively based on figure of speech, imagery, and any related theory or approaches.

2. Instrument of the Research

The instrument of this research is the writer himself as the main instrument in collecting the data needed through many ways such as collecting, reading, identifying, and giving other important notes to the data source.

3. Unit of Analysis

The units of analysis of the research are the lyrics of Michael Heart’s song “We will not go down”, Lowkey’s song “Long Live Palestine” and the song of Native Deen feat Isam B. “Still Strong”.
G. Place and Time

This research is accomplished in semester thirteen. All material are taken from the libraries: Letters and Humanities library, State Islamic University library, University of Indonesia library, British Council library and the other libraries to get more references and information related to the research.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Social Aspect of Condition

Social identity of speakers is related to the role of the speakers as the member of the society. They can be as a member of family, a friend, a boss, a worker, a teacher, a student, a neighbor, or who is considered old, an official etc. Social identity of listener is related to the listeners’ role as the member of society as well as the role of the speakers. It is related to whom they are speaking with.

The codes used also depend on whom the utterance purposed. Social environment is a place where conversation takes place. It may in the field, office, library, or at home. Social value of speakers is the speaker value of the form of utterances behavior. Speakers’ value is based on their social class in society. Diachronic and synchronic dialects analyses are the pattern of social dialect description. The social dialect is used by the speaker in relation with their position as members of particular social classes in society. Furthermore, sociolinguistics discusses about the usage of sociology research to solve the practical problem in society.

The problem can be teaching language, standardization of language, translation, social conflict as the effect of language conflict, etc. The last is language variety. It discusses the variety of a means of communication used by the
heterogenic society. Society has different function of social and political function of language and the degree of language completeness.⁶

Charles A Reich says that society in the 1960s underwent a great social tension, crisis and conflict. Social disorder, corruption, obscene of community, hypocrisy, the loss of self, exploitation of human beings and manipulation spread out through the country. In the same article, he describes about Middle East society as follows:

“We no longer understand the system under which we live, hence the structure has become obsolete and we have become powerless: in turn the system has been permitted to assume unchallenged power to dominate our lives and now rumbles along unguided and therefore indifferent to human end.”

The statement above implies that Middle East society became confused and uncertain under the condition and situation they lived in, they did not know who ruled them. They become powerless and meaningless because strong and unchallenged power dominated and ruled the Middle East.

B. Style and Stylistics

Stylistics closely related to style. Style in this study refers to the use or the use of language in literature. Stylistics also attempts to establish principles capable of explaining the particular choices made by the individual and social groups in their use of language, such as socialization, the production and reception of meaning, critical discourse analysis and literary criticisms.⁷ Other features of stylistics include the use of dialogue, including regional accents and people’s

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⁷ Stylistics (Linguistics), Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, September 20, 2009.
diacritical, descriptive language, the use of grammar, such as the active voice or passive voice, the distribution of sentence lengths, the use of particular language registers, etc.\textsuperscript{9}

Stylistics is a distinctive term that maybe used to determine the connection between the form and effect within a particular variety of language. Therefore, stylistics looks at what is ‘going on’ within the language; what the linguistic associations are that the style of language reveals. In short, Katie Walls defines stylistics as the study of style.\textsuperscript{9}

The word “style”, itself has several meanings that make it difficult to define accurately. However, in style in fiction”, Leech and Short make the point that the word style refers to the way in which language is used in a given context person, for a given purpose, and so on.\textsuperscript{10} For further explanation, they adopt the Saussure’s theory of langue and parole. Langue is being the code of system of rules common to speakers of language, and parole is being the particular uses of this system or selections from this system and is used occasion. It is Parole that pertains to style.\textsuperscript{11}

Furthermore, the experts have their own restrictions on the style of language. Style is known in terms of rhetoric with style. style becomes a problem or part of a diction or word choice appropriate to question whether the use of words, phrases, or a specific clause to deal with the linguistic hierarchy, the choice of individual words, phrases, or clauses and sentences, and even includes a discourse

\textsuperscript{9} Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, op.cit.
\textsuperscript{11} Ibid, p. 10.
as a whole. Thus, the style or the style of language can be recognized is limited as a way of expressing ideas through a distinctive language which shows the spirit and personality of the author (speakers of the language).

The effort of understanding, application, and applying in rhetoric to get the artistic effect called as stylistic appreciation to the stylistics’ object such as proverb, idiomatic, associative sentence, and style. Style here can be referring to style of language.

In the other side, Keraff divide the language aspect of language into style of language based on fiction, tone on discourse, sentence structure, and style of language based on direct and indirect sense. The style of language based on the indirect sense is usually called as figure of speech.

C. Figure of Speech

Generally, the meaning of the Figure of Speech by Laurence Perrine in his book, Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry defines as follows: "any way of saying something other than the ordinary way". This means that the message conveyed not only through the usual way. Message sender may choose various ways to convey his message to the recipient of the message. Figurative language is used metaphorically (figure of speech) and can not be taken literally. Communicator can choose many ways in delivering the message to the communicant. The use of ordinary way will surely result ordinary response as well.

13 Drs. Alex Sobari, M.S.i, Analisis Teks Media (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2004), p. 82.
Communicator can give more different sense nuance by advantaging the use of figure of speech. As long as the proposed sense essence is receivable by the communicant, that additional sense essence will reinforce the meaning and present more freshly message.

Waluyo in his book *Teori dan Apresiasi Puisi*, defined figurative language as a figure of speech. Furthermore, he says that figurative language is the language the poet used to say something in a way unusual, or indirectly.¹⁷

In other definition, figure of speech is “a word or group of words used to give particular emphasis to and idea or sentiment”. ¹⁸ The special emphasis is typically accomplished by the user’s conscious deviation from the strict literal sense of a word, or from the more commonly used from word order or sentence construction. Its purpose is to strengthen styles of speech and composition and to reinforce the meaning so that the result in not awkward, but on the contrary emerge the artistic effect.¹⁹

The use of figurative language is intended to indicate a particular result in order to make it more interesting. In literature, the use of this metaphor is intended to obtain aesthetic effects, so that the reader will be more interested. Figurative language is a beautiful language used to create certain effects by introducing and comparing things or certain things with other things more general.

Further details, some used of figure of speech are as follow:

¹⁹ Suparman Natawijaya (1986), *op.cit.* p.3
1. Allegory

Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface. The name and event in Allegory may be abstract but the purpose is always clear. The meaning of Allegory should be drawn up to the surface in understanding it. Although the surface story or description may have its own interest, the author’s major interest is in the ulterior meaning.

When Pharaoh in the bible, for instance, has a dream in which seven fat kine are devourd by seven lean kine, the story does not really become significant until Joseph interprets its allegorical meaning: that Egypt is to enjoy seven years of fruitfulness and prosperity followed by seven years of famine.

2. Allusion

Gorys Keraff defines Allusion as “A reference that suggests the similarity of people, places, or events”. Perrine describes the Allusion as—a reference to something in history or previous literature—is like a richly connotative word or a symbol, a mean of suggesting far more than it says.

From the definitions above, the writer can conclude that Allusion refers to an explicit or implicit reference to well-known events, characters, or places, mythology or literature. By the use of allusion, the meaning of the message should be clearer. The writer uses it by the conviction that the reader or the hearer is familiar with the things spoken about.
Allusion is a means of reinforcing the emotion or ideas of one’s own work with the emotion or idea of another work or occasion. The example of allusion is in the sentence, “I am not Juliet”; from this sentence, the speaker says so much in so little, she exercises the mind of the hearers to make the connection for them. In this case, the hearers who are familiar with the word Juliet will have the whole story about Juliet in their minds and make them understand the meaning of the speaker’s utterance.

3. Hyperbole or overstatement

Hyperbole form of inordinate exaggeration according to which a person or thing is depicted as being better or worse, or larger or smaller, than is actually the case. Perrine defines Hyperbole or Overstatement as “simply exaggeration, but exaggeration in the service of truth.”

In hyperbole, the speakers do not expect to be taken literally but they are only adding emphasis to what they really mean or in the words, they are overstating their statement. Like all figure of speech, hyperbole may be used with a variety of effect such as humorous or grave, fanciful or restrained, convincing or unconvincing.

The example of Hyperbole as in the utterance “I am starving to death”, state how hungry the speaker is by adding the emphasis to the word very hungry. In this case, he replaces the word very hungry with utterance “starving to death”.

4. Irony

23 Microsoft Encarta 2008 (2009), op.cit.p.1
24 Laurence Perrine (1991), op.cit., p. 101
Irony is a literary or rhetorical device, in which there is a gap or incongruity between what a speaker or a writer says and what is generally understood (either at the time, or in the later context of history).\textsuperscript{25} Keraf defines irony as “suatu acuan yang ingin mengatakan sesuatu dengan makna atau maksud berlainan dari apa yang terkandung dalam rangkaian kata-katanya”.\textsuperscript{26} (Reference of saving something contrast between spoken words and their meaning).

The words, which employ irony, are not to be taken literary because they are satiating one thing that means another. Irony has meanings that extend beyond its use merely as figure of speech. It is divided into three different forms: Verbal irony, Dramatic Irony, and Situational Irony.

First, verbal irony, says opposite of what one means, for example: a mother is a daughter’s enemy. Second, dramatic irony occurs when a character on stage or in a story is ignorant, but the audience watching knows his or her eventual fate, as in Shakespeare’s play Romeo and Juliet.

Third, situational irony occurs when a discrepancy exists between the actual circumstances and those that would seem appropriate or between what one anticipates and what actually comes to pass. This type of irony presence in the short story “The Gift of Magi” by O. Henry. The story tells about a poor young husband pawns his most prized possession, a gold watch, in order to buy his wife a set of combs for her fair for Christmas, and his wife sells her most prized possession, her long brown hair, in order to buy a fob for her husband’s watch.

\textsuperscript{26} Gorys Keraf (2002), \textit{op.cit}, p.3
5. Litotes or Understatement

Understatement (*litotes*), or saying less than one means, may exist in what one says or merely in how one says it. Litotes can also be defined as an understatement employed for the purpose of enhancing the effect of the ideas expressed, as in the sentence “The English poet Thomas Gray showed no inconsiderable powers as a prose writer,” meaning that Gray was in fact a very good prose writer.

6. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is figurative locution whereby the part is made to stand for the whole, the whole for a part, the species for the genus, and vice versa. Gorys Keraf defines synecdoche as “semacam bahasa figuratif yang mempergunakan sebagian dari sesuatu hal untuk menyatakan keseluruhan (pars pro toto) atau mempergunakan keseluruhan untuk menyatakan sebagian (totem pro parte).” (a kind of figurative language that uses a part of something to state the whole of it (pars pro toto) or use the whole to state a part of it (totem pro parte). The example of pars pro toto is in the sentence “The hired hands as not do their jobs”, *hands* is used to denote the whole part of the body of workers. In the sentence “Use your *head* to figure it out”, the word *head* is used for replacing *brain*, in other words, the whole of something is used to refer to a part of it (totem pro parte).

7. Simile

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27 Laurence Perrine (1991), *op.cit.*, 102
28 Microsoft Encharta 2008 (2009), *op.cit.* 1
29 Gorys Keraf (2002), *op.cit*, 142
According to Wren and Martin in Perrine, a simile refers to only one characteristic that two things have in common, while a metaphor is not faintly limited in the number of resembles it way indicate. The simile is signified by the words like: as, so, appear, more then.\(^{30}\)

Simile is seen at a poem, *A Red, Red Rose* by Robert Burns.

\begin{quote}
O my love, is like a red, red rose,
That's newly spring in June
O my love is like the melodies
That's sweetly played in tune
\end{quote}

8. Metaphor

According to Barnet, metaphor asserts the identity, without a connective such as "like" or a verb such as "appears" of a term that are literally incompatible.\(^{31}\) Furthermore, Perrine added, metaphor is a figure of speech in which a comparison is made between two things essentially unlike.\(^{32}\) Metaphors may take one of four forms, depending on whether the literal and figurative language terms are respectively named or implied. In first form of metaphor, as in simile, both the literal and figurative terms are named. For example, the literal term is "life" and the figurative term is "hound." In second form, the literal term is "named" and the figurative language is "implied". The following poem exemplifies the form.

\begin{quote}
Where had I heard this wind before
Change like this to a deeper roar?
What would it take my standing there for?
Holding open a restive door,
Looking downhill to a frothy shore?
Summer was past and day was past
Somber clouds in the west were massed.
\end{quote}

\(^{30}\) Perrince, *op.cit.* p.61
\(^{32}\) Perrince, *op.cit.* p.61
Out in the porch’s sagging floor
Leaves got up in a coil and hissed.

9. Personification

Personification consists of giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or a concept. It is a really subtype of metaphor, an implied comparison in which the figurative term of the comparison is always a human being. James Stephens use a personification in his poem The Wind. The poet expresses the wind like human which has legs, fingers and hands.

The wind stood up and gave a shout
He whistled on his fingers and
Kicked the withered leaves about, etc.

10. Apostrophe

Closely related personification is apostrophe, which consist of addressing someone absent or dead or something nonhuman as if that person or thing were absent and alive and could reply to what is being said. Kennedy defines apostrophe as "a way of addressing someone or something invisible or not ordinarily spoken to". The speaker in A.E. Housman’s "To an Athlete Dying Young" apostrophizes a dead runner. William Black apostrophizes a tiger throughout his famous poem but does not otherwise personify it. The following poem exemplifies the form.

Western Wind, when wilt thou blow,
The small rain down can rain?
Christ! If my love were in my arms,
And I in my bed again!

33 Perrince, *op.cit.* p.64
34 Ibid. p.65
11. Metonymy

In metonymy, the name of a think is substituted for that of another closely associated with it. John Oyes uses metonymy in Grongar Hill;

* A Little rule, a little sway,
* A sun beam on a winter’s day,
* Is all the proud a mighty have?
* Between the cradle and the grave.

In these poems, we recognize that cradle signifies a birth, and grave signifies death. Synecdoche and metonymy are like in that both substitute some significant detail or an experience for the experience itself.

12. Symbol

Symbol is the visible object or action that suggests some furthers meaning in addition to it. Perrine says that "a symbol may be roughly defined as something that means more than what it is." It is closely connected with denotation and connotation meaning. Symbol is the part of poem’s structure that could not be paid attention that is caused of its function in understanding the poem meaning.

Robert Frost in his poem “The Road not taken” describes a choice made between two roads by a person out walking in the woods. He would like to explore both roads. He tells himself that he will explore one and then come back and explore other, but he knows that he will probably be unable to do so.

* Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
* And sorry I could not travel both
* And be one traveler, log I stood

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36 Kennedy, *op.cit.* p. 96.
37 Perrine, *op.cit.* p. 66
38 Kennedy, *op.cit.* p. 232
39 Perrine, *op.cit.* p. 80
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent I the undergrowth;

13. Paradox

According to Perrine, a paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true.\(^{40}\) It may be either a situation or a statement.\(^{41}\) The value of paradox is its shock value, for example when Alexander pope wrote that a literary critic of his time would "damn with faint praise," he was using a verbal paradox, for how can a man damn by praising?\(^{42}\)

D. Imagery

Imagery can be defined as the representation through language of sense experience. Poetry appeals directly to our sense, and through its music, rhythm, which actually hear when it read loudly. But indirectly it appeals to our sense through imagery, the representation to the imagination of sense experience. An image is a language used in such a way as to help us to see, hear, feel, and think about or generally understand more clearly or vividly what is being said or the impression that the writer wishes to convey.\(^{43}\) The word image most often suggests a mental picture, something sense in the mind’s eye. Therefore, visual imagery is the kind of imagery that occurs most frequently in poetry. But an image may also represent a sound (auditory imagery); a smell (olfactory imagery); a taste (gustatory imagery); touch, such as hardness, softness, wetness, or heat and cold (tactical

\(^{40}\) Ibid. p. 100
\(^{41}\) Ibid. p. 100
\(^{42}\) Ibid. p. 100
\(^{43}\) Steven Croft and Hellen Cross, Literature, Critism, and Style, Oxpord: Oxpord University Press, 2000, p. 56.
imagery); an internal sensation, such as hunger, thirst, fatigue, or nausea (organic imagery); or movement or tension in the muscles or joints (kinesthetic imagery).44

Imagery usually calls a mental picture in a poem, where the readers can experience what the poem says. Essentially the true “meaning” of a poem lies in the total effect that it has upon the readers. Very often that effect stimulates a response which is not just a reaction to what the poet has to say. But which draws on the readers own intellectual and emotional experience. Imagery can be a central importance in creating this response within the readers.45

1. Classification of Imagery

The following poem exemplifies the form of some classification about imagery.

a. Visual Imagery

Visual Imagery evokes a picture of something that occurs most frequently in poetry, sometime seen in the mind eye which called by sight effect. The poem of William Wordsworth Daffodils below seen the obvious described visual imagery.

   Continuous as the stars that shine
   And twinkle on the Milky Way
   The stretched in never ending line
   Along the margin of a bay;
   The thousand saw I at a glance
   Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

b. Auditory Imagery

Auditory imagery represents a sound. In the poem bellow the auditory descibed auditory imagery.

44 Laurence Perrince and Thomas R.A.R.P., op.cit. p. 49
45 Steven Cross and Helen Cross, op.cit, p. 56
Hear the sledges with the bells-silver bells!
What a world of merriment their melody foretells
Ho they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
In the icy of night!
While the stars that over sprinkle
All the heavens, seem to winkle
With a crystalline delight...Etc...
Keeping time, time, time
In a short of runic rhyme,
To the tintinnabulation that so musically wells,
From the bells, bells,
Bells, bells, bells,
From the jingling and tinkling of the bells.

Poe calls up our imagination through the auditory effect. He invites us to hear sledges. With the bells, how they tinkle in the icy air of nigh...or we can hear the jingling and tinkling of the bells.

c. Olfactory Imagery

Olfactory imagery calls up the sense of smell to the reader. Here the example of the olfactory imagery thought the lines of Robert Frost's poem;

The buzz-saw snarled and rattled in the yard
And made dust dropped stove-length sticks of wood,
Sweet-scanted stuff when the breeze drew across it.

d. Gustatory Imagery

Gustatory imagery is the imagery represented a taste. The example of this imagery could be grasped through the quotation of Robert Frost's poem “the blueberries as big as your thumb...With the flavor of soot...” (blueberries).

---

e. Tactile Imagery

This imagery includes such as hardness, softness, wetness or heat and cold. In the sonnet that is written by Shakespeare below, he describes the situation by using the line such as;

How like a winter hath my absence been?
From thee, the pleasure of the fleeting year!
What freezing have I felt, what dark days seen
What old December’s bareness every where!

f. Organic Imagery

Organic imagery is an internal sensation including the sensation like hunger, thirsty, fatigue, or nausea. This imagery could be grasped through the following poem "Lord Randal"

"....o where have ye been, Lord Randal, my son..."
"I dined will my true love; mother, make my bad soon/for I'm weary will hunting and fain wald lie down."

Here, the reader can feel how weary Lord Randal is and how he wants to lie down! He can feel it through the question asked by his mother to him, such as described in that poem.

g. Kinesthetic Imagery

Kinesthetic imagery conveys a sense of movement or tension in the muscles or joints. We can study it in Ghost House’s poem “the black bats tumble and dart”. This poem impresses us about the sense of movement or tension in the muscles or joints.

1. Technique of Imagery Development
Imagery does not appear just like that. A poet needs to take on several steps to build imagery in his work:

The following step exemplifies the form to build imagery:

a) **Literal Imagery**

The literal imagery is a mental impression that is created by direct description. The poet uses literal imagery when he makes word choice that very direct, concrete, and specific. He takes the reader to imagine something clearly and distinctly. Siswantoro says: *meski sifatnya deskriptif, seorang penyair tidak akan mengumbar kata berpanjangan lebar, sebab ia sadar bahwa bahasa puisi terkait oleh pesyaratan seperti: padan dan singkat.*

Harmon and Holman says: *“a literal image being one that involves no necessary change or extension in the obvious meaning of the words, one in which the words call up a sensory representation of the literal object of sensation....”* It means that poet only choose the simple and compact words in poem, and it must bring the reader to participate in imagery that is developed by poet.

For example, the writer will give several lines from “winter” by William Shakespeare, which contain the visual imagery that is developed by literal imagery technique: when icicles hang by the wall.

```
   And Dick the shepherd blows his nail  
   And Tom bears logs into the hall  
   And milk comes frozen home in pail  
   When blood is nipped and ways be foul  
   Then nightly sings the staring owl  
   "Tu-whit, tu-who!"
```

---

In this line, the poet uses common sentence in order to describe the winter. However, these ordinary sentences can produce the imagery that makes the reader feels the winter in the sixteenth century. Imagine that the reader will see icicles, a pointed piece of ice that is form when water flexes as it falls down from something such as a roof that hang by the wall. In this poem, he uses literal imagery technique by using ordinary sentence and simple word in order to develop the visual imagery. Although the poet only uses ordinary sentences and simple words, the reader will be able to catch the visual imagery which is developed by the poet in the poem. It is the same in these lines; the reader will catch the visual imagery from the ordinary sentences that is created by the poet.

b) Figurative Imagery

The other way to develop the imagery is using figurative imagery. This common technique uses figure of speech in developing imagery. Harmon and Holman say ”a figurative image being one that involves a”turn” on the literal meaning of the words.”49

Many poets uses figure of speech to enrich the sense of imagery to make a reader’s imagination and give the reader full participate in interpreting the content of poem.

The writer can say that the poet often uses figurative language in developing image in reader’s mind in their poems. For example, the writer also gives several lines from "A red, red rose" by Robert Burns, which contains the visual imagery that is developed by using figurative technique.

\[\text{O my luve, is like a red, red rose.} \\
\text{That’s newly sprung in June} \\
\text{O my luve is like the melody} \\
\text{That’s sweetly played in tune}\]

These four lines contain the visual imagery; in this case, poet develops the visual imagery by using figurative language. In these lines, the poet develops the visual imagery by using simile; he puts a connective like as an indicator of simile in it. He makes a comparison between his lovely with a rose. The reader can feel how deep the speaker’s love to his sweetheart. The reader will imagine how his love like a red rose that is newly sprung in June, and the love like the melody that is sweetly played in tune. The writer can conclude that the visual imagery in these lines is developed by figure imagery by using simile in developing the poet.

E. Theme

Theme is the critical idea of literary work.\textsuperscript{50} According to Pickering, theme is also used sometimes to refer to the basic of issue, problem, or subject with which the work concerned.\textsuperscript{51} A theme is the central idea or ideas explored by a literary work. John Gardner puts it this way: "By theme here we mean not a message -- a word no good writer likes applied to his work -- but the general subject, as the theme of an evening of debates may be World Wide Inflation."

\textsuperscript{50} Laurence Perrince and Thomas R.A.R.P., p. 23
While you might start with an issue or theme in mind, themes will also develop or emerge as you write. It may not be until the editing stage that you even begin to recognize your themes. Having recognized them, your themes will help you determine what to cut from your story or novel and what to highlight.

A theme is a recurrent idea with a certain amount of universality. We study the main ideas of stories, and compare them to other works through history to discover what writers have to say about life, death, loneliness, sadness, hope, and other themes related to society, human nature, and beyond.

A work of literature may have more than one theme. *Hamlet*, for instance, deals with the themes of death, revenge, and action, to name a few. King Lear's themes include justice, reconciliation, madness, and betrayal.

In literary term, theme is the central idea or insight that unifies the total work. It is also the main point an author wishes to make about his subject. The readers also will be understand the main point of the poem if he or she known the theme of the poem. Theme is what is made of the topic. It is the comment on the topic that is implied in the process of the story.52

Similarly with another literary works analysis, to understand and to get the theme of the poem or lyric, explication and some analysis of some fundamental elements of poetry are very important and valuable. The ideas and elements of poetry find theme. To find and to analyze the theme building of the poem, we cannot avoid the elements above.

CHAPTER III
THE ANALYSIS OF LYRICS

A. Data Description

In this chapter the writer will try to find out the answer of the objective of this graduating paper using data description as first step. Data description describes data collected for the use of this research. Within this phase, some lyrics of these songs exposed along with their background while the sentences that contain figures of speech and imagery found and listed in the table as corpus data. As the songs analyzed are the lyrics of Michael Heart’s song “We will not go down”, Lowkey’s song “Long Live Palestine” and the song of Native Deen feat Isam B. “Still Strong”.

The following are presentation of the data description:

1. **We Will Not Go Down**

   a. **Song background**

   In January of 2009, during the war in Gaza, Michael wrote and released a song in support of the Palestinian civilians’ victims. The song is called *We will not go down (song for Gaza)*. It was posted on You Tube and made available as a free MP3 download. The response to the song has been overwhelming, to say the least. Here are a few stats:

   1. Over 1 million views of the original video on You Tube
   2. Hundreds of additional You Tube videos created by others using the song
3. Over half a million downloads of MP3 (not counting the MP3 downloads from other websites)
4. Over 10,000 emails, comments and messages of support

Contrary to the belief of some people, the song has absolutely nothing to do with religion. It is strictly humanitarian in nature. It has been, and continues to be, played on radio stations and television channels in several countries, and it was chanted in demonstrations and rallies all over the globe, with several available online. It has been translated into a dozen languages and subtitled on numerous clips. More than 500 new clips have been made with "We will not go down" by people all over the world and thousands of websites have uploaded the clip and posted the lyrics. Many people have written to confirm they had donated to UNRWA, as requested by the artist after download of the song for free.

Most importantly, "We will not go down" has reached people in Gaza, who took advantage of rare moments of electricity access to send Michael emails full of touching and inspiring messages, describing their feelings of hope and determination when hearing the song.

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53 United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) is a relief and human development agency, providing education, health care, social services and emergency aid to over four hundred thousand Palestine refugees living in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, as well as in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. It is the only agency dedicated to helping refugees from a specific region or conflict. It is separate from UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, which is the only other UN agency aiding refugees, dedicated to aiding all refugees in the world.
Michael Heart has received numerous media requests for interviews the world over; the ones he has given will be posted on his website as they get published.

b. The lyrics

A blinding flash of white light
Lit up the sky over Gaza tonight
People running for cover
not knowing whether they're dead or alive 4

They came with their tanks and their planes
With ravaging fiery flames
And nothing remains
Just a voice rising up in the smoky haze 8

We will not go down
In the night, without a fight
You can burn up our mosques and our homes and our schools
But our spirit will never die
We will not go down
In Gaza tonight 14

Women and children alike
Murdered and massacred night after night
While the so-called leaders of countries afar
Debated on who's wrong or right
But their powerless words were in vain
And the bombs fell down like acid rain
But through the tears and the blood and the pain
You can still hear that voice through the smoky haze 22

We will not go down
In the night, without a fight
You can burn up our mosques and our homes and our schools
But our spirit will never die
We will not go down
In Gaza tonight 28
We will not go down

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Figure of Speech/Imagery</th>
<th>Lines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>But their powerless words were in vain</td>
<td>Litotes or Understatement</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>And the bombs fell down like acid rain</td>
<td>Simile</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>A blinding flash of white light</td>
<td>Visual Imagery</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>With ravaging fiery flames</td>
<td>Visual Imagery</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Just a voice rising up in the smoky haze</td>
<td>Visual Imagery</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>You can still hear that voice through the smoky haze</td>
<td>Visual Imagery</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>You can burn up our mosques and our homes and our schools But our spirit will never die</td>
<td>Personification</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Long Live Palestine**

a. **Song background**

Lowkey is a poet, playwright, political activist and award winning Hip Hop Artist who has received airplay on numerous major radio stations. Born in 1986 at St. Georges Hospital in Tooting to a British father from Dover and an Arab mother, herself born in Baghdad. Lowkey is a much needed bridge between many different worlds. Logic and Lowkey are co-founders of non profit organization The Peoples
Army, started in Brixton, South London, they took in the NSPCC’s “Don’t Hide It” campaign in 2007, recording an exclusive track for the project.

The song was inspired by his traveling to Palestine and visiting Palestinian refugee camps around the West Bank area to perform fundraising shows to help rebuild the Gaza Strip but was detained by the Israel Police for nine hours at Ben Gurion International Airport and interrogated.

Later in 2009, he traveled with M-1 of Dead Prez to carry out a humanitarian aid mission and bring medical aid to the Palestinian people in Gaza. M-1 mentioned in an interview with PyroRadio.com that a collaboration between the two had been made “I met up with a guy called Lowkey over there as well who’s from London as well, I had a chance to meet with him, he’s a good brother, we built a lot, it was real cool, we got to get the song out.” Evidence of the song is still yet to surface.

b. The lyrics

This is for Palestine, Ramallah, West Bank, Gaza,
This is for the child that is searching for an answer,
I wish I could take your tears and replace them with laughter,
Long live Palestine, Long live Gaza!!

While we listen to tunes, made by ignorant fools,
Israel blocked the UN from delivering food,
They’ll bring in the troops and you won’t even glimpse at the news,
They make money of the products that we are quick to consume,
It’s not simply a question of differing views,

Forget emotions, this is fact, what I spit is the truth,
Makes no difference if you’re a Christian or if you’re a Jew,
They are just people living in different conditions to you,
They still die when you bomb their schools, mosques and hospitals,
It is not because of rockets, please god can you stop it all,
I’m not related to the strangers on the TV,
But I relate because those faces could have been me,
Words can never ever explain the raw tragedy,
It's not a war they're just murdering more rapidly,
We are automatically supporting pure savagery,
Imagine how you'd feel if it was your family,

This is for Palestine, Ramallah, West Bank, Gaza,
This is for the child that is searching for an answer,
I wish I could take your tears and replace them with laughter,
Long live Palestine, Long live Gaza,

Palestine remains in my heart forever,
We stand for peace, in times of war we shan't surrender,
Remember, it didn't start in that dark December,
Every coin is a bullet, if you're Mark's and Spencer,
And when you're sipping Coca-Cola,

That's another pistol in the holster of a soulless soldier,
You say you know about the Zionist lobby,
But you put money in their pocket when you're buying their coffee,
Talking about revolution, sitting in Starbucks,
The fact is that's the type of thinking I can't trust,
Let alone even start to respect,

Before you talk learn the meaning of that scarf on your neck,
Forget Nestle,
Obama promised Israel 30 billion over the next decade,
They're trigger happy and they're crazy,
Think about that when you're putting Huggies nappies on your baby,

This is for Palestine, Ramallah, West Bank, Gaza,
This is for the child that is searching for an answer,
I wish I could take your tears and replace them with laughter,
Long live Palestine, Long live Gaza,

This is not just a war over stolen land,
Why do you think little boys are throwing stones at tanks?
We will never really know how many people are dead,
They drop bombs on little girls while they sleep in their beds,
Don't get offended by facts, just try and listen,
Nothing is more anti-Semitic than Zionism,

So please don't bring bad vibes when you speak to me,
I know there's plenty of Rabbi's that agree with me,
It's your choice what you do with this message,
Don't get it confused; I view this from a truly human perspective,
How many more resolutions have to be violated,

How many more children have to be annihilated
Israel is a terror state, there terrorists that terrorize,
I testify, my television televised them telling lies,
This is not a war, it is systematic genocide,
But whatever they try, Palestine will never die!!

c. Corpus data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Figure of Speech/Imagery</th>
<th>Lines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>It is not because of rockets, please god can you stop it all.</td>
<td>Apostrophe</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>But I relate because those faces could have been me,</td>
<td>Synecdoche</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Every coin is a bullet, if you’re Mark’s and Spencer,</td>
<td>Metaphor</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>And when your sipping Coca-Cola, That’s another pistol in the holster of a soulless soldier,</td>
<td>Metaphor</td>
<td>29-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>You say you know about the Zionist lobby, But you put money in their pocket when you’re buying their coffee, Talking about revolution, sitting in Starbucks,</td>
<td>Irony of Situation</td>
<td>31-33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>So please don’t bring bad vibes</td>
<td>Auditory Imagery</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
when you speak to me,

3. Still strong

a. Song background

Native Deen consist of three young African American Muslim men who were born and raised in United States of America. Joshua Salaam, Naeem Muhammad and Abdul-Malik Ahmad who grew up in Washington, DC. Their music seeks to inspire young people to keep their Islamic faith amid the pressures and temptations of daily life.

b. The lyrics

In my house, minding my biz
Sunday morning doing chores and I’m watching my kids
You know how it is, the children watching Sesame Street
My wife, showing me how to cook something to eat

Now this is my life, and that is my wife, and those are my kids
I’m working hard so we can comfortably live
Knock, Knock, somebody is at the front door
Honey, I’ll get it I need to take a break from my chores

Knock, Knock, it just went from knock to a pound
Now who is this clown, trying to take my smile to a frown
Knock, Knock, it just went from pound to a bang
Now this is insane and now I hear them yelling my name

I open the door, and what do I see
Its like 23 agents looking at me
They threw the cuffs on my hands and my face to the floor
Dragged away, my family crying at the front door

Chorus:
AAAAGGGGGHHHHH, we’re not breaking, we’re still strong
No matter what they do we’re moving on
AAAAGGGGHUUHHH, we’re not breaking, we’re still strong
No matter what they do we’re moving on

We’re still moving on

And they was asking me that and asking me this
Accusing me of being on somebody’s terrorist list
I had to resist, I want a lawyers all I would say
But they said that they would torture me all night and all day
And so I would pray for God to give me strength to get through
If the evidence I knew, I would prove it untrue

Osama Bin who, they want to say I support him
If I don’t give in, I’ll never see my family again
It’s been more than 10 months since they dragged me from home
4 hours questioning and 20 in my cell alone

So you wanna break me? nah I’m still strong.
Sti--ll wanna hate me? I’ll prove you wrong
wait and you’ll see - I was right - all along,
but as for now let me do- do my thing, let me sing this song

It’s not Islam or Christianity, It’s all of the humanity
The religion of vanity drives people to insanity
My soul and my anatomy are patient with calamity
I’ll never use profanity just let me see my family

AAAAGGGGHUUHHH, we are not breaking we are still strong.
no matter what they do we are moving on

we are still moving on.

Yeah, let me see now, where do I start
Still the ANTAGONIST, still playing same part
Same old script, yeah same old crime
Only this time -- you trying link me with Osama
MISS ME! -- public enemy number one

Your specific intelligence nothing but a con, ha
So tell me mr. officers what you got on me?
-TRUMPED UP charges man, clear for all to see
-What did I do now? what is my crime  
Please can you tell me why I’ma be doing this time.  

Is it coz I put my head on the ground? my foot in the sink?  
There gotta be something, man! Tell me what you found  
Is it my beard, or the funny way I walk?  
The rhymes I be spitting? Or the way I was born to talk?  
I’m an Innocent convict, victim of this terror  

Oppression in the guise of a war on terror  
- My lyrical pen is still mightier than their swords  
That’s why I be in the pen praying to my lord  
- Like P said, they won’t let- me -out  
The faith in my heart that’s what its all- about  

I’m one of them muslims, so best lock me up  
That’s why I’m right here - stuck in this rut  
Keep my head high cant no one take my pride  
Nothing but a test from Him, we gotta take in stride.  

c. Corpus data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
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<th>Figure of Speech/Imagery</th>
<th>Lines</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Knock, Knock,…</td>
<td>Auditory Imagery</td>
<td>7, 9, 11</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Now who is this clown, trying to take my smile to a frown</td>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>AAAGGGHHH, we are not breaking we are still strong.</td>
<td>Auditory Imagery</td>
<td>17, 19, 40, 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The religion of vanity drives people to insanity</td>
<td>Personification</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Is it my beard, or the funny way I walk?</td>
<td>Visual Imagery</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>- My lyrical pen is still mightier</td>
<td>Metonymy</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Data Analysis

1. “We will not go down” lyrics analysis

a. figure of speech Analysis

1. But their powerless words were in vain (line 19; Litotes or Understatement)

The phrase of ‘powerless words’ which is used here describes a million demands tends to Israel, but it cannot be able to make Israel to stop the war, even to decrease their attack intention. The huge amounts of demands come from many others including the world powerful leaders. They actually have so much more powerful army force than Israel’s one. So, in fact, it cannot be said as a powerless.

With the intention that fact, basically, their demands are obviously have a great effect to give a high pressure to Israel whether in military or social and economically. Moreover, the effect of trade relations and social psychology that comes between inter-citizen in the world and Israeli which discriminates Israeli under the basis of their shooting the works under Palestinian. This is where the figurative language of litotes used in order to say less than the meaning sense that exists in the lyric.

2. And the bombs fell down like acid rain (line 20; Simile)

In this lyric, the songwriter uses simile to compare the way the bombs fell down with acid rain. It defines that bombs which are fallen by Israel toward Gaza in such a great quantities, so that, the situation of the felling bombs down to Gaza was like a rain acid. The word of ‘acid rain’ here illustrates the danger arise thereafter.
Basically, acid rain is the bulk liquid of contaminated liquid waste and being condensate to be a cloud and rain which become danger for a land and plant. This concept is compared with the bombs fallen on Gaza which is really danger to Gaza’s civilians in the middle of their difficulties in facing millions pressures from Israel.

3. You can burn up our mosques and our homes and our schools
   But our spirit will never die (line 12; Personification)

Personification is the figure of speech that describes the objects lifeless as if having human attributes (like humans). Our spirit will never die explained that the soul is the same thing with human nature. these expressions represent the Palestinian people's spirit of maintaining homeland with all their soul and their body, the spirit of war victims who has struggle in whole their life to get their freedom from Israeli.

b. imagery

1. A blinding flash of white light (line 1; Visual Imagery)

The image of visual imagery which is showed in line 1 of the lyric describes that the songwriter tries to give the hearer some images and situations in Gaza that the shooting of Israel’s guided missile looked like flash of white light glided straight toward to Gaza.

2. With ravaging fiery flames (line 6; Visual Imagery)

The songwriter seems to express the view of fire caused by the nuclear missiles which are shot by Israel’s army. The songwriter uses ‘flames’ to express
the fire and the word ‘ravaging’ express the condition of the places in Gaza after the bombs felled and the explosions burned down all the things.

3. Just a voice rising up in the **smoky haze** (8, 22; Visual Imagery)

   The songwriter seems to express the experience of a threatening dark night after the bombs shot and exploded then emerges the fire that burn down all the things and the smoke fogging over the area for the explosion was so enormous. By the sentence, the songwriter tells the hearer that spirit of Gaza civilian has the brave heart and there is no fear towards Israel intimidation. They will always be alive whatever the things will happen to them.

c. **Theme building analysis**

   By this song the writer tries to make some description. In this lyric, the speaker tells about “the sturdy of Gaza civilians who will not give up with the dreadful condition”. The lyric forms the situation in Gaza especially in the night time when the electric was blacken out by Israel’s invasions under Gaza.

   The sense would be easy to achieve with the use of two kinds of imagery, visual and auditory imageries. The visual imagery imaged sharply in the first line and the second line ‘*A blinding flash of white light, lit up the sky over Gaza tonight*’ the sentences build the situation of war cloud. Another visual imagery found in this lyric in line 6 ‘*with ravaging fiery flames*’ which imaged that the view of the situation where the bombs exploded and the artillery mortar was just keep firing and attacking Gaza, so that it makes the area full of smoke as found in line 8 ‘just a voice rising up in the smoky haze’.
The way Israel attacking Gaza is also described in figurative language of simile in line 20 ‘and the bombs fell down like acid rain’ it figured that the way of Israel invading Gaza was so inhuman.

In the use of figurative language in this lyric is litotes which is found in line 19 ‘but the powerless words were in vain’ give the impression to the hearer that the songwriter wants to tease the world especially the super power nations, moreover, to the Islamic nations which always be comfort to their dependence on Israel and its colony like United State and some European nations and why they do not come to be united to face the Israel and help Palestine.

In the line 12, our spirit will never die, the use of personification by the writer in his lyric describe how strong Palestinian people when their struggle for their freedom from Israeli. The writer wants to show to the people in whole the world the spirit of Palestinian people like a human being life.

Therefore, the figures of speech and visual imagery contribute the theme building and help the songwriter in conveying his theme clearly and completely.

2. “Long Live Palestine” lyrics analysis

a. figure of speech Analysis

1. ‘It is not because of rockets, please god can you stop it all,’(line 14; Apostrophe)

The figurative language of apostrophe that use to address someone absent or dead or something nonhuman as if that person or thing were present and alive and could reply to what is being said. The phrase ‘please god can you stop it all’ shows
the hearer that the speaker wants to ask something to God about the bad condition that been happened to the Muslim and the rest of people in the world.

2. ‘But I relate because those faces could have been me,’(line 16; Synecdoche)

The word of ‘faces’ has a sense of the whole part of the body of ‘the stranger’ and show the hearer that the speaker could be on the list of the suspicious person and be related to those certain cases of terrorism. This kind of figurative language uses a part of something to state the whole of it (pars pro toto), in this case is the word ‘face’ represent the person.

3. ‘Every coin is a bullet, if you're Mark's and Spencer,’(line 28; Metaphor)

The word of ‘coin’ and ‘bullet’ is the part of figurative language of metaphor and it shows the reader that the literal term is ‘bullet’ and the figurative term is ‘coin’ it is also has an explanation that the coin would be contributed to the Israel’s companies indirectly from the buyer and it would go straight to the institutions that would provide the fund for Israel’s military to run their brutality invasion and also provides the numbers of lobbies to influence and persuade the rest of the leaders of super power countries and certain Islamic countries.

4. ‘And when your sipping Coca-Cola, That’s another pistol in the holster of a soulless soldier,’(line 29-30; Metaphor)

The phrase of ‘sipping Coca-Cola’ and ‘another pistol’ is the part of figurative language of metaphor and it shows the reader that the literal term is ‘another pistol’ and the figurative term is ‘sipping Coca-Cola’ it is also has an explanation that when people sip the coca-cola, then the money they have spent for it would be contributed to the Israel’s companies indirectly from the buyer and it would go
straight to the institutions that would provide the fund for Israel’s military to run their brutality invasion and also provides the numbers of lobbies to influence and persuade the rest of the leaders of super power countries and certain Islamic countries.

5. ‘You say you know about the Zionist lobby, But you put money in their pocket when you're buying their coffee, Talking about revolution, sitting in Starbucks,’ (line 31-33; Irony of Situation)

These sentences show the reader another kind of figurative language of irony of situation. It is occurred when a discrepancy exists between the actual circumstances. The phrase ‘the Zionist Lobby’ has one concept that everyone knows it in political situation between the leaders of nations to not to intervenes. Furthermore, people just allocated their money to distribute the Israel’s action by spending their money in the certain shops which relates to Israel.

b. Imagery Analysis

1. ‘This is not just a war over stolen land.’ (line 45; Visual Imagery)

The word ‘land’ images the place that should be a motherland to the rest of Palestinian. It shows the reader to imagine the place of a nation that been stolen by the colonizer.

2. ‘Why do you think little boys are throwing stones at tanks?’ (line 46; Visual Imagery)

The phrase of ‘little boys are throwing stones at tanks’ give the reader the image of the condition of the Palestinian children who wants to fight for their life and their future.
3. ‘So please don't bring bad vibes when you speak to me,’ (line 51; Auditory Imagery)

The auditory imagery found in the phrase of ‘bad vibes’ in this line shows the reader that the speaker does not expect the negative or bad response from the object or whom he conveys his idea.

4. Theme building analysis

The song ‘Long Live Palestine’ revealed the situation of the people of the world who admit themselves care about the condition of Palestine’s civilian, but insensibly they spend their fund to Israel. The money they spent in certain stores or certain products which affiliated to Israel’s companies. They do have familiar with the Israel’s brutality toward Palestinians by the news on the media. But in the same time, they keep spending their money to a product that would keep financing the brutality of Israel towards the Palestinian and some other Middle East countries.

The figurative language of dramatic irony turns out in this lyric especially in line 7-9.

‘They’ll bring in the troops and you won’t even glimpse at the news, They make money of the products that we are quick to consume, It’s not simply a question of differing views,’

These stanzas describe the attitude of the majority of people who admit themselves care for the Palestinian and sick to death of the Jews for their way of treating in a bad attitude towards the Palestinian. As described in the lyric that implies the irony situation which also found in line 31-33. These stanzas also build the dramatic irony in this lyric.

‘You say you know about the Zionist lobby,’
But you put money in their pocket when you're buying their coffee, 
Talking about revolution, sitting in Starbucks,’

Furthermore, in the next lines, the songwriter also conveys his feeling by praying for God and using the figurative language of synecdoche in the line 14 ‘It is not because of rockets, please god can you stop it all,’ which implied that the speaker’s hope for the best solution for Palestine. And he tries to speak to God.

The figurative language of metaphor and the gustatory imagery revealed in line 28 and 29 which straight towards to the theme of the song. In line 28 ‘Every coin is a bullet, if you're Mark's and Spencer,’ the word of ‘coin’ and ‘bullet’ implies the metaphor for the comparison of the two words. It points toward the theme that every coin that spend to the store that been said would be distributed to some financial sources of Israel. The utilizing of gustatory imagery found in the line 29 ‘And when your sipping Coca-Cola,’ and it has to be linked to the next line ‘That's another pistol in the holster of a soulless soldier,’ the lines 29-30 revealed the metaphor which compared every number of donation that spent for Israel’s products, then the amount would be changed into the form of the cruel bullet which always be directed towards the Palestine civilians including the weak women and the innocent children. The songwriter made the words more effective by using them.

3. “Still Strong” lyrics analysis

a. figure of speech Analysis

1. ‘Now who is this clown, trying to take my smile to a frown’(line 10; Symbol)
The word ‘clown’ symbolized the officers who had bad attitudes in knocking the door and suddenly arrest the speaker and put him to be on the suspicious list person. It shows the reader that a word clown which is the funny man but it also mysterious because it wears a mask on the face. It related to the officers who came to the speaker’s house in the mysterious goal and use a bad attitude.

2. ‘The religion of vanity drives people to insanity’ (line 38; Personification)

The line shows the reader that the figurative language of personification found and it helps the readers to visualize the literal term in human form. the phrase of ‘The religion of vanity’ is obviously nonliving thing but the next phrase is ‘drives people to insanity’, it shows that the fanaticism in religion could make the people do the wrong thing and it represented by the word ‘insanity’.

3. ‘- My lyrical pen is still mightier than their swords’ (line 62; Metonymy)

The figurative language of metonymy found in this line. The word of ‘lyrical pen’ signifies ‘the power of news of the truth’ and ‘swords’ signifies ‘the military power’. It shows the readers that the power of the news of the truth which written by a pen or type in computer or message server tools and printed to be a newspaper or any kind of article would be much more strong to make a good impression and build the truth image to the rest of reader in the world. So that, it can handle and face the military power which just can destroy the things but cannot destroy the bad image.

b. Imagery Analysis

1. ‘Knock, Knock,…’ (line 7, 9, 11; Auditory Imagery)
The auditory imagery found in the words ‘Knock, Knock,...’ and shows the reader the way the door been knocked by the officers to get the speaker and arrest him. The way of knocking the door is changing between the first knocking with the second, and the third knocking. It becomes ruder and annoyed the speaker.

2. ‘Now this is insane and now I hear them yelling my name’ (line 12; Auditory Imagery)

The phrase of ‘I hear them yelling my name’ in line 12 represents the voice of the officers called out the speaker’s name. The auditory imagery found in this line and shows the reader how the officers called the speaker in a coarse way.

3. ‘Dragged away, my family crying at the front door’ (line 16; Auditory Imagery)

The word ‘crying’ represents the voice of the speaker’s family who get shocked by the coming of the officers. It shows the readers that the officers’ rude attitude in capturing the speaker makes his wife and children cry.

4. ‘AAAGGGHHH, we are not breaking we are still strong.’ (line 17, 19, 40, 42; Auditory Imagery)

This is the form of sound of climax emotion in literal. It shows the reader that the speaker is mad and angry for the things that suddenly happened to him and his family.

5. ‘Is it my beard, or the funny way I walk?’ (line 58; Visual Imagery)

The visual imagery of ‘the beard’ and ‘the funny way I walk’ shows the readers the characteristic of Muslim especially for a man who wants to follow the sunnah
Rasul and the majority characteristic of middle east men who proud to have a beard.
The phrase of ‘the funny way I walk’ is the appearance of the Middle East man physically.

c. Theme building analysis

This song tells the hearer about “a man who has the faith of Muslim who had been slandered and accused to be tangle with terrorism”. The lyric explain how the speaker doing well in his family as an ordinary people and as a good, loving, and responsible father who suddenly captured in rude way and made his wife and his children cried.

The way the officers detain the speaker here is imaged in a rude way which uses auditory imagery in line 7, 9, 11.

‘Knock, Knock, somebody is at the front door’ 7
‘Knock, Knock, it just went from knock to a pound’ 9
‘Knock, Knock, it just went from pound to a bang’ 11

Line 9 expresses the sound of the door knocked increased in swatting the door. And it becomes more pique and described in the next line that makes the speaker annoyed. The figurative language of symbol found in the line 10 ‘Now who is this clown, trying to take my smile to a frown’ the word ‘clown’ symbolized the officers who knocked out the door in outraged and calling the name of the speaker with a shouted as implied in line 12, ‘Now this is insane and now I hear them yelling my name’ their rude attitudes getting more annoyed to the speaker as in line 16 found auditory imagery ‘Dragged away, my family crying at the front door’ which explain the sound of the speaker’s family who cried out seeing their father and husband suddenly captured by the officers.
The auditory imagery also found in line 17, 19, 40, 42. ‘AAAGGGHHH, we are not breaking we are still strong.’ which describes the climax of the speaker’s emotion after receiving so many ordeal pressures. But this is the main theme of the song, it implies that the Muslim as the personal pronoun of ‘we’ described will never be weak and given up in despair and come under the yoke. On the contrary, as the phrase that found in the same line, ‘we’re still strong’ implied that they will keep standing to face every single great restriction which would always come to face them as it found in the next line ‘No matter what they do we’re moving on’.

The brutality and the rudeness in this lyric are being related to the fanaticism in religion as describe in line 37-38, ‘The religion of vanity drives people to insanity’ this line contains the figurative language of personification. It means that all the rudeness which done by the officers comes from the concept of the fanaticism in religion. All the cases that been punished to the suspicious Muslim who being arrested in brutality have no exact reason and it culminated in terrorism. Everyone who deemed to be suspicious would get arrested in force by bring false charge.

But another main point in this theme building is the using of figurative language of metonymy in line 61 ‘- My lyrical pen is still mightier than their swords’ the word of ‘lyrical pen’ and ‘swords’. The words signifies ‘the news of the truth’ that always be written in certain media which always telling the fact. And the word ‘sword’ implied ‘the power’ to make a pressure to Muslim based on the negative schmaltz.
Therefore, the figures of speech and visual imagery contribute the theme building and help the songwriter in conveying his theme clearly and completely.
A. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion, the writer can conclude that figure of speech and imagery of a song can build the social theme which be brought through the war condition. Middle East There is terms similar to "Near East" and "Middle East" in other European languages, but since it is a relative description, the meanings depend on the country and are different from the English terms generally. The term "Middle East" may have originated in the 1850’s in the British India Office and became more widely known when American naval strategist Alfred Thayer Mahan used the term. That term become famous after most of the people said “Middle East” to the territory. Social conflict in Middle East brought negative impact for the society, it makes almost all civilians suffer and oppressed. Middle East has high economic rates, it can be seen from the population of human who life inside the land.

To reveal some social theme and social aspect within Middle East conflict, there were musicians who wrote the song to express Middle East condition through imagery and figuring of speech. Three songs was analyzed to make a clear description to find the main topics, these are : Michael Heart’s song “We will not go down”, Lowkey’s song “Long Live Palestine” and the song of Native Deen feat Isam B. “Still Strong”.
Figuring of speech took several different forms if it made to analyze some social aspect or social theme. That forms majoring to arts and culture of speech itself. It’s also had linguistic style in every kind of figure of speech. Figure of speech also divided into some aspect and had figurative language which can be seen from metaphor and personification.

The song analyzed with imagery analysis where imagery also divided into some types and every type had own meaning to figure the song. There are: visual imagery, auditory imagery, tactile imagery, and organic imagery.

A. SUGGESTION

The writers suggests those who are interested in studying about lyrics analysis, especially in the song with social theme like Michael Heart’s song “We will not go down”, Lowkey’s song “Long Live Palestine” and the song of Native Deen feat Isam B. “Still Strong” lyrics, they can use many approach such as figure of speech and imagery in comprehending the context and message of their paper.

Finally, the writer hopes that this research can help the readers to have a better understanding about the meaning of songs lyrics, especially songs lyrics related with social theme like these songs.
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