

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This chapter presents and discusses an analysis about the problem of the study. The analysis concerns with John Denver's songs, it includes study of figurative language and finding the meaning which is contained in the song. This chapter consists of analysis, data source, identifying figurative language, Discussion to find the possible meaning, and finding the number of type of figurative language.

4.1 Analysis

In this part of the study, the writer presents an analysis of figurative language in some of John Denver's songs. The writer is interested to select John Denver's songs because the songs have lyrics that contain figurative language. The songs are taken from the first until the last collection albums. The great songs that contain figurative language are chosen to be analyzed and to make clear about the meaning of words or phrase or sentences which are made by the author of the lyric.

4.1.1 Lyric to "Back Home Again" Song

There's a storm across the valley, clouds are rollin' in (1)
The afternoon is heavy on your shoulders
There's a truck out on the four lane a mile or more away
The whinin' of his wheels just makes it colder

He's an hour away from ridin' on your prayers up in the sky (5)
And ten days on the road are barely gone
There's a fire softly burnin', supper's on the stove

But it's the light in your eyes that makes him warm

*Hey it's good to be back home again
Sometimes this old farm feels like a long-lost friend
Yes 'n' hey, it's good to be back home again* (10)

*There's all the news to tell him, how'd you spend your time
What's the latest thing the neighbors say
And your mother called last Friday, 'Sunshine' made her cry
You felt the baby move just yesterday* (15)

*Hey it's good to be back home again - yes it is
Sometimes this old farm feels like a long-lost friend
Yes 'n' hey, it's good to be back home again*

*Oh the time that I can lay this tired old body down
Feel your fingers feather soft upon me
The kisses that I live for, the love that lights my way
The happiness that livin' with you brings me* (20)

*It's the sweetest thing I know of, just spending time with you
It's the little things that make a house a home
Like a fire softly burnin' supper on the stove
The light in your eyes that makes me warm* (25)

*Hey it's good to be back home again
Sometimes this old farm feels like a long-lost friend
Yes 'n' hey, it's good to be back home again*

*Hey it's good to be back home again - you know it is
Sometimes this old farm feels like a long-lost friend
Hey, it's good to be back home again
I said hey it's good to be back home again* (30)

*Hey, it's good to be back home again
I said hey it's good to be back home again*

This song tells about the author's feeling to be back home. It is because the weather is cloudy and seems to be raining. Maybe it happened when he wants to go somewhere and suddenly the weather is cloudy and rainy. He feels cold and tired because he has to wait until it is clear. He looks at along the street which is quiet from the vehicle pass and it is only the children play with the rain. So, it

makes him feel to back home. In the home, he can take a rest and feels warm.

4.1.2 Lyric to “Rocky Mountain High” Song

He was born in the summer of his 27th year (1)
Comin' home to a place he'd never been before
He left yesterday behind him, you might say he was born again
You might say he found a key for every door

When he first came to the mountains his life was far away (5)
On the road and hangin' by a song
But the string's already broken and he doesn't really care
It keeps changin' fast and it don't last for long

But the Colorado Rocky Mountain high
I've seen it rainin' fire in the sky (10)
The shadow from the starlight is softer than a lullabye
Rocky Mountain high (high Colorado) Rocky Mountain high (high Colorado)

He climbed cathedral mountains, he saw silver clouds below
He saw everything as far as you can see
And they say he got crazy once, and he tried to touch the sun (15)
And he lost a friend but kept his memory

Now he walks in quiet solitude the forests and the streams
Seeking grace in every step he takes
His sight has turned inside himself to try and understand
The serenity of a clear blue mountain lake (20)

And the Colorado Rocky Mountain high
I've seen it rainin' fire in the sky
You can talk to God and listen to the casual reply
Rocky Mountain high (high Colorado) Rocky Mountain high (high Colorado)

Now his life is full of wonder but his heart still knows some fear (25)
Of a simple thing he cannot comprehend
Why they try to tear the mountains down to bring in a couple more
More people, more scars upon the land

And the Colorado Rocky Mountain high
I've seen it rainin' fire in the sky (30)

*I know he'd be a poorer man if he never saw an eagle fly
Rocky Mountain high*

*It's a Colorado Rocky Mountain high
I've seen it rainin' fire in the sky
Friends around the campfire and everybody's high (35)
Rocky Mountain high (high Colorado) Rocky Mountain high (high Colorado)
Rocky Mountain high (high Colorado) Rocky Mountain high do de do*

This song tells about the place named Rocky Mountain which is located in Colorado, USA. The Rocky means the stone which placed on the peak of the mountain. The author loves that place very much because of its beautiful scenery. He can see everything below from that place. He also imagines if he becomes the Rocky. He can see raining fire or meteor, feels calm from the shadow of starlight, and having a cool breeze. Unfortunately, the place is so quiet because no one visits the place.

4.1.3 Lyric to “Sunshine on My Shoulder” Song

*Sunshine on my shoulders makes me happy (1)
Sunshine in my eyes can make me cry
Sunshine on the water looks so lovely
Sunshine almost always makes me high*

*If I had a day that I could give you (5)
I'd give to you a day just like today
If I had a song that I could sing for you
I'd sing a song to make you feel this way*

*Sunshine on my shoulders makes me happy
Sunshine in my eyes can make me cry (10)
Sunshine on the water looks so lovely
Sunshine almost always makes me high*

If I had a tale that I could tell you

*I'd tell a tale sure to make you smile
If I had a wish that I could wish for you
I'd make a wish for sunshine all the while* (15)

*Sunshine on my shoulders makes me happy
Sunshine in my eyes can make me cry
Sunshine on the water looks so lovely
Sunshine almost always makes me high
Sunshine almost all the time makes me high
Sunshine almost always* (20)

This song tells about the Sunshine. The author writes this song on an early spring day in Minnesota when the rain was gently falling. It was a dreary day, gray and slushy. The snow was melting and it was too cold to go outside and have fun, but it's ready for spring. He finds himself looking forward to spend more time outdoors and enjoying the sunshine. He loves having sunshine very much and he said "You want to get outdoors again and you're waiting for that sun to shine, and you remember how sometimes just the sun itself can make you feel good".

4.1.4 Lyric to "Take Me Home, Country Roads" Song

*Almost heaven, West Virginia
Blue Ridge Mountains, Shenandoah River
Life is old there, Older than the trees
Younger than the mountains, Growin' like a breeze* (1)

*Country Roads, take me home
To the place I belong
West Virginia, mountain momma
Take me home, country roads* (5)

*All my memories gathered round her
Miner's lady, stranger to blue water* (10)

*Dark and dusty, painted on the sky
Misty taste of moonshine, Teardrops in my eye*

*Country Roads, take me home
To the place I belong
West Virginia, mountain momma (15)
Take me home, country roads*

*I hear her voice, In the mornin' hour she calls me
The radio reminds me of my home far away
And drivin' down the road I get a feelin'
That I should have been home yesterday, yesterday (20)*

*Country Roads, take me home
To the place I belong
West Virginia, mountain momma
Take me home, country roads*

*Country Roads, take me home (25)
To the place I belong
West Virginia, mountain momma
Take me home, country roads
Take me home, now country roads
Take me home, now country roads (30)*

This song tells about splendors of West Virginia countryside. The author really loves this place because of its beautifulness like a heaven. He reminds his memory when he is in that place. He also describes about the place such as: dusty, dark, old, quiet, and breeze. He feels happy and he wants to go back to the place again.

4.2 Analysis of Figure of Speech which is contained in lyric of the songs and its explanation

In this sub chapter, the writer will analyze all of figurative language which is contained in lyric of the songs based on research method in previous chapter.

4.2.1 Lyric from “Back Home Again”

4.2.1.1 Personification

The lyrics which contain personification are:

- *There's a storm across the valley, clouds are rollin' in* (1)
- *He's an hour away from ridin' on your prayers up in the sky* (5)
- *The happiness that livin' with you brings me* (22)

On the lyrics “*There's a storm across the valley, clouds are rollin' in,*”(1) “*He's an hour away from ridin' on your prayers up in the sky,*”(5) and “*The happiness that livin' with you brings me*”(22) seem personification. It is because the lyrics tell about an inanimate object as stated by Ann (2013) is endowed with human qualities or abilities. It becomes the thing as if alive like human. The word across, rollin', living, bring are only done by human. The lyrics mean that the author sees about the weather change in lyric 1, he feels as far away to go back home again in lyric 5, and also he states about his happiness when he back home and meet his family in lyric 22.

4.2.1.2 Synecdoche

The lyric which contain synecdoche is:

- *The whinin' of his wheels just makes it colder* (4)

On the lyric “*The whinin' of his wheels just makes it colder*” (4) seems synecdoche. Synecdoche is a part of something is used to signify the whole (see: Abrams, 1999:98-99). It is because the author uses the word “wheels” and it refers to vehicle. So, the author says wheels to call his vehicle.

4.2.1.3 Simile

The lyrics which contain simile are:

- *Sometimes this old farm feels like a long-lost friend*, (10)
- *like a fire softly burnin' supper on the stove* (25)

On the lyrics “*Sometimes this old farm feels like a long-lost friend*,” (10) and “*like a fire softly burnin' supper on the stove*” (25) seem as simile. It is because the lyrics, as Ann states (2013), contain the comparison between two fundamentally dissimilar things that have certain qualities in common. It also formed with the word “like”. The author tells about his hometown which is so quiet in lyric 10. The author also states about his feeling warmness when he is at home in lyric 25.

4.2.1.4 Hyperbole

The lyrics which contain hyperbole are:

- *The afternoon is heavy on your shoulders* (2)

- *But it's the light in your eyes that makes him warm (8)*
- *It's the sweetest thing I know of, just spending time with you (23)*

On the lyrics “*The afternoon is heavy on your shoulders (2); But it's the light in your eyes that makes him warm (8); It's the sweetest thing I know of, just spending time with you (23)*” seem hyperbole. It is because the two lyrics use great exaggeration to emphasize strong feeling effect (see: Mc Donnell *et al*, 1989:801). It's impossible when the author say that the afternoon is heavy, it's the sweetest thing he knows, and light in your eyes makes him warm because he or people in the world have never felt it in the real life.

4.2.1.5 Metaphor

The lyric which contains metaphor is:

- *The kisses that I live for, the love that lights my way (21)*

On the lyric “*The kisses that I live for, the love that lights my way*” seem metaphor. It is because the lyric, as stated by Ann (2013), compares between two unlike things that actually have something important in common. The word “kisses” is compared with the word “love” and both of them have something important themselves. The author through the lyric tells about his life and his life needs a kiss and a love.

4.2.1.6 Repetition

The lyric which contains repetition is:

- *Hey, it's good to be back home again (32)*

- *I said hey it's good to be back home again (33)*

On the lyric “*Hey, it's good to be back home again (32), I said hey it's good to be back home again*” (33) seem repetition. It is because the lyric more than once or repeat again two times (see: Nordquist, 2013). The author uses repetition in the lyric to give strong and explicit effect.

4.2.1.7 Understatement

The lyrics which contain understatement are:

- *There's a fire softly burnin', supper's on the stove (7)*
- *Feel your fingers feather soft upon me (20)*

On the lyric “*There's a fire softly burnin', supper's on the stove (7); Feel your fingers feather soft upon me*” (20) seem understatement. It is because the lyric deliberately represents something as very much less in magnitude or importance than it really is (see: Abrams, 1999:120). There are word “fire softly burning” and “fingers feather soft” in the lyric. We know that in the real life fire is not softly burning; otherwise it burns the entire things in a second. And we know that finger feather is not soft, it has no sense when we touch it instead. The author uses this figure to give romantic effect.

4.2.1.8 Assonance

The lyrics which contain assonance are:

- *There's all the news to tell him, how'd you spend your time (12)*
- *And your mother called last Friday, 'Sunshine' made her cry (14)*

On the lyric “*There's all the news to tell him, how'd you spend your time* (12); *And your mother called last Friday, 'Sunshine' made her cry*” (14) seem assonance. It is because the lyrics above, as Mc Donnell states (1989:790), have identical vowel sounds followed by different consonant sound in stressed syllables. In lyric 12 there are words “him” and “time” and in lyric 14 there are words “Friday” and “cry”. The author uses this figure to give romantic and beautiful effect.

4.2.2 Lyric from “Rocky Mountain High”

4.2.2.1 Personification

The lyrics which contain personification are:

- *He was born in the summer of his 27th year* (1)
- *Comin' home to a place he'd never been before* (2)
- *He left yesterday behind him, you might say he was born again* (3)
- *You might say he found a key for every door* (4)
- *When he first came to the mountains his life was far away* (5)
- *But the string's already broken and he doesn't really care* (7)
- *He saw everything as far as you can see* (14)
- *Now his life is full of wonder but his heart still knows some fear* (25)

On the lyric “*He was born in the summer of his 27th year* (1); *Comin' home to a place he'd never been before* (2); *He left yesterday behind him, you might say he was born again* (3); *You might say he found a key for every door* (4);

When he first came to the mountains his life was far away (5); But the string's already broken and he doesn't really care (7); He saw everything as far as you can see (14); And he lost a friend but kept his memory (16); Now his life is full of wonder but his heart still knows some fear (25)” seem personification. It is because the lyrics tell about an inanimate object, as stated by Ann (2013) is endowed with human qualities or abilities. It becomes the thing as if alive like human. We know the word born, comin’, left, found, came, care, saw, lost, knows are only done by human. The author uses this figure to make the condition like alive.

4.2.2.2 Anaphora

The lyrics which contain anaphora are:

- *It keeps changin' fast and it don't last for long (8)*
- *More people, more scars upon the land (28)*

On the lyric *“It keeps changin' fast and it don't last for long (8); More people, more scars upon the land (28)”* seem anaphora. It is because the lyric has repetition of the same word at the beginning of successive clause (see: Ann, 2013). in lyric 8 the word “it” is repeated twice in the beginning of sentence. It’s also same with lyric 28 the word “more” is repeated again in the next sentence.

4.2.2.3 Hyperbole

The lyrics which contain hyperbole are:

- *I've seen it rainin' fire in the sky (10)*
- *And they say he got crazy once, and he tried to touch the sun (15)*

- *You can talk to God and listen to the casual reply (23)*

On the lyric “*I’ve seen it rainin’ fire in the sky (10); And they say he got crazy once, and he tried to touch the sun (15); You can talk to God and listen to the casual reply (23)*” seem hyperbole. It is because the three lyrics use great exaggeration to emphasize strong feeling effect (see: Mc Donnel *et al*, 1989:801). In lyric 10 we know that there is no rainin’ fire in the real world otherwise it rainin’ water exactly. In lyric 15 and 23 we know that it is impossible to touch the sun and talk to God in the real life. The author uses this figure to give strong feeling effect.

4.2.2.4 Understatement

The lyric which contains understatement is:

- *I know he'd be a poorer man if he never saw an eagle fly (31)*

On the lyric “*I know he'd be a poorer man if he never saw an eagle fly (31)*” seem understatement. It is because the lyric, as stated by Abrams (1999:120), deliberately represents something as very much less in magnitude or importance than it really is. Everybody knows that if we never see an eagle, we won’t be a poorer man because only God establishes our life.

4.2.2.5 Repetition

The lyric which contains repetition is:

- *Rocky Mountain high (high Colorado) Rocky Mountain high (high Colorado) (12)*

On the lyric “*Rocky Mountain high (high Colorado) Rocky Mountain high (high Colorado) (12)*” seem repetition. It is because the lyric more than once or repeat again two times (see: Nordquist, 2013). The author uses this figure to emphasize the object in lyric 12 and also to give strength and explicit effect.

4.2.2.6 Anaphora and Personification

The lyric which contains anaphora and personification is:

- *He climbed cathedral mountains, he saw silver clouds below (13)*

On the lyric “*He climbed cathedral mountains, he saw silver clouds below (13)*” seem anaphora and personification. The lyric seems anaphora because it is repeated by the same word at the beginning of successive clauses (see: Ann, 2013). There is word “he” which is repeated twice in the beginning of clause or sentence. It also seems personification because it tells about an inanimate object, as stated by Ann (2013), is endowed with human qualities or abilities. There are word “climb” and “saw.” The author uses this figure to give beautiful and romantic effect.

4.2.2.7 Personification and Assonance

The lyric which contains personification and assonance is:

- *Now he walks in quiet solitude the forests and the streams (17)*

On the lyric “*Now he walks in quiet solitude the forests and the streams (17)*” seems personification and assonance. The lyric seems personification because there is word “walk” which is an inanimate object is endowed with

human qualities or abilities (see: Ann, 2013). It also assonance because it is repeated, as Mc Donnell states (1989:790) by similar or identical vowel sounds followed by different consonant sounds in stressed word. Seems like “forests and the streams” followed by “s”.

4.2.2.8 Alliteration

The lyrics which contain alliteration are:

- *His sight has turned inside himself to try and understand* (19)
- *Why they try to tear the mountains down to bring in a couple more*
(27)

On the lyrics “*His sight has turned inside himself to try and understand* (19); *Why they try to tear the mountains down to bring in a couple more* (27)” seem alliteration. It is because the lyrics have repetition of a speech sound in a sequence of nearby words (see: Abrams, 1999:8). In lyric 19 there is word “his sight has turned inside himself” and in lyric 27 there is word “they try to tear the mountains”. The author uses this figure to give beautiful and strength effect.

4.2.2.9 Metaphor

The lyric which contains metaphor is:

- *The shadow from the starlight is softer than a lullabye* (11)

On the lyric “*The shadow from the starlight is softer than a lullabye* (11)” seem metaphor because it implies comparison between two fundamentally

different things. The word “shadow is compared with lullaby” the author uses this figure to give romantic effect (see: Mc Donnel *et al*, 1989:808).

4.2.3 Lyric from “Sunshine on My Shoulders”

4.2.3.1 Anaphora, Assonance, and Hyperbole

The lyrics which contain anaphora, assonance, and hyperbole are:

- *Sunshine on my shoulders makes me happy* (1)
- *Sunshine in my eyes can make me cry* (2)
- *Sunshine on the water looks so lovely* (3)

On the lyrics “*Sunshine on my shoulders makes me happy* (1); *Sunshine in my eyes can make me cry* (2); *Sunshine on the water looks so lovely* (3) seem anaphora, assonance, and hyperbole. The lyrics contain anaphora because it is repeated by the same word at the beginning of successive clauses (see: Ann, 2013). The word “sunshine” is repeated until 3 times. Besides that, the lyrics also contain assonance and hyperbole. It contains assonance because it, as stated by Mc Donnel *et al* (1989:790), is repeated by similar or identical vowel sounds followed by different consonant sounds in stressed word seems like “happy, cry, and lovely” followed by “y”. And it also contains hyperbole because the lyrics use great exaggeration to emphasize strong feeling effect (see: Mc Donnel *et al*, 1989:801). We know that sunshine does not make us happy, cry, and lovely because it is an inanimate and it just makes me warm. So, the author uses the figures to give beautiful and romantic effect.

4.2.3.2 Hyperbole

The lyric which contains hyperbole is:

- *Sunshine almost always makes me high (4)*

On the lyric “*Sunshine almost always makes me high (4)*” seems hyperbole. It is because the lyric use great exaggeration to emphasize strong feeling effect (see: Mc Donnel *et al*, 1989:801). Sunshine is an inanimate and it doesn’t make us high. It just makes us feels warm. The author uses this figure to expresses his feeling about the beautiful sunshine.

4.2.3.3 Anaphora

The lyric which contains anaphora is:

- *If I had a day that I could give you (5)*

On the lyric “*If I had a day that I could give you (5)*” seems anaphora because it, as Ann states (2013), is repeated by the same word at the beginning of successive clauses. There is word “I” which is repeated twice in the beginning clause or sentence. The author uses this figure to give explicit and strength effect.

4.2.3.4 Simile

The lyric which contains simile is:

- *I’d give to you a day just like today (6)*

On the lyric “*I’d give to you a day just like today (6)*” seems simile because it contains the comparison between two fundamentally dissimilar things

that have certain qualities in common and also formed with “like or as” (see: Ann, 2013). In the lyric above there is word “like” that indicate this lyric use simile figure.

4.2.3.5 Anaphora and Assonance

The lyric which contains anaphora and assonance is:

- *If I had a tale that I could tell you (13)*

On the lyric “*If I had a tale that I could tell you (13)*” seems anaphora and assonance. It contains anaphora figure because it is repeated by the same word at the beginning of successive clauses (see: Ann, 2013). The word “I” is repeated twice in the beginning of sentence. *It also contains assonance because it is repeated by similar or identical vowel sounds followed by different consonant sounds in stressed word seems like “tale and tell”* (see: Mc Donnell *et al*, 1989:790). It makes the lyric so romantic and energetic.

4.2.3.6 Alliteration

The lyric which contains alliteration is:

- *I'd tell a tale sure to make you smile (14)*

On the lyric “*I'd tell a tale sure to make you smile (14)*” seems alliteration because it as stated by Abrams (1999:8), has repetition of a speech sound in a sequence of nearby words. In lyric 14, there is word “tell a tale sure to make you smile”. It has repetition of speech sound “t” and “e” and it has beautiful and strength effect.

4.2.3.7 Anaphora and Epiphora

The lyric which contains anaphora and epiphora is:

- *If I had a wish that I could wish for you* (15)

On the lyric “*If I had a wish that I could wish for you* (15)” seems anaphora and epiphora. It seems anaphora because it is repeated by the same word at the beginning of successive clauses (see: Ann, 2013). The word “I” is repeated twice in the beginning of sentence. It also seems epiphora because it is repeated at the end of successive clauses (see: Nordquist, 2013). The word “wish” is repeated twice at the end of sentence. This figure makes the lyric so beautiful and has strength effect.

4.2.4 Lyric from “Take Me Home, Country Roads”

4.2.4.1 Hyperbole

The lyric which contains hyperbole is:

- *Almost heaven, “West Virginia”* (1)

On the lyric “*Almost heaven, West Virginia* (1)” seems hyperbole. It is because the lyric uses great exaggeration to emphasize strong feeling effect (see: Mc Donnell *et al*, 1989:801). It is known that West Virginia is a beautiful and wonderful place in USA but it is still far from the beautiful and holy of heaven.

4.2.4.2 Metaphor

The lyric which contains metaphor is:

- *Life is older, older than the trees (3)*

On the lyric “Life is older, older than the trees (3)” seem metaphor. It is because the lyric, as stated by Ann, (2013), compares between two unlike things that actually have something important in common. The word “life” is compared with the word “trees” and both of them have something important themselves. The author through the lyric tells about his life.

4.2.4.3 Simile

The lyric which contains simile is:

- *Younger than the mountains, growin' like a breeze (4)*

On the lyric “Younger than the mountains, growin' like a breeze (4)” seem simile because it contains the comparison between two fundamentally dissimilar things that have certain qualities in common and also formed with “like or as” (see: Ann, 2013). In the lyric above, there is word “like” that indicates this lyric use simile figure.

4.2.4.4 Assonance

The lyrics which contain assonance are:

- *West Virginia, Mountain Momma (7)*
- *Misty taste of moonshine, teardrops in my eye (12)*

On the lyric “West Virginia, Mountain Momma (7)” and “Misty taste of moonshine, teardrops in my eye (12)” seem assonance. It is because it, as Mc Donnel *et al* states (1989:790), is repeated by similar or identical vowel sounds followed by different consonant sounds in stressed word seems like “Virginia and Momma” in lyric 7 and seems like “moonshine” and “eye” in lyric 12. It makes the lyric so romantic.

4.2.4.5 Personification

The lyrics which contain personification are:

- *All my memories gathered round her* (9)
- *Dark and dusty, painted on the sky* (11)
- *The radio reminds me of my home far away* (18)

On the lyric “*All my memories gathered round her* (9)”; “*Dark and dusty, painted on the sky* (11)”; “*The radio reminds me of my home far away* (18)” seem personification. It is because the lyrics tell about an inanimate object is endowed with human qualities or abilities (see: Ann, 2013). In lyrics above there are word “gathered,” “painted,” and “reminds” which are only done by human.

4.2.4.6 Alliteration

The lyric which contains alliteration is:

- *I hear her voice in the morning hour she calls me* (17)

On the lyric “*I hear her voice in the morning hour she calls me* (17)” seems alliteration. It is because the lyric *has repetition of speech sound in a*

sequence of nearby words (see: Abrams, 1999:8). In lyric 17, there is word “I hear her voice in the morning hour.” It has repetition of speech sound “r” and it also gives beautiful and strength effect.

4.2.4.7 Repetition

The lyrics which contain repetition are:

- *That I should have been home yesterday, yesterday (20)*
- *Take me home, now country roads (29)*
- *Take me home , now country roads (30)*

On the lyric “*That I should have been home yesterday, yesterday (20)*” and “*Take me home, now country roads (29); Take me home , now country roads (30)*” seem repetition. It is because the lyric, as stated by Nordquist (2013), more than once or repeat again two times. There are word “yesterday” and “Take me home, now country roads” which are repeated more than once. The author uses this figure to emphasize the object in lyric 20, 29, and 30 and also to give strength and explicit effect.

4.3 The Discussion of Possible Meaning

In this sub chapter, the writer will analyze and describe the possible meaning of figurative language which is contained in lyric of the songs based on research method in previous chapter.

4.3.1 Possible Meaning in Lyric “Back Home Again”

This song tells about a man’s feeling to be back home. This song is seems as an utterance of the man. At that time the man wants to go somewhere but in the middle of his trip the weather is cloudy and seems to be raining.

He has been far from his home. Finally, the rain is falling down and he gets a rainy day. It seems on lyrics *There’s a storm across the valley, clouds are rollin’ in, He’s an hour away from ridin’ on your prayers up in the sky, and The happiness that livin’ with you brings me* (Personification).

He looks at the truck which is passing on him and it blows cold wind from its wheel. He feels so cold because of it. It seems on lyric *The whinin’ of his wheels just makes it colder* (Synecdoche).

In the place that he takes a shelter, he looks around that place that it is so quiet and there is no almost vehicle passes around there. There are no sounds almost of vehicle passing because of the rain. He also gets so cold and a little bit of warm on his body. It seems on lyrics *Sometimes this old farm feels like a long-lost friend and like a fire softly burnin’ supper on the stove* (Simile).

He wants to go back home and gathers with his family very much. He feels that his family also feels what he is feeling now. He imagines that if his wife besides him, the condition becomes warm and happy. He also wants to spend his time with his wife together. It seems on lyric *The afternoon is heavy on your shoulders, But it’s the light in your eyes that makes him warm, It’s the sweetest thing I know of, just spending time with you* (Hyperbole).

In this condition, the man needs embrace and kissing from his wife. He wishes that his wife were besides him because he feels cold and alone there. It seems on lyric *The kisses that I live for, the love that lights my way* (Metaphor).

He states that in this condition, it's good to him to go back home and have a warming with his family. He also wants to feel of caress from his wife and his children. It seems on lyrics *Hey, it's good to be back home again, I said hey it's good to be back home again* (Repetition) and *There's a fire softly burnin', supper's on the stove, Feel your fingers feather soft upon me* (Understatement).

The man imagines again that what his family doing is when the rain falls down. He imagines whether his family is happy or sad at this moment. It seems on lyric *There's all the news to tell him, how'd you spend your time, And your mother called last Friday, 'Sunshine' made her cry* (Assonance).

4.3.2 Possible Meaning in Lyric “Rocky Mountain High”

This song tells about the place named Rocky Mountain which is located in Colorado, USA. The Rocky means the stone which placed on the peak of the mountain. This song is seems as an utterance of the man. The man describes about the existence of rocky mountain. He explains that before it's never been there. He finds the rocky mountain which is located on a peak of mountain. Many people don't know about it because the place far from crowded.

He imagines that he were the rocky. It is quiet like has no friend, located on a peak of mountain which it can see everything from here, feels fear because

from time to time a bad weather comes on it. It seems on lyric *He was born in the summer of his 27th year, home to a place he'd never been before, He left yesterday behind him, you might say he was born again, might say he found a key for every door, When he first came to the mountains his life was far away, But the string's already broken and he doesn't really care, He saw everything as far as you can see, And he lost a friend but kept his memory, Now his life is full of wonder but his heart still knows some fear (Personification).*

He also describes that the rocky shapes and surface always change because many people always streak on it. It seems on lyric *It keeps changin' fast and it don't last for long, More people, more scars upon the land (Anaphora).* The man imagines that he were a rocky. He can see a raining fire and try to touch the sun. It means that the place so hot because its location on a peak of mountain that near the sun. He also can talk to God because its location on a peak of mountain which it is nears the sky. It seems on lyric *I've seen it rainin' fire in the sky, And they say he got crazy once, and he tried to touch the sun, You can talk to God and listen to the casual reply (Hyperbole).*

He also states that the rocky would be a poorer man if it never sees an eagle. It means that the rocky should be able to see an eagle because its location is on the peak of mountain and it can see many eagle flies. It seems on lyric *I know he'd be a poorer man if he never saw an eagle fly (Understatement).* The man says explicitly that this is a rocky mountain high. It seems on lyric *Rocky Mountain high (high Colorado) Rocky Mountain high (high Colorado) (Repetition).*

The man also says that rocky can see a silver cloud below because of its high place. It seems on lyric *He climbed cathedral mountains, he saw silver clouds below (Anaphora and Personification)*. The man says that the place is quiet and there is no people visit there now. It seems on lyric *Now he walks in quiet solitude the forests and the streams (Personification and Assonance)*.

He also describes that sometime the place is made to tell the story by the people when visit there and when the night comes to the place, the man feels comfortable and quiet when he enjoys the starlight. It seems on lyric on the lyrics *“His sight has turned inside himself to try and understand, they try to tear the mountains down to bring in a couple more (Alliteration) and The shadow from the starlight is softer than a lullabye (Metaphor)*.

4.3.3 Possible Meaning in Lyric “Sunshine on My Shoulders”

This song tells about the beautiful sunshine. It happened on early spring day in Minnesota. This song is seems as an utterance of the man. He praises to the beautiful sunshine which is shining on him and he wants to have fun with it.

He is also amazed to the sunshine because it shines when the man feels excited, happy, sad, and angry with its beautiful shiny at that time. It seems on lyrics *Sunshine on my shoulders makes me happy, Sunshine in my eyes can make me cry, Sunshine on the water looks so lovely (Anaphora, Assonance, and Hyperbole)*.

He also states that he feels happy when the sunshine shines on him because he feels warm, quiet, and comfortable as if he flies so high. It seems on lyric *Sunshine almost always makes me high* (Hyperbole). The man wants to spend his time to have fun with the sunshine. It seems on lyric *If I had a day that I could give you* (Anaphora).

He wants to have fun with the sunshine just like today. It is maybe at that day the man really have the benefit from the sunshine. It seems on lyric *I'd give to you a day just like today* (Simile). Because of its beautiful shine, The man imagines that he wants to be a friend of the sunshine.

He wants to tell the story which is about his problem, his happiness and his personal life. He also has a wish to the sunshine maybe it means that the man wants to have fun with the sunshine every day. It seems on lyrics *If I had a tale that I could tell you* (Anaphora and Assonance) and *I'd tell a tale sure to make you smile* (Alliteration). *If I had a wish that I could wish for you* (Anaphora and Epiphora).

4.3.4 Possible Meaning in Lyric “Take Me Home, Country Roads”

This song tells about splendors of West Virginia countryside. This song is seems as an utterance of the man. The man praises of the place named West Virginia. The place is beautiful and comfortable which makes the man wants to be back to the place. It seems on lyric *Almost heaven, West Virginia* (Hyperbole). The man wants to be back to the place because he's never been there for a long

time. He misses the place very much. It seems on lyric *Life is older, older than the trees* (Metaphor).

The man also states that the place is still beautiful, green, and breeze. So, he wants to go to there. It seems on lyric *Younger than the mountains, growin' like a breeze* (Simile). He feels so sad till he calls the name of the place every time because he misses the place so much. It seems on lyric *West Virginia, Mountain Momma* and *Misty taste of moonshine, teardrops in my eye* (Assonance).

All the things around him make him remember about the beautiful place and threat his missing through listens to the radio. It seems on lyric *All my memories gathered round her, Dark and dusty, painted on the sky*, and *The radio reminds me of my home far away* (Personification). He also hears the sound that makes him remember to the place. It seems on lyric *I hear her voice in the morning hour* (Alliteration).

From all the things that remember him of the place, he states that he should be there yesterday. He is really misses the place very much and he wants to go there now. It seems on lyric *That I should have been home yesterday, yesterday* and *Take me home, now country roads, Take me home , now country roads* (Repetition).

4.4 The Reason Why Figures of Speech are Used in the Songs

4.4.1 “Back Home Again”

This song contains several of figures of speech such as: Personification, Synecdoche, Simile, Hyperbole, Metaphor, Repetition, Understatement, and Assonance. Each figure has contribution to this song. They give an exaggeration, explicit, refinement, comparison, and poetic effect to this song. Therefore, it makes the song more beautiful, vivid, and romantic but full of meaning.

4.4.2 “Rocky Mountain High”

This song contains several of figures of speech such as: Personification, Anaphora, Hyperbole, Understatement, Repetition, Assonance, Alliteration, and Metaphor. Each figure has contribution to this song. They give a comparison, explicit, strengthening, tragic, and refinement effect. Therefore, it makes the song more energetic, vivid, and artistic but meaningful story.

4.4.3 “Sunshine on My Shoulders”

This song contains several of figures of speech such as: Anaphora, Assonance, Hyperbole, Simile, Alliteration, and Epiphora. Each figure has contribution to this song. They give a strengthening, explicit, refinement, and exaggeration effect. Therefore, it makes the song more romantic, vivid, dramatic, and beautiful, with love and meaningful story.

4.4.4 “Take Me Home, Country Roads”

This song contains several of figures of speech such as: Hyperbole, Metaphor, Simile, Assonance, Personification, Alliteration, and Repetition. Each figure has contribution to this song. They give a strengthening, emotive, energetic, exaggeration effect. Therefore, it makes the song more vivid, artistic, dramatic, beautiful and full of meaning.