RHYME AND FIGURE OF SPEECH ANALYSIS
ON CAT STEVEN’S SONGLYRICS
“MORNING HAS BROKEN & MOON SHADOW”

A Thesis
Submitted to Letter’s and Humanities Faculty
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for
the Degree of Letters Scholar

Qoyyimah
NO. 105026000912

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
LETTERS AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC OF UNIVERSITY
“SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH”
JAKARTA
2011
Qoyyimah, *Rhyme and Figure of Speech Analysis on Cat Steven’s Songlyrics “Morning Has Broken & Moon Shadow”*, Thesis: English Letters Department, Letters and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2011.

The research is aimed at finding out the types of figure of speech and rhyme in the two song lyrics. This thesis concerned the explanation and analysis of “Morning has Broken, and Moon Shadow”. The research uses descriptive qualitative by collecting, identifying, describing, and explaining the figure of speech and rhyme of the song lyrics.

The writer finds kinds of figure of speech and rhyme. Then, she can conclude them in part of conclusion on the last chapter. In the first song lyric ‘Morning has Broken’, she found three types of figure of speech such as; simile, symbol, and overstatement / hyperbole. Referring to the simile, the writer found it in the first stanza (line one and line two), the second stanza (line six) and the third stanza in line nine. Then, for symbol include of line two in the first stanza as is in simile. Hence, in overstatement / hyperbole is in line nine (the last stanza) which is also same as line in simile. Moreover, the words include rhyme are “Morning, Like the first, Praise & Mine”. Regarding with word of ‘Morning’, she found as much four times those are in line one, three, nine and eleven. Henceforth, for words of ‘Like the first’ are line one, two and six. Then, she found ‘praise’ as much four times in line three, four, seven and eleven. The last of rhyme is ‘mine’ that found by her in line nine as much twice mentioned.

In addition, in the second of song lyric ‘Moon Shadow’ the writer finds three kinds of figure of speech; those are personification, understatement / Litotes and Overstatement / Hyperbole by her. Line one, two; thirty one in the first stanza, and the sixth stanza is as pesonification. Then, the issue for understatement / Litotes can be seen in the entire of the second stanza, the third stanza, the fourth stanza, and the fifth stanza. The last of types figure of speech is overstatement / hyperbole that include of line thirty one. This case is same line in personification. Furthermore, about rhyme there are nine words which is repeated those are “moonshadow (the first stanza, the second stanza & the last stanza), my hand (the second stanza; line: 5 and 7), oh well (the second until fifth stanza; line: 8, 13, 22 and 29), my eyes (the third stanza; line: 10 and 12), my mouth (the fourth stanza; line: 24 and 26), my legs (the fifth stanza; line: 19 and 21), I won’t have to (the second until the fifth stanza; line: 9, 23 and 28), no more (the second until the fifth stanza; line: 9, 14 and 23), and did it take long to find me (the last stanza in line 30).
APPROVEMENT

RHYME AND FIGURE OF SPEECH ANALYSIS
ON CAT STEVEN’S SONG LYRICS
“MORNING HAS BROKEN & MOON SHADOW”

A Thesis
Submitted to Letter’s and Humanities Faculty
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Degree of Letters Scholar

Qoyyimah
NO. 105026000912

Approved by:

Moh. Supardi, M. Hum
Advisor

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
LETTERS AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC OF UNIVERSITY
“SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH”
JAKARTA
2011
Name : Qoyyimah
Nim : 105026000912
Title : Rhyme and Figure of Speech Analysis on Cat Steven's Song Lyrics
"Morning Has Broken & Moon Shadow"

The thesis has been defended before the Faculty Letters and Humanities’
Examination Committee on February 14, 2011. It has been accepted as a partial
fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Strata one.

Jakarta, June 22, 2011

Examination Committee

1. Drs. Asep Saefuddin, M.Pd
   19640710 199303 1 006
   (Chair Person)
   
2. Elve Oktafiyani, M.Hum
   19781003 200112 2 002
   (Secretary)
   
3. Moh. Supardi, M.Hum
   (Advisor)
   
4. Dr. H.M Farkhan, M.Pd
   19650919 00003 1 002
   (Examiner I)
   
5. Elve Oktafiyani, M.Hum
   19781003 200112 2 002
   (Examiner II)
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 no material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diplomas of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, June 22, 2011

(Qoyyimah)
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim,

In the name of Allah the Beneficent the Merciful

May Peace and Blessing of Allah be upon all of us

All praises be to Allah, Lord of the universe, who gives the writer guidance and strength in doing this “Thesis” until finish. Then, Peace and prayers be upon to the prophet Muhammad Shallallahu alayhi wassalam, to his family, his relatives, and his followers.

The writer would like to give thanks to her parents: her beloved mother, Ibunda Munjiah and her beloved father Ayahanda Bulkini, Then, her beloved my husband is Moh. Abdul Rois, SHI. They have given their loves, supports, contributions, both moral and material.

A thesis titled Rhyme and Figure of Speech Analysis on Cat Steven’s Songlyrics “Morning Has Broken & Moon Shadow” is submitted to Letters and Humanities faculty in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Letters Scholar. This thesis arose in part out of months of research that has been done since February until May 2011. By the time, the writer had been supported by a number of people whose contribution is assorted ways to the research and the making of the thesis deserve special mention. It is a pleasure to convey the writer’s gratitude to them all in her humble acknowledgment. The writer wishes to deliver gratitude to the following persons:

1. Dr. H. Wahid Hasyim MA, the Dean of faculty of Adab and Humanities, State Islamic University “Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta”

2. Drs. Asep Syaifuddin, M. Pd, the head of English Letters Department
3. Elve Oktafiyani M. Hum, the secretary of English Letters Department

4. Moh. Supardi, M. Hum, is an advisor who guides the writer in finishing this thesis for the great contributions, guidance, kindness, and patience

5. The staffs of UIN library, the staffs of UI library, and the staffs of Atmajaya

Furthermore, she would like to give her special thanks to all lectures in Letters Department, who have taught and given knowledge to the writer, whose names cannot be mentioned one by one. Thank you very much for all.

All lovely my sisters and my brothers who care and always give support also help to me, I do appreciate it, and specially to Anita Kusumawati, S. Pd, Mimi Kamilah (her family), Khalifah S.Pd., Sulaeman ME., Raudhatul Hasanah, Nurkholis M.Si, Nasyithoh m.ad., M. Subhan SHI, Nursehah S. Kom, and Nugroho Tri Widiatmoko SE. May Allah Subhanahu watala bless you all.

Finally, the writer realized that this “Thesis” is still far from being perfect; therefore, she hopes some suggestions or criticism to make it more scientifically. Then, she wishes that this “Thesis” be some valuable writing. Amin.

Jakarta, June 22, 2011
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT .................................................................................................................. i

APPROVEMENT ........................................................................................................... ii

LEGALIZATION ........................................................................................................... iii

DECLARATION ............................................................................................................. iv

ACKNOWLEDGMENT ...................................................................................................... v

TABLE OF CONTENTS .................................................................................................. vii

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION ....................................................................................... 1

A. Background of the Study ....................................................................................... 1

B. Focus of the Study ................................................................................................. 3

C. Research Questions ............................................................................................... 3

D. Significances of the Study ..................................................................................... 4

E. Research of Methodology ...................................................................................... 4

CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK .................................................................. 6

A. Style & Stylistic ....................................................................................................... 6

B. Figure of Speech ...................................................................................................... 8

C. Rhyme .................................................................................................................... 17

CHAPTER III ANALYSIS RHYME & FIGURE OF SPEECH ......................................... 19

A. Data Description ................................................................................................... 19

1. Morning Has Broken ......................................................................................... 19

2. Moonshadow ....................................................................................................... 21

B. Data Analysis ....................................................................................................... 24

1. Morning Has Broken ......................................................................................... 25

2. Moonshadow ....................................................................................................... 31
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

Most people like music because it is one of a literary work which relate to language of poem. This case is based on *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry* book which is Perrine said that “Poetry obviously makes a greater use of the music of language than does language that is not poetry”.\(^1\) The language of poem in music has unique characteristic which is a poet is not only convey information, but he/she uses the beautiful words, good rhyme, and deep meaning. Therefore, the usage of language poem certainly is different from journalist language. It also refers to statement of Perrine “The poet, unlike the person who uses language to convey only information, chooses words for sound as well as for meaning, and uses the sound as means of reinforcing meaning”.\(^2\) Thus, music makes happy, enjoyable, and comfort for the listeners since it express feelings as well as emotions.

Furthermore, everyone knows that the music contains lyrics by using the beautiful words or style of language, regularly repetition or good rime, and deep meaning. Because of the lyric is ‘poetry form’ as Robert Hillyer said in book *In Pursuit of Poetry*: “the poetry is classified to three forms; epic, dramatic, and

---


\(^2\) Ibid, p.162
lyric”. Actually, lyric is followed by instrument, named song. Then, the lyric (words) of song are typically of poetic, rhyming nature, although they may be religious verses or free prose.

As mentioned above, lyric is form of poem, so all elements that included of poem also there are into lyric. More specifically, the important of poetry elements explained by some experts literature such as; Richards who said that “The elements of poem consist of essence of poem includes theme, feeling, intention, tone, then method of poem includes diction, imagery, denotation of word, metaphor, rime, and rhyme”. Then, Altenberg and Lewis explained that “Character of poem, language of poem: diction, imagery, and sense, content: narration, emotion, and theme”. Meanwhile, the third, according to Meyer “The elements of poem include diction, imagery, simile, symbol, tone, rime, and form”. Those elements support the songlyrics to be a good in a literary work.

Henceforth, the best literary works “songlyrics” have the highly of stylistic language, good sounds arrangement in choosing of words, and meaningful are Cat Steven’s songlyrics. Cat Steven is a group of music or stage name that comes from England – London. The former of the group is Demetre Giorgia, he was born on July 21st 1948. Up to now is one popular singer, so he has many lovers in the part of world.

---

4 http://www.answers.com/topic/song#ixzz1EBPVQ45m (February: 16, 2011)
Henceforth, there are a lot of lovers from Indonesia that likes his songlyrics. Although, there are among of them who do not understand the significance of meaning or message which he conveyed but they enjoy its. The reason is the writer’s interest to analyze two songlyrics by Cat Steven, those are “Morning has broken (on Teaser album) and Moonshadow (on Firecat album)”, regarding to the use rime and figurative of speech on his lyrics.

B. Focus of the study

The focus of this research will be concentrated on the effort of analyzing the using Rhyme and Figure of Speech on Teaser and Firecat album those are; Morning Has Broken and Moonshadow by Cat Steven’s songlyrics.

C. Research Question

Based on the background of the study above, the writer would like to discuss the problems of the thesis entitled “Rhyme and Figure of Speech Analysis on Cat Steven’s Songlyrics “Morning has broken & Moonshadow”. Therefore, the writer is going to propose the questions as follows:

1. What are kinds of the figure of speech used within the songlyrics of Cat Steven?
2. What are the meaning of the figure of speech used in the context of related songlyrics?
3. What are the rime used within the songlyrics?
D. The significance of the study

The writer hopes this research can be useful for the readers who want to know how to analyze the rhyme and the figure of speech of those songlyrics by using the theoretical rhyme and figurative language. The result of the research hopefully will be useful for the process of English Literature.

E. Research Methodology

1. The Objective of the research

Related to the research questions above, this research intends:

a. To know about kinds of the figure of speech found in the two songlyrics of Cat Steven’s album “Morning has broken & Moonshadow”.

b. To understand the meanings of the figure of speech used in the two songlyrics.

c. To know rhyme found in the two songlyrics.

2. The method of the research

In this research, the writer uses content analysis method which concerns in the effort of extracting and interpreting the rhyme, the figure of speech, message and meaning contain in the songlyrics of Cat Stevens in the an album of “Teaser & Firecat” by the use of rhyme and figure of speech within the songlyrics.
3. Technique of Data Analysis

The technique of data analysis is the verbal and text data collected from Cat Steven’s album will be analyzed qualitatively based on rime, figure of speech and any related theory or approaches.

4. The Unit of analysis

The unit of analysis of this study is Cat Steven’s Album *Teaser and Firecat*; those are *Morning Has Broken*, and *Moon Shadow* songlyrics.

5. The Instruments

In collecting data, the writer uses herself as instrument by listening, reading, identifying, and classifying the information related to the lyric of songs.
CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Style and Stylistics

Stylistic is the study of language whose properties that language in context. For example, the language of advertising, individual authors, or the language of a period in time, all belong in particular situation. Stylistics also attempts to establish principles capable of explaining the particular choices made by individuals and social groups in their use of language, such as socialization, the production and reception of meaning, critical discourse analysis and literary criticism.6

Stylistics is a distinctive term that may be used to determine the connections between the form and effects 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 Wales defines stylistics as the study of style7.

The word ‘style’, itself has several connotations that make it difficult for the term to define accurately. However, in “Style in Fiction”, Leech and Short make the point that, the word style can refer to the way in which language is used in a given context person, for a given purpose, and so on.8 For further explanation,

---

they adopt the Saussure’s theory of language and parole. Langue is being the code or 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 a role that pertains to style.\(^9\) AS Hornby states the meaning of style as manner of writing or speaking (contrasted with the subject matter); manner of doing anything, esp. When it is characteristic of an artist or of a period of art\(^10\). This manner is an individual expression in a special way to get a certain effect. In literature, the effect is the aesthetic effect that contributes in giving the aesthetic value.

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.\(^11\) Style here can be referring to style of language.\(^12\)

Based on the language aspect, style of language can be divided into style of language based on diction, tone on discourse, sentence structure, and style of language based on direct and direct sense.\(^13\) The style of language based on the indirect sense is usually called as figure of speech.\(^14\)

---

9 Ibid, p. 10
12 Drs. Alex Sobur M. Si, *Analysis Teks Media* (Bandung: PT Renaja Rosda karya, 2004), p.82
14 Ibid, p.129
B. Figure of Speech

Perrine defines that figure of speech as “any way of saying something other than the ordinary way” in Sound and Sense book.\textsuperscript{15} It means the message is not delivered in ordinary way. Lyricist can choose many ways in delivering the message to the readers. The use of ordinary way will surely result ordinary response as well. Lyricist can always give the more different sense nuance by advantaging the use of figure of speech. As long as the proposed sense essence is receivable by the readers, that additional sense essence will reinforce the meaning and present more freshly message. The advantage have been widely known that everybody uses it all the time in attempting to give freshness and spice to what they say. Some are even used so commons that we tend to forget their original idea.

Another definition of figure of speech is “a word or group of words used to particular emphasis to an idea or sentiment”.\textsuperscript{16} 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 form of word order or sentence construction. Its purpose is to strengthen styles of speech and composition and reinforce the meaning so that the result is not awkward, but on the contrary emerge the artistic effect.\textsuperscript{17} Thus, the words that employ figure of speech can not

\textsuperscript{15} Laurance Perrine, Sound and Sense (London: Harcourt Brace College Publisher, 1991), p.61
\textsuperscript{16} Figure of Speech, Microsoft Encharta 2006, (February: 18, 2011) http://www.encarta.com, P.1
\textsuperscript{17} Suparman Natawidjaja (1986), op.cit.3
be taken literally because they departures from logical usage that are aimed at gaining special effects\(^\text{18}\).

The following are points of figure of speech:

1. **Allegory**

   Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface\(^\text{19}\). 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 major of author interest is in the ulterior meaning.

   When Pharaoh in the bible, for instance, has a dream in which seven fat kine are devoured 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 Keraf defines allusion as “Semacam acuan yang berusaha mensugestikan kesamaan antara orang, tempat, atau peristiwa”\(^\text{20}\) (A reference that suggests the similitude of people, places, or events). Perrine describes the allusion as—a reference to something in history or previous

---


\(^{19}\) Laurance Perrine (1991), *op.cit.*88

\(^{20}\) Gorys Keraf (2002), *op.cit.*1441
literature – is like a richly connotative word or a symbol, a means of suggesting far more than it says.\textsuperscript{21}

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 so little, she exercises the mind of the hearers to make the connection for themselves. 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 speaker’s utterance.

3. Apostrophe

Apostrophe is a device by which an actor turns from the audience, or a writer from readers, to address a person who usually is either absent or deceased, an inimate object, or an abstract idea.\textsuperscript{22} Barnett defines apostrophe as an address to a person or thing not literary listening.\textsuperscript{23} Therefore, apostrophe consists of addressing someone absent or dead or something non–human as if that person or thing were present and alive and could reply to what is being said.\textsuperscript{24} The poet William Blake, in his poem The Tyger, apostrophizes a tiger in the words. “Tiger! Tiger! Burning bright in the forests of the night”.

4. 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 other 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”.

5. Irony

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). Gorys Keraf defines irony as “suatu acuan yang ingin mengatakan sesuatu dengan makna atau maksud berlainan dari apa yang terkandung dalam rangkaian kata-katanya” (Reference of aying something contrast between spoken words and their meaning).

The words, which employ irony, are not to be taken literary because they are saying one thing that means another. Irony has maning

---

25 Microsoft Encharta 2006 (2007), op.cit. 1
27 Gorys Keraf (2002), op.cit. 143
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, which occurs when a discrepancy exists between the actual circumstances and those that would seem appropriate or between what one anticipate 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 hair for Christmas, and his wife sells her most prized possession, her long brown hair, in order to buy a fob for the husband’s watch.

6. 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 incosiderable powers as a prose writer”, meaning that Gray was in fact a very good prose writer.

---

28 Laurance Perrine (1991), op.cit. 102
# Metaphor

Metaphor is the use of a word or phrase denoting one kind of idea or object in place of another word or phrase for the purpose of suggesting a likeness between the two.\(^{29}\) Thus, in metaphor the comparison is implied that the figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term. For example, in the poem, “The hound” by Robert Francis, in the first line “Life the hound”, the literal term is life and the figurative term is hound.

Metaphor and Simile are both terms that describe a comparison things that are essentially unlike; the only difference between a metaphor and a simile is that a simile makes the comparison explicit by using some words or phrase such as like, similar to, or seems; while in metaphor the identify asserts without such connective.

# Metonymy

Metonymy is the use of a word or phrase for another to which it bears an important relation, as the effect for the cause, the abstract for the concrete and similar construction.\(^{30}\) Perrine says that metonymy is the use of something closely related for the thing actually meant.\(^{31}\) Therefore, metonymy treat one thing as another that is associated with it.\(^{32}\)

Metonymy and synecdoche are alike in that both substitute some significant detail or aspect of an experience for the experience itself. The

---

\(^{29}\) Microsoft Encharta 2006 (2007), op.cit. 1
\(^{30}\) Microsoft Encharta 2006 (2007), loc.cit
\(^{31}\) Laurance Perrine (1991), op.cit.65
example of metonymy is in the Robert Frost poem “out, out” when he describes an injured boy holding up his cut hand “as if to keep /the life from spilling,” for the literary he means to keep the blood from spilling. Other example is in the sentence “The hostess kept a good table,” when good food is implied.

9. Paradox

A paradox is an apparently true statement or group of statements that leads to a contradiction or a situation which defies intuition. Typically, either the statements in question do not really imply the contradiction, the puzzling result is not really a contradiction, or the premises themselves are not all really true or can not all be true together. 33 Perrine defines paradox as an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true. 34 It may be either a situation or a statement. Examples of paradox are “Mobilization for peace” and “A well – known secret agent”.

10. Personification

Gorys Keraf defines the meaning of personification as “semacam gaya bahasa kiasan yang menggambarkan benda-benda mati atau barang-barang yang tidak bernyawa seolah-olah memiliki sifat – sifat kemanusiaan” 35 (A kind of figure of speech in which describes non-living things as if it has human attributes). In “Sound and Sense”, Perrine

34 Laurance Perrine (1991), op.cit.100
35 Gorys Keraf (2002), op.cit.140
says that personification consists in giving the attribute of a human being to an animal, an object, or a concept.\textsuperscript{36}

In both definitions, the figurative term of the comparison is always a human being, whether in its behaviors, feelings, or other human attributes. In personifications, the reader is asked to actually visualizing the literal term in human form. For example, slam the door on the doctor’s nose.

11. Simile

Simile may be defined as “figure of speech in which two essential dissimilar object are expressly compared one with another by the use of sign posting such as; like, as, than, similar to, resembles or seems.”\textsuperscript{37}

In Simile, the comparison mentioned explicitly, that is directly expressing the similar comparison between one object and another. This comparison has to be specific and needs the sign posting words between two kinds of ideas or objects. Examples of the simile are contained in the following sentences: “her eyes like starlight”, “she was a smart as a cow”, and “the snow was as thick as a blanket”.

12. Symbol

According to Perrine, symbol may be defined as “something that means more than what it is”.\textsuperscript{38} In Modern Poems’s book symbol is described as an object or an action which both represents itself at the same

\textsuperscript{36} Laurance Perrine (1991), op. cit. 64
\textsuperscript{37} Laurance Perrine (1991), op. cit. 80
time has a larger meaning than it ordinarily has a meaning which can often be multiple or ambiguous. Therefore, the symbol means what it actually is and something more, too. "The road not taken" by Robert Frost, for instance, concerns a choice made between two roads by a person out walking in the woods. It concerns more than the choice of paths in a wood, for that choice would be relatively unimportant, while this choice will make a great difference in life. Thus, we must interpret the choice of road as a symbol for any choice in life. The alternatives may appear almost equally attractive but will result through the years in a large difference in the kind of experience one knows.

13. 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 in his book "Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa" defined synecdoche as "semacam bahasa afigurative 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 to to) or use the whole to state a part of it (totem pro parte), The example of pars pro to to is in the sentence "The hired hands are not doing 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).

C. Rime

Generally, in language of poem often occurs repetition unit of sound from the smallest to the largest. For instance; individual vowel and consonant sounds, whole syllables, words, phrases, lines, or groups of lines. It has several purposes such as; it will please the ear it, it will emphasize the words, in which the repetition occurs, and it will give structure to the poem.

From the explanation above Perrine said “ rime is the combination of assonance and consonance, or the repetition of the accented vowel sound and all succeeding sound”.

Furthermore, rime has been used to mean any sound repetition, including alliteration, assonance, and consonance. Alliteration is the repetition of initial consonant sounds, as in “tried and true”, “safe and sound”, “fish or fowl, “rime or reason”. It is used by some writers to mean any repetition of consonant of sounds. Then, assonance is repetition of vowel sounds, as in “time of mind”, and “free and easy”. The poet, usually, it has been used to mean the similarity as well as the identity of vowel sounds, or even the similarity of any sounds. Meanwhile, consonance is the repetition of final consonance sounds, as “short and sweet”, “a stroke of luck,” or Shakespeare’s “struts and frets”.

In addition, when the rime sounds involve only one syllable is named masculine, for example, support and retort. It is feminine when the rime sound
involve two syllable or more syllables, as in "turtle and fertile", or spitefully and
delightfully.\textsuperscript{41}

\textsuperscript{41} Laurance Perrine (1991), \textit{op. cit.} 164
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

In this chapter, the writer provides data descriptions which described data collected for the use of research. In the first step of this research, the writer will expose the sentences that contain rhyme and figure of speech of these lyricsongs as she found on listed in the table. As the songs analyzed are an album that is; Teaser and Firecat, therefore the data described are this album of Cat Steven. The presentations of data description are below:

1. Morning Has Broken

a. Song Background

Morning has broken is Eleanor Farjeon’s words which is well-known as Christian hymn first published in 1931. It is a traditional Gaelic tune known as “Bunessan” who often sung in children’s services.® Usually, this song is sung in the church or on the holy occasion such as; wedding party, death day, and birth day. Since the content of this song is new hope to face life in the world by the highly spiritual.

Then, a singer of Cat Steven’s group has sung the lyricsong in his version on an album Teaser and Firecat in 1971. This lyric is sung in Pop and folk music which is appropriate with his experience of life. The song became Stevens’s

® http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morning_Has_Broken (March: 08, 2011)
identity when it reached number 6 on the US pop chart and number 1 on the US adult contemporary chart in 1972.

b. Lyric Song

Morning has broken, like the first morning
Blackbird has spoken, like the first bird
Praise for the singing, praise for the morning
Praise for the springing fresh from the world

Sweet the rain's new fall, sunlit from heaven
Like the first dewfall, on the first grass
Praise for the sweetness of the wet garden
Sprung in completeness where his feet pass

Mine is the sunlight, mine is the morning
Born of the one light, Eden saw play
Praise with elation, praise every morning
God's recreation of the new day

c. Course Data Table 1

The following table includes of figure of speech from *Morning has broken* lyricsong.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure of Speech</th>
<th>Corpus Data</th>
<th>Line</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Simile</strong></td>
<td><em>Morning has broken, like the first morning</em></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Blackbird has spoken, like the first bird</em></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Like the first dewfall, on the first grass</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Mine is the sunlight, mine is the morning</em></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Symbol</strong></td>
<td><em>Blackbirds has spoken, like the first bird</em></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overstatement</strong></td>
<td><em>Mine is the sunlight, mine is the morning</em></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Corpus Data</td>
<td>Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Morning</td>
<td>1, 3, 9, &amp; 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Like the first</td>
<td>1, 2, &amp; 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Prise</td>
<td>3, 4, 7, &amp; 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Mine</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Moonshadow**

a. Song Background

*Moon shadow* is a song from the album *Teaser and the Firecat*, released by Cat Stevens in 1971. It is also the title of his upcoming musical. Stevens, who is now known as Yusuf Islam, considers this as his favorite of his old songs. It is one of the songs convinced him to release a Greatest Hits record of his work as Cat Stevens. He felt it is an uplifting message that could help people.

b. Lyric Song

I'm being followed by a moon shadow
moon shadow-moon shadow
leaping and hopping on a moon shadow
moon shadow-moon shadow

And if I ever lose my hands
lose my plough, lose my land
oh, if I ever lose my hands
oh, well...
I won’t have to work no more
And if I ever lose my eyes
If my colors all run dry
yes, if I ever lose my eyes
oh well …
I won't have to cry no more.
yes, I'm being followed by a moon shadow
moon shadow - moon shadow
leaping and hopping on a moon shadow
moon shadow - moon shadow

And if I ever lose my legs
I won't moan and I won't beg
oh if I ever lose my legs
oh well…
I won't have to walk no more

And if I ever lose my mouth
all my teeth, north and south
yes, if I ever lose my mouth
oh well…
I won't have to talk…

Did it take long to find me
I ask the faithful light
Ooh did it take long to find me

And are you going to stay the night
I'm being followed by a moon shadow
moon shadow - moon shadow
leaping and hopping on a moon shadow
The writer presents the figure of speech of “Moonshadow” song in the below table:

1. **Figure of Speech**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure of Speech</th>
<th>Corpus Data</th>
<th>Line</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personification</strong></td>
<td>I am being followed by a moonshadow - moonshadow</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leaping and hopping on a moon shadow – moon shadow...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I ask the faithful light</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Understatement</strong></td>
<td>And if I ever lose my hands, lose my plough, lose my land, Oh, if I ever lose my hands Oh well... I won’t have to work no more</td>
<td>5-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>And if I ever lose my eyes If my colors all run dry yes, if I ever lose my eyes oh well … I won't have to cry no more</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>And if I ever lose my legs I won't moan and I won't beg oh if I ever lose my legs oh well... I won't have to walk no more</td>
<td>21-23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
And if I ever lose my mouth all my teeth, north and south yes, if I ever lose my mouth oh well... I won't have to talk...

**Overstatement**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Corpus Data</th>
<th>Stanza</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>I'm being followed by a moon shadow moon shadow-moon shadow leaping and hopping on a moon shadow moon shadow-moon shadow</td>
<td>The first, second, and the last stanza</td>
<td>24-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>And if I ever lose my hands</td>
<td>The first stanza</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Oh well...</td>
<td>The first, second, third, and the fourth stanza</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>And if I ever lose my eyes</td>
<td>The second stanza</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>And if I ever lose my legs</td>
<td>The third stanza</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>And if I ever lose my mouth</td>
<td>The fourth stanza</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>I won’t have to.....</td>
<td>The first, second, third, and the fourth stanza</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>No more</td>
<td>The first, second, third, and the fourth stanza</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Did it take long to find me</td>
<td>The fifth stanza</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Data Analysis

Referring to the first step analysis, so as the second step, the writer divides the analyzing phase, those are; figure of speech recognition, figure of speech analysis, and rhyme analysis. All of the analyzing advise meaning or message to the readers, so they can conclude what the singer convey through his songlyrics.

However, figure of speech recognition is a phase which performed by the writer in the data description above. Those are she examined these lyrics and identified into figure of speech forms.

The second phase of data analysis is figure of speech analysis. In the phase, the writer listed the figure of speech as in the previous phase, so she knew the types of figure of speech. And the types of figure of speech convey meaning or message based on the singer’s purposes that put on his songlyrics.

The third phase of data analysis is rhyme analysis. It advises to the readers about the beauty and the regularly arrangement by the lyricist in writing songlyrics. In this matter, it is the important point since it makes good songlyrics. And it is emphasizing of the lyricist about the meaning of his songlyrics.

In order to reader’s minds are not confused in conveying the above steps of analysis, so the writer would like to more clearly that this analysis to be served per song not per phase as she performance in the previous parts. The data analysis as follows:
1. *Morning Has Broken*

   a. *Figure of Speech*

      The writer found three kinds of figure of speech in the lyrics of *Morning has broken*. Those are Simile, Symbol, and Overstatement / Hyperbole. The following are presentation of its:

      1). *Simile*

         a). *Morning has broken, like the first morning* (line 1)

         b). *Blackbirds has spoken, like the first bird* (Line 2)

         c). *Like the first dewfall, on the first grass* (Line 6)

         d). *Mine is the sunlight, mine is the morning* (Line 9)

      2). *Symbol*

         *Blackbird has spoken, like the first bird*

      3). *Overstatement/Hyperbole*

         *Mine is the sunlight, mine is the morning* (Line 9)

   b. *Figure of Speech Analysis*

      The writer found three types of the figure of speech; those are *simile, symbol, and Overstatement / Hyperbole* in this song “*Morning has broken*”. Then, she arranged her analysis per line below:

      1). *Simile*

         In this song “*Morning has broken*”, there are four lines that include of simile; those are line 1, line 2, line 6 and line 9. Line 1 and 2 include of the first stanza, and line 6 is in the second stanza.
Meanwhile, for line 9 is in the last stanza. The below are the writer’s details explanation about simile:

a). Morning has broken, *like the first morning* (line 1)

The sentence describes the comparison between a desire of Steven that has done as if the first of his desire, that is by using “like” as sign posting. The use of sign posting here denotes that the comparison is mentioned explicitly and deeply which the lyricist / the songwriter uses connotation words as he showed on word “morning”.

However, the word “morning” represents a wish of Steven’s experience in his life where he has ever done bad behaviors. These things has passed, the singer told to the listeners / the readers about his feeling deeply that there is awareness in his soul for these events. The using of simile in the sentence emphasizes the meaning and makes the hearers know how there is awareness in himself for what he done.

b). Blackbirds has spoken, *like the first bird* (Line 2)

The songwriter uses the sign of posting, that is “like” to compare his experience of darkness (*blackbirds*) with “bird” which both of italic word have the symbolic meaning. In the other word, “*blackbirds and bird*” do not mean literally, but the meaning of ‘*blackbirds*’ describes people who are tempted by carnal pleasures. And one of the people is Steven that sing this
song. So, it represents the temptation to desire himself when he became a familiar man in the world of music. Suddenly, this temptation flies as if like ‘bird’ toward the way of truth. It means he did not do bad things in his life.

The using of ‘bird’ is a word that emphasizes to the hearers/ the readers about his emotion and experience in changing his life to better life. It is really give the impression deeply to the readers since the essential content of this line is religious moral. Therefore, the readers / the hearers feel what he feels in facing his life that hard by temptation.

c). Like the first dewfall, on the first grass (Line 6)

This line “Like the first dewfall” denotes simile sentence explicitly. It can be seen by the sign posting ‘like’. Then, it is comparison the singer of life with nature phenomenon who he uses the connotation meaning. However, it represents his spiritual nature who he got the light. And the light made everything is clear that conducts him to awareness world. In this matter indicates the spiritual idea and blessings coming to his mind.

d). Mine is the sunlight, mine is the morning (Line 9)

In this sentence, the songwriter / lyricist explains his experience of life that the truth belongs to him as he compares by the morning situation. The power, optimis, and the awareness to do good attitudes belong to him. Therefore, he
will not repeat bad things or some mistakes and spend his life in the darkness as he has done its at the past time. Next, the truth reflects a new hope or a new step for him in facing this life of world. In this matter, he wishes a renewal for himself which enlighten his soul.

The using of the above sentence is simile which is the songwriter emphasizes to belong positive attitudes and thankful to God for this life in creating the beginning of life. It means the listener / the readers get moral message “Be thankful man by belonging high motivation toward new hope although we have ever done sins”.

3). Overstatement / Hyperbole

_Mine is the sunlight, mine is the morning (Line 9)_

Actually, the writer explained this line from simile point of view. In fact, the songwriter overstated his statement in this sentence which has a purpose to get intensive effect. This sentence should not be understood literally. The word “sunlight” in the sentence does not mean “flow of sun that shine”, but it means that he belongs optimis to face his life by the awareness to reach a new hope.

By replacing the words “mine is the morning” with a single hyperbolic word “sunlight”, the hearer can feel the same feeling as the songwriter about the value of his experience.
2. Rhyme Analysis

Referring to the theory of rhyme and table as mentioned by the writer, so she presents rhyme analysis in this song "Morning has broken". The following are rhyme analysis which is found by the writer in this "Morning has broken song":

a. *Morning (1, 3, 9, & 11)*

The songwriter arranges this word on line 1, 3, 9, and line 11. It means that he repeats it as many four times. The repetition represents a clue to indicate the meaning of the whole of song. Then, it is an emphasizing so that the listeners listen this song more easier. From this repetition, the readers / the listeners know that structure of the poem is very beautiful and easy to be memorized.

b. *Like the first (1,2, & 6)*

It is phrase repetition who the songwriter repeats it as many three times. However, it occurs on line 1, 2 in the first stanza and line 6 in the second stanza. He has purpose to repeat this phrase such as; the readers / the listeners will easy to listen it, easy to catch the meaning so they understood what he conveys.

c. *Praise (3, 4, 7, & 11)*

The songwriter appears this word ‘Praise’ on line 3, line 4, line 7, and line 11 which gives a purpose to the readers to emphasize his emotion or feeling in this song. In this case, he gives the impression to
the readers / the hearers from the beauty of side poem, and the easy in
listening it.

d. *Mine (9)*

It includes of the last stanza, that is line 9 who the songwriter
mentions this word as many twice. In this matter, there is impression
which felt by the readers / the listeners from this word. The songwriter
presents it by the beauty arrangement which has purpose to be a good
poem.

2. *Moon Shadow*

a. *Figure of Speech*

As *Moonshadow'*s lyrics, the writer found three kinds of figure of
speech. Those are Personification, Understatement (Litotes), and
Overstatement (Hyperbole). The figure of speech found are presented
as follow:

1. *Personification*

a). I am being followed by a moon shadow (Line 1)

b). Leaping and hopping on a moonshadow - moon shadow (line 2)

c). I ask the faithful light (31)

2. *Understatement / Litotes*

a). And if I ever lose my hands, lose my plough, lose my land,
   Oh, if I ever lose my hands
   Oh well...
   I won’t have to work no more  (Line 5-9)

b). And if I ever lose my eyes
   If my colors all run dry
   yes, if I ever lose my eyes
oh well …
I won't have to cry no more  (Line 10-14)
c). And if I ever lose my legs
I won't moan and I won't beg
Oh if I ever lose my legs
Oh well……
I won't have to walk no more  (Line 21-23)
d). And if I ever lose my mouth
all my teeth, north and south
yes, if I ever lose my mouth
ohwell….
I won't have to talk…          (Line 24-28)

3. Overstatement / Hyperbole

I ask the faithful light (Line 31)

b. Figurative of Speech Analysis

The following are detail descriptions for two kinds of figure of speech “Personification, and Understatement / Litotes” that found by the writer on “Moonshadow” song:

1). Personification

a). I am being followed by a moon shadow (1)

The sentence describes non – living things as if it has human attributes. It is called as personification who the songwriter compares himself by an object. The object is ‘moonshadow’ comes from word association to convey his emotion and his mood and non a literal sense. In this case, he conveys his alone feeling when he is walking in a place but the light of moon to accompany him. It denotes a situation that reflects an image in meaning of his life. That is a hope that he found in the place.
b). Leaping and hopping on a moonshadow - moonshadow (line 2)

This line uses the attribute of personification that is “moon shadow”. It is an object that compares the songwriter’s experience. He told the great leap forward in his life. And he is very optimistic to catch the light of moon. Because of it brought the good changing for his life especially for his health. It denotes to the readers / the hearers that there is heart of powerful to survive in facing of problem. He described it as if “moon shadow”.

c). I ask the Faithful light (line 31)

The faithful light is the attribute personification which describes an object as if a human being. This case is based on his experience which he compares with the faithful light. It means he regards that this object like a human can invited to ask in pouring his feeling. This object is as support to change his life toward good things. Therefore, it can make him comfort and peace in facing life. Thus, the use of personification is an emphasizing of his experience that he conveyed to the readers/the hearers. It represents what he feels in his life.

2). Understatement / Litotes

a). Line 5 – 9

And if I ever lose my hands, lose my plough, lose my land,
Oh, if I ever lose my hands
Oh well...
I won’t have to work no more
Those lines above are as an understatement employed for the purpose of enhancing the effect of the ideas expressed which the songwriter uses a negative statement to enforce the positive. It is really an understatement.

Actually, those lines reflect a condition of the songwriter’s body that is not already normal function. It means he feels physical defect due to tubercolusis, so he faces a difficult of life. However, he does not give up even he is surrender to God in facing his disease such as; he feels his disease taken away his hands, and his job. It means, he can not use his hand like a normal person, so he can not work. Although the things occur him, so he is able to receive it patiently.

By the using of the litotes, the songwriter give information to the readers / the hearers about what he suffers but he is patient and optimist in facing it. It show us that the songwriters teaches and implants the religious attitudes.

b). Line 10 – 14

And if I ever lose my eyes
If my colors all run dry
yes, if I ever lose my eyes
oh well …
I won't have to cry no more

The above sentences are understatements of the songwriter. He compares the negative condition in himself to be positive condition. It means he visualizes his eyes are not normal function
because he suffers ‘tuberculosis’. This thing made him can not enjoy what is seen in the world. He feels that his sight is empty while he was ill. Although, it occurs him but he emphasizes that his condition is well. He will not mourns over the bad condition. In this matter, he tries strong, surrender, and survive. In the other word, his mind set is positive and there is motivation to recover in his soul.

The explanation above is litotes expressing who he is a strong image, patient, and spirit in facing his pain. Thus, the songwriter transferred what he feels to the readers / the hearers successfully, so they have motivation as the songwriter conveyed in these lines. Essentially, Steven was in fact surrender to God by this condition and positive in facing of life in the world.

c). Line 21 – 23

And if I ever lose my legs  
I won't moan and I won't beg  
Oh if I ever lose my legs  
Oh well.......  
I won't have to walk no more

The songwriter presents those lines in understatements or litotes who he describes his part of body ‘legs’ ever lose function its. This condition does not make him weak and sad. In this matter, he tried to be power man in spite of the illness occurs him. It does not have to worry about that although legs are the important of body. Actually, it is heavy to be faced but the whole of things
occurs for desirable God. Thus, the usage of litotes can touch the readers / the hearers and motivate them in order to be a powerful person in any condition.

d). Line 24 – 28

And if I ever lose my mouth
all my teeth, north and south
yes, if I ever lose my mouth
oh well....
I won't have to talk...

The above lines are understatements of the songwriter who explains his optimism in facing his pain. He feels lose mouth which means his mouth can not be function like health person, so he can not sing as usual. Besides that, he can not talk, eat, and the whole of activities that relate to mouth. It is really sad but he receives it by smile and patient because the temptation did not break his spirit.

3. I ask the faithful light (Overstatement / Hyperbole)

This sentence should not be understood literally because the songwriter has purpose which exaggeration to convey his feeling. The word is ‘faithful light’ which shows an looking for his privation to get the truth in his life. Because of his life faced various of temptation. From this word, the readers feel what the songwriter feels.

c. Rhyme Analysis

1. Moon shadow (The first, second, and the last stanza)

This word is associations of word many appear in three stanzas those are the first stanza, the second stanza and the last stanza. It gives deep
impression to the readers / the hearers because there is the values of message that emphasized by the songwriter. It can be seen from the repetitions of word which can more easy to be understood by the readers / the hearer. Because of the songwriter creates this lyric is very simple and easy to be listened.

3. My hands (The second stanza)

The word is in line 5 that is the second stanza that is showed by the songwriter. He mentions it as much twice so that the reader / the hearers know what he meant in it.

4. Oh well (The second, third, and the fourth, and fifth stanza)

Steven repeats this word in four stanzas those are the second stanza, the third stanza, the fourth stanza and the fifth stanza. It is evidence that this song has regular rhyme and beautiful reflection of lyric. From the repetitions denote the real image as what he feels based on his experience.

5. My eyes (The third stanza)

Steven mentions the word as much twice to emphasize what he feels to the readers / the hearers who he lose the activities relate to his eyes. The writer found it on the third stanza.

6. My mouth (The fourth stanza)

The songwriter puts this word on the fourth stanza and he mentions as much twice. It denotes that he simplifies the hearers in enjoying his song and understand its meaning. Thus, he conveys an impression from the repetition this word.
7. I won’t have to… (The second until the fifth stanza)

This word is in the first stanza until the fifth which show important meaning as what he feels. It is formed by good structure so the readers / the hearers easy to listen it and easy to understand it. Therefore, they can understand the songwriter’s feeling.

8. No more (The second until the fifth stanza)

Steven repeats this word as much four times. In case, he conveys an emphasizing the significance meaning from this word so that the readers / the hearers know what he means.

9. Did it take long to find me (The fifth stanza)

The above sentence is in the fifth stanza that is on the twenty ninth lines and the songwriter puts again on the thirty first lines. It denotes there is especially meaning that conveyed to the readers / the hearers. However, the especially meaning from the sentence is a looking for himself as long as his life.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. CONCLUSION

Based on the data description of this research Chapter III, the writer is going to serve some conclusions, as follow:

The first, the writer found three types of figure of speech in the songlyric ‘Morning Has Broken’ such as; simile, symbol and overstatement. The simile is in line 1 “Morning has broken, like the first morning”, 2 “Blackbird has spoken, like the first bird” (on the first stanza), 6 “Like the first dewfall, on the first grass” (on the second stanza) and 9 “Mine is the sunlight, mine is the morning” (on the third stanza). Then, the symbol is on the first stanza that is on the second line “Blackbird has spoken, like the first bird”. The last of types of figure of speech is overstatement / Hyperbole is in line 9 “Mine is the sunlight, mine is the morning. Moreover, from this lyricsong also the writer can know rhyme who the songwriter performs. And according to the writer the rhyme include of a beautiful rhyme because this songlyric has a good arrangement. However, the words of rhyme are Morning (Line: 1, 3, 9, & 11), Like the first (Line: 1, 2, & 6) and Praise (Line: 3, 4, 7, & 11).

Furthermore, the last is ‘Moonshadow’ which consist of three kinds of figure of speech such as; Personification, Understatement / Litotes and Overstatement / Hyperbole. The personification in this lyricsong can be found in line 1, 2 and 30. Those are “I am being followed by a moon shadow (1)”, Leaping and hopping on
a moonshadow - moonshadow (line 2) and I ask the Faithful light (line 31). Then, for the understatement or litotes, the writer found it on the second stanza (line: 5-9), the third stanza (Line: 10-14) and the fourth stanza (Line: 21-23). Hence, the hyperbole / overstatement includes of line 31.

In addition, the writer found the words that pregnant rhyme those are; Moon shadow, my hands, oh well, my eyes, my legs, my mouth, I won’t have to... no more and did it take long to find me. Moonshadow repeated by the songwriter in the first stanza (Line: 1-4), the third stanza (Line: 15-18) and the last stanza (Line: 35-39). Then, My hands is in the first stanza that is line 5 until 7. Hence, the word of oh well is in line 8, 13, 22 and 29. The word of my eyes is in line 10 and 12 on the third stanza. Next, in the fourth stanza (Line: 19 & 21) is word of ‘my legs’. Then, he puts ‘my mouth’ is in line 24 & 26 on the fifth stanza. The sentence of I won’t have to.. is in the first stanza until the fourth stanza (Line: 9, 23 and 28). Finally, the songwriter mentions “Did it take a long to find me” as two much that is in 30 & 33 on the last stanza.

**B. SUGGESTION**

In this part, the researcher serves some suggestions: for the readers generally, they suppose to read the lyrics several times and then comprehend the meaning of the lyric every single sentence and especially for readers or students who concern in literature field, they suppose to consider the rhyme and figure of speech of the lyric in order to grasp the whole content of the song. Finally, the writer hopes that this study could become great contribution for scientific study.
REFERENCES

Books:

Barnet, Sylvan et al., *An Introduction to Literature: Fiction Poetry, Drama*, New York: Harpercollins College Publisher, 1993


Internet:


Figure of Speech, Microsoft Encharta 2006, (February: 18, 2011)

http://www.encarta.com

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morning_Has_Broken (March: 08, 2011)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moon_Shadow (March: 08, 2011)
APPENDIX

BIOGRAPHY

Yusuf Islam (born Steven Demetre Georgiou; 21 July 1948), commonly known by his former stage name Cat Stevens, is a British musician. He is a singer-songwriter, multi-instrumentalist, educator, philanthropist, and prominent convert to Islam.

A singer of Cat Steven’s group has sung the lyricsong ‘Morning has broken’ in his version on an album Teaser and Firecat in 1971. This lyric is sung in Pop and folk music which is appropriate with his experience of life. The song became Stevens’s identity when it reached number 6 on the US pop chart and number 1 on the US adult contemporary chart in 1972. And also Moon shadow is a song from the album Teaser and the Firecat, released by Cat Stevens in 1971. It is also the title of his upcoming musical. Stevens, who is now known as Yusuf Islam, considers this as his favorite of his old songs. It is one of the songs convinced him to release a Greatest Hits record of his work as Cat Stevens. He felt it is uplifting message that could help people.