THE FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE AND THEME OF GREEN DAY’S SONG LYRIC “JESUS OF SUBURBIA”

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

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ABSTRACT

Muhamad Ryan Fauzi, NIM: 1110026000114. The Figurative Language and Theme of Green Day's Song Lyric “Jesus of Suburbia”. Thesis: English Letters Department, Letters and Humanities Faculty of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta 2016

The purpose of this research is to find out what kinds of figurative language and the theme of Green Day’s lyric entitle “Jesus of Suburbia.” The analysis is uses intrinsic elements of poetry such as figurative language and theme and uses qualitative descriptive analysis method. The data is the song lyric of Green Day’s song entitle “Jesus of Suburbia” Billie Joe Armstrong published in 2004.

Several kinds of figurative language founded contribute the meaning of the lyric that become clearer, the clearer the meanings of the lyric, the more clues shows to find out theme. As the clue appears it also gives more idea to conclude what are the messages of the lyric. The analysis comes to the result that the figurative language found and contributed to building up the theme in contributing the more understanding of the song lyric.

Key words: figurative language, song lyric, and theme.
APPROVEMENT

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on March 30th, 2016. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, March 30th, 2016

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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 acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, March 30th, 2016

Muhammad Ryan Fauzi
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Jakarta, March 30th, 2016

The Writer
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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Language is an important thing that we use every day. Language’s main function is an instrument to show the expressions or to express something. Communication is another important function from a language. Language can be used as a media to rendering our usual expression into something that is rich in meaning, and that happens when it is converted to be an art work. Language could have more meanings of its converted media of art.

Actually, language has more meanings when it is converted to be an art work. Language can be stylized, and we can play with all the words, we combine words by words and put them into a beautiful sentence. We can modify language and give another meaning which when the sentence has unusual meaning and not an ordinary language that cannot be easily understood by people. Literary genre and type of literature can be classified into two groups, non imaginative and imaginative literature. Non imaginative consists of literary works in a form of essay, criticism, biography, autobiography, and history. While imaginative literature includes of prose fiction, short story, novel, poetry, and drama, or even lyric.
Poetry is one of literary works and it is also the oldest literary work. We read poetry for the many pleasures that is offered pleasures of sound and meaning, pleasures of image and symbol, pleasures of speech and feeling and thought.¹

Poetry may give us much information and knowledge that we had not know before, widening our perception and point of view of many things. In the old times poems were read along with musical instruments, but people did not only hear the music, they heard lyrics and the meanings with all its beautiful words. Poetry and music have long been associated. In ancient Greece, poems were chanted and sung to the accompaniment of the lyre, an ancient stringed instrument.² Nowadays, people seem like only hear the music and do not care with the lyric, but some people would even hear a song and also understanding the lyric. In this generation, music is poems with instruments. Poetry is a kind of literary work that contains some sentences which also has beautiful structure and meanings in each of the words. A poem contains much meaning, that it is not like ordinary notes, diaries, or quotes, but a poem is a language that could express something, such as emotions and feelings that a poet may writes much wider than that. A poet can write whatever he wants to deliver some issues in his poems, such as about love, war, social, politics, nature and many more.

Song is one of many ways to show or express what is in the author’s mind or what is in the author’s heart that the writer of the lyric wants to tell. When a song is created, there are some ways for the songwriters to express their feelings and make the messages of that song clearly delivered and easily understood. One

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² Ibid. p. 91.
Figurative language is a way to express an idea or concept through the usage of language, but the used of figurative language can be interpreted differently by many readers and also have more meanings than what is literally written in the lyric itself. For example the words “he runs for the ball like cheetah,” it means that he runs so fast just like a cheetah. In figurative language, it means something difference than the literal meaning. That is why the figurative language is always used in poetry and even in almost all kinds of literary works like drama, novel, and short story. Lyric in music can be analyzed as a poem. The elements that are analyzed are not the music elements, but the lyric. The lyric is more a poetic manner than a form. In short, a song lyric can be analyzed as a poem through its elements such as figurative language that create more meanings, emotions, and feelings.

In this paper, I analyze the figurative language that is used in “Jesus of Suburbia,” a song from Green Day, and the lyric is originally written by Billie Joe Armstrong. Green Day is a music group band formed in 1989. They are from Rodeo, California. This band started with Billie Joe Armstrong and Mike Dirnt and in 1989, they were signing with the punk label Lookout and releasing 1989 EP 1,000 hours with John Kiffmeyer. The next year, Tre Cool replaced John Kiffmeyer who wanted to focus with his studies and also in that year, two more

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4 EP is an abbreviation for extended play (of a record or a CD).
EPs released. The controversial album, “American Idiot,” was released in 2004 and the album has a song called “Jesus of Suburbia”. This album considered as controversial because it has strong critics about America in some of the lyrics, especially “American Idiot” and “Jesus of Suburbia” and uniquely, America was in some trouble like poverty of the poor people and also the war with the middle east. There are so many critics about the American government and “Jesus of Suburbia” seems to say it all through the perspective of a man and. In this song, there are so many figurative languages which can be analyzed in order to understand the meanings and the contribution to know the theme of the song as well.

The lyric has many great messages. This song expresses a lot of things for certain purposes, and the lyric has different way in delivering the message. If we read the lyric carefully, it has figurative languages used by the writer of the song. Although, this lyric contains familiar Green Day topics such as protest, government, and justice, this song has something more different than any other of their songs. In this song, the writer stated the problems of America in that time, precisely in 2004 when the album was released, the critics are related to the problems in that time. The writer stated and criticizes it through the long lyric. The figurative language in the lyric may be help us to know another meaning of this lyric, because if we only read it literally, we will come to a result that the meaning is just about someone. Therefore, I decide to analyze this lyric from the intrinsic elements of the lyric and by using the theory of poetry from Laurence
Perrine and Robert DiYanni for analyzing the figurative language and theme of the lyric.

B. The Focus of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, I focus on the analysis of figurative languages of the lyrics. I focus on finding the contribution of figurative languages to build the meanings of the lyric and theme.

C. The Problem of the Study

I would like to discuss the problem of the thesis entitled “An Analysis on the figurative language of “Jesus of Suburbia” song lyric of Green Day. The questions are:

1. What kinds of the figurative language found in the lyric?
2. What is the theme of the lyric and how the figurative languages contribute to the theme?

D. The Significance of the Study

1. The significance of the study is to find and describe the kinds of figurative language. This research also explains about the theme and describes the figurative language in building the theme.

2. I hope that the result of this study gives many benefits to the literature itself and also to the reader in case to enrich their knowledge about literature, and to increase the reader’s knowledge and information especially about the lyric in “Jesus of Suburbia” by Green Day.
E. The Methodology of the Study

This research methodology consists of some important aspects of the research such as the method of the research, there are the method of the study, the objective of the study, the technique data of analysis, the instrument of the study, the unit of analysis, and the time and place of the study. Research Methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It helps us to learn the step by step to do the research and it will also come along with the writer’s logic.

1. The Methods of the Study

Method of the study is also known as research methods. Research Methods refer to the behavior and instruments used in selecting and constructing research technique. Based on the focus of the study, and the significance of the study, the method of the study is descriptive qualitative research method and not the quantitative research which is used in the research that based on quantity. Qualitative research, on the other hand, is concerned with qualitative phenomenon, i.e., phenomena relating to or involving quality or kind. Through descriptive qualitative method, I try to describe and explain the contents inside the lyrics using figurative language.

2. The Objective of the study

The objective of the study is also known as objective of research and it also means as the purpose of doing the research. The purpose of research is to discover answers to question through the application of scientific procedures.

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6 Ibid p.7
7 Ibid p.3
The main aim of research is to find out the truth which is hidden and which has not been discovered as yet.\

The objectives of the research are:
1) To know the kinds of figurative language used the lyric.
2) To explain the meanings and theme of the lyrics.

3. The Techniques of Data Analysis

The technique of data analysis is how we analyze the data from collecting the data first. This study begin with collecting the data from some sources, reading related data, identifying the data, taking some notes, and analyzing the data.

4. The Instrument of the Study

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

5. The Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis is taken from Green Day’s song entitled “Jesus of Suburbia” from the album American Idiot which is published in 2004.

6. The Time and Place of the Study

The place of the research is in English Letters Department, Faculty Adab and Humanities. The study time begins in 2015 to 2016. The research begins with collecting data from some sources, and analysis result.

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8 Ibid p.2
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

The corpus data of this research is a lyric taken from “Jesus of Suburbia” by Green Day. There is a previous research that is also using lyric from Green Day’s song as the corpus data, but not the exact same song. First is the previous research that belongs to Galih Purwanto. His research came from UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, Adab and Humanity. His research entitled “A Symbol Analysis on Two Punk Song Lyrics, American Idiot (Green Day) and God Save The Queen (Sex Pistols)” is Green Day’s lyric called American Idiot, and God Save the Queen by Sex Pistols as the corpus data.

The previous research focused on the symbols inside the lyric. First, he searched for the symbols that can be found inside the lyric, and then described each of the symbols that founded. After analyzed the symbols and described the meanings, he continues analyzes the theme of the lyric. The research finally reached the conclusion that the theme sentence of the lyric is The Americans criticize the application of their own democracy.

The second is a research from STAIN Salatiga entitled “Figurative Language Analysis in Letto’s Song, Truth, Cry, and Lie Album”. This research belongs to Muh Masruri. He analyzed Letto’s Songs from Truth, Cry, and Lie album. He analyzed the kinds of figurative language of each songs, then finding the key words that contained figurative language. From ten songs in the album, he
found some figurative language and also found the key words of each figurative language.

The results are figurative language is dominant in the each songs of the album. Masruri did well but only analyse the figurative language without any other literary elements, and this is what makes the previous research different compared to this researches.

As what have been explained above, this research and the first previous research use the same author of the lyric, Green Day, even though the lyric used by each of the research is different. This research chose Green Day’s song called “Jesus of Suburbia”, and the research focuses on the figurative language. Different from the previous research, this research analyze kinds of figurative language and then describes the meanings of the whole lyric and finding out more information of the lyric. The next step is finding out the theme of the lyric. From the information and meanings that have been gathered, it helps to finding out the theme.

The second research also only consists in the figurative language without any other literary elements that actually will give more information and clearer meanings of the songs. It will be better if Masruri add another literary element in order to enrich the knowledge about this field.

From the explanations above, the differences of the previous research and this research is that this research using another intrinsic element that did not given by previous research, figurative language, and also the corpus data that is also
different from the previous research even though the author of the lyric is the same.

B. Definition of Poem

Poem is a form of words which contain beautiful language, and also has meaning which can make the poem itself enjoyed with hearing or reading. Greenfield and Wealtherhead define: A poem maybe enjoyed on first sight, for its brilliant imagery, perhaps, of its satisfying sound relationships, the appeal of wit of an intellectual concept pointed with subtlety or for all these together, flashing upon the mind with a shock of delight. The definitions of poem can be found in many books, Perrine says: Poem might be defined as kind of language that says more and says it more intensely than does ordinary language. Moreover, poem has several kinds, there are Narrative, Dramatic, and Lyric:

a) Narrative

Narrative: a narrative poem tells a story, whether it is simple or complex of the many kinds of narrative poems the most important are ballads, epic, and metrical romances. A ballad, meant to be sung or recited, presents a single exciting episode in a simple narrative. An epic is a long narrative poem, in an elevated style that recounts the adventures of figure of heroic proportions. A metrical romances is a long romantic tale in verse, in which the chief figures are king, knights, or distressed maidens, acting under the impulse of love, religious faith or a search for adventure.

b) Dramatic

Dramatic: poetry that employs dramatic form or some elements of dramatic technique as a means of achieving poetic ends is called dramatic poetry.

c) Lyric

Lyric: originally intended to be sung to the accompaniment of a lyre-hence, the name – a lyric poem is a brief, subjective statement, marked by

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strong imagination, melody, and feeling, and designed to create in the readers a single, unified, and intense impression.\(^\text{11}\)

Song lyric has similarities with poem, the most differences is that song lyric has music which is also the main element beside the lyric itself. Poem may have music or sound to enrich the feeling and build the emotions, but music in poem is not as often as a song lyric. In some current usages, lyric still retains the sense of a poem written to be set to music.\(^\text{12}\) Song lyric also have ideas, emotions, forms, and impressions like poem. Therefore, a song lyric can be analyzed as poem because they have similarities.

C. Figurative Language

Language can be classified as either literal or figurative. When we speak literally, we mean exactly what each word conveys; when we use figurative language we mean something other than the actual meaning of the words.\(^\text{13}\) Figurative language used as a way to expressed something more than the literal meaning. It is used because it is a different and unique way to describes the ideas that in addition make the words of a poem more beautiful and richness in meaning. In other words, figurative language is parallel to plain language because of the underlying meaning that it carries.\(^\text{14}\) Usually the author of a poem using it when


comparing or exaggerating ideas, but there are many figurative language that used by the author.

a) **Metaphor**

More than 2,300 years ago Aristotle defined metaphor as “an intuitive perception of the similarity in dissimilar. Metaphor is one of many kinds of figurative language.” Metaphor is used as a comparison between things, unlike simile, the comparison of metaphor is implied. For example, in the lyric of Arctic Monkeys song entitled I Wanna Be Yours, in the first and second line

\[
\begin{align*}
I & \text{ wanna be your vacuum cleaner, breathing in your dust.} \\
I & \text{ wanna be your Ford Cortina, I will never rust.} \\
If & \text{ you like your coffee hot, let me be your coffee pot.}
\end{align*}
\]

It means that the speaker want to be as one with the lover, breath what the lover breathe in the first line. The second line means that the speaker wants to be her lover that she would not hurt. The third line means that the speaker want to treat and serve her as well, the speaker can be anything what she want to be.

b) **Simile**

Simile also known as a figurative language that comparing between things that essentially unlike, but unlike metaphor it is comparing things directly using words or phrases. Although both figures involve comparison between unlike things, simile establishes the comparison explicitly with the words like or as.

\[\text{\textsuperscript{15} Robert DiYanni, loc.cit p. 709}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{16} Ibid}\]
When metaphor comparing things impliedly, simile comparing things explicitly. It is comparing things directly to create more meaning and to show that something is like something. For example in the lyric of Something From Nothing song by Foo Fighters. In the second and third line of the lyric:

*Give me the flammable life
I am as cold as a match ready to strike.*

It means that the speaker is as cold as unused match that suddenly can make a flammable fire and ready to burn or strike something, the speaker may stay quiet for so long and seems not dangerous, but can be suddenly dangerous when the speaker wants to be dangerous or under certain circumstances, ready to strike.

c) **Personification**

Personification is a figurative language that makes animals, things, or objects like a human being. Personification consists in giving the attributes of human being to an animal, an object, or a concept. It is really a subtype of metaphor, an implied comparison in which the figurative term of the comparison is always a human being.\(^{17}\)

When human attributes given to an animal, or object, or concept, they can represent a human feelings or thoughts. This figurative language also known as the subtype of metaphor because they compared using human being, but personification makes the reader visualize the term in human form. Here is the example from the poem entitled *Two Sunflowers in the Yellow Room*” by William Blake.

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\(^{17}\) Laurence Perinne and Thomas R. Arp, op. Cit. *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to poem*. Eight edition, p. 64
“Ah, William, we’re weary of weather,”
Said the sunflowers shining with dew.
“Our travelling habits have tired us
Can you give us a room with a view?”

Sunflowers is a kind of plant. It cannot speak, but William gives the human attribute and made them speaking. The nature with human being attribute.

d) Symbol

Symbol is one of the figurative language that remain or represent something more than the literal meaning and actual meaning. A symbol may be roughly defined as something that means more than what it is. A symbol, that is, functions literally and figuratively at the same time.\(^\text{18}\)

Symbol used by the writer of a poem to represent something more than its meaning, but also used as the literal meaning. One symbol can represent much meaning. We cannot say what specifically the poet had in mind, nor we need we do so. A symbol defines an area of meaning, and any interpretation that falls within that area is permissible.\(^\text{19}\) The example is explained in the poem below, a poem by William Blake entitled The Sick Rose.

\[
\text{O rose, thou art sick!}
\]
\[
\text{The invisible worm}
\]
\[
\text{That flies in the night,}
\]
\[
\text{In the howling storm,}
\]

\[
\text{Has found out thy bed}
\]
\[
\text{Of crimson joy,}
\]
\[
\text{And his dark secret love}
\]
\[
\text{Does thy life destroy.}
\]

In that poem, Blake using \textit{rose} as a symbol. The rose, apostrophized and personified in the first line, has traditionally been a symbol of feminine beauty and of love, as well as of sensual pleasures.

\(^\text{18}\) Ibid. p, 80
\(^\text{19}\) Ibid. p, 83
e) Allegory

Allegory is well known as a poetic figure that describes things beneath the surface. It is used when the poet tried to hide something under the words in a poem. Related to symbolism, allegory is a form of narrative in which people, places, and happenings have hidden or symbolic meaning. Symbolic works that are not allegorical are less systematic and more open-ended in what their symbols mean.²⁰

Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface. Although the surface story or description may have its own interest, the author’s major interest is in the ulterior meaning. Allegory has been defined sometimes as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbols.

f) Hyperbole

Hyperbole or also known as overstatement is one of the figurative languages that exaggerating the statement. Overstatement, or hyperbole, is simply exaggeration, but exaggeration in the service of truth. Like all figures of speech, overstatement may be used with a variety of effects. It may be humorous or grave, fanciful or restrained, convincing or unconvincing.²¹ Here is the example:

My mother will kill me if I don’t wash the dishes after meal.
He shot the ball like a thunderstorm.
I was looking for you from east side to the west side of the world, let’s play football.

²⁰ Robert DiYanni. op. cit. p. 717
²¹ Laurence Perrine and Thomas R. Arp, op.cit, p. 101
The first example is exaggerated because it is impossible that a mother will kill her son or daughter if they are not washed the dishes after meal. The second example is also exaggerated because even a pro football player cannot shoot the ball like a thunderstorm. The last example is also exaggerated because it is impossible if someone looking for his friend just ask them to play football.

g) Paradox

Paradox is a figurative language that contains two different and opposite things which is contradictory but true. It is used two opposite things that in one side, it seems like an absurd thing but in the other side there is a truth. Perrine defines: A paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true. It may be either a situation or a statement. When we understand all the conditions and circumstances involved in a paradox, we find that what at first seemed impossible is actually entirely plausible and not strange at all.22

These are the example:

*Her face is so calm and kind, but her personality is wild and bad.*
*He looks like the strongest man here, but he is crying after his friend accidentally punch him when he was playing football.*
*Even your heart is angry and heat, your head must remain calm and cool.*

The first example explained that her personality is not as kind as her face, and that is the truth. The second example said that in fact, the one that considered as the strongest man is not that much strong. The last example

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means that even we were full of anger, we need to stay calm and think clearly, no matter what.

h) Apostrophe

Apostrophe is one of the figurative languages that well known closely related to personification. Even it is often considered like personification, apostrophe has differences. Closely related to personification is apostrophe, which is consist in addressing 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.23

Personification and apostrophe are both ways of giving life and immediacy to one’s language, but since neither requires great imaginative power on the part of the poet – apostrophe especially does not – they may degenerate into mere mannerisms and are to be found as often in bad and mediocre poetry as in good.24 Merely said, both of them are different and has their own function and effectiveness.

i) Understatement

Understatement, and also known as litotes, is a figurative language that makes less meaning. Understatement, or saying less than one means, may exist in what one says or merely in how one says it.25 In other words,

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24 Laurence Perrine and Thomas ARP. op.cit. p. 65. 8th
25 Ibid p. 102
understatement or litotes is saying less than the truth. In example: When you give a precious and luxury gift to someone.

*Here, take it, just a little gift.*

In this situation, you said that you only gave a little gift, but the truth is you gave someone a precious and luxury gift which is so expensive such as a ring with a diamond or a gold necklace.

**j) Synecdoche**

Synecdoche used to say something associated to the other thing. Perrine define: In synecdoche a part of something is substituted for the whole, as when we refer to workers as “hands”, or to cars as “wheels”. It almost like metaphor but synecdoche does not compare things, it only replace something with something that is associated.

**D. Theme**

When we read a poem, especially when we read it so many times, the more we read it the more we understand what is the theme of a poem or what is the poem all about. When we knew what is the poem told about, we will have more understanding and information about it. To know what the theme of a poem is, we need to clearly understand the meaning of each line and stanza and even word. Theme is an intrinsic value of a poem, a universal meaning of words in a poem. Theme as an idea or intellectually apprehensible meaning inherent and implicit in a work.

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26 Robert DiYanni loc.cit p. 35
27 Robert DiYanni, loc.cit. p.85
It is such an abstraction of a theme, a general explanation and abstractly tells the reader about the information that contains in the poem. A theme is a central and general content of a poem. A poet usually give some clues and another intrinsic value, in other words, theme can be found in a poem through the intrinsic value of a poem such as imagery, figurative language, diction, and others. By analyzing the intrinsic values such as figurative language before analyzing the theme, we will have brighter sight and get much information about the poem, because first, we need to know about what the poem is telling about. We need to do that because to know a theme we also have to clearly understand about what is the meaning and the connection of each word, each sentence, and how do those values build the meaning.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

This chapter describes and analyzes the data of this study namely a song lyric of “Jesus of Suburbia”. This chapter is divided in two parts. The first is data description and the second is data analysis.

A. Data Description

In this part, I show the lyric that is used as the data which is analyzed in the next part. I also show the figurative languages that are used in the lyric. Here are the lyric of the song:

*Jesus of Suburbia (Billie Joe Armstrong, 2004)*

[Part 1: Jesus of Suburbia]
I'm the son of rage and love
The Jesus of Suburbia
From the bible of none of the above
On a steady diet of
Soda Pop and Ritalin
No one ever died for my
Sins in hell
As far as I can tell
At least the ones I got away with

And there's nothing wrong with me
This is how I'm supposed to be
In a land of make believe
That don't believe in me

Get my television fixed
Sitting on my crucifix
The living room or my private womb
While the Moms and Brads are away
To fall in love and fall in debt
To alcohol and cigarettes
And Mary Jane
To keep me insane
Doing someone else’s cocaine

And there's nothing wrong with me
This is how I'm supposed to be
In a land of make believe
That don't believe in me

[Part II: City of the Damned]
At the center of the earth
In the parking lot
Of the 7-11 where I was taught
The motto was just a lie
It says home is where your heart is
But what a shame
Cause everyone's heart
 Doesn't beat the same
It's beating out of time

City of the dead
At the end of another lost highway
Signs misleading to nowhere
City of the damned
Lost children with dirty faces today
No one really seems to care

I read the graffiti
In the bathroom stall
Like the holy scriptures of a shopping mall
And so it seemed to confess
It didn't say much
But it only confirmed that
The center of the earth
Is the end of the world
And I could really care less

City of the dead
At the end of another lost highway
Signs misleading to nowhere
City of the damned
Lost children with dirty faces today
No one really seems to care

[Part III: I don't care]
I don't care if you don't
I don't care if you don't
I don't care if you don't care (4x)
I don't careeeeeee...

Everyone is so full of shit
Born and raised by hypocrites
Hearts recycled but never saved
From the cradle always to the grave
We are the kids of war and peace
From Anaheim to the Middle East
We are the stories and disciples of
The Jesus of suburbia

Land of make believe
That don't believe in me
Land of make believe
And I don't believe
And I don't care! (5x)

[Part IV: Dearly beloved]
Dearly beloved are you listening?
I can't remember a word that you were saying
Are we demented or am I disturbed?
The space that's in between insane and insecure
Oh therapy, can you please fill the void?
Am I retarded or am I just overjoyed
Nobody's perfect and I stand accused
For lack of a better word, and that's my best excuse

Part V: Tales of another broken home
To live, and not to breathe
Is to die, in tragedy
To run, to run away
To find, what you believe
And I leave behind
This hurricane of fucking lies

I lost my faith to this
This town that don't exist
So I run, I run away
To the light of masochists
And I, leave behind
This hurricane of fucking lies
And I, walked this line
A million and one fucking times
But not this time
I don't feel any shame
I won't apologize
When there ain't nowhere you can go
Running away from pain
When you've been victimized
Tales from another broken home

You're leaving...
You're leaving...
You're leaving...
Ah, you're leaving home...

B. The Data Analysis of the Song Lyric

The next part of this research is the data analysis. In this part, I analyze the data. The first step begins with analyzing the figurative language in order to give more understanding and finding more meanings of the lyric. After the kinds of figurative language are found and listed, the next step is describing the meanings.

1. Figurative Language

a) Personification

The first figurative language is personification, and we can see it clearly in first stanza, line 1.

I'm the son of rage and love
The Jesus of Suburbia
The bible of none of the above
On a steady diet of

The speaker said that he is the son of rage and love. How can rage and love have a son? Logically and literally, it is not possible, but in this case, the words rage and love are personifications. The author of the lyric personified the rage and love as the parent of the speaker, because according to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, rage is violent
anger or an instance of this. The other one is love which is also from *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*, love is a strong feeling of deep affection. In this context, the author personifies the words rage and love because birth is a human attribute given to those words. The relation between *birth* and *rage and love* is that *birth* personifies the word rage and love, because those two words are not human being and the lyric states that the speaker is the son of rage and love. The speaker is born and raised by rage and love around him, which is automatically gave him a life full of hate, chaos, and another negative things, and in the same time means that the speaker also raised by love around him. The speaker had tasted the good and bad of the world in his whole life.

In this lyric, the writer found two more personifications. The first is in the line 42-49

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I read the graffiti
In the bathroom stall
Like the holy scriptures of a shopping mall
And so it seemed to confess
It didn’t say much
But it only confirmed that
The center of the earth
Is the end of the world
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The second personification in this lyric is *the graffiti*. *Graffiti* is drawings or writings on a wall, etc in a public place and they are usually rude, humorous, or political. The graffiti here, which have mentioned in line 44, and the speaker said that it seemed to confess

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29 Ibid, p. 699
something like a human and *it* here refers to *the graffiti*. Another line is also showed that the speaker addressing *the graffiti* as something that absolutely nonhuman but it is alive and can say something. In lines 46 and 47, the speaker said it (*the graffiti*) did not say much, but it is only confirmed that the center of the earth is the end of the world. How can the graffiti that we know as something nonhuman say something and even confess and confirm? It is because the author used personification to *the graffiti* and the author automatically used it to addressing that *the graffiti* was present and alive in order to confess or send a message to everyone who read it.

b) Metaphor

In this lyric, I found some metaphors, the first is from the words *The Jesus of Suburbia* in line 2.

*The Jesus of Suburbia*

The speaker said that he is “The Jesus of Suburbia”. *Jesus* itself is also known as Christ and Christ is the man who founded the Christian religion.31 *Suburbia* itself is the suburbs, the people who live there and their way of life.32 The *suburb* itself is a district away from the center of a town or city.33 In this context *The Jesus of Suburbia* is a metaphor. The speaker compares himself with the Jesus but in this lyric, he is the Jesus of Suburbia, and the speaker indirectly said that he is like the

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31 Ibid, p. 196
32 Ibid, p. 1193
33 Ibid.
Jesus, but of the suburbia when the real Jesus is the Jesus for all Christians.

The speaker pretends himself as Jesus of suburbia because he thinks that he has slightly similarities with the real Jesus, and in this stanza the speaker actually wants to describe his similarities with the real Jesus. The first evidence appears in lines 1-3:

I'm the son of rage and love  
The Jesus of Suburbia  
The bible of none of the above  
On a steady diet of  
Soda Pop and Ritalin

He sacrifices himself in his own way, such as he swallow the truth for not being accepted by the place, the people and the government won’t hear him when he actually cares about the problem that happened there. He seems really care about his place and the people there, he wants to help them and protest the government but he cannot and the people he wants to help are also do not care about that. Finally, he thinks that there is nothing wrong with him and think that this is how he supposed to be. The evidence appears when the speaker says In a land of make believe, that don’t believe in me, the line also proves that the government does not believe him. Similar to the real Jesus, the speaker was once disbelieved by the people in the land. He sacrifices himself as the one who cares about the problems and criticizes it, proven in the bolded lyric below.

City of the dead  
At the end of another lost highway
Signs misleading to nowhere
City of the damned
Lost children with dirty faces today
No one really seems to care

Through the lyric, he swallows the truth when he says and there’s nothing wrong with me that gives a clue that he just pretends that he does not care with every problems around him. He has complained about the governor which has no action about the problems that happen there when the lyric says “lost children with dirty faces today”. Then “no one really seems to care” is the evidence that no one wants to hear about his complains.

The bible of none of the above, on a steady diet of soda pop and Ritalin

In the next line, supporting the line before, this metaphor strengthen the lyric that the speaker was not the real Jesus but only seems like he is the Jesus of suburbia. Bible is the sacred writings of the Christian Church, consisting of the New Testament. In this context, the speaker said the bible of none of the above which means the bible of the Jesus of Suburbia is not really exist in real life believes and just an imaginary bible that the speaker created to compare himself to the real Jesus because he said none of the above.

In line 15, I found another metaphor that also contributes in order to find out the true meaning.

Get my television fixed
Sitting on my crucifix

34 Ibid, p. 104
The living room or my private womb
While the Moms and Brads are away
To fall in love and fall in debt
To alcohol and cigarettes
And Mary Jane
To keep me insane
Doing someone else’s cocaine

In line 15, there is a word **crucifix**. **Crucifix** is a model of the cross with the figure of Jesus on it. In this context, **crucifix** is a metaphor that used by the speaker to give something similar to the real Jesus. The similarity is the crucifix that the Jesus of Suburbia uses, it is like the sacred place for the speaker. The meaning of the crucifix here is a place where the speaker laids or naps, watching about the problems of the Americans and that are his sacrifices just like the real Jesus that hanging on the crucifix alone and sacrifices himself. **Crucifix** in Christian belief is a sacred place of the Jesus and in this lyric the **Jesus of Suburbia** sitting in his own sacred place like a seat. The next metaphor is found in line 16:

The living room or my private womb.

The next metaphor is living room, that the speaker mentions the meaning directly. The speaker said the living room as if it is his private womb. **Living room** is a room in a private house for general use during the day.\(^35\) **Womb** is the organ in which a baby is carried while it develops before birth.\(^36\) Therefore in this context the **living room** is compared to **private womb** which means that the **living room** is the

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\(^{35}\) *Ibid*, p. 689
\(^{36}\) *Ibid*, p. 1373
speaker’s *private womb* in other words it is the place where the speaker could be lonely, comfort, secure, and anything he needs are available there. For addition, the similarity is that both things are the place where the speaker feels comfortable and private. The last two metaphors are found in lines 63 and line 65.

*Hearts recycled but never saved*

The lyric above is the next metaphor. *Hearts* or *heart* is the center of a person’s thoughts and emotions. Recycled or recycled is to treat things that have already been used so that they can be used again. *Hearts* in this context is a metaphor of stuffs and things that have already been used and can be recycled. It is like the speaker is complaining that people’s heart are like rubbish, have already been hurt, betrayed, and only recycled but never be saved and the speaker is sick of it that in other words the people’s heart is betrayed over and over again but never be saved. *Heart* and *rubbish* here are two things that recycled and that is the similarity.

*And I leave behind, This Hurricane of fucking lies*

The speaker once again expressed the sickness using metaphor in line 68. *Hurricane* is a violent storm with very strong winds. In this context the author compares the hurricane with the lies. The speaker feels that the lies that given are like a hurricane, it is all destructive and violent that the speaker cannot stand it anymore. The speaker is sick of

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37 *Ibid*, p. 552
38 *Ibid*, p. 584
it and want to get out and run away from the lies like he wants to run from a hurricane.

c) Synecdoche

Synecdoche used as a way of saying part of the whole. In this song lyric, actually, there are two sentences using synecdoche, but both are saying the same thing, therefore, the writer decided to analyze it as one. In line 12: *In a land of make believe that don't believe in me* and in line 25: *Land of make believe.*

In those line, both say *land of make believe,* and *land* there, means country. The author used the word *land* as a synecdoche to mention the part of the whole, land used as the part for a country, and when connected to the context of Billie Joe as the writer of this lyric, the country refers to America. As the speaker had sick of the condition in his place, he pretends that the condition of the country was just the same.

d) Symbol

Symbol is one of the figurative languages. A symbol usually appears in a word and related with the whole things of a poem. In this lyric, I found several symbols, and they also contribute in understanding the meanings of the lyric. The first symbol is found in lines 18-20.
To fall in love and fall in debt
To alcohol and cigarettes
And Mary Jane
To keep me insane

The words love and debt in line 18 are the symbols of what the speaker had been through in his life. Love literally means a strong feeling of deep affection for somebody or something.\textsuperscript{39} Debt, literally means a sum of money owed to somebody.\textsuperscript{40} In this context, love is a symbol of happiness, a good life, it symbolizes that the speaker ever had happiness and good things in life such as have a girlfriend or best friend but debt is another symbol of bad things. Debt is a symbol of a bad life, the difficult part in life and it gives the opposite to what love symbolizes. Debt is like something that ruins the speaker’s life and it may happen from many reasons such as lack of money to buy foods or drinks and drugs.

The next symbols are in line 19: alcohol and cigarettes are closely related symbols but the literal meanings of both two words are different. Alcohol is a colorless liquid, contained in drinks such as beer, wine, spirits, etc, that can make people drink.\textsuperscript{41} Cigarette literally means a roll of tobacco enclosed in thin paper for smoking.\textsuperscript{42} As the symbols, in this context, both words symbolize a bad life, bad habits, inappropriate life style such as night life. Alcohol and cigarettes are usually related to badness, in this sentence, alcohol is related to get

\textsuperscript{39} Ibid, p. 699.
\textsuperscript{40} Ibid, p. 300.
\textsuperscript{41} Ibid, p. 28.
\textsuperscript{42} Ibid, p. 199.
drunk, *cigarette* is known as common bad thing that people consume and both symbols mean that the speaker had fall in a bad life. The next symbol, *Mary Jane*, is a symbol of a woman which also means that the speaker live a life with a woman and they do anything good and bad in life together. Therefore, *Mary Jane* is also a symbol of Marijuana because people are likely to use that to say Marijuana in slang, then it could be one of the meanings of the *Mary Jane* too. When it connected to the context of the author of the lyric, it make sense that *Mary Jane* is the other words of marijuana. However, in his context, *Mary Jane* as a woman or marijuana has been made the speaker keep insane.

The next symbols are found in lines 27-29. These symbols are also important in giving more information and understanding of the lyric.

*At the center of the earth*
*In the parking lot*
*Of the 7-11 were I was taught*

In line 29, the symbol is *center of the earth*. *Center* in this sentence means a place from which administration concentrated a place such as a town or group of buildings where certain activities or facilities are concentrated. This is a symbol of a country, a big country, a place of the political governments, in this context, it is America. America is known as the center of everything, technologies, lifestyle, politics, and entertainments. It makes more sense as the title of the lyric mention

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suburbia. Suburbs were made for the large population of people in the city in order to get a better place of living. The symbol in lines 29, 7-11 has close meaning with the symbol in line 27. 7-Eleven is the world’s largest convenience store chain operating, franchising and licensing more than 56,400 stores in 18 countries, of which nearly 10,500 are in North America.45 It is a symbol of a big and wide business of America, which also means that it symbolizes the superiority of America. Therefore, both symbols have not too far meaning.

*Born and raised by hypocrites*

Then, another symbol in line 62; it said *born and raised by hypocrites*. Hypocrite is a symbol of the negative people around the author in that time. Literally, hypocrite is a person who pretends to have standards or opinions which he or she does not have, or to be he or she is not.46 In this context, hypocrite resembles the attitude and morals of the people. The speaker thinks that the people nowadays are heartless, lack of morals. The speaker feels so sick of the people, and think that this is began from the older generation that growing up their children with hypocrisy and pathetically, the new generation is like swallow it utterly without knowing any truth. It also means like the people of the government had brainwashed the civilians with hypocrisy and people like them wearing a mask to hide their real bad morality and fooling each others.


The next symbol is masochists. Masochist came from the word masochism, the literal meaning is the enjoyment of what appears to cause one trouble, anxiety, etc.\textsuperscript{47} The practice of getting sexual pleasure from somebody physically hurting one.\textsuperscript{48} Then, as a noun and as the word in the lyric, masochist, is somebody that does masochism. Therefore, masochists in this lyric, is a symbol of the people nowadays who already living a life with suffer, the minor one, the victim, then like they were accepted it, like it or not they live it. The speaker feels so frustrated and he just feels like better if he joins the other victims like him and it symbolizes the disappointments and the lies he swallows.

e) Simile

Simile, is a figurative language that usually appears when two or more things compared. The comparisons between things appear directly using words or phrases. In this lyric, a simile appears in lines 42-44.

\textit{I read the graffiti}

\textit{In the bathroom stall}

\textit{Like the holy scriptures of a shopping mall.}

It looks like someday, the speaker was in the bathroom of somewhere and he saw the graffiti in the bathroom stall then realized that the graffiti looks like the holy scriptures of a shopping mall. \textit{Scripture} is the bible, the holy writings of a religion other than Christianity.\textsuperscript{49}

\textsuperscript{47} Ibid, p. 720.
\textsuperscript{48} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{49} Ibid, p. 1055.
In this context, the speaker compares the graffiti that he saw in the bathroom stall with the *holy scriptures* that he saw in the bathroom stall. Even the speaker does not mentioned what was the graffiti said, but in the next lyric it seems like something like the words from the frustrated vandals in town who wants to say what they want to say, and criticize even it did not say much. It is like when the speaker saw the graffiti, he just suddenly realized and thought that the graffiti looks like the holy scriptures of a shopping mall that confessed that the center of the earth is the end of the world.

f) Paradox

Paradox is a figurative language that contains two opposite things that are contradictive but ironically true. Paradox is a contradiction between two opposite things. In this lyric, the writer found two paradoxes. The first paradox appears in line 68.

*I’m the son of rage and love*

That line above is the first paradox, the word *rage* have contradiction with the word *love*. *Rage* is an anger, and *love* is a feeling of deep tender affection., and both things giving birth. It seems impossible because *rage* and *love* are two opposite things but those things giving birth and it is true. From this analysis the speaker born from: the *rage* and also from *love* of his parents.

*To fall in love and fall in debt*
The next paradox is between love and debt. The speaker says he is fall in love and debt, but both things are opposite. What makes it paradox is when love is likely a good thing happens to everyone, and debt is a bad thing that people are forced to do because they need to. Then like any other people, the truth is the speaker fall in love and also fall in debt that makes him fall in.

We are the kings of war and peace.

In the lyric above the speaker said that they are as the kids of war and peace. Kids there refers to the generation in that days. War is a state of fighting between nations or groups within a nation using military force. Peace is freedom from war or violence and a state of calm or quiet and also a state of harmony and friendship. Kids in this context is also refer to us that also means all of the human beings, and all of them are the kids of war but also the kings of peace. Why? Because we as human being play it like kids that have no consistency to make a better world. We are the leader of the world have had wars as we also busy campaigning to make peace. We do war everywhere but we also do peace everywhere which is ironically true. It sounds weird but true somehow and that is a paradox in this context. The next paradox found in line 79.

Am I retarded or am I just overjoyed.

In this line, the paradox is between the words retarded and overjoyed. The word retarded means mentally less developed than is
normal people for one’s age. The word overjoyed means extremely happy. The paradox appears in the line because at the first the speaker said am I retarded which means that the speaker felt that he had slower mental development than other people of the same age because the speaker thinks that his life was totally messed up. After the speaker said that he was retarded, then he said if he just overjoyed. Seems like the speaker was talking to himself because he was totally did not have any idea about what is happened to him at that time. The paradox works when the speaker said and questioning himself if he is just retarded or he is just overjoyed which is ironically true because he felt both feelings.

The first word retarded is contradictive with the word overjoyed. The speaker felt retarded because he thought that he was messed up, deceived, fooled and crazy about all of the problems around him. He was overjoyed with all of the good and bad things in his life, even if the bad things made him so frustrated, but in the end he was just overjoyed being The Jesus of Suburbia and swallow all the things in his life did drugs enjoy his life and pretend that nothing is happen and that is what also made him questioning himself if he is retarded because he cannot think clearly.

2. The Theme of the Song Lyric

52 Ibid, p. 1003.
After analyzing the figurative language, I continue to analyze the theme of the lyric of “Jesus of Suburbia. The analysis of the theme is described and explained from stanza to stanza. The analysis begins from the first stanza.

**Jesus of Suburbia**

I'm the son of rage and love
The Jesus of Suburbia
The bible of none of the above
On a steady diet of
Soda Pop and Ritalin
No one ever died for my
Sins in hell
As far as I can tell
At least the ones that I got away with

The first stanza is about the speaker himself, in this stanza he continuously describes himself and it can even be seen from the title. The title *Jesus of Suburbia* describes that the speaker pretends that he is the *Jesus of Suburbia.* The speaker continues to describe himself, saying that he is the son of rage and love and again he says that he is the Jesus of Suburbia. *Jesus of Suburbia* and *I’m the son of rage and love* are metaphors, *Jesus of Suburbia* as the metaphor of the real life Jesus and *rage and love* as the metaphor of the writer’s parents. The writer tries to describe himself, where he comes from, and what his life are through the first stanza.

*And there's nothing wrong with me*
*This is how I'm supposed to be*
*In a land of make believe*
*That don't believe in me*

In the second stanza, again, the speaker describes himself and says that there is nothing wrong with him. He does not feel wrong and he thought that this is the way he supposed to be. Although he feels that way, the last line of second stanza
indirectly shows that he feels rejected by the land he lives in. The line *In a land of make believe* and *That don’t believe in me* showing rejection to the writer. When those lines connected to the context where the writer of this lyric, Billy Joe Armstrong life are, *the land of make believe* refers to America.

The third stanza still describes about the speaker, and the writer still uses metaphor in this stanza. The line *sitting on my crucifix* is a metaphor. The word *crucifix* as a metaphor of *the living room*, and the word *the living room* as a metaphor of *my private womb*. The writer uses double metaphor but still the same meaning, it comes to the conclusion that those words has similarity. The *crucifix* is the place where the Jesus are, the sacred place and the *crucifix* as the metaphor of *The living room* where the speaker are when it is also the metaphor of *my private womb*. The sacred place and the place where the speaker feels secure, comfort, and safe are the similarities of those metaphor. The writer uses double metaphor to gives pressure that the place is very sacred as the real crucifix is. This place contains anything he needs and he keeps giving pressure that this place is very special through the line *while the moms and brads are away*.

*Get my television fixed*
*Sitting on my crucifix*
*The living room or my private womb*
*While the Moms and Brads are away*
*To fall in love and fall in debt*
*To alcohol and cigarettes*
*And Mary Jane*
*To keep me insane*
*Doing someone else’s cocaine*

The next line, the speaker uses *love and debt* as the symbols. *Love* symbolizes the good life he got, the good times, and *debt* symbolizes the poor life
of the speaker. Therefore, the speaker gets through the good and bad of his life but the good not as much as the bad. The line to alcohol and cigarette and and Mary Jane to keep me insane, doing someone else’s cocaine are the proof that his life not as good as he thought. Those lines symbolize all the bad things that people falling to when they are having hard times of their life. Again, when connected to the writer’s context, The Mary Jane is not a girl, it is metaphor of marijuana because the writer known as a diehard drug addict.

The fourth stanza shows no differences with the second stanza. There is only repeated claim by the speaker that he does not feel wrong, that it is his destiny by saying this is how I’m supposed to be, and again shouting through the line in a land of make believe that don’t believe in me as the evidence that he is rejected by the land. So far, from the first stanza to the fourth stanza are about the speaker that pretending himself as Jesus of Suburbia, but the next stanza has different topic.

In the fifth stanza, rather than describing more about himself, the speaker begins to complaining about the place he lives in. He said At the center of the earth and that is one of the symbol that can be found in this stanza. That line symbolizes the America, because America known as one of the most superior country in the earth, superior in the business, economy, and military as well. Moreover, when it relates to the writer’s context, it is specifically symbolizes New York, because the writer lives there at the time and in the sub-title of this second part of the lyric states City of the damned which means that it is specifically a city.

Part II: City of the Damned
At the center of the earth
In the parking lot
Of the 7-11 where I was taught
The motto was just a lie

After the place is clear, then in the next lines the speaker truly complaining about the place, it may not say much but it says that in the parking lot, he was taught that The motto was just a lie. Although it is not clear who was taught him and what the motto was, it gives a clue that he is not the one who feels deceived by the motto, and the motto much likely refers to the governor or the organization that rule the city. It is because once again, the speaker gives repetition about the place he lives in and as what has been explained before; it is all about the country and the city.

Next, the sixth stanza continuously states his complains. The first complains or disappointment that he gets is about the injustice, it shown by the line that says pretty clear about it.

It says home is where your heart is
But what a shame
Cause everyone's heart
Doesn't beat the same
It's beating out of time

In this stanza, the clue appears through the whole stanza that are connected from each of the lines. This stanza shown that he once believe that home is where the heart is but the reality I does not seems like that, because he says but what a shame, cause everyone’s heart doesn’t beat the same that means there are differences from each of the everyone’s heart. In the last line of the stanza he finishes with the line it’s beating out of time which mean that it is all become a mess and asynchronous.
The seventh stanza becomes clearer because in this stanza he speaker states directly one of the problem or the injustice that happens there. Begins with saying city of the dead which means there is nothing left in the city, the speaker confused with the future of the city.

City of the dead
At the end of another lost highway
Signs misleading to nowhere
City of the damned
Lost children with dirty faces today
No one really seems to care

The line at the end of another lost highway is supported by the line signs misleading to nowhere that shown the hopelessness of the speaker about this city, like they are all lost, stuck and cannot get out of the situation. The complains of the speaker continues by stating city of the damned which means the city is damned, then directly he states the problem lost children with dirty faces today which is one of the problem that happens there and pathetically no one seems to care about it. The hopelessness of the speaker continues in the next several stanzas.

I read the graffiti
In the bathroom stall
Like the holy scriptures of a shopping mall
And so it seemed to confess
It didn't say much
But it only confirmed that
The center of the earth
Is the end of the world
And I could really care less

In the seventh stanza the speaker continues trying to mark that the city is damned. Begins when he read the graffiti in the bathroom stall that looks like Holy Scriptures in the mall that both of those are seems to confess something. The
writer uses personification in this stanza to states what he feels after he put simile when saying *I read the graffiti in the bathroom stall and like the holy scriptures of the shopping mall.* The writer gives the personification through the line *And so it seemed to confess* which is *it* refers to the graffiti and the holy scriptures.

This stanza tries to state that the city is really damned. This stanza repeat and emphasizes that the place of the speaker is the end of the world, and as an addition, the line *And I could really care less* showing another disappointment of the speaker. The last stanza of second part of the lyric is only repeating the stanza before this one to states the direct disappointment of the speaker.

The next part is the third part of the lyric. It may seem like about the indifferences of the speaker but it is also another form of the speaker’s disappointment. In the eleventh stanza, there is only much repetition says *I don’t care if you don’t* and it shows that the speaker is no longer care with the problem, with the city, with country. This stanza shows the disappointment, hopelessness, and anger of the speaker.

*Everyone is so full of shit*
*Born and raised by hypocrites*
*Hearts recycled but never saved*
*From the cradle to the grave*
*We are the kings of war and peace*
*From Anaheim to the Middle East*
*We are the stories and disciples of*
*The Jesus of suburbia*

The speaker continues his complains critics, and shouting what he feels in this stanza. The writer uses personification and paradox to build the meaning, personification appears in the line *Everyone is so full of shit* and *Born and raised*
by hypocrites. The speaker tries to criticize that everyone around him is growing up with hypocrites that makes them unaware with the problem. He says hearts recycled but never saved means that they are always like renew their heart from the old bad hearted to a good one but it always end up bad again. It just recycled and never saved, it makes sense when connected to previous line when the speaker says they are born and raised by hypocrites, they only tried to feels purified but never truly repent and fix themselves and that is hypocrite. Moreover, when connected to the next lines especially the line that says we are the kings of war and peace, the speaker means that they are as the one who create war and peace which means that it is very hypocrite.

The writer also put another symbols in this stanza in line From Anaheim to the Middle east that when it connected to the real context, Anaheim symbolizes the America or specifically California which is state of America. The Middle east symbolizes the country in the middle east which currently has conflicts with America. Therefore, the symbol gives strong connection to the hypocrisy that the speaker means. This stanza, again, repeats the line land of make believe that don’t believe in me which means that the speaker as Jesus of Suburbia wants people to believe in him, but so far, the truth is they do not.

In fourth part of the lyric, the speaker shows another form of his disappointment. In the fourteenth stanza he seems really confuse and going insane because he starts to ask who is wrong and it appears in this stanza.

Part IV: Dearly beloved
Dearly beloved are you listening?
I can't remember a word that you were saying
Are we demented or am I disturbed?
The space that's in between insane and insecure

It does not clear who is he talking to, but when it is connected in context, the speaker talks to the whole city and the people who live there but seems much likely talk by himself. The disappointment appears in line dearly beloved are you listening? He knows and he can feel that no one listening to him and the question who is wrong but paradoxically true is appears in line are we demented or am I disturbed? It supported by the last line of the stanza that sounds The space that's in between insane and insecure.

In this stanza, the speaker seems like going really insane. After all the rejection he got and the indifference from the people around him, he feels so lonely and empty that appears at the first line of this stanza.

Oh therapy, can you please fill the void?
Am I retarded or am I just overjoyed
Nobody's perfect and I stand accused
For lack of a better word, and that's my best excuse

The speaker ask the therapy to fill his void, in other words his loneliness, and he also keep asking is he mentally ill or he is just overjoyed that caused by getting high consuming the drugs. In this stanza, the speaker seems very mentally unstable because in the next line he stand accused, he got nothing left to say and just close it saying and that's my best excuse, it appears in the last two line of this stanza.

The last part of the lyric mention that it is Tales of another broken home which means it is kind of broken home for him, or worst. He shows another lost of hope by saying that To live and not to breathe is to die in tragedy which is he
think there is no hope left to find in the town so he decided to run away. It appears in this stanza.

Part V: Tales of another broken home
To live, and not to breathe
Is to die, in tragedy
To run, to run away
To find, what you believe

This stanza shows that he better runs away instead of staying in the city. He wants to find what he believes because he feels deceived even he once believed the city.

The passing of the speaker appears in the next stanza.

And I leave behind
This hurricane of fucking lies

I lost my faith to this
This town that don't exist
So I run, I run away
To the light of masochists
And I, leave behind
This hurricane of fucking lies
And I, walked this line
A million and one fucking times
But not this time

These stanzas show about the speaker that left the city and all it lies. He says that and I leave behind this hurricane of fucking lies, and the writer uses metaphor through this line to emphasize it. The word hurricane is the metaphor of the lies, in other words, the lies are so many and it all fused and becomes a hurricane which means the lies cannot be taken anymore. It shows the mess that caused by the lies and how disappointed the speaker gets. The speaker continuously showing his disappointment by saying I lost my faith to this, this town that don‘t exist, he completely lost his faith to the city and pretends that the
city do not exist. The speaker again, decides to run away from this situation to the line that says to the light of masochists. The writer uses symbols by stating light of masochists which it symbolizes the pleasure, the mental illness, of getting tortured and it is also prove that the speaker truly lost his hope. In the next stanza the speaker repeats again that he leave this lies again, but the line and I, walked this line a million and one fucking times, but not this time shows that he is sick of the situation. He has walked this path so many times but this time he gets enough of this.

I don't feel any shame
I wont apologize
When there ain't nowhere you can go
Running away from pain
When you've been victimized
Tales from another broken home

You're leaving...
You're leaving...
You're leaving...
Ah, you're leaving home...

In the last stanza of the lyric, the speaker shows no shame by leaving it all behind. He may feels any shame because first he pretend himself as Jesus of Suburbia that care about the situation in several stanza before, but in the end, he cannot stand it anymore. The whole of the last stanza is the evidence that the speaker thinks and consider to do not feel any shame because it is fine to running away from pain and after have been victimized. He do not want to apologize because he thinks that he can go nowhere and he can do nothing more, it appears in line when there ain't nowhere you can go. In the end of the stanza he repeatedly says you’re leaving... and finishes it with ah you’re leaving home which means
finally, he is not the one who are leaving it, everyone is leaving. The last stanza comes to a conclusion that the speaker who at first as Jesus of Suburbia, finally lose his hope as everyone does.
A. Conclusions

Finally, after the analysis about the figurative languages and theme of the song lyric of “Jesus of Suburbia”, it can be concluded that a song lyric can be analyzed as a poem and through the analysis of figurative language and theme also contribute to the understanding the kinds of figurative language and theme of the song lyric. In this chapter I conclude the results of the analysis of the kinds of figurative languages and theme of the song lyric. Also, I give some suggestions that relates to the further researches.

As what is mentioned above, I begin from choosing the data. The data is the lyric from Green Day’s song called Jesus of Suburbia which is rich in figurative languages. I began to analyze from the figurative languages in order to firstly know the kinds of figurative language contain in the lyric. The analysis of the figurative language came to the result that the writer found some kinds of figurative language.

The lyric of a song could be analyzed because like what have is mentioned above, song lyric is one of the kinds of poetry. Song lyric could be analyzed because it also has emotions, ideas, and forms and so, a poem may need a music or sound to build the response from the reader beyond the poem itself. Therefore, because of those similarities a song lyric could be analyzed as a poem.
I find eight kinds of figurative language used by the author in this lyric, there are one personification, seven metaphors, one synecdoche, five symbols, one simile, one apostrophe, two paradoxes, one allegory, and one hyperbole. Metaphor is the most used figurative language in this lyric; however, all of the figurative languages have their own function especially in order to enrich the meaning of the lyric.

After finding the figurative language, I analyzed the meanings from each of the figurative languages in context. From the analysis I get more information and meanings from the whole lyric and it will help the writer in order to find the theme of the lyric because all of the figurative languages founded above have contributed to find the clearer meanings and information. Therefore, I can continue to analyzing the theme.

I came to the result that the theme is *despair*. From the first to the last stanza, each of the word and line gently reveals the clearer meaning of the lyric. It slowly shows the progress of the speaker’s state of mind from the first when he was on fire to protest even it also shows a little bit despair since the first stanza, until the end of the last stanza when he was completely in despair. His faith of himself, of the city and country, gently disappear and turns into despair.

**B. Suggestions**

The suggestion from this research is that the significance of learning figurative language is important. Even it may seem like only used to make the poems or lyrics beautiful for the readers and hearers, actually it has more
meanings beneath the surface. The author has the secret and hidden messages. As
the reader and listener, it is a must to firstly know what the author wants to deliver.
By knowing the clearer meanings, more information, and the messages, it will
enrich the knowledge about the literary elements and literary works; it will help
the readers to find what have not been found before. Another suggestion for
further research is that song lyric can be analyzed as poem and through figurative
language the theme, it also can contribute to the more understanding of the lyric.
Another Green Day’s song and Billie Joe’s lyric can also be used for further
research and another element of poetry is also may be used in further research.
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