
Analysis of Figurative Language and Imagery in Songs Lyric of Sam Smith's Album 'The Lonely Hour'

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Abstract

This research aims to discover the category of words that are taken from an object of speech. The researcher focuses on occurrence frequency and the process of words that have been used in the speech. This research applied a descriptive qualitative method. The researcher collected some words through the speech, and then continued to classify them into morphological analysis, specifically derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme. The researcher employed the Victoria Fromkin theory to analyze the words and filter them into the derivational morpheme category and inflectional morpheme category. The results reveal the 48 words with 10 of them (21%) represent derivational morphemes. In the derivational morphemes, there are 2 words whose parts of speech do not change and 8 words that do. There are 38 inflectional morphemes (79%) that are divided into 8 categories. These 8 categories consist of 14 plural words, 9 progressive words, 8 past tense words, 2 superlative words, 2 possessive words, 2 third person singular words, and 1 past participle word

Keywords: Figurative language, imagery, song lyrics

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is very important in human life, because people cannot communicate with each other without it. It can express people's ideas, knowledge and feelings in writing or orally. Language also has many

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functions including communication, identity expression, play, imaginative expression, and emotional release. Language interacts with every aspect of human life in society, and it can be understood only if it is considered in relation to society. Social interactions either daily communication are constantly linked to other via facilitation of language. Obviously, language plays an important role in human life.

Pinocchio states that language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbol which permits all people in a given culture or other people who have learned the system of that culture to communicate or to interact. Furthermore, as Hamby states that language is a system of sounds, words, and pattern used by human to thoughts and feeling (Sociolinguistic 2007:7). Beside language as a means of communication, language also works in some parts of our life, for example language works in literature.

Literature is everything that has been written. It includes poetry, play, comic, novel and song lyric. Literature is supposed as a work of art made by the researcher to express their feeling. Literature is a beautiful and imaginative work that describes social life based on the experience, knowledge, and interpretation of the researcher. Song lyric for the example of written art. It is usually written to express the researcher's feeling and emotion. Song lyric is meaningful. It can express what the researcher feels at that moment. The researcher may say something in an extraordinary and different way. As people know that song is a part of literature. According to Meyer (1997:1), literature is a term used to describe written texts marked by careful use of language, including features such as, creative metaphor, wellturned phrases, elegant syntax, rhyme, alliteration, which are aesthetically read orientended by the

author to be aesthetically read and are deliberately somewhat open in interpretation. Song is one example of literature.

Song is the act or art of singing. Song are piece of music with words that are sung has a function to express the thought and feelings. Song has two elements such as lyrics and music. Listening to a song it is fun activity, but the listeners cannot enjoyed it if they don't understand the figurative language that commonly found in the song. Figurative language and imagery are pervasive in everyday communication. They are not only restricted in literary works such as fiction and poetry but also commonly expressed in song lyrics. In other words, figurative language in music plays a significant role in elaborately expressing feelings and thoughts implicitly rather than explicitly (Sharndama & Suleiman, 2013) as well as communicating ideas clearly and effectively (Holmes, 2003). Figurative language is language using figures of speech, so we cannot take it literally. Figurative language is associated with the lyric of the song uses figurative language. There are many types of figurative language such as metaphor, simile, symbols, hyperbole, irony, etc. Figurative language can be found in any source, such as in literary works. Imagery, on the other hand, is the use of words or phrases that appeal to human senses. In lyrics, imagery is used to give the audience a sense of how the subject being described looks, sounds, and feels, among others (Yastanti & Safitri, 2016). Using imagery allows songwriters to clarify meaning and intensify emotions as well as allow the audience to place themselves inside the songs, e.g. "to see the picture, hear the sounds, feel their effects, and so on" (Ewer, 2014). There are many types of imagery such as visual imagery, auditory imagery, olfactory imagery, gustatory imagery, etc. People can also find it in songs or lyric song.

The researcher wants to analyze figurative language and imagery in the song lyric of Sam Smith's song. Song lyric is a short poem in a number of verses set to music to be sung. Knowing the meaning of a lyric is important to us, because people can know the meaning and purpose of the song. One of the most famous singer in the world is Sam Smith. He has born with a name 'Samuel Frederick Smith'. He was born in May 19, 1992 in London, England. He is an English singer and songwriter. The Genre for his music is R&B, Pop and Soul. Sam Smith has many popular songs, such as: Lay Me Down, , Stay With Me, I'm Not The Only One, Leave Your Lover, Not In That Way, Too good At Goodbyes, and so on. Figurative language is sometimes difficult to interpret for general listeners, because they have different capability, mainly in figurative language in Sam Smith's songs.

Furthermore, in order to get the result of this research, several questions will be given as follows: 1.) What the kind of figurative language were found in the album entitled *In The Lonely Hour* song lyric by Sam Smith? 2.) What imagery elements were found in the album entitled *In The Lonely Hour* song lyric by Sam Smith?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Definition of Figurative Language

Language as a means of communication is the most important thing for humans because people cannot communicate with each other without it. According to Crystal 1974 in Anindita 2020:8 language is the most frequently used and most highly developed form of human communication. Language as conceived of by Chomsky is "a set (finite or infinite) of sentences, each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements" (Chomsky 1957:13). As he further claims, this holds true

for all natural languages since they have “a finite number of phonemes (or letters in its alphabet) and each sentence is representable as a finite sequence of these phonemes (or letters)” (Chomsky 1957:13).

According to Perrine (2008, p.61) states that figurative language can be defined as any way to convey something in an unusual way. In a sense, when someone says something, sometimes they don't really say it but there is an implied meaning of what they are talking about. Meanwhile According to Morner and Rausch (1991, p.83) figurative language is a language that contains figurative speech, such as metaphor, simile, personification, and hyperbole, namely expressions that make comparisons or associations which are meant to be interpreted imaginatively rather than literally.

In addition to this according to Knickerbockers and Reninger (1963:367), figurative language is sometimes called metaphorical language or simply metaphor because it is Greek ancestor “Metepherein” means to carry meaning beyond its literal meaning (Meta= beyond + pherein to bring -i.e., to bring beyond). They propose some kinds of figures, namely, simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, dead metaphor, allusion, paradox, and symbol.

Based on the above definition, figurative language can be defined as a way of saying something different and unusual with its literal meaning. Figurative language is used to give a special meaning or effect that has an implied meaning of what it is talking about.

2.2 *Kinds of Figurative Language*

They propose some kinds of figures, namely: simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, allusion, paradox, according to Knickerbockers and Reninger (1963:367). There are some Figurative Languages as follows:

a. **Simile**

Simile is a figure of speech that expresses something indirectly with an explicit comparison expressed by prepositions and conjunctions, such as, like, for example, similar, and so on. According to Knickerbocker (in Putri Aditya Utami, 2021) claimed that simile is a stated comparison, introduced by “like” or “as”. Meanwhile according to Kennedy 1979:490 (in Endang Sukwati, 2021) Affirms that simile is comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually like, as, then or verb such as resembles. It means this comparison of the simile may be viewed as relating a matter to something that is directly compared with the word that is his illustration.

e.g : “You make me smile like the sun fall out of bed, sing like a bird dizzy in my head, spin like a record crazy on a Sunday night” (Simile by Uncle Kracker.)

It is simile because it compares two different things and using the word “like”.

b. **Metaphor**

Metaphor is a style of language that uses comparative words to represent other things or not what is actually starting from the comparison of physical objects, characteristics, ideas, or other actions.

According to Knickerbocker (1963, p.367) Metaphors is an implied comparison, with like or as omitted. other definition according to Keraf 1994: 139 (in Endang Sukwati, 2021) Metaphor is variety of analogy which compare two things directly, but in short pattern. it means that between subject and object have same attributes, and writer uses it to compares it to another.

e.g : “You are the thunder, and i am the lighting” (Naturally by Selena Gomez.)

it is a metaphor because it compares "the thunder" and "the lighting".

c. Personification

Personification figure of speech is a figure of speech that makes or equates inanimate objects to move or breathe like humans. According to Rachmat Djoko Pradopo in the Study of Poetry (1990), personification figure of speech equates objects with humans. Inanimate objects are made to act, think, and so on like humans. Meanwhile according to Knickerbocker & Reninger (1963, p.367), personification is giving human characteristic to an object, animal, or an abstract idea.

e.g: “See the line where the sky meets the sea?” (How far i’ll go by Alessia Cara)

It is a personification because “see the sky meets the sea”. A sky cannot meet the sea. It should be humans able to meet each other.

d. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech in which there are some words which function to express an object or thing as a whole or vice versa. Usually, this figure of speech is often found in everyday conversations and scientific literature. According to Knickerbocker (in Putri Aditya Utami, 2021) said synecdoche using a part for the whole, or the whole for a part.

Based on the way of expression, synecdoche figure of speech is divided into two types, namely pars pro toto and totem pro parte.

1. Synecdoche Pars Pro Toto

This figure of speech is used to express the whole part of an object but only mentions part of the object.

e.g : "A chicken coming into the house is already overwhelming mother."

It is a synecdoche because the word "one" is used to represent the whole chicken, not just one chicken.

2. Synecdoche Totem Pro Parte

This type of figure of speech is used to express part of an object by mentioning the whole part or with another object that has a broader meaning.

e.g : "Djarum provides scholarships to young badminton athletes."

It is a synecdoche because the word "Djarum" represents the senior officials from the Djarum company who provide scholarships.

e. **Metonymy**

Metonymy is a figure of speech that uses a word or two which is a brand, kind or other that is a single unit of a word. This style of language is usually called a name substitute in the form of an attribute, object or use of something that is closer and related to a particular object substitute.

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963, p.367) metonymy is defined as a figure of speech in which describe one thing by using the term for another thing which is closely associated with it.

Example: "Cigarettes are replaced by Djarum or Gudang Garam"

e.g : "My father bought a Djarum Chocolate."

It is a metonymy because the word "djarum chocolate" already describes a cigarette that was bought by my father.

2.3 Definition of Imagery

According to Vealy (Komarudin 2014: 83) Imagery is a form or repetition of experiences that involve many senses and in the absence of an external stimulus. Furthermore, Quin (komarudin 2014: 2013) that imagery is the process of creating a scene in the athlete's mind for what will be done. In line with the experts above, Maksum (2007: 66), explains that imagery is a technique of imagining something in the mind that is done consciously with the aim of achieving targets, solving problems, increasing alertness, developing creativity and as a simulation of movements or events. It was also explained that imagery has visual, auditory, and rehearsal properties. Seeing and understanding the theory above, the author concludes that imagery exercises need to be applied in the process of psychic training. So that through the process of repetition, imagining a song lyric contained in the album under study is expected to be a solution that has been hampering some basic problems.

2.4 Kinds of Imagery

2.3.1 Visual Imagery

Visual Imagery evokes a picture of something that occurs most frequently in poetry, sometime seen in the mind eye which called by sight effect.

2.3.2 Auditory Imagery

Auditory imagery represents a sound like words “buzzing, tinkling, chimming” and others related to the sound. The auditory imagery is not like auditory perception. It means, when the reader reads it, he only fell the sense of hearing but not really hearing in purpose.

2.3.3 Olfactory Imagery

Olfactory imagery calls up the sense of smell to the reader like fragrant, unpleasant smell and the others related the aroma.

2.3.4 Gustatory Imagery

Gustatory imagery is an imagery which relates to the taste such as sweet and others related to the flavor.

2.3.5 Tactile Imagery

This imagery relates to tactile sense such as hardness, softness, wetness or heat and cold.

2.3.6 Organic Imagery

Organic imagery is an imagery which related to internal sensation such as hunger, thirst, fatigue, or nausea.

2.3.7 Kinesthetic Imagery

Kinesthetic imagery conveys a sense of movement or tension in the muscles or joints.

2.4 *Sam Smith's album "The Lonely Hours"*

In the Lonely Hour is the debut album by English singer and songwriter Sam Smith. It was released in the United Kingdom on 26 May 2014 via Capitol UK and Method Records. In the United States, it was released on 17 June 2014 through Capitol Records America. The album includes the hit singles "Money on My Mind" and "Stay with Me", both of which were number one in the UK; the latter becoming a hit worldwide, peaking in the top ten in over 20 countries, including reaching number two in the US. On 28 May 2014, *In the Lonely Hour* debuted at number one on The Official Chart Update in the United Kingdom, outselling Coldplay's album Ghost Stories (which was entering its second week in the

charts) by nearly 20,000 copies.^[36] On 29 May, the album entered the Irish Albums Chart at number two. On 1 June, the album entered the UK Albums Chart at number one with sales of 101,000, making it the fastest-selling album of 2014 (at the time),^[37] and number two in Scotland. In the first five weeks after its release, the album had sold 228,000 copies in the United Kingdom.^[38] On 18 December, it was announced that the album had surpassed the 1 million mark in the UK, having sold around 1,007,000 copies by midnight. It became just the second artist album in the UK to sell over 1 million copies a month after Ed Sheeran reached that plateau with his album x. Smith also becoming the only artist to sell 1 million copies of an album in both the UK and the US in 2014.^[39] *In the Lonely Hour* became the second best-selling album of 2014 in the UK with 1,248,000 sold for the year.^[40] On 4 September 2015, the album broke the record for most consecutive weeks in the UK top ten for a debut release, which currently stands at 67.^[41] On 29 December 2017, it was certified 8× Platinum by the BPI.^[42] As of December 2015, *In the Lonely Hour* has sold 2,140,000 copies in total in the UK, including 893,000 units sold in 2015.^[43]

In the United States, *In the Lonely Hour* debuted and peaked at number two on the Billboard 200, selling 166,000 copies in its first week, making it the largest debut for a solo artist's first album since Phillip Phillips' *The World from the Side of the Moon* launched with 169,000 at number four on the week ending 25 November 2012. It was beaten to the top spot by Lana Del Rey's *Ultraviolence*, which sold 182,000 copies that week.^[44] The album held at number two the next week with sales of 67,000, bringing the set's total

sales in the United States up to 233,000.^[45] By the year's end, the album had achieved Platinum status and had shifted 1,210,000 copies in the United States, making it the third best-selling album of 2014 behind *1989* by Taylor Swift and the *Frozen* soundtrack.^{[46][47][48]} In addition, Smith sold 2.8 million singles from the album, while the album was streamed 87 million times and viewed on UK video streaming sites 48 million times.^[39] In the US, Smith sold 9.2 million digital track downloads, with "Stay with Me" alone selling 4.1 million.^[49] According to Nielsen SoundScan, *In the Lonely Hour* was also the eight best-selling album of 2015 in the United States, with 1,741,000 album-equivalent units (1,018,000 of that in traditional album sales).^[50] The album has sold 2.228 million copies in the US as of December 2015.^{[46][50]}

In Australia, *In the Lonely Hour* debuted at number two, behind Coldplay's *Ghost Stories* and remained in the top 20 until 23 August 2015.^[51] With the Australian leg of their *In the Lonely Hour Tour* in April 2015, the album rose to peak at number one for the week commencing 27 April 2015, in its 48th week.^[52]

"In The Lonely Hour" was phenomenally successful in New Zealand, spending 68 non-consecutive weeks in the top 10, including 8 non-consecutive weeks at the summit of the chart. The album has been certified 4× Platinum as of 7 December 2015 for sales exceeding 60,000 copies and was the fourth-to-highest selling album of 2014 in New Zealand. The album is placed 5 in New Zealand's all-time best-charting albums.^[53]

Supported by the release of their second album's lead single, the album returned to the Swedish and Danish top 10 in September

and November 2017 respectively - more than 3 years after its release.^{[54][55]}

According to the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry, "In The Lonely Hour" sold 3.5 million copies in 2014^[56] and 2.6 million copies in 2015,^[57] becoming the fifth best-selling album of both years.

In 2015, *In the Lonely Hour* was ranked as the third most popular album of the year on the *Billboard* 200.^[58]

3. METHODS

In conducting research, we need research design. Research design helps researchers to conduct this study in finding reference objectives, data collection and methods as well as in analyzing strategies to present findings and conclusions. In this research, the researcher used qualitative method because this study focuses on the analysis or interpretation of the written material in context. According to Bogdan and Biklen (1982) that qualitative research is descriptive which the data is collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. Data in the form of quotes from documents, field notes, and interviews or excerpts from videotapes, audiotapes, or electronic communications are used to present the findings of the study.

Moreover, Endraswara (2011) gives the important features of qualitative research in investigating the literature, such as the researcher is the key to instrument that reads the literature thrifty, the research is done descriptively which elaborated in the form of words or pictures than numbers, and the process is more priority than result, because literature establishes interpretations. Based on the explanation above, the researcher takes a qualitative method as the method of this research because the data

of this research is non-numeric and because this research is research which analyzes words to interpret something. Therefore, this research takes a qualitative method.

Then regarding the data analyzed, the data is a raw material that needs to be processed to produce information, both qualitative and quantitative data that shows facts. On the other hand, data is material information about the object of study of something. this research data was collected from the lyrics of Sam Smith's songs in his album *In the Lonely Hour*. A data source is the location where data that is being used originates from. A data source may be the initial location where data is born or where physical information is first digitized, The most used methods are published literature sources, surveys (email and mail), interviews (telephone, face-to-face or focus group), observations, documents and records, and experiments. This data was taken from <https://www.azlyrics.com/>. In this research the researcher analyzes all of the songs from the album *In the Lonely Hour* (2014).

The song lyrics of the album which are used as the data are: 1) Money On My Mind (3 Minutes 12 Second), 2) Good Thing (3 Minutes 21 Second), 3) Stay With Me (2 Minutes 52 Second), 4) Leave Your Lover (3 Minutes 8 Second), 5) I'm Not The Only One (3 Minutes 59 Second), 6) I've Told You Now (3 Minutes 3 Second), 7) Like I Can (2 Minutes 47 Second), 8) Life Support (2 Minutes 53 Second), 9) Not In That Way (2 Minutes 52 Second), 10) Lay Me Down (4 Minutes 13 Second).

Data methods are the techniques used by researchers to collect data. By using the following steps:

1. Taking the song lyrics from [azlyrics.com](https://www.azlyrics.com/), in order the data to be analyzed.

2. Reading all the lyrics songs in 'In The Lonely Hour' album by Sam Smith, in order to facilitate researcher in analyzing the data.
3. Finding and mark the lyric song which included as Figurative Language and Imagery, in order to make it easier for researcher to classify which part are included in figurative language and included in imagery.
4. Rewrite the lyrics contain figurative language and imagery into the table, in order to make it easier for researcher to explain which part are included in figurative language and imagery.

After collecting the data, the researcher did the following steps to analyzing them. The steps are as the following:

1. Classifying and categories the figurative language based on the theory by Knickerbocker & Reninger (1985)
2. Classifying and categories the imagery based on Perrine's Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry Thirteenth Edition classifies imagery into seven types.
3. Analyzing the song lyrics by using theory by Knickerbocker and other theories to support it.
4. Analyzing the song lyric based on Perrine's Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry Thirteenth Edition classifies imagery into seven types and other theories to support it.
5. Making conclusion.

4. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, after classifying 17 lyrics that contain figurative language in the song lyric of *In the Lonely Hour* album by Sam Smith. The researcher found 7 kinds of figurative language based on theory namely Simile (3 data), Metaphor (1 datum), Personification (2 data), Synecdoche (3 data), Hyperbole (5 data), Irony (2 data), and Paradox (1 datum).

Meanwhile, the most dominant kinds of figurative language in this research is Hyperbole. And, the researcher also classifying 62 lyrics that contain imagery in song lyric of *In the Lonely Hour* album by Sam Smith. The researcher found 5 kinds of imagery based on theory namely Visual Imagery (16 data), Auditory Imagery (6 data), Tactile Imagery (2 data), Organic Imagery (24 data), Kinesthetic Imagery (14 data). Meanwhile, the most dominant kinds of Imagery in this research is Organic imagery.

Table 1.
Figurative language

NO	Kinds of Figurative Language	Total
1	Simile	3
2	Metaphor	1
3	Personification	2
4	Synecdoche	3
5	Hyperbole	5
6	Irony	2
7	Paradox	1
Total		17

Table 2.
Kinds of Imagery

NO	Kinds of Imagery	Total
1	Visual Imagery	16
2	Auditory Imagery	6
3	Tactile Imagery	2
4	Organic Imagery	24
5	Kinesthetic Imagery	14
Total		62

4.1 Figurative Language Analysis

4.1.1 Simile

In this figurative language, found 3 data as follows.

Example:

I've Told You Know – Sam Smith (stanza 1 lines 2)

You know what I mean

It's like walking in the heat all day with no water

It's like waiting for a friend

Watching everybody else meet theirs on that corner or losing in
an argument

Though you're right, can't get your thoughts in order

Analysis: As stated by Knickerbocker & Reninger (1985:379) claimed that simile is a stated comparison, introduced by “like” or “as”. The lyric in above sentence is included into simile because there is a word *like* in the lyrics describes the parable of the life of a person who does not have a partner in his life, as incomplete.

4.1.2 Metaphor

In this figurative language, found 1 datum as follows.

Example:

Money On My Mind - Sam Smith (stanza 4 lines 8)

Cause I'm not a puppet, I will work against your strings

Analysis: As stated by Keraf (1994:139) states that metaphor is variety of analogy which compare two things directly, but in short pattern. It means that between subject and object have same attributes, and writer uses it to compares it to another. The lyric in above sentence is included into metaphor because there are words, *I'm* as a subject and *a puppet* as an object in the lyrics describes a person's feelings about the relationship situation between him and his girlfriend, who always feels controlled every day, like a puppet. Puppet is an object which often resembling with human life. It controls by human rods or strings. it is related for his life, who living his life unhappily because his girlfriend does not treat him well. Therefore, the word 'puppet' describes him who is always controlled by his girlfriend.

4.1.3 Personification

In this figurative language, found 1 datum as follows.

Example:

Good Thing - Sam Smith (stanza 4 lines 2)

Although you made my heart sing

Analysis: As stated by Knickerbocker & Reninger (1963, p.367), stated that personification is giving human characteristic to an object, animal, or an abstract idea. The lyric in above sentence is included into personification because there are words *heart* and *sing* in the lyrics of the song, the word *heart* as an object meanwhile the word *sing* as a

human activities, which are then attached to objects or nouns where. The meaning of this *heart* describes of a human being who had very deep feelings for someone he loves. The word *sing* describes an activities or hobbies that normally carried out by humans. So, the word *heart* in the lyrics of this song is used to describe a human being who is made so happy that he wants to *sing* a song.

4.1.4 Synecdoche

In this figurative language, found 3 data as follows.

Example:

Stay with me – Sam Smith (stanza 1 lines 3)

These nights never seem to go to plan

Analysis: As stated by Knickerbocker & Reninger (1985:379) said that synecdoche using a part for the whole, or the whole for a part. The lyric in above sentence is included into synecdoche because the phrase *These nights* in the lyrics describes what happened in its entirety, from that phrase it is known that in recent nights it has never seem to the plan that he wanted.

4.1.5 Hyperbole

In this figurative language, found 5 data as follows.

Example:

Leave Your Lover – Sam Smith (stanza 3 lines 4)

Set my midnight sorrow free, I will give you all of me.

Analysis: As stated by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1985:379) stated that hyperbole is an exaggeration used for special effect. The lyric in above sentence is included into hyperbole because the phrase *all of me*

in the lyrics describes as if he would give his whole life to someone who loved him.

4.1.6 Irony

In this figurative language, found 2 data as follows.

Example:

Not In That Way – Sam Smith (stanza 1 line 1)

And I hate to say I love you

When it's so hard for me And I hate to say I want you

When you make it so clear? You don't want me

Analysis: As stated by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963, p.367) claimed that irony is a statement whose real meaning is completely opposed to its professed or surface meaning. The lyrics in above sentence is included into irony because the phrase *I hate to say I love You* in the lyrics is so contradictory to the truth, maybe he really loves her, he also really wants to say that he loves her, but because that the woman has made it clear that she does not want him anymore and that's what which makes it seem as if he hates to say that he loves her.

4.1.7 Paradox

In this figurative language, found 1 data as follows.

Example:

Leave Your Lover – Sam Smith (stanza 1 lines 2)

What use is money when you need someone to hold?

Analysis: As stated by Perrine (1977, p.101) states that paradox is an apparent contradiction that is, nevertheless, something true. It may be either situation or statement. It is seemingly like contradictory and silly

statement but may include a latent truth. The lyric in above sentence is included into Paradox because there are words *money* and *hold* that contains a contradictory situation. Describes if a person needs someone else to hold onto, he doesn't need money because it's love cannot be bought with money.

4.2 Imagery Analysis

4.2.1 Visual Imagery

In this Imagery, found 16 data as follows.

Example:

Money On My Mind – Sam Smith (stanza 2,3 lines 5,6,7)

Can't you see

I don't have

Money on my mind

Analysis: Thomas R. Arp and Greg Johnson in Perrine's Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry Thirteenth Edition stated that Visual Imagery evokes a picture of something that occurs most frequently in poetry, sometime seen in the mind eye which called by sight effect. The lyric in above sentence showed imagery of visual or visual imagery, because in the lyrics of the song in the third stanza there is the sentence "can't you see" which gives the researcher image that we are like being told to see what he is pointing at, then the sentence "i don't have, money on my mind" that what he wants to show us is that he doesn't have money in his mind, that he doesn't think about money at all, like wanting to explain that what he does is for love not for money, so it's sincerity that he does for her.

4.2.2 Auditory Imagery

In this Imagery, found 6 data as follows.

Example:

Good thing – Sam Smith (stanza 3 line 1)

We talk maybe twenty times a day

Analysis: Thomas R. Arp and Greg Johnson in Perrine's Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry Thirteenth Edition claimed that Auditory imagery represents a sound like words “buzzing, tinkling, chiming” and others related to the sound. The auditory imagery is not like auditory perception. It means, when the reader reads it, he only felt the sense of hearing but not really hearing in purpose. The lyric above sentence is included into auditory imagery, because the sentence gives the researcher an image if the researcher heard them having a conversation twenty times a day.

4.2.3 Tactile Imagery

In this Imagery, found 2 data as follows.

Example:

I've Told You Now – Sam Smith (stanza 1 line 2)

It's like walking in the heat all day with no water

Analysis: Thomas R. Arp and Greg Johnson in Perrine's Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry Thirteenth Edition stated that This imagery relates to tactile sense such as hardness, softness, wetness or heat and cold. The lyric above sentence is included into tactile imagery, because in that sentence the researcher found an image of a feeling that was like the scorching sun he kept walking all day without water. The sentence mentions the feeling of heat that is felt as if it makes researcher imagine what it would be like to walk all day under heat and without water.

4.2.4 Organic Imagery

In this Imagery, found 24 data as follows.

Example:

Money On My Mind – Sam Smith (stanza 1 line 1)

I felt pressure

Analysis: Thomas R. Arp and Greg Johnson in Perrine's Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry Thirteenth Edition said that Organic imagery is an imagery which related to internal sensation such as hunger, thirst, fatigue, or nausea. The lyric above sentence is included into organic imagery, because the sentence gives us the image of a feeling when we are feeling pressure by something that makes our mood uneasy and becomes sad so that it becomes depression.

4.2.5 Kinesthetic Imagery

In this Imagery, found 6 data as follows.

Example:

Money On My Mind – Sam Smith (stanza 1, line 1)

When I signed my deal

Analysis: Thomas R. Arp and Greg Johnson in Perrine's Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry Thirteenth Edition stated that Kinesthetic imagery conveys a sense of movement or tension in the muscles or joints. The lyric in above sentence is included into kinesthetic imagery, because in that sentence there is the word 'sign', which makes the researcher imagine that it is really like signing a consent letter.

5. CONCLUSION

After analyzing the figurative language in the song lyrics *In the Lonely Hour* by album Sam Smith, the researcher found 7 kinds of figurative language. There is Simile which get 3 data, Metaphor which get 1 datum, Personification which get 2 data, synecdoche which get 3 data, Hyperbole which get 5 data, Irony which get 2 data, Paradox which get 1 datum. In this researcher, the researcher found the most dominant language of

figurative languages that is used in the album *In the Lonely Hour* is hyperbole which gets 5 data from the seven types of figurative language amount which get 17 data. And, the researcher also analyzing the imagery in the song lyrics *In the Lonely Hour* by album Sam Smith, the researcher found 5 kinds of imagery. There are Visual Imagery (16 data), Auditory Imagery (6 data), Tactile Imagery (2 data), Organic Imagery (24 data), Kinesthetic Imagery (14 data). In this researcher, the researcher found the most dominant imagine of imagery that is used in the album *In the Lonely Hour* is organic imagery which gets 24 data from the fifth types of imagery amount which get 62 data.

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