FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ANALYSIS IN LETTO'S SONG

"TRUTH, CRY AND LIE" ALBUM

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted to the Board of Examiners as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I) in English and Education Department

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SALATIGA
2012
DECLARATION

_In the name of Allah, The Most Gracious and The Most Merciful._

Hereby the writer declares that this graduating paper is made by the writer himself, and it is not containing materials written and has been published by other people, and other people’s idea except the information from the reference.

The writer is capable to account to him graduating paper, if in the future it can be proved of containing other's idea or in fact, the writer imitates the other's graduating paper.

Likewise, the declaration is made by the writer and he hopes that the declaration can be understood.

Salatiga, March 07, 2012
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Salatiga, March 07, 2012

Dear
The Head of State Institute for Islamic Studies (STAIN Salatiga)

Assalamu’alaikum Wr. Wb

After reading and correcting Muh Masruri’s graduating paper entitled **FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ANALYSIS IN LETTO’S SONG “TRUTH, CRY AND LIE” ALBUM**, I have decided and would like to propose that if it could be accepted by the education faculty, I hope it would be examined as soon as possible.

Wassalamu’alaikum Wr. Wb

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GRADUATING PAPER

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ANALYSIS IN LETTO'S SONG "TRUTH, CRY AND LIE" ALBUM

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Has been brought to the board of examiners of English Department of Educational Faculty of State Islamic Studies Institute (STAIN) Salatiga in March 14th, 2012, and hereby considered to completely fulfill the requirement of the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I) in English and Education Department.

Board of examiners,

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ABSTRACT

Entitle: Figurative Language Analysis in letto’s Songs “Truth, Cry and Lie” Album

In this study, the writer chooses “letto’s songs album”. This album is chosen to be analyzed because it has some of figurative languages. The purposes are to find figurative language in it, to find the most dominant figurative language and to find the simple way to identify figurative languages that are contained in songs lyric, especially in letto’s songs. The research method was qualitative descriptive analysis. It means that this research does not calculate the data and just gives description about figurative languages that is contained in letto’s songs. It is done by writing the songs lyric; classifying the figurative language, and then giving reasons. Results of this research are to find figurative languages (personification, ellipsis, rhetoric, metaphor, synecdoche, anti climax, pleonasm), it can be used as medium for teacher in learning process, and add knowledge about it. Beside that, we find the most figurative language in it (ellipsis) and find how to identify figurative language in it (by seeing subject, verb and adverb).

Keywords: figurative languages, qualitative descriptive analysis
MOTTO

VINI, VIDI, VICI

(I COME, I SEE, I WIN)

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE
DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this paper for them who have always bee in my heart, they are:

1. My sweet family, father (h. Sahrun), mother (Martiyem), brother (Siti Mafruroh, Susanti and Ashadi) from your support and your greatest love so everything is possible.

2. Hanung Triyoko, SS. M.Hum. M.Ed, as the writer’s counselor who has educated, supported, directed and given the writer advices, suggestions, and recommendations for this thesis from beginning until the end.

3. Enthung Gengs: Ahmad, Latip, Anas, Bustan and Anam thank your support.

   I will never forget you all.

5. Coryza Nursyahbani who always supports me

6. Arini who lent me laptop to type my graduation paper
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In the name Allah, The Most Gracious and The Most Merciful, The Lord of the Universe, because of Him, the writer could finish this graduating paper as one of the requirement for Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I) in English Department of Education Faculty of State Islamic Studies Institute (STAIN) Salatiga in 2012. Secondly peace and solution always be given to our prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided us from the darkness to the lightness.

However, this success would not be achieved without the support, guidance, advice, help and encouragement from individual and institute, and I somehow realize the appropriate moment for me to deepest gratitude for:

1. Dr. Imam Sutomo, M.Ag, The Rector of State Islamic Studies Institute of Salatiga.

2. Suwardi, M.Pd, as the head of educational faculty.

3. Hanung Triyoko, SS, M.Hum, M.Ed, as consultant who was educated, supported, directed, and given the writer many good advice, suggestion and recommendation for this thesis from beginning until finish.

4. All lecturs of English Department who have guided and enriched me with English knowledge.

5. My beloved family who has thought me everything, facilitated, supported and wishes to get my desire.
6. All my friends who helped me to finish this thesis.

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8. All of "you" who know who am I.

Finally, this thesis is expected to be able to provide useful knowledge and information to the readers.

Salatiga, March 2012
The Writer

Muh Masruri
NIM: 113 07 109
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

Literature was though of as embodying a static, convoluted kind of language, far removed from the utterances of daily communication (Joanne Collie and Stephen Slater. 1987.2). Language in literature does not depend on grammatical order. It is more complex and far removed from daily communications. It means that sometimes, literature doesn’t follow language’s rules. Literature is one kind of arts that is expressed human’s mind and feeling. It contains esthetic language, fine thinking, and deep messages. Author usually uses good diction in his literature products to make readers or listeners feel it by heart, not only in their eyes or ears. In certain condition, an author makes special literature which expresses their heart, word by word until make good sentences system. Each sentence is coherence and all make a unity. Literature is social institution which uses language medium. It is also essential part for people. People use it as medium to deliver message between one to another. So misunderstanding can be reduced when they are communicating and talking language is communication tool which produced by human voice tool. Mean while language can be divided into two, written and oral. Written emphasizes to make reader understand by seeing, mean while oral by listening. Essentially, languages intense can be delivered by communicator to communicant successfully. Language functions
are expression communication, integration tool, and social control tools. In language literature, language function more emphasize as expression medium. So literature is author's products which are expressed by written or spoken and has certain meaning.

Literature genre or kind of literature can be grouped into two groups imaginative and non-imaginative. Imaginative contain of literature results that are based on some things that aren't fact, mean while non-imaginative is based of fact and everybody knows about it. Practically, non-imaginative literature consists of creations like essays, critics, biographies, autobiographies histories. Meanwhile imaginative literature consist of fiction (short stories, novelette, or romance), poem (epic poem, lyric poem, and dramatic poem), and drama (comedy drama, tragedy drama, melodrama, and tragicomedy drama). Song lyric is included of kind of literature because lyric is language creation (poem) which contains of personal feeling expression. Song lyric is like poem but it is served in song form. It attributes are imaginative, but nowadays, song also contain critic to our government's wisdom, welfare, miserable etc. A lyric which is written by author, has destination that will be delivered to audiences. Song contains of word system, good diction, figurative language, so it will makes it is not just in their ears, but heart also can feel it. Song is created by authors based on their life experiences; tell about someone, or another. Almost of people hear song be able toward their interest, that contains simple lyric, easy to understand and remember because they are in growing faze. They learn by singing song that
they like. Teenagers prefer listen love song than other song because almost of them feel in love in this age. Mean while old people usually like slow song because their hearing are weak. Song is more interesting if is sung by singer who has certain voice character beside song lyric also interesting. Singers give special voice that makes it touch audience’s feeling. Music arrangement also influences music power too. In this research, writer will analyze songs lyric of Letto’s Album Truth, lie and cry is so romantic, melancholic, and simple but consist of many languages learning about figurative language. These albums consist of 10 songs, this research will study and analyze about figurative language that there are in Letto’s song. So, the writer makes research with title “figurative language analysis in Letto’s album “truth, cry and lie””

B. Statements of Problem

Problem which will be studied in this research are;

1. What are figurative languages in Letto’s songs?

2. What are dominant figurative languages in Letto’s songs?

3. How are simple ways to identify figurative language in song lyric?

C. Research Aims

Aims of this research are:

1. To find kind of figurative language in Letto’s so
2. To find key word to identify lyric song that contained figurative language.

3. To find dominant figurative in Letto's songs.

D. Research Benefits

This research is expected to give many benefits both theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically

Theoretically, this research is expected to give describe about figurative language, explanation of each figurative language, key words to identify figurative language in song lyric, and know about figurative language.

2. Practically

Practically, this research will give some knowledge about figurative language like:

a. It will add knowledge about figurative language analyzing in Letto's songs.

b. It will make people who like Letto's songs understand figurative language in these songs.

c. It helps people who like music can responds about Letto's songs.

E. Definition of Key Terms

Figurative language consists of two words. Figurative means imitation, meanwhile language is a set of signals and the structures and can be
studied by human being (Francis, 1992:244). Figurative language express of idea, opinion, or author’s thinking which is consist of syntax, that consist of words, clause to pass certain condition and situations. Figurative language consist of dictions of lexical choices, sentence structures, describing, rime pattern, and else that used by art anchors or there are in literature creations. Then figurative language is language is used by authors to create certain effect. From some language experts above, so writer can concludes that figurative language is language which is used by authors to deliver ideas, thinking, and authors’ opinions forward literature.

Lyric is literature (poem) that contains personal feeling expression, words system of song. Song is sound that consists of instrument voice and singing, etc, performance, way). Song is music unity that consist of tone arrangement consecutively Song lyric is formed from language which is produced by communication between song author to song lovers. As written discourses, it is delivered by written medium at album subtitle and is called as oral discourses because it can be heard by people. Lyric songs have certain characteristic because it is served by using melody and sound which be able to lyric songs. So it is more complete because supported by music arrangement that add art value of song.

F. Literature Review

Mokhamad is one of college student in STAIN Salatiga, who has made paper about figurative language in song lyrics. He has made paper
whose title "Figurative Language Analysis in Celine Dion's Songs". He found some figurative languages like simile, hyperbole, metonymy, personifications, etc in these songs. He analyzed sentence by sentence in Celine Dion's songs.

Other paper has made about figurative language is Ilionilla Yulianti's paper. She is one of college in STAIN Salatiga. She has made paper whose title "A Descriptive Study on Figurative Language Used in West life's Songs". She found figurative languages like metonymy, hyperbole, personification, metaphor, simile, and apostrophe. Enduk Masruoh, a college in STAIN Salatiga also made paper about figurative language. She has made paper whose title "A Descriptive Analysis on Figurative Language Used in Britney spear's Songs". Afidatul barokah, a college in STAIN Salatiga has made paper about figurative language too. Her title is "A Descriptive Study on Figurative Language Christian Bautista's Songs". He found some figurative languages like simile, personification, metaphor, hyperbole.

G. Methodology of Research

1. Research method

This research used qualitative descriptive analysis method. It meant that it just gave description about content of this research and it did not calculate the data of this research (Azwar; 2010:5). Descriptive method was done by describing facts, and then continued by analysis and reasons.

2. Data Sources
Data sources in this research were letto’s songs “truth, cry and lie” album. The lyric contained 10 songs: truth, cry and lie, I’ll find away, ruang rindu, you and I, sebenarnya cinta, sandaran hati, sampai nanti, sampai mati, insensitive, no one talk about love tonight, and tak bisa biasa. It was released in 2004 (http://letto lyric/html)

3. Technique of Data Collection

This research used documentation data technique. This technique was used to get data relating to figurative languages in letto’s songs, the steps were looked for letto’s songs lyric from internet, writing and read it,

4. Analysis Data Technique

The steps of analysis data technique in this research were:

a. Writing lyrics of letto’s songs.

b. Deciding which figurative languages in letto’s songs.

c. Describing and giving reasons about figurative language that was taken.

d. Giving conclusion.

H. Graduating Paper Outlines

Outline is preliminary sketch representing the principal features, structures and content of written work (Shah Mahmoud: 1992:109). This paper consists of five chapters, they are: chapter one consist of background of study, statements of problems, research aims, research benefits, definition of
key terms, literature review, methodology of research, research method, method of collecting data, analysis data technique and graduating paper outlines. Chapter two is figurative languages that consists of the kinds of figurative language; metaphor, simile, personification, paradox, hyperbole, metonymy, synecdoche, litotes, ellipsis, pleonasm, parallelism, biography of letto band. Chapter three is data and classification that consists of data presentation and data classification. Chapter four is analysis that contains of the data analysis of figurative language, reasons, kinds of figurative language, dominant figurative language, figurative language's definition, and key words to identify figurative language in letto's songs in Truth lie and cry. Chapter five is closure which consists of conclusion, suggestion, bibliographies, curriculum vitae and appendix.
CHAPTER II

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGES

A. Kind of Figurative Language

According to Kennedy, figurative language consists of comparative, contradictive, relation and repetition figurative language (X.J. Kennedy, 1983: 481). Comparative figurative language consists of personification, metaphor, and simile. Contradictive figurative language consists of hyperbole litotes and paradox. Correlative figurative languages consist of metonymy, synecdoche, allusion and ellipsis. Meanwhile repetition figurative language consists of pleonasm, climax, anti climax, rhetoric and repetition. For clearer information, look at these following explanation.

B. Comparative Figurative Language

Comparative figurative language consists of personification, metaphor, smile and allegory.

1. Personification is figure of speech in imaginative something, which doesn’t have soul, as though they have human characteristic (James L Potter, 1967: 54). It is meant that inanimate things in this world are guessed as animate by give some attributes in inanimate things. So that people who read it guess it can does everything like human being.

Example: School alarm calls students to enter their classroom.
Calls are verb form in dictionary. Letter s is addition in present tense form because the subject is singular (alarm), alarm is inanimate thing; meanwhile it is given attribute like activity that is done by animate. Alarm can’t call, because call is attribute of mouth that can does it.

2. Metaphor is a variety of analogy which compare two things directly, but in short pattern (Gorys keraf, 1994: 139). It is meant that between subject and object have same attributes, and writer uses it to compares it to another.

Example: Library is science field.

Library is place where people can find many kinds of books, it is compared with science field because both library and science field have same attribute, they can add our knowledge.

3. Simile is comparison which has explicit characteristic, it means that they state something similar with each other directly that use words likes as and like (James L Potter, 1967: 54).

Example: Her face is moon light.

Writer compares face and moon light because both of them have same attribute, so clear, clean, and everybody can sees it clearly.

C. Contradictive Figurative Language

Contradictive figurative languages consist of:

1. Hyperbole or overstatement is figurative language that contain exaggeration element about something (James L Potter, 1967: 135). It is meant that something is made greater than the fact.
Example: *I was surprised till half-died hear his saying.*

Writer explains his surprised till make him die, meanwhile in the fact it is contrast. He still alive and doesn’t die.

2. Litotes is figurative language that contains statement which made smaller from original (James L Potter, 1967: 135). It is meant that people usually use it to make it simple. So that they are not arrogant because they guess something invaluable although exactly is so valuable.

Example: *I hope you can receive this invaluable giving.*

Invaluable thing that writer said in the fact is valuable giving, but he says it as invaluable.

3. Paradox is variety of figurative language which has a real contrasted with a fact. It can be meant all of things that interest because of their truth (James L Potter, 1967: 136).

Example: *I feel sad in the middle of wedding party happiness.*

Writer compares sad and happiness in the sentence to explain that he isn’t happy in the wedding party happiness. Meanwhile most of people feel happy when they are in wedding party.

D. Correlative Figurative Language

1. Metonymy is figurative language that uses character or name of thing that relate to name of person, something as pronoun, uses words to describe another things closely associated with it (James L Potter, 1967: 142).
Example: *Students in our school like to read St. Alisyahbana.*

Alisyahbana in the sentence refers to book that he has made.

2. **Synecdoche** is figurative language that say name of partial to represent whole or oppose (James L. Potter, 1967: 143).
   
a. *Pars pro Toto, partial represent whole*

   **Example: till evening, I haven’t seen his nose.**

   His noise in the sentence is meant whole of body that consists of head, neck, stomach, hands, feet, etc. it isn’t just nose as, because it represents person as whole.

   
b. *Totem pro parte, whole represent partial.*

   **Example: Indonesia got gold medals in the championship.**

   Indonesia in the sentence is meant some persons who become winner in a competition. It is not all population in Indonesia.

3. **Allusion** is figurative language that show indirectly forwards a person or event that people have know together (James L. Potter, 1967: 145).

   **Example: Many victims caused by Nazi.**

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

4. **Ellipsis** is figurative language that eliminates word or part of sentence (James L. Potter, 1967: 146).

   **Example: She and her mom to Bandung (eliminate verb go).**
The sentence eliminate verb in it because the correct sentence is she and her mom go to Bandung.

E. Repetitive or Enforcement Figurative Language

According to Gorys Keraf (1994: 140), repetitive figurative language consists of:

1. Pleonasm is figurative language that uses words improperly to emphasize meaning of word (Gorys Keraf, 1994: 145).
   Example: He falls down to the ground.

   Verb falls in the sentence means something or person who rare to the bottom (ground) and down also has same meaning with falls that rare to the bottom. So, both words fall and down are force one to another.

2. Climax is figurative language that states something from small to great (Gorys Keraf, 1994: 145).
   Example: Children’s, teenagers, old people have same right in laws.

   Subject in the sentence are consecutively based of age. It begins from young to old.

3. Anti-Climax is opponent of climax figurative language (Gorys Keraf, 1994: 145).
   Example: Head master, teachers end students have attend in the ceremony field.

   Subject in the sentence are consecutively based of job level. It begins from senior to the junior level in job.
4. Rhetoric is figurative language in question that the answer has known by questioner. (Gorys keraf, 1994: 146).

Example: *Who are person don't want to happy?*

The question in the sentence is not needed answer from everybody. Because everybody knows that the answer is yes and all people want to be happy.

5. Repetition is figurative language that uses repetition word to emphasize meaning (Gorys keraf, 1994: 146).

Example: *Good bye my girls, good bye my sweet heart, good by my angel.*

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

**F. Biography of Letto**

Letto band personnel were close friends since Senior High School and claimed to start this band appearance in 2004. This boys music group was a 'collection' friendship Senior High School 7 students in Yogyakarta. So long they were separated, due to busyness of college, they finally met again and worked together. Band from the city of *Gudeg*, consisted of Noe as vocal (Sabrang Mowo Panuluh Damar, London, June 10, 1979), Patub as guitarist (Agus Riyono, Yogyakarta, August 2, 1979), Arian as bassist (Ari Prastowo, Bantul, March 27, 1979), and Dhedot as drummer (Smith Riyono, Yogyakarta, January 23, 1987).
Their first album titled "Truth, Cry, and Lie" which was released in 2006. But earlier, Letto also released albums "Pilih 2004", but the name of the group still "Letto" (one T). Letto’s popularity also spread to the neighboring country, like Malaysia. Some of their songs such as “Ruang Rindu dan Sandaran Hati” became the top in several Malaysian radio stations. Letto decided to release the album, it was “Truth, Cry, and Lie” in the Malaysia’s music on July 23, 2007. Letto’s first album was awarded a category “Album Pendaatang Baru” at the event SCTV Music Awards 2007. It also got an award as “Grup Musik Terbaik” in the Champions Planet Music 2007 in Singapore on June 8, 2007. Letto released their second album, titled “Do Not Make Sad” on August 16, 2007.

This album was made after song Sebehun Cahaya music. Video clip was acted by Amanda, a model who is deaf, and “Permintaan Hati” more lively rhythmic stomping. It made this video more interesting to viewers.
CHAPTER III
DATA AND CLASSIFICATION

A. Data Presentation

Data in general represents a structured codification of single primary entities, as well as of transactions involving two or more primary entities (Vercellis, 2009: 6). Representation of facts, concepts, or instructions in a formalized manner suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing by humans or by automatic means, any representations such as characters or analog quantities to which meaning is or might be assigned. Meanwhile presentation is learning model or data studying to get certain aims (Vercellis, 2009: 6). So, data presentation is learning model from basic sources that will be studied in a research. Data in this research are songs in letto’s album, “truth, cry, and lie. This album consist of 10 songs, they are:

1. Truth, cry, and lie
2. I’ll find a way
3. Ruang rindu (love space)
4. You and I
5. Sebenarnya cinta (truly love)
6. Sandaran hati (soulmate)
7. Sampai nanti, sampai mati (till the end, till death)
8. Insensitive
9. No one talk about love tonight

10. *Tak bisa biasa* (can't be ordinary)

(These lyric songs can be looked at the appendix)

All letto’s songs in this album tell about love stories, love experiences, life, life journey that is passed by letto band personnel. All stories are written and delivered by using nice and beautiful language, good diction, interesting, so that music lovers will be sunk in beautiful lyric melody. Songs arrangements, combination between classical and slow rock, simple lyric in this album also make these songs nice to be enjoyed, understood by audiences. They can understand content in these songs correctly. Beside that voice characteristic of Noe as vocalist in this band add nice songs of letto’s album. It becomes differences between letto to other band.

B. Content of letto’s songs

Content is meaning that is contained in an object, thing, substantives information in the form specific and generalization, comprises another essential ingredient (Barry K. Beyer.1979:374). Song is kind of literature product likes poem, that is served in combination song lyric are written, is sung by singer, and accompanied by music arrangement to add song power. In conclusion, song content is meaning that is contained in songs. In this case, songs that are become studying object are songs in letto’s album,” truth, cry, and lie”. To know about this content, look at explanation below:
1. **Truth, cry and lie**

This song tells about love story between boy and girl. When he sees a red rose, he cries and drops his tears to ground. These remain him about his love story. In his sigh and crying, he remembers to his love story. Rain and smiling can not cover feeling and conscience in his heart. Why he has to be ashamed to recognize his feeling? He as human being has to be aware that he is not perfect. He often makes mistakes in our life. These mistakes that will make him to become mature. We have to study from our mistakes and try to become better than yesterday. We will know about meaning of truth in our life. Don’t repeat again and fall in same mistakes. There is a truth behind cry, and there is a cry behind a lie. He often says about truth though it makes our heart injured. He usually cries when he is lying to others because we fright if other know it. Lying is opposite with our conscience, it disturbs his heart and makes him not relax. In every word that is spelled, he let it any way. He stays miss to his girlfriend both day and night, every time. Where there off times to him? He waits to meet his girlfriend again and hoped live together. Maybe just the time that will answer his expectation. He waits thing that he do not know it will become real. But by strong heart, he stays wait this time will be come. He wants to see his girlfriend smiling, jokes, laugh, and everything about her. Grudge and conflict will not kill his love. This is an examination that God gives to him. He has to stand and defend it. Even it makes his love greater and higher then before. He expects his darling
receive him again and wants to pass their life together. Life is rolled forward and he should lose his grudge and conflict. Essentially, he has to learn from his mistakes and do not repeat it again.

2. **I'll find a way**

   This song tells about love story. A boy loves girl who is in his heart. Time is left fast; they pass it by love everyday. Sun lights this earth and spreads it to everything. It touches him softly and shows way to express his love. He really loves his girlfriend. Attention and patience that are given by him, these are signals that he loves her very much. He sure that his girlfriend who knows about his love. His darling says love flirting to him, “you are shiver in my lip, and you are tremble in my feet, and you are rain in my rough”. It means that his darling also loves him. He wants one thing from her, save and keep their love forever. Although time changes day by day, week by week, month by month, year by year, their love is constant. Everything will be fine till the end. Until they find their dreams and they makes it to be real. He asks her come and dance with him under moonlight. He does not know other sentence except he is very loves her along time.

3. **Ruang rindu (love space)**

   This song tells about boy’s yearning to his girlfriend. Darling who does not appreciate him, come and go without care him. She does not
think his feeling. It likes a leave that is wandered by river flowing. He
scares it loves comes back and kills him. Love that makes him is sad. He
though his darling’s reason do not appreciate him as her couple. Why his
darling’s habit is so bad. He thinks loves made him strong, happy, and
understanding to other. Love should become power and togetherness. In
his solitude, he tries to open his darling’s heart. He wants her to be aware
from her mistakes. But his effort is misuse. He does not give away to
make her wake up from her mistakes. She leaves him any way and he
does not know where was her. He stays sure with his love. He remembers
her eyes, touch, and smiling. He tries to learn from his love story,
although his love is so sad. He stays accept her forever. His eyes are
closed and his heart says that his love will be met again.

4. You and I

This song tells about boy who is left by his darling. She packs her
things and go place that they live. He is still patience from this
examination. He does not want to look his sadness. He tries to forget it.
This is just a secret between him and her. He makes it as a memory in his
life. He does not want to remember it because it makes him injured.
Maybe just love words that are in his mind. He tries to save it although
his love will not return again. She gives him a love expectation but
finally she leaves him. Sometimes he laughs if he remembers it. How is
he so stupid? Maybe their relationship is not means, but friendship that he passes with her is the best in their life.

5. *Sebenarnya cinta* (truly love)

This song tells about person’s dream in unreal world and it is not released from love theme. His heart and his darling flow high in the sky. They can see beautiful world. Their heart is united in love. He wants his darling bring him into the world. They falls in love and enjoys this love together. In their heart, love is greater and greater. They will save and keep it forever. He tries to be aware from this dream because it is not real. His darling offers him a true love but he does not know what is him going to do. He does not know it, real or fact. Although he still wants to enjoy this dream and is sunk in it. He does not want to be divided with his darling, maybe it is just a dream.

6. *Sandaran hati* (soul mate)

This song tells about boy who needs his girlfriend to force his love. His love starts to descend because she is not in his side. He wants to hear his darling voices when he is standing alone. He is solitude with this condition. He does not hide his feeling. He can not lay his heart. He misses her every time. He is sunk in his solitude, but he sure that his love always accompany him. His love is constant and never changes, although he is divided by space and time. He remembers in his love promise. He
will save and keep it forever. He will wait her till she comes back to him. He is patience to pass it. He does not care when this time would be over. This examination will not be meant when she comes and wants to pass love again. Maybe this is his love examination, to test his love. Ha aware that without her, he does not know his life destination. He needs her to show his life destination when he is collapsed.

7. *Sampai nanti, sampai mati* (till the end, till death)

This song tells about instruction to us, we have to stay save our spirit when we are passing this life. As human being, we often get test and examination like failure in our life. Failure in love or business, it is common for us. Every body ever fells scare if they passes way. They also scare when they are getting unlucky in their business. All of them often come and go. We do not know when it is happen to us. It makes our heart is sad, but we may not give away. We have to regard it as art of our life journey. If we get failure, we have to think positively. This is advice from our God that we have to try hardly. We have to try every time, till later, till we die. Our God does not score our result, but he scores our effort. We have to remind that God will not examine us except we can pass it. All examinations are part in our life to increase our patience.

8. Insensitive
This song tells a condition which boy and girl as couple do not care and insensitive one to another. It is built by mistakes that are made by them. They aware when they are insensitive, they need one to another so much. Their conscience does not lie that they hate it. But their mouth difficult to recognizes and asks for apologize. This condition is fixed with mind problem. It disturbs their relationship. Egoism makes heart is injured. They know that it is wrong. They make stupid thing that makes their relationship is not nice. They are forgotten with their love promise. Love story that they make it in front of demolition door. Meanwhile there are so many chances that can be taken by them. We know that we need little time to ask for apology and everything will back like yesterday.

9. **No one talk about love tonight**

   This song tells about a man who wants to spend tonight without love words. He recognizes that it is not nice to say wrong thing. He is not enough good man for his darling, although in fact he really loves her so much. Sometime there are times to give his love for her, but tonight he wants to sing, dance and gets pleasure. He wants to follow his conscience and forget about his problems. He steps on the floor and dances. This time, no one talk about love. He knows his darling like a cup of coffee, but he wants her to forget it tonight. He needs medicine to recover his problems. So let him to sing, dance, and move follow with the music.

10. **Tak bisa biasa (Can not be ordinary)**
This song tells about man’s feeling toward his girlfriend. He falls that she has problem that is hidden from her. He sees her face but he does not know about her problem. She still keeps silent and does not want to say it. He also sees her unusual smiling; maybe it is signaling that she hates something from him. He does not want to see her feel sad and drops her tears. He misses her lips smiling and eyes light that make him feel so calm down. This is right time to say about her problem, reasons for her sadness. He does not want his darling falls in her sadness because there is him who always accompanies her.

C. Data classification

Data in general represents a structure codification of single primary entities, as well as of transactions involving two or more primary entities (Vercellis, 2009: 6). Meanwhile classification is The act of forming into a class or classes; a distribution into groups, as classes, orders, families, etc., according to some common relations or affinities, grouping of data are based of same certain characteristic. So data classification is grouping of data that will be studied by a researcher in a certain research. This chapter will classify clearly about figurative language that are contained in letto’s songs lyric:

1. Personification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Song lyric</th>
<th>Song title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


1. A soft summer rain, a smile that hides a pain
   | Truth, Cry, and Lie
2. And the times want by swift
   | I'll find a way
3. And the sun that I call his, hold me tight and show me how to see
   | I'll find a way
4. Hati menggumam
   (heart muttered)
   | Ruang Rindu
5. Dua hati terbang tinggi
   (two hearts flow highly)
   | Sebenarnya Cinta
6. nafasku merindukamnu
   (My breath yearn for you)
   | Sandaran Hati
7. Sial datang dan pergi, Tapa permisi kepadamu
   (Unfortunately come and go, without permission to you)
   | Sampai Nanti, Sampai Mati
8. biar hatimu yang bicara
   (let your heart that spoke)
   | Tak Bisa Biasa
9. Inilah saatnya waktu yang bicara
   (this time that speaks up)
   | Tak Bisa Biasa

2. Ellipsis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Song lyric</th>
<th>Song title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>To bring a cup of tea and smile away</td>
<td>Truth, Cry, and Lie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>English Translation</td>
<td>Malay Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>To see cries and lies</td>
<td>Truth, Cry, and Lie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Please stay strong</td>
<td>Truth, Cry, and Lie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Hold me tight and show me how to see</td>
<td>I'll find a way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>To breathe this dream everyday</td>
<td>I'll find a way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Terbawa sungai ke ujung mata&lt;br&gt;(it is carried by river)</td>
<td>Ruang Rindu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Menghirup rindu yang sesakkan dada&lt;br&gt;(Inhaled the longing that constrict the chest)</td>
<td>Ruang Rindu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Tumbuhkan rasa yang sesakkan dada&lt;br&gt;(Cultivate the feeling that constrict the chest)</td>
<td>Ruang Rindu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Need to move forward</td>
<td>You and I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Membuat hati terbelah&lt;br&gt;(Made the heart be divided)</td>
<td>Sebenarnya Cinta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Coba ingat semua&lt;br&gt;(Please remember all)</td>
<td>Sebenarnya Cinta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Jangan lepaskan aku&lt;br&gt;(Don't release me)</td>
<td>Sebenarnya Cinta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Terkubur dalam emosi&lt;br&gt;(Buried in emotions)</td>
<td>Sandaran Hati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Teranginya dia yang sepi&lt;br&gt;(Light his solitude)</td>
<td>Sandaran Hati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Pegang erat tanganku&lt;br&gt;(hold my hand)</td>
<td>Sandaran Hati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Song lyric</td>
<td>Song title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><em>Why should you be ashamed?</em></td>
<td><em>Truth, Cry, and Lie</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><em>Have you had your off time off today?</em></td>
<td><em>Truth, Cry, and Lie</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><em>Will ever see you?</em></td>
<td><em>Truth, Cry, and Lie</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><em>Do you remember my love fairy?</em></td>
<td><em>You and I</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td><em>What is this burning fearing?</em></td>
<td><em>You and I</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td><em>Don’t ask me why?</em></td>
<td><em>You and I</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **Rhetoric**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Song lyric</th>
<th>Song title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td><em>Bimbing langkah kakiku</em></td>
<td><em>Sandaran Hati</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td><em>Tanpa permisi kepadamu</em></td>
<td><em>Sampai Nanti, Sampai Mati</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td><em>(Permanently the spirit and strengthened the heart)</em></td>
<td><em>(Continue to take a step and strengthen the heart)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td><em>Tetap melangkah dan keraskan hati</em></td>
<td><em>Sampai Nanti, Sampai Mati</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td><em>To say every little thing</em></td>
<td><em>No One Talk about Love Tonight</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td><em>Go take a sip and forget about this date today</em></td>
<td><em>No One Talk about Love Tonight</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Song lyric</td>
<td>Song title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Bolehkah aku mendengarmu? (May I hear you?)</td>
<td>Sandaran Hati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Benarkah ini jalanmu? (Is it right your way?)</td>
<td>Sandaran Hati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Are that oblivious?</td>
<td>Insensitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Harus kemana kucari senyummanmu dan sinar yang ada di hatimu? (Where do I have to look for your smile and your heart light?)</td>
<td>Tak Bisa Biasa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **Metaphor**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Song lyric</th>
<th>Song title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>You're shiver on my lips</td>
<td>I'll find a way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>You're rain on the share</td>
<td>I'll find a way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Jika kaulah sandaran hati (If you are my soulmate)</td>
<td>Sandaran Hati</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **Synecdoche pars pro Toto**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Song lyric</th>
<th>Song title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Just give me your finger</td>
<td>You and I</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. **Anti climax**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Song lyric</th>
<th>Song title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
1. *Ku sudah tak mampu, tak mampu lagi*  
   *(I have been could not, could not again)*  
   | Insensitive |

7. **Pleonasm**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Song lyric</th>
<th>Song title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.  | *Dalam gelapnya malam hariku*  
   *(in the darkness of my night)* | Sandaran Hati      |

8. **Repetition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Song lyric</th>
<th>Song title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><em>Baby it’s all right, it’s all right</em></td>
<td>I’ll find a way</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

A. Data Analysis

Data analyses in these steps are mention the title of song, write the lyric, analyze figurative language that contains in the lyric and then explain reason for the figurative language that is taken. For detail, these are explanation:

B. Kind of figurative language in letto’s songs

In this analysis, letto songs consist of some figurative languages are personification, Ellipsis, Rhetoric, Metaphor, Synecdoche, and Climax, Anticlimax, and. Pleonasm.

1. Personification

Personification is figure of speech in imaginative something, which doesn’t have soul, as though they have human characteristic (James L Potter, 1967: 54). It is meant that inanimate things in this world are guessed as animate by giving some attributes in inanimate things. For clearly explanation, look at this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Song lyric</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><em>A smile that hides a pain</em></td>
<td>Subject (an actor) in the sentence is <em>a smile</em>. It is lip’s attribute. It can’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hide something because that it can be done by our hands. Our hand can hide something in the hidden place by move it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><em>And the times want by swift</em></td>
<td>Subject in the sentence is <em>times</em>. It is inanimate, but the writer guesses it as animate. It doesn’t have <em>want</em> anything because it hasn’t need. Subject who need everything are human beings, they need food, home, and vehicle etc. swift just can be done by super power vehicles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><em>And the sun that I call his, hold me tight and show me how to see</em></td>
<td>Subject in the lyric is <em>sun</em>. It is inanimate. It can’t hold anything because <em>hold</em> is can be done by our hands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><em>hati menggumam (heart muttered)</em></td>
<td>Subject in the lyric is <em>hati</em>. It can be seen in the lyric. It is inanimate. It can’t <em>menggumam</em> because this is can be done by our mouth. It can say everything by shout up word or sentences.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|   | **Dua hati terbang tinggi**  
* (two hearts flow highly) | Subject in the lyric is *dua hati*. It can be seen in the lyric. It is inanimate. It can't *terbang tinggi* because this is can be done by human beings who have wings. |
|---|---|
| 6. | **nafasku merindukanmu**  
* (My breath yearn for you) | Subject in the lyric is *nafasku*. It can be seen in the lyric. It is inanimate. It can't *meridukan* because this can be done by person who wants someone came and accompanied him. |
| 7. | **Sial datang dan pergi, Tanpa permisi kepadamu**  
* (Unfortunately come and go, without permission to you) | Subject in the lyric is *sial*. It can be seen in the lyric before it. It is inanimate. It can't *permisi* because this is can be done by person who asks permission to do something. |
| 8. | **biar hatimu yang bicara**  
* (let your heart that spoke) | Subject in the lyric is *hatimu*. It can be seen in the lyric. It is inanimate. It can't *bicara* because this is can be done by our mouth. |
2. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is figurative language that eliminates word or part of sentence (James L. Potter, 1967: 146). For clearly explanation, look at this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Song lyric</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>To bring a cup of tea and smile away</td>
<td>There is no subject in the lyric. The subject can be found in lyric before it. It is you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>To see cries and lies</td>
<td>There is no subject in the lyric. The subject can be found in lyric before it. It is you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Please stay strong</td>
<td>There is no subject in the lyric. The subject can be found in lyric before it. It is you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Hold me tight and show me</td>
<td>There is no subject in the lyric. The</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poem Line</td>
<td>Translation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>how to see</strong></td>
<td>subject can be found in lyric before it. It is the sun.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. To breathe this dream everyday</strong></td>
<td>There is no subject in the lyric. The subject can be found in lyric before it. It is our kind.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. Terbawa sungai ke ujung mata</strong> (it is carried by river)</td>
<td>There is no subject in the lyric. The subject can be found in lyric before it. It is daun yang ikut.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. Menghirup rindu yang sesakkan dada</strong> Inhaled the longing that constrict the chest)</td>
<td>There is no subject in the lyric. The subject can be found in lyric before it. It is aku.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. Tumbuhkan rasa yang sesakkan dada</strong> (Cultivate the feeling that constrict the chest)</td>
<td>There is no subject in the lyric. The subject can be found in lyric before it. It is makna.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9. Need to move forward</strong></td>
<td>There is no subject in the lyric. The subject can be found in lyric before it. It is you.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10. Membuat hati terbelah</strong> (Made the heart be divided)</td>
<td>There is no subject in the lyric. The subject can be found in lyric before it. It is indahnya dunia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11. Coba ingat semua</strong></td>
<td>There is no subject in the lyric. The</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Please remember all)</td>
<td>subject can be found in lyric before it. It is kamu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 12. | Jangan lepaskan aku  
(Don't release me) | There is no subject in the lyric. The subject can be found in lyric before it. It is kamu. |
| 13. | Terkubur dalam emosi  
(Buried in emotions) | There is no subject in the lyric. The subject can be found in lyric before it. It is aku. |
| 14. | Terangi dia yang sepit  
(Light his solitude) | There is no subject in the lyric. The subject can be found in lyric before it. It is ku di sini. |
| 15. | Pegang erat tanganiku  
(hold my hand) | There is no subject in the lyric. The subject can be found in lyric before it. It is engkau. |
| 16. | Bimbing langkah kakiku  
(Lead my steps) | There is no subject in the lyric. The subject can be found in lyric before it. It is engkau. |
| 17. | Tanpa permisi kepadamu  
(without permission to you) | There is no subject in the lyric. The subject can be found in lyric before it. It is sial. |
| 18. | Tetap semangat dan teguhkan hati  
(Permanently the spirit and) | There is no subject in the lyric. The subject can be found in lyric before it. It is kau. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Song Lyric</th>
<th>Reasons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Why should you be ashamed?</em></td>
<td>This is rhetoric form because this question doesn’t need answer directly. This is just question to force our conscience by ask to person who we love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><em>Have you had your off time off today?</em></td>
<td>This is rhetoric form because this question doesn’t need answer directly. This is just question to force our conscience by ask to person who we love so much.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><em>Will ever see you?</em></td>
<td>This is rhetoric form because this question doesn’t need answer directly. This is just question to force our conscience by ask to our God when writer will meet his darling again although his darling mustn’t answer his question.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><em>Do you remember my love fairy?</em></td>
<td>This is rhetoric form because this question doesn’t need answer directly. This is just question to force our conscience by ask to person who we love so much. He tries to make his darling remember about their love.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td><em>What is this burning fearing?</em></td>
<td>This is rhetoric form because this question doesn’t need answer directly. This is just question to himself to force his conscience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Don't ask me why?</td>
<td>This is rhetoric form because this question doesn’t need answer directly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This is just question to force our conscience by ask to person who we love so much. This question is about his reasons does it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bolehkah aku mendengarmu?</td>
<td>This is rhetoric form because this question doesn’t need answer directly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(May I hear you?)</td>
<td>This is just question to force our conscience by ask to our self.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Benarkah ini jalannya?</td>
<td>This is rhetoric form because this question doesn’t need answer directly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Is it right your way?)</td>
<td>This is just question to force our conscience by ask to person who we love so much. Because it is doubt thing for him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Are that oblivious?</td>
<td>This is rhetoric form because this question doesn’t need answer directly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This is just question to force our conscience by ask to unclear inanimate thing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Harus kemana kucari senyumannya dan sinar</td>
<td>This is rhetoric form because this question doesn’t need answer directly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| yang ada di hatimu?  
(Where do I have to  
look for your smile and  
your heart light?) | This is just question to force our  
conscience by ask to our self and we  
don’t know the place that we have to  
pass. |

4. Metaphor

Metaphor is a variety of analogy which compare two things directly, but in short pattern (Gorys keraf, 1994: 139). It is meant that between subject and object have same attributes, and writer uses it to compares it to another. For clearly explanation, look at this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Song lyric</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>You're shiver on my lips</td>
<td>The writer compares his darling with something that can makes shiver on his lips because both of them have same attribute, it makes his love arise and grow up when they meet, say love one to another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>You're rain on the share</td>
<td>The writer compares his darling with rain because both of them have same attribute, it recovers him disease and makes him feel fresh like rain that</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. *Jika kaulah sandaran hati*  
*If you are my soulmate*  

The writer compares his darling with *sandaran hati* because both of them have same attribute, they are very important and one to another can’t be divided.

5. Synecdoche pars pro Toto

Synecdoche is figurative language that say name of partial to represent whole or oppose (James L. Potter, 1967: 143). Pars pro Toto, is partial represent whole. For clearer information, look at this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Song lyric</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.  | *Just give me your finger* | Finger in the lyric isn’t means part of his body, but it means whole of body.  
It represents hand of human beings, because he needs his darling’s hand to help him. |

6. Anti climax

Anti-Climax is opponent of climax figurative language (Gorys keraf, 1994: 145). For clearer information, look at this table:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Song lyric</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><em>Ku sudah tak mampu, tak mampu lagi</em> (I has been could not, could not again)</td>
<td>The lyric contains of sequence of effort, start from hard to simple effort.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. **Pleonasm**

Pleonasm is figurative language that uses words improperly to emphasize meaning of word (Gorys keraf, 1994: 145). For clearer information, look at this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Song lyric</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><em>Dalam gelapnya malam hariku (in the darkness of my night)</em></td>
<td>Words <em>gelapnya</em> and <em>malam</em> in the sentence have same meaning that contains of darkness and black. So they force one to another.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. **Repetition**

Repetition is figurative language that uses repetition word to emphasize meaning (Gorys keraf, 1994: 146). For clearer information, look at this table:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Song lyric</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Baby it’s all right, it’s all right</td>
<td>The lyric repeats sentence baby it’s all right, it’s all right. It forces one to another.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Dominant figurative language

In this analysis, letto songs consist of some figurative languages are personification (9), rhetoric (10), metaphor (3), synecdoche (1), anti-climax (1), pleonasm (1), ellipsis (23), and repetition (1). It means that these songs consist of some figurative languages. So letto’s songs are dominated by figurative language ellipsis.

D. Keywords to identify figurative language

These are keywords to identify figurative language that contains in songs lyric:

1. Personification can be identified by looking the subject of sentences, then look the verb. If the subject is inanimate things and the verb is active like human being’s activities, it is included of it.

2. Rhetoric can be identified by looking the sentences, question or not. If it is question, it is included of rhetoric because it doesn’t need answer directly.

3. Metaphor can be identified by looking attributes between subject and object because it compare thing to other that has same attributes.
4. Synecdoche can be identified by looking the subject and verb then think the verb is done by the subject as whole of body or just part of it.

5. Ellipsis can be identified by looking at part of the sentence pattern, there are subject and verb or not.

6. Repetition can be identified by looking at repetition sentences in the lyric.

7. Pleonasm can be identified of object or subject, it usually is a phrase that have same attribute and force one to another.
CHAPTER V
CLOSURE

A. Conclusion

After analyzed this graduating paper, the writer conclude:

1. In this analysis, *letto* songs consist of some figurative languages: personification, Ellipsis, Rhetoric, Metaphor, Syneconcho, and Climax, Anti-climax, and Pleonasm.

2. Count of these figurative languages is Personification (9), Rhetoric (10), Metaphor (3), Syneconcho (1), Anti-climax (1), Pleonasm (1), Ellipsis (23), and Repetition (1). So *letto's* songs are dominated by Ellipsis figurative language.

3. These are keywords to identify figurative language that contains in songs lyric:
   a. Personification can be identified by looking the subject of sentences, then look the verb. If the subject is inanimate things and the verb is active like human being’s activities, it is included of it.
   b. Rhetoric can be identified by looking the sentences, question or not. If it is question, it is included of rhetoric because it doesn’t need answer directly.
   c. Metaphor can be identified by looking attributes between subject and object because it compare thing to other that has same attributes.
d. Synecdoche can be identified by looking the subject and verb then think the verb is done by the subject as whole of body or just part of it.

e. Ellipsis can be identified by looking at part of the sentence pattern, there are subject and verb or not.

f. Repetition can be identified by looking at repetition sentences in the lyric.

g. Pleonasm can be identified of object or subject, it usually is a phrase that have same attribute and force one to another.

B. Suggestions

After the writer identified and analyzed figurative languages in letto’s songs, I suggest to:

1. Teacher

   From this research they can get additional knowledge about figurative languages and learning sources for their students.

2. The Students

   a. Student can study about figurative language in lyric songs.

   b. They know about definition and explanation about each figurative language.

   c. They can identity figurative language easier by doing the writer’s instruction.

3. The English Department
a. English department can use this paper to add the reference about the educational values.

b. Medium such as songs lyric are very important in education. This media can help the students to understand and mastery teaching materials, especially to mastery figurative languages knowledge.


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Barry K. Bayer. *Teaching, Thinking and Social Studies.* Ohio: Bell and Howell Company


Ifonilla Y. 2003. *A Descriptive Study on Figurative Language Used in Westlife’s Songs.* STAIN Salatiga


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Purwadi. 2002. *A Descriptive Study Analysis in the Language Used in Yusuf Islam’s Songs*. STAIN: Salatiga


http://www.LettoLyric.com
CURRICULUM VITAE

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Date of Birth : kab. semarang, may 20th, 1989
Address : Mejing Rt 05/09, Duren, Bandungan
Education : MI 01 Duren in 2001
SLTP Negeri 1 Sumowono in 2004
SMA Negeri 1 Salatiga in 2007
## LEMBAR KONSULTASI SKRIPSI

**NAMA MAHASISWA:** Muh Masruqi  
**NIM:** 11307109  
**PEMBIMBING:** Bpk. Hanung Triyoko M, Ed.  
**JUDUL:** Figurative Language Analysis in Letto's Song 'Truth, Cry, and Lie' Album

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**ATATAN:** ETIAP KONSULTASI LEMBAR INI HARUS DIBAWA  
Pembimbing: Hanung Triyoko M, Ed.
Nomor: Sti.24/K-1/PP.00.9/I-1.3.008/2012
Lamp. : Proposal Skripsi
Hal : Pembimbing dan Asisten
Pembimbing Skripsi

Yth. Hanung Triyoko, M. Ed

Assalamualaikum w.w.

Dalam rangka penulisan Skripsi Mahasiswa Program Sarjana (S.1). Saudara ditunjuk sebagai Dosen Pembimbing / Asisten Pembimbing Skripsi mahasiswa :

Nama : Muh Masruri
NIM : 11307109
Jurusan : Tarbiyah
Judul Skripsi :

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ANALYSIS IN LETTO’S SONG “TRUTH, CRY, AND LIE” ALBUM

Apabila dipandang perlu Saudara diminta mengoreksi tema Skripsi di atas.

Demikian untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan.

Wassalamualaikum w.w.

[Signature]

a.n. Ketua,
Pembantu Ketua Bidang Akademik

Dr. Rahmat Hariyadi, M.Pd.
NIP. 19670142 199203 1 005

Fembusan : Yth. Ketua STAIN Salatiga (sebagai laporan)
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</table>

Jumlah: 72

Pembantu Ketua Bidang Kemahasiswaan
STAIN Salatiga

Drs. H. Agus Waluyo, M.Ag
NIP: 19750211 200003 1 001
Lirik Lagu Letto Truth, Cry, and Lie Lyrics

a red rose cheeks
a drop of tear to weep
reminds me of you.
a long side a sigh
a long side of cry

a soft summer rain, a smile that hides a pain
why should you be ashamed
cause in every life.
a little rain must fall

and you are my friend
charmingly sentimental brain
there’s truth behind a cry
and there’s a cry behind a lie
on every words that come out strong
just let them go and lets get along

on every grudge and every fight
i miss u all day and night
have you had your time off today
to bring a cup of tea and smile away

sometimes I wonder
will ever see you
without all your game plan
when all you have is
nothing but a pure bliss

i will wait that day
when you can find your way
out of this maze of love
and you can laugh
to see cries and lies
coz u know better than me
only the truth will set you free

there’s a truth behind a cry
and there’s a cry behind a lie
on every thought that come out wrong
just learn from it and please stay strong

on every grudge and every fight
i miss u all day and night
it’s not easy to understand
but you must hold on you stand

i know u know, u know i know
there’s a truth behind a cry
and there’s a cry behind a lie
on every thought that come out wrong
just learn from it and please stay strong

there’s a truth behind a cry
and there’s a cry behind a lie
there’s a hope on every fright
there’s a light on every nigh

Lirik Lagu Letto I’ll Find A Way Lyrics

and the time want by swift
when you have love in your hand
and the sun that i call his
hold me tight and show me how to see

... this passion i show
yes i’m sure that you know
you cast your spell
on me darling
... you’re a shiver on my lips
you’re a tremble on my feet
you’re a rain on the share
the only thing i want to keep
when everything’s fallin down

so let the time goes day by day
with you in my mind
and in the end we will find love
that is our kind’a will find a way
to breathe this dream everyday

... oh dear please come and dance with me
under the moonshine
baby it’s al right, it’s all right
it will be just fine
and i don’t have to say
that i adore you in everyday

Lirik Lagu Letto Ruang Rindu Lyrics

dan aku mulai takut terbawa cinta
menghirup rindu yang sesakkan dada
jalanku hampa dan kusentuh dia
terasa hangat oh didalam hati
kupergang erat dan kuhalangi waktu
tak urung jua kulihatnya pergi
tak pnah kuragu dan slalu kuingat
kerlingan matamu dan sentuhan hangat
ku saat itu mencari makna
tumbuhkan rasa yg sesakkan dada

*

kau datang dan pergi oh begitu saja
smua kutrima apa adanya
mata terpejam dan hati menggumam
di ruang rindu kita bertemu
*

bertemu

Lirik Lagu Letto U & I Lyrics

u take away my chances & your suitcase
coz u gonna leave this town
leave me cold leave me alone
... but i won’t show you my frown

coz u & i, just u & i
there’s never been us
dun ask me why
love & laughter
spring to winter
with u my dear friend

do u remember my love fairy
"that look scary"
i know that’s the word u said
keeps me thinking and wondering
... what is this buring feering

u & i, just u & i
there’s never been us
dun ask me why
need to move forward
do u my friend

... u & i, just u & i
there’s never been us
dun ask me why
just give me your finger
that one in the middle
let's laugh on this matter

... maybe u & me just never meant to be
friendship never end is not so bad anyhow
maybe u & me
just u & me
Lirik Lagu Letto Sebenarnya Cinta Lyrics

satu detik lagi
dua hati terbang tinggi
lihat indahnya dunia
membuat hati terbelah

dan bawa ku ke sana
dunia fatamorgana
terminja manja oleh rasa
dan ku terbawa terbang tinggi oleh suasana

dari sudut mata
jantung hati mulai terjaga
berbisik di tengah
coba ingat semua

dan bangunkanlah aku
dari mimpi mimpiku
sesat aku di sini maya
dan tersingkir dari dunia nyata

dan bangunkanlah aku
dari mimpi indahku
terengah anganku jangan lari
dari rasa yang harus ku batasi

dan kau menawarkan rasa cinta dalam hati
ku tak tahu harus bagaimana
untuk hal bermimpi atau nyata
dan bedakan rasa dan suasana
dalam rangka sayang atau cinta yang sebenarnya

dan bangunkanlah aku
dari cikal bakaliku
jangan pernah lepaskan aku
untuk tenggelam di dalam mimpik

Lirik Lagu Letto Sandaran Hati Lyrics

yakinkah ku berdiri
di hempa tanpa tepi
bolchkah aku
mendengarimu

terkebr dalam emosi
tanpa bisa bersembunyi
aku dan nafasku
merindukannya
terpuruk ku di sini
terangi dia yang sepi
dan ku tahu pasti
kau menemani
dalam hidupku
kesendirianiku

teringat ku teringat
pada janjimu ku terikat
hanya sekejap ku berdiri
kulakukan sepenuh hati
peduli ku peduli
siang dan malam yang berganti
pedihku ini tak ada arti
jika kaulah sandaran hati
kaulaah sandaran hati
sandaran hati

inikah yang kau mau
benarkah ini jalanmu
hanyalah engkau yang ku tuju
pegang erat tanganku
bimbing langkah kakiku
aku hilang arah
tanpa hadirmu
dalam gelapnya
malam hariku

Lirik Lagu Letto Sampai Nanti, Sampai Mati Lyrics

kalau kau pernah takut mati, sama
kalau kau pernah patah hati, aku juga iya
dan seringkali sial datang dan pergi
tanpa permisi kepadamu suasana hati
tak peduli

kalau kau kejar mimpimu, selalu
kalau kau ingin berhenti, ingat tuk mulai lagi
tetap semangat dan teguhkan hati
di setiap hari sampai nanti, sampai mati

   kadang memang cinta yang terbagi, kadang memang
   seringkali mimpi tak terpenuhi, seringkali

   tetap semangat dan teguhkan hati
di setiap hari sampai nanti
tetap melangkah dan keraskan hati
Lirik Lagu Letto Insensitive Lyrics

a silent move that we make
when we awake
oh no...

my conscience
come and going come and go
a troubled mind and twisted hand
we use everytime this everytime...

* all the sentimental feeling
that sometimes makes our heart burning
we surrender to a strong desire
ignorant to the needs of other
... little whisper of little voices
that calls when we make desperate choices
are we that oblivious?
so insensitive

... so many choices to be made
so little time to decide
so little guilt on our side

Lirik Lagu Letto No One Talk About Love Tonite Lyrics

its not a very nice thing to say
that i'm "not good enough" for you anyway
for real i care, i care for u
though u don't have to know it today

there's a time when love's around
with many things i saw, i dun think it's a good time
let me tonite keep my mouth shut
i want to follow my moody side

* take me on it on the dance floor tonite
it won't to be a prime time (allright)
but i'm gonna make a hell of booty ride
... take a look around at your side
no one talk about love tonite
... its just so irritating
to say every little thing
when its just so obvious
about my brittle feeling

i do... i do... like u
but maybe u just have to
postpone your love
... tonite

... i know u always like a cup of coffee latte
go take a sip and forget about this date today
i think right now i need my medicine
i know what to do to earn my heartburn
there's a time when love's around
with many things i saw, i dun think it's good time
let me tonite keep my mouth shut
i want to follow my moody side

Lirik Lagu Letto Tak Bisa Biasa Lyrics

terasa, kuterasa ketika
tampakkan muka
tak bisa, tak bisa kumembaca
ada apa sebenarnya
karena senyum itu tak biasa
kalau kau mau tolong beritahu aku

... kau bisa, kau bisa tak percaya
padaku di sini
tak akan, tak akan kubiarkan
kau menangis sendiri
kuyakin kamu juga tahu itu
kalau kau bisa biar hatimu yang bicara

dimana harus kucari kan kucari
kasudahi tak mampu dan tak mampu lagi
melihatmu terkuil tidak berdaya
berjalan gontai dan tundukkan kepala
harus kemana kucari senyumannmu
dan sinar yang ada di mata

inilah, inilah saatnya waktu yang bicara
dan bila kau tak sabar menunggu
hanya satu usulku jangan kau larut dalam sendu
ku kan temanimu walau hanya duduk termangu