

**FIGURES OF SPEECH BY COMPARISON IN THE SOUNDTRACK OF
*BARBIE AS THE PRINCESS AND THE PAUPER***

A THESIS

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Attainment of a
Sarjana Sastra Degree in English Literature**



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A THESIS

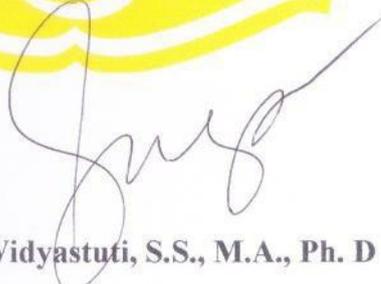
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A THESIS

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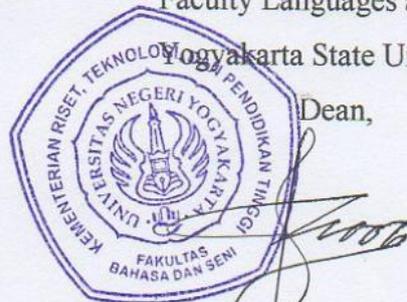
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menyatakan bahwa karya ilmiah ini adalah hasil pekerjaan sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya, karya ilmiah ini tidak berisi materi yang ditulis oleh orang lain, kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang saya ambil sebagai contoh acuan dengan mengikuti tatacara dan etika penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

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MOTTOS

Difficult roads often lead to beautiful destinations.

- Zig Ziglar -

The difference between who you are and who you want to be, is what you do.

- Bill Phillips -

Knowing person is like music. What attracts us to them is their melody, and as we get to know who they are, we learn their lyrics.

- Keith Sweat -

DEDICATIONS

I would like to dedicate this thesis
especially to:

My loving parents,

My Beloved Daddy, Sarjianta

My Magnificent Mommy, Murtini

My Gorgeous Brother, Agus Wijanarko

Myself

and

You,

*The person I will spend every second of the rest of my future
with*

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Though I have done my best in finishing this thesis, I do realize that it is far from being perfect. Therefore, any comments, criticism and suggestions for the improvement of this thesis are highly appreciated. Thus, I hope this thesis is able to give contribution for everyone who is interested in linguistic study especially in the language use and give beneficial for readers for the learning process. Thank you very much.

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Destiana Rahmawati

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**FIGURES OF SPEECH BY COMPARISON IN THE SOUNDTRACK OF
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ABSTRACT

This research focuses on the use of figures of speech by comparison in the soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper*. The objectives of the research are (1) to identify the types of figures of speech by comparison, and (2) to describe the functions of figures of speech by comparison.

In conducting research, the researcher used qualitative method. The main data in this research were in the form of song lyrics taken from the utterances. The researcher employed some steps during the data collection: watching, listening, classifying, and analyzing the data. In conducting the data analysis, the researcher passed some steps: identifying, classifying, and making interpretation. Triangulation was applied to establish the validity of data. So, the researcher involved some peers and lecturers to examine the data.

This research reveals the following findings. (1) All types of figures of speech by comparison are found in the soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper*, i.e. metaphor, simile, personification and apostrophe. Among all these types, personification appears as the dominant frequent type performing in the songs. Besides, the least frequent type used in the songs is apostrophe. (2) All functions of figures of speech by comparison are found in the songs, i.e. presenting imaginative pleasure, constructing additional imagery, building emotional intensity, and interpreting the meaning in brief compass. Each type of figures of speech by comparison has more than one particular functions.

Keywords: figures of speech by comparison, types, functions, *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This research focuses on the application of figures of speech by comparison reflected in the soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper* under the study of stylistics. It concerns on investigating figures of speech by comparison and also functions embedded in the song lyrics. The theory of figures of speech by Perrine (1977) serves the theoretical foundation of the research.

This chapter presents four main sections. First, the background of the study explains why the researcher conducts this research. Second, the research focus provides the research questions formulated to investigate the research problems. Then, the research objectives are stated in the third part of this chapter as the formulation of the problems. Lastly, the last part of this chapter states the significance of the research to complete the section of this chapter.

A. The Background of the Study

Language is a tool of culture and social behavior that contains an expression of human feelings, thoughts, ideas, and opinions to communicate and to interact. People have their own style to deliver what they want to say through language as a way of communicating and a way of expressing feelings. In line with it, Verdonk (2002:4) defines style in language as a distinctive linguistic expression. This means that the style makes it possible for human beings to use language distinctively to express ideas. In order to analyze the different style used in literary works, Stylistics is applied to answer the problem.

One element discussed in Stylistics is figures of speech. Figures of speech is a language cannot be taken literally (Perrine, 1977:61). Figures of speech gives more meaning to the words, to beautify, and to emphasize their significance.

According to Perrine (1977:61), figures of speech are any ways of saying ideas or opinions other than the ordinary way. Figures of speech are not intended to be interpreted in a literal sense, for example “I am a boomerang!” in *Not Over* by Gavin Degraw. He says that it does not matter how many times she pushes him away, he always comes back. It is categorized as metaphor which is one of the figures of speech by comparison by comparing two things. In this case, it compares between “I” and “boomerang”.

By limit of the time, the researcher takes figures of speech by comparison to analyze because she wants to learn how their elements are used to expand beyond the literal narrative story behind the movie. In addition, the researcher wants to know how figures of speech by comparison appears in the song lyrics which is sung by the characters influencing an audience to get the meaning of the songs.

Furthermore, Hornby (1995: 433) states that figures of speech are used to name words or phrases used for vivid or dramatic effects. For example, in the lyric *A Thousand Years* by Christina Perri, "I have died everyday waiting for you" means that she hurts because she has been waiting for someone for a very long time. It is categorized as hyperbole, one of figures of speech that are used to exaggerate. Many writers use figures of speech to create their own style to demonstrate the hidden meaning in literary works, and to show their creativity.

Given to this point, to achieve the aesthetic value, some writers create movies with the musical genre with the lyrics to please the audiences. According to Durant and Lambrou (2009:137), the voice in a musical instrument functions to evoke feeling and mood musically by depicting some real or imagined situations through the meaning of words. The language used in the song makes the audiences feel the atmosphere and circumstances presented by the characters with the arrangement of words into sentences. There is an indirect communication between the characters and the audiences through the language that is used in the songs.

An interesting language style is reflected in some movies, one of them is *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper* movie. The plot of the story is also entertaining with songs sung by the characters. The movie is the first animated musical genre in the Barbie movie series. It is directed by William Lau and Kelly Sheridan is the voice of Barbie movie series before. In addition, the story is based on *The Prince and the Pauper* by Mark Twain novel in 1881. It is a novel which inspires the production of this movie. Barbie comes to life in a classic tale of mistaken identity and the power of friendship in an exciting dual role between a princess and a poor girl who look amazingly alike. In this movie, the theme of the story is filled with tragedy in which sacrifice, loyalty, betrayal, pain, struggle, and love are presented in the story. The movie teaches the audience that love does not need to look at social class.

Due to the interest in the study of figures of speech, this study focuses on figures of speech by comparison reflected in *Barbie as the Princess and the*

Pauper's songs. The researcher is motivated to interpret the meaning and the intentions of the characters' utterances in the movie by using stylistic approach. In addition, the characters of the movie express what they want to say by singing to deliver the condition and situation that they are facing, and the researcher is interested to analyze this language phenomenon more deeply.

B. The Research Focus

Based on the background of the research, there are some problems that can be investigated from the topic of the research under the study of Stylistics in *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper's*. The researcher adopts the theory of Perrine (1977) as the main approach of this research.

The first problem is the types of figures of speech. In Perrine's book entitled *Sound and Sense*, Perrine classifies the various types of figures of speech into three categories. The first is figures of speech by comparison which deals with metaphor, simile, personification, and apostrophe. The second is figures of speech by association which deals with metonymy and synecdoche. Then, the last is figures of speech by contrast which deals with paradox, hyperbole, irony, and litotes (Perrine, 1977: 60-121). In this research, the researcher wants to reveal figures of speech by comparison. However, some expressions from the song which is sung by the characters belong to another figures of speech that decided the pattern of an writer in making a musical movie.

The second problem is the analysis of the functions of figures of speech in the song lyrics. The use of figures of speech by comparison in the soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper* is followed by some functions behind. In

relation to his theory of figures of speech, Perrine also proposes four functions of figures of speech. The functions are to give imaginative pleasure by linking different things in interesting ways, to bring additional imagery, to increase emotional intensity, and to say much in brief compass (Perrine, 1977: 60-121).

The third problem identified is the points of view that are reflected in the soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper* influenced by the author. Like any other works, there are many aspects of figures of speech that can be explored and analyzed. The author's perspective is shown in the form of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper's* soundtrack making up the plot of the story.

Considering the problems, to make the research more focused, the researcher decides to limit the research in two problems, which are to investigate the types of figures of speech by comparison applied in the soundtrack of the movie and also to discuss the functions of figures of speech.

Based on the limitation, there are two problems that are formulated:

1. What are the types of figures of speech by comparison found in the soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper*?
2. What are the functions of figures of speech by comparison found in the soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper*?

C. Objectives of the Research

In accordance with the formulation of the problem, this research is aimed to analyze figures of speech by comparison performed in the soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper*. The aims of this study are:

1. to identify the types of figures of speech by comparison are reflected in the soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper*.
2. to describe the functions of figures of speech by comparison in the soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper*.

D. The Significance of the Study

The researcher is concerned with the analysis of figures of speech in which this research has significance both theoretically and practically. The specifications of the contributions of the research are presented as follows:

1. Theoretical Significance
 - a) Theoretically, this research is expected to enrich the study of English and to give significance to the reader, especially knowledge concerning figures of speech in stylistics.
 - b) This research is expected to give better comprehension in the analysis of figures of speech in literary works, particularly in song lyrics.
 - c) The research is expected to be useful to give depth explanation the readers' linguistic knowledge, especially in Stylistics on the meaning of language style in song lyrics.
2. Practical Significance
 - a) This research finding is expected to be beneficial as an informative input to English lecturers in their teaching process.
 - b) This research is expected to be useful for the readers to use figures of speech based on its linguistic features in daily life appropriately.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter is primarily devoted as an overview on the literature review or theories and conceptual framework which is used to guide the process of the research. Four topics are pertinent to understand the topic of this study: (a) Stylistics (b) figures of speech and their types (c) functions of figures of speech, and (d) conceptual framework. The research is conducted to classify the types and functions of figure of speech by comparison. Then, in conducting the analysis, an analytical construct is arranged in a systematic way to describe the research briefly.

A. Literature Review

1. Stylistics

The term *stylistics*, it can be taken as known from the word *style*. Style may be a broad term in colored element of writing which comprises many literary devices. By using style, a writer creates specific meanings and effects in his works (Bradford, 1997: 14). It comes naturally from the voice of the writer to create ideas into words and sentences. Thus, their literary works can be written aesthetically and imaginatively.

Furthermore, to analyze the different style used in literary works stylistics is the appropriate approach to conduct the research. It observes the relation between style and language to examine distinctive ways of using language in literary works. The definition of Stylistics is proposed by Keraf (1984:112) as an approach to express an idea or concept through language use in particular way.

Under the study of Stylistics, the style of the writer as the way of writing in literary works can be investigated and analyzed. As a result, Stylistics allows the writer's way to express his/her unique thought, ideas, and feelings to gain an aesthetic value.

As a branch of applying Linguistics, Stylistics is an approach of textual explication which is assigned to language (Simpson, 2004: 2). It is a field of study proposed to explore language use in literary works. In addition, Stylistics linking up with two subjects: language and literature. Thus, it aims at interpreting the language phenomena in the works of literature and their sense. Corresponding to Simpson, Peck and Coyle (2002: 184) argue that Stylistics is the examination of literary language of an author and its contribution to the construction of the meaning. It sharpens an expressive meaning and intensifying the tone of writing.

From the above scholars' definition, Stylistics is considered as the study which explores the style of writer of expressing ideas in literary works. There are many forms of non-literary works which contain of creative thought and artistry such as speech, news, advertisement, music that are available to be analyzed. Further, the researcher uses Stylistics in analyzing figures of speech by comparison in her research.

2. Figures of Speech

Figures of speech are language with a deeper and often aesthetic meaning and cannot be taken literally (Perrine, 1977:61). Figures of speech are not only used in the language of literature, such as poetry, prose, and drama. It also used in writing lyrics of a song or in daily speech. Figures of speech in the song of

musical movie try to influence the audiences through attractive words to keep them interested in the movie. In other words, it is discussed about meaning which is different from the literal interpretation.

Furthermore, Perrine (1977: 61) states figures of speech is the usual way of uttering ideas or opinion which can be said intentionally refers to another meaning through a certain use of language. Thus, it investigates the language exploration that is delivered by style of deviations. For instance, the expression “Wet? I’m drowned! It’s raining cats and dogs!” (Perrine, 1977: 61) displays another sense of meaning since everyone knows it was not raining cats and dogs but it was raining water. Yet, the expression tells the reader that the speaker did not mean he/she was drowned but he/she's already soaked wet. The use of figures of speech is able to say unimaginatively in order to create another meaning in the text.

According to Smith (2010: 5), figures of speech is an intended deviation from ordinary usage. Furthermore, as defined by Harris and Hodges (1995: 84), it is the “expressive, non-literal use of language for special effects, usually through images”. In brief, figures of speech exist in order to make the expression of language more beautiful and expressive. Writers use figures of speech to paint clear images in depicting powerful feelings in the reader’s mind to achieve some specific effect.

Appealing to imagination, figures of speech extend new perspectives of looking at the world. It makes comparison of two different unique things to be interesting to talk about and is not intended to be interpreted in a strict literal sense. Another examples of figures of speech is the expression “Alexander is a

bolt of lightning on the way to his house”. The expression displays a deviation to compare Alexander to something else. Alexander and a bolt of lightning do not belong to the same species. The explanation of the figurative meaning is *lightning* strikes fast, so if Alexander is a bolt of lightning, that means he runs so fast. In conclusion, the sentence displays another sense of meaning to drive the readers’ imagination.

3. Types of Figures of Speech by Comparison

The figures of speech that alive in common usage, for instance, in song lyrics are meant to deliver a message indirectly to the audiences. Figures of speech have an interesting power because it says more and gives pleasure to the audiences in the form of amusement. In other words, through writers, the song lyrics exist to bring a perception of life and share the writer’s significant experiences, so that the audiences can be interested in their literary works.

The theories of figures of speech that are used to analyze the data in this study are the Perrine’s theories. Under the discussion of stylistics, Perrine (1977: 60-121) classifies twelve figures of speech which are classified into three categories. The first category is figures of speech by comparison, which consist of metaphor, simile, personification, and apostrophe. The second category is figures of speech by association, which consist of metonymy, and synecdoche. The last category is figures of speech by contrast, which consist of paradox, hyperbole, irony, and litotes.

In this term, figures of speech are applied to something which is not literally usable but has the same meaning. In order to be different, the researcher chooses

to analyze figures of speech by comparison because there are still few researcher which are generally choose to analyze all of the elements of figures of speech. Furthermore, the researcher wants to specialize figures of speech by comparison broader. So, the researcher makes a determination to analyze them. Thus, there are four elements led on comparison;

a. Metaphor

Metaphor has generally been observed as one of figures of speech by the writer to deliver some purposes by comparing words one another. It is the expression to create imagery of demonstrating ideas or opinion in certain terms to another. In texts, metaphor is easy to identify. Simpson (2004: 41) states metaphor is the outlining process which assigns two different theoretical patterns.

Based on the explanation, It's easy to recognize how metaphors exist to determine two different ideas. People should focus on their knowledges and mental experiences to seek connections between the two ideas which is indicated as metaphors. Furthermore, Lakoff and Johnson (2003: 6) explicitly define that metaphor is more than just a figure of speech. From the theory, the term “metaphor” can be defined as a kind of comparability between two different ideas or opinions.

For better understanding the metaphor, the expression “*you are my lady rose*” is metaphorical since it only makes sense when the two similarities between two ideas become apparent. Thus, the other clearer example of metaphor are taken from part of lyrics below.

1. *Time is a valuable commodity*
(Source: Lakoff and Johnsen, 2003: 8)
2. *'All the world's a stage'*
(Source: Shakespeare, 1904: Volume VII)
3. *'I got the eye of the tiger, a fighter, dancing through the fire'*
(Source: Asgher, 2016: Volume I)

As shown in the first example, it compares “time” and “valuable commodity”. The person is someone that brings wise to the writer. Here, time is a precious thing because it can not be repeated in the same circumstances. Then, in the second example, Shakespeare personifies that this world is a stage and life is a drama. He thinks that people just go through the stages of their lives to make it happen, they are just waiting for the destiny they will get. Next, the author’s eye is described as the eye of “a fighter”. The author’s visual sense of tiger metaphorically symbolizes power and bravery, and shows that the author has enough power to compete those who try to block her way to fight away.

b. Simile

Simile is more easily recognized than metaphor because they do have two distinctly different things for comparing. Perrine (1977: 61) affirms that the differences between simile and metaphor are obtained in the substitution of figures boundary with the literal term. By using connectors, the structure of a simile is not too complicated to indicate. In line with Perrine, Wren and Martin (in Siswantoro, 2005: 24), say that simile is a comparison made between two objects of different kinds which have at least one point in common. Briefly, simile is a part of figures of speech by comparison between two things. Technically, to compare other things, simile is known by using the comparison terms, such as

like, as, than, similar to, resembles, or seems. It can be seen in example which is taken from Perrine's book *Sound and Sense*.

My raincoat's *like a sieve!*"

(Perrine, 1977: 61)

In the given example, Perrine compares raincoat to a sieve in which sieve is a utensil which consists of a metal with a wire net that used to separate solids from liquids. Perrine uses a comparative words *like* to employ simile in order to create a imaginative effects. Thus, simile is used to put his perspective about his raincoat which did not work properly and still made him soaked wet from the rain. More detail, another examples to support the definition can be seen, as follows:

1. *'I'm coming at you like a dark horse'*
(Source: Marvin, 2012: Volume 1)
2. *"Now I'm floating like a butterfly Stinging like a bee I earned my stripes"*
(Source: Asgher, 2016: Volume 1)
3. *Like a house of cards*
(Source: Hariyanto, 2017: Volume 10)

In the example 1, the writer compares "I" and "a dark horse". The speaker compares himself coming to someone like a dark horse. Here, dark horse is about an unknown person who has a surprising ability but regarded as a winner. In the lyric, the speaker wants to say that without (her ex lover), he becomes somebody else who does not want to know her at all. Then, in the next example, it is indicated as the use simile. The speaker compares himself to *a butterfly* who can fly wherever he wants. Further, he inserts the appearance of beauty by comparing himself to *a bee*. Here, bee is considered as creature that can secure and protect itself with the loveliest, prettiest form. Thus, in the last example, *like a house of cards* is indicated as the use of simile. This lyric means that somebody who has lack

of spirit can be illustrated like a house of cards. It can be means that they can stand and still be able to run their lives even though they do not have a strong foundation to hold the troubles. In brief, they will easily fall when there is a problem with them.

c. Personification

Personification is a form of figures of speech by comparison that is used as a literary device in assigning human attributes and qualities to non human entities in order to make two different words more relatable. According to Lakoff and Johnson (2003: 34-35) personification is a part of figure of speech when any non-human objects are given the human qualities to comprehend a broad type of experiences with nonhuman objects in terms of human motivations, actions, and characteristics.

In the same way, Perrine (1977: 64) clearly states that personification consists in giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or an idea. It is the attribute of representing human characteristics in which thing abstract notions are to dramatize and to visualize the non-human things into human terms to have human feelings and emotions. In addition, Arp (in Perrine, 1977: 64-120) asserts that personification is different from another figures of speech because personification tries to invite readers to imagine something in a literal term that changes into human being.

Based on the theories above, the researcher can conclude that personification is a method of assigning human characteristics to non-human object or entity. The aim of personification is to achieve readers imagination.

Briefly, in this category, it can be said that the lifeless objects, animals, plants, or abstract terms are supposed to act and behave human trait like a person. The first examples of personification taken from John Keats's poem *To Autumn* is presented as follows.

Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness,...
 Sometimes whoever seeks abroad may find
 Thee *sitting careless on a granary floor*,

(John Keats in Perrine's book, 1977: 64)

In the example above, John Keats explains autumn as a cutter "sitting careless on a granary floor". He is personifying a season who was sitting on the floor. In fact, autumn is a period of season between summer and winter when the weather becomes cooler and the leaves fall off the trees. Personification gives the quality of human being to make a complete recognition of autumn who can sit down on the floor. To be more detail, the another examples of personification

from some sources are shown:

1. '*Cancer finally caught up with him*'
 (Source: Lakoff and Johnsen, 2003: 33)
2. 'Love **comes** to my heart'
 (Source: Tambun, 2014: Volume 1).
3. *Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
 Thou art not so unkind
 As man's ingratitude.
 Thy tooth is not so keen,
 Because thou art not seen,
 Although thy breath be rude.*
 (Source: Shakespeare in Emerson, 1880: Volume 1)

As shown in the first example, it indicates as personification because it describes cancer that can make somebody caught *up* like human being. A cancer does not actually "caught up" because it is an abstract thing not like human who can caught up. Here, "cancer caught up" explains about people who get cancer. In

fact, cancer is a kind of dangerous disease that can be killing people by virus. In addition, Thus, by applying personification, those examples are used to set up some effects and conditions. Further, in the second example, It is clear that the sentence belong to personification because love is an abstract thing that cannot comes to a heart. As can be seen, here *love* is treated like a human being. Love is about feeling, and is not being to come. The meaning of the lyric is the sender wants to remain that there is someone who falls in love in particular situation. Here, the statement is to create dramatic effects. What is more, a dramatic effect exists to make the tone of the song pleased to hear. In the last example, the speaker personified the wind in “Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind,”. At the very beginning of the poem, Amiens, the character in the drama written by William Shakespeare addresses that the bitter cold can blow as strongly as it wills. It means that wind can be a person who act being ungrateful which is more biting than the piercing cold winter wind.

d. Apostrophe

Apostrophe is considered closely related to personification. Perrine (1977: 65) states that apostrophe is addressing someone absent or non-human object as if that person or thing presents, alives, and can be replied to what is being said. In addition, an expression can be labeled as apostrophe when mentioned an abstract quality of the human that is absent to non-human. It is a development of personification by signing the object that has to be personified. In writing poetry or song lyrics, the writer may mention a non-human object of implied assertion. An apostrophe often mentions something not ordinarily spoken to. For instance,

the expression *Mirror, mirror, mirror on the wall! Who's the fairest of them all?*' is an apostrophe since the aim of the expression is to address another entity that do not present, and yet can reply what the speaker's said by saying "mirror, mirror, and mirror" again.

4. Functions of Figures of Speech

The purpose of applying figures of speech is to deliver the meaning behind literary works. It relates two different ideas with the purpose of guiding the audience to see a connection between two words which contains figures of speech. Meanwhile, as figures of speech build up the position in song lyrics, they have some functions.

One well-known design of the functions of figures of speech is introduced by famous and great linguist, Laurence Perrine. In *Sound and Sense* fifth edition book (1977), he proposes that every function behind literary texts contains the following aesthetic elements in common. Those functions are depicted through the use of figures of speech.

a. Presenting Imaginative Pleasure

Somehow, people generally give their non-human things (plants, flowers, motorcycles, cars, dolls) with a name to mark on their own imagination in a story. They can live and animate the content of the story by using figures of speech which also has several meanings to be understood. In other words, figures of speech afford imaginative pleasure by linking different things in appealing ways. Through a story in the text, the function is able to provide imagination for the reader. In addition, imagination occurs from the reader's ability and the

comprehension they have to delineate their thoughts. Thus, the mind takes pleasure in interpreting reader's imagination.

Here, figures of speech make people appeased after getting the imagination. For instance, the expression *the car is thirsty* is indicated as a figure of speech by the use of the word *thirsty* to describe that the gasoline of the car burns out and needs to fulfill.

b. Constructing Additional Imagery

Figures of speech bring additional imagery into verse and making the abstract more concrete and beautiful. They can be found in a poem or even in a song to make them more affective to stimulate the reader's mind and to create imagination to gain experience through texts. According to Perrine (1977: 69), imagery can be defined as the representation through language of sense experience. Imagery deals with mental picture to represent ideas in particular and turns out to be more complicated than just a group of words. Then, in order to appeal the sense, an example of the poem of Tennyson would make better understanding.

The Eagle
by Alfred, Lord Tennyson (1809-1892)

He clasps the crag with crooked hands;
Close to the sun in lonely lands,
Ring'd with the azure world, he stands.

The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls;
He watches from his mountain walls,
And like a thunderbolt he falls.

(Perrine, 1977: 69)

That is a poem about greatness, its strength, that makes the poem feels more alive. The use of peculiarly expression '*crooked hands*', '*close to the sun*',

gives a detail of the eagle itself and makes it more memorable. In this poem, the writer tries to take pleasure in readers' mind to understand eagles better by broadening the apprehension in a different way.

c. Building Emotional Intensity

Another function of using figures of speech is to build emotional intensity to the audience. It adds emotional intensity rather than informative statements. Through figures of speech, people are easy to convey their voice to others about their feeling and emotion with a different interpretation. To write effectively, writers generally use figures of speech to create such a beautiful work.

Perrine (1977: 69) delineates figures of speech as the way of adding emotional intensity to informative statements and of conveying thought with information. By applying appropriate figures of speech, the writer allows the audiences to interpret the use of words in texts. In other words, the effective words guide the writer to drive the audiences to feel what they have felt. Furthermore, it guides the audiences to give better understanding and to analyze the writer's purpose.

For instance, when the expression '*my love is killing me inside*' occurs into the audiences's mind, their heart will naturally be permeated with bleakness, heavy-hearted condition since the connotation of the expression is much emotional. Here, the expression means that the person feels so bad about his or her lover and gives much informative value of emotional expressions to the audiences.

d. Interpreting the Meaning in Brief Compass

The last function of figures of speech proposed by Perrine is interpreting the meaning in brief compass. Perrine (1977: 69) states that figures of speech are a way of saying much in brief compass. For that reason, people can say more in a small space to create meaning beautifully because figures of speech are so rich in meaning. Every word in figures of speech has many messages and needs to be understood by the audiences to comprehend what the context tells about.

Through figures of speech, the writer can articulate his/her ideas without explaining in detail what he/she wants to convey to audiences. In this way, the writer does not need so many words to explain ideas or opinions. The writer asks the audience's mind for a sense of luxury that is needed by the text in brief compass. An example is provided a poem by Ella.

A Song of Life

In the rapture of life and of living
I lift up my head and rejoice,
And I thank the great Giver for giving
The soul of my gladness a voice.
In the glow of the glorious weather,
In the sweet-scented, sensuous air,
My burdens seem light as a feather
They are nothing to bear...

I lift up my eyes to Apollo,
The god of beautiful days,
And my spirit soars off like a swallow...
The secret of life. (1850-1919)

(Wilcox, 1910: Vol 1)

Obviously, after reading the poem well, the audience are be able to interpret the figures of speech behind the text. The risk is worth taking to interpret each of the figures of speech, and it can be misinterpreted. By reader's experiences, the

interpretation of figures of speech can be cultivated. By the way of explanation through her poem, Ella wants to say that she is in the glory of days, and truly grateful for all she has done in her life. She feels alive, blessed, and simply wants to say thank because God always knows her heart.

5. *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper.*

There are so many good cartoon movies with beautiful soundtrack which exist to attract audiences. One of them is *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper*. It is the first musical animated movie in the Barbie series. The movie is directed by William Lau.



Figure 1. The Poster of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper*

The story is based on *The Prince and the Pauper* by Mark Twain novel in 1881. Samuel Langhorne Clemens by his pen name, Mark Twain is an American writer, entrepreneur, publisher and lecturer encompassed by his novels, such as *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876) and *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1885). *The Prince and the Pauper* is a novel which inspires the production of

Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper movie. Related to Mark Twain novel, the story of the movie tells about a classic tale of mistaken identity and the endowment of friendship between two people who look surprisingly alike.



Figure 2. The Poster of *The Prince and the Pauper*

The story begins in an unnamed mountain kingdom in somewhere. There are two girls who have been born together at the same time, but in different places. The first baby has been born by the Queen of the kingdom, her name is Princess Anneliese. Then, the second baby has been born in a very modest family, her name is Erika. The two girls are look-alike physically identical as they are twins. The only difference between them is just their hair color. Princess Anneliese has a blonde hair, and Erika has a brunette hair. After 15 years, they meet each other and they are surprised to see the resemblance between their appearances, and they become good friends.

In Anneliese's life, the kingdom goes bankrupt after her father passes away. The only way to save the kingdom is the princess has to marry King Dominick, a

man who she does not love in order to save her people from the misery. However, Anneliese falls in love with her best friend, Julian who teaches her royal duties. She wants to marry Julian but she has no choice because she has to save the kingdom. Then, the night before the wedding, Anneliese is kidnapped by the royal advisor, Preminger, who has a mission to marry the Queen, and becomes the King. Preminger fakes letter left on the Anneliese's desk stating that she "runs away" because she will not marry King Dominick. Julian, as her best friend suspects that Anneliese is kidnapped by Preminger, so he asks Erika to impersonate the princess while she is missing until he can rescue the real Anneliese.

After that, King Dominick and Erika (as Princess Anneliese) fall in love each other. On other place, Princess Anneliese is locked in the underground of the kingdom. Preminger announces everyone that the princess is dead, and he persuades Queen Genevieve, Anneliese's mother, to marry him to save the kingdom. At the queen's wedding, Anneliese arrives in time to stop the marriage, and reveals Preminger's deceit. Finally, preminger puts into jail, and Anneliese presents to the queen a solution to save her kingdom with a gold shortage that she finds in the underground where she is locked. In the end, Anneliese and Julian is married while Erika is married to King Dominick, and her dream to become a singer in a stage comes true.

6. Previous Studies

There are many previous studies on figures of speech which have been done by many linguists about how style is reflected by the themes in songs.

Theoretically, all those previous researches become a bibliographical resource for the next relevant types of research to enrich the knowledge. For that reason, in order to seek better comprehension concerning figures of speech in Stylistics, the researcher takes three related studies which have similar correlation to the topic discussion.

The first analysis is done by Almira (2015) in her research entitled “*A Stylistic Analysis of Transference of Meaning Reflected in Rebecca Stead’s Liar and Spy*”. It is an undergraduate thesis of Yogyakarta State University. It is aimed to reveal the use of the the figurative language especially in transference of meaning which are; synecdoche, metaphor, metonymy, and simile. The objectives of her research are to identify the types as well as the meanings and themes. This research uses descriptive qualitative research designs. The findings show that are four types of figurative language in the novel. Moreover, each type of transference of meaning is recognized in various ways, and each type has its particular realization. First, synecdoche is realized both in the form of part representing the whole and the whole representing its part. Next, metaphor is only realized in visible metaphor. Meanwhile, metonymy is formulated in the transposition. Last, the realization of simile is done by the use of indicators such as *like* and *as*. The second finding shows that by the application of transference of meaning in *Liar and Spy* novel, the five themes are reflected. They are school life, family life, friendship, bullying, and overcoming fears.

Next, the second analysis similar to this research is done by Arista (2014) from Yogyakarta State University with her research entitled “*A Stylistic Analysis*

of Figures of Speech in Les Miserables Movie". This research aims at analyzing the types of figure of speech in movie script *Les Miserables* and to find out the functions of figures of speech used in the language of musical movie as well as the schemes and tropes reflected on the movie and cohesion and context at the same time. Furthermore, there are twelve types of figures of speech which are classified into three categories found in the research. Additionally, there are four functions of figures of speech, such as to give imaginative pleasure, to give additional imagery, to add emotional intensity, and to concrete the meaning in a brief compass.

Though the employment of some features in this research are associated to the previous research, it does not mean that they are similar. Like Almira's or Arista's studies, the researcher has the same perspectives with the two previous researches about figures of speech in literary works. This research deals with the types of figures of speech by comparison and the functions of figures of speech behind the soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper*. Hence, it makes this research different from other two previous studies.

B. Conceptual Framework

This research deals with analyzing figures of speech by comparison reflected in the soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper* by using stylistic approach. Stylistics is a branch of Linguistics that focuses on style (i.e. the manner of a speaker's or writer's linguistic expression), particularly in works of literature. Thus, this research provides an explanation on the language style of the object that becomes the main issue in this research. There are two main points

that are analyzed in this research. The first point is the types of figures of speech, and the second is the functions of figures of speech in the soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper*.

The next part of literature review aims to reveal and to explain the illumination around figures of speech in stylistics to answer the objectives of the research. The description of figures of speech contains the types and functions of figures of speech. Based on Perrine's theory in his book *Sound and Sense* (1977), there are twelve types of figures of speech which are divided into three categories. Those are, figures of speech by comparison, figures of speech by association, and figures of speech by contrast. Furthermore, the functions of figures of speech that are based on Perrine's theory are classified into four: presenting imaginative pleasure, constructing additional imagery, building emotional intensity, and interpreting the meaning in brief compass.

Hence, to limit the analysis of figures of speech, this thesis focuses on the figures of speech by comparison in the form of metaphor, simile, personification, and apostrophe. Then, in conducting the analysis, the researcher uses a systematic way as presented in the analytical construct in Figure 3.

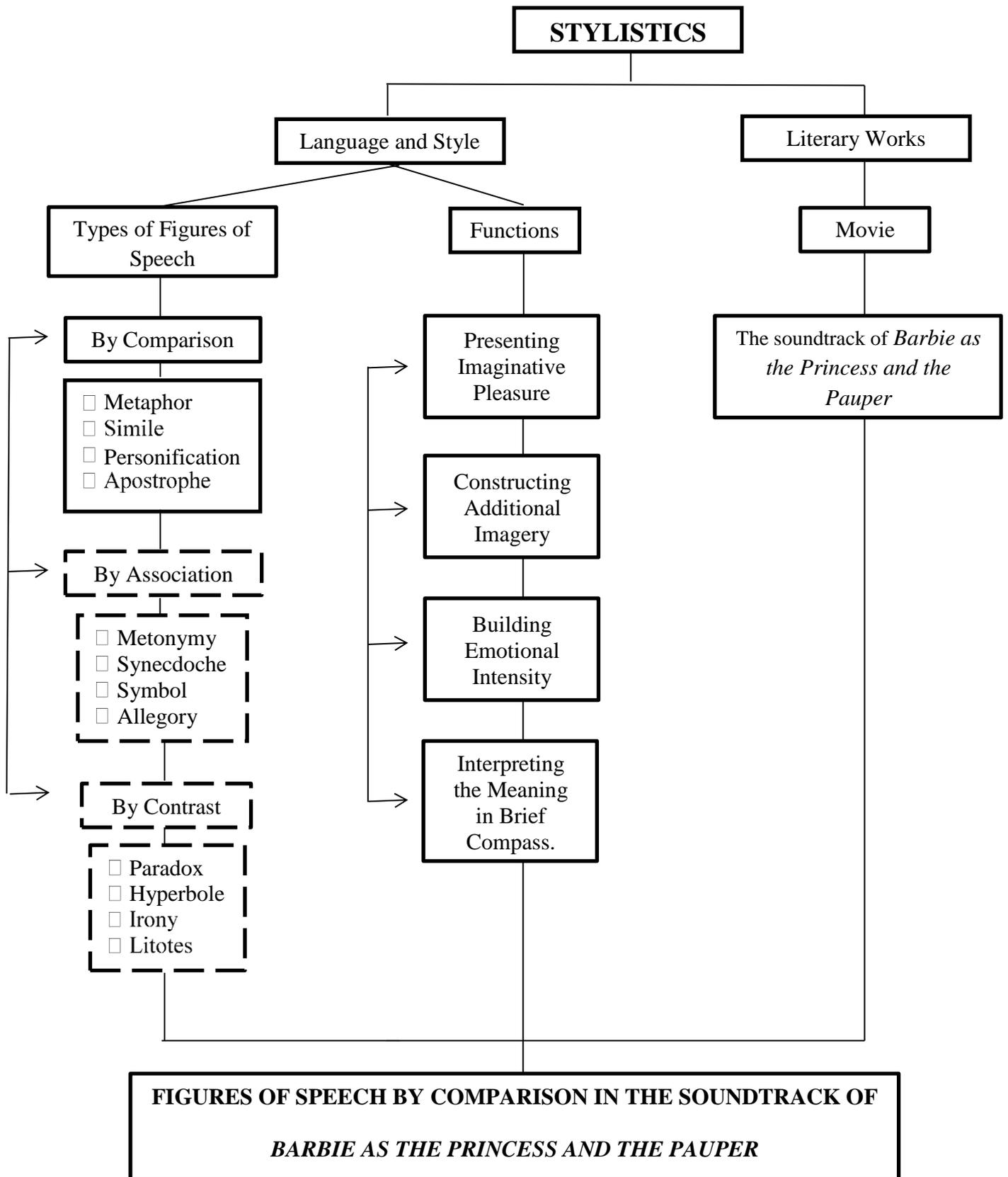


Figure 3. The Analytical Construct

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter leads to explain the method of the research. It deals with the type of the study and the research instruments in this research. It also presents the data source and provides the technique of data collection and the technique of data analysis. Then, the triangulation is explained at the end of this chapter.

In this research, the researcher collected the data by applying the theories, and interpreted the data based on the way the characters in *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper* movie expressed figures of speech by comparison through singing.

A. Type of the Study

Specifically, this research was conducted under qualitative method as the most appropriate approach since it emphasizes on explaining the phenomena of figures of speech in the context by interpreting the data. Krathwolhl (2001: 12) defines qualitative research as a research that depicts the phenomenon in words instead of numbers or measures. Henceforth, Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009: 7-8) delineates the goal of qualitative research is to provide richer, in-depth comprehension of the phenomena under study by producing narrative or textual description of the phenomena under study. Indeed, the researcher took qualitative research to identify the linguistics form word that was used in the form of figures of speech and to describe the functions of figures of speech that used in the movie. The researcher investigated the phenomena of figures of speech in literary works

and specified its focus to the particular use figures of speech by comparison in the research object.

In brief, the use of figures of speech by comparison reflected in the soundtrack of the movie under the study of Stylstics. Furthermore, the researcher investigated the phenomena of figures of speech in literary works and specified its focus to the particular use of figures of speech by comparison.

B. The Form, Context, and Source of Data

The object of this research was a movie entitled *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper*. The form of the data was the utterances spoken by the characters in the movie. Since the data were in the form of utterance, this research dealt with the context of the songs that was seen from the dialogues between one another of the characters. The main data in this research were in the form of the stanza of lyrics which contain figures of speech. Then, the source of data was the songs in the soundtrack of the movie. The theme of songs in this movie was mostly about romance and revenge. The main analysis emphasized figures of speech by comparison which were used in the songs: Metaphor, Simile, Personification, and Apostrophe. The researcher took these lyrics as the data source that were taken from *ilovebarbie.com*. This website provided most of all lyrics in the barbie series movie.

C. The Data Collection Technique

To attain the compulsory data, the researcher selected some trends in collecting the data. In addition, the technique of data collection was note-taking. Furthermore, in collecting the data, the researcher decided to choose only figures

of speech by comparison as the prominent type that provided in the data. Thus, the procedures of the data collection presented as follows.

1. Watching the movie to ascertain the relevant data based on the theories of figures of speech.
2. Listening to the soundtrack carefully.
3. Downloading the lyrics of songs from the internet and re-read for several times to understand what were the songs about with marking the key words.
4. Writing down the data of the types of figures of speech by comparison and the functions of figures of speech.
5. Classifying the relevant and valid data in a note based on the classification figures of speech by comparison.
6. Transferring the data into the data sheet as the research instrument.

D. Research Instrument

The instrument employed by the researcher was in the form of the data sheets. The movie and the lyrics of songs also helped to complete this research. The data sheet became the device to categorize the data into types of figures of speech by comparison in the soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper*. Furthermore, the data sheets helped the researcher to collect and to analyze the data as well as to answer the first and second objectives. The data sheet was in the form of a table presenting the types and functions of figures of speech by comparison. The form of data sheet presented as follows:

Table 1. The Sample of Data Sheet of Types and Functions of Figures of Speech by Comparison in the Soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper*

No.	No. Song	Code	Lyric	Figures of Speech by Comparison				Functions of Figures of Speech				Explanation
				Meta	Sim	Prsn	Apst	A	B	C	D	
02	2	FS/Meta/B-D/02	I'm returning home a hero	√					√			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Metaphor</u> The bold lyric here is considered as metaphor. Since the speaker (Preminger) metaphorically describes himself to a hero. It is realized in metaphor as both the target domains are clearly seen. ▪ <u>Functions:</u> B: The readers will visualize the depiction of how the hero is. Then, they get an imagery of that illustration. D: A literary hero gives a longer explanation than the illustration. The short explanation has depicted more meaning of the speaker to the audiences.

Note: FS/Meta-Sim/A-B-C-D/11:
Figures of speech/ Types/ Functions/ No. Datum
Abbreviations:

Types of Figures of Speech by Comparison

Meta : Metaphor
Sim : Simile
Prsn : Personification
Apst : Apostrophe

Functions of Figures of Speech by Comparison

A: Presenting imaginative pleasure
B: Constructing additional imagery
C: Building emotional intensity
D: Interpreting the meaning in a brief compass

Number of Song

1 : Free
2 : How Can I Refuse?
3 : Written in Your Heart
4 : I am a Girl Like You
5 : To be a Princess
6 : The Cat's Meow
7 : If You Love Me for Me
8 : To be a Princess (Reprise)
9 : How Can I Refuse? (Reprise)
10 : I'm on My Way

E. Data Analysis Techniques

To scrutinize qualitative data, the researcher applied textual analysis since this research concerned with language and symbols (Vanderstoep and Johnston, 2009: 210). The data in this research were in the form songs lyrics in the soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper*. Thus, the researcher presented the theory in the previous discussion to examine the data by determining forms of language and symbols. The procedures of data analysis presented as follows:

1. Identifying the data based on the way the characters in the movie expressed figures of speech by comparison,
2. Classifying the data by recording the data into the data sheet,
3. Categorizing and analyzing the data by considering the context,
4. Applying trustworthiness by discussing with friends and lecturers,
5. Depicting conclusions based on the results of the analysis.

F. Trustworthiness

According to Moleong (2001: 171) research trustworthiness can be achieved through triangulation. Triangulation associates to the techniques to review the data by using ideas outside the data to strengthen confidence at following the findings (Moleong, 2001: 178). In brief, trustworthiness is a validation of data and triangulation is the process to achieve the validity of the data.

In addition, the researcher involved two experts and some peer reviewers to check the data (investigator triangulation). Here, the experts were the researcher's supervisors lecturing in English Literature and the peer reviewers were several

students majoring in Linguistics. Furthermore, by involving triangulation, the researcher was helped to correct the misinterpretation and her mistakes in analyzing the data.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the discussions of the research. Based on the background as mentioned in the first chapter, the main aims are to reveal the types of figures of speech by comparison and to analyze the functions of figures of speech by comparison in the soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper* movie. This chapter provides the results of the study to explore the analysis of each type of figures of speech by comparison and the functions of figures of speech by comparison in the soundtrack of the movie.

According to Perrine (1977: 60-100), there are four types of figure of speech by comparison. They are metaphor, simile, personification, and apostrophe. The data findings of types and language functions of figures of speech by comparison in this research are presented in the following table.

Table 2. Types and Functions of Figures of Speech by Comparison

No.	Types	Metaphor	Simile	Personification	Apostrophe
	Functions				
1.	Presenting imaginative pleasure	√	√	√	-
2.	Constructing additional imagery	√	√	√	-
3.	Building emotional intensity	√	√	√	-
4.	Interpreting the meaning in brief compass	√	√	√	-

Yet, according to the table 2, there are only three of four types of figures of speech by comparison which are found in the soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper*. They are metaphor, simile, personification. Meanwhile, apostrophe is not used in the movie. Furthermore, three types of figures of speech by comparison conveys all of the functions of figures of speech by comparison which are presenting imaginative pleasure, constructing additional imagery, building emotional intensity, and interpreting the meaning in brief compass.

In addition, the most common type of figures of speech by comparison used in the movie is personification. Personification is used in this movie to personify the writer's perspectives to compare ideas. This is due to the facts that the writer of the songs are used personification to build imagery in the audiences's mind from this movie. To be more detail, personification is used to emphasize the aim of two different words and the audiences can seek the relation between them. In other words, the sentence that contains personification can be used to help audiences connect the objects one another.

Besides personification, the characters tend to apply metaphor and simile as a way of distinguishing two dissimilar concepts from the language used to communicate them. In addition, metaphor and simile do not merely used to express ideas, they also functions as a tool to show the writers's unique thought at giving colors in their literary works. Metaphor is a form of comparison that directly compares two ideas through their similarity whereas simile is a form of comparison that compares two ideas by using connectors *like*, *as*, *seems*, *resemble*, and other words.

In this movie, figures of speech by comparison, apostrophe is never appeared. An apostrophe is often employed in some works to emphasize the emotion and feeling of the speaker through utterances. Characteristically, by using apostrophes in literary works is implying assertion in addressing aspects or ideas to make a comparison of imagery characters. In brief, the songs sung by the characters in the movie are used to evoke and to stir the audiences' emotion and feeling as if they watch the whole of the story.

As what can be seen in Table 2 which answers the research questions by providing the data finding and giving a brief description, this discussion section presents the deep detailed information of the findings. It is presented to clarify both objectives of the research on types of figures of speech by comparison and their functions reflected in the soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper* movie.

A. The Types of Figures of Speech by Comparison in the Soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper*

In the movie, each type of figures of speech by comparison is expressed in its own realization. The writer of the song conveys the songs in he/she own way. Furthermore, the discussion of each type is presented as follows.

a. Metaphor

Metaphor is defined as figures of speech made by referring one thing as another. The words like *is*, *are*, or *was* (and other words) are used to identify that a metaphor is present. By using metaphor, the writer tries to compare the qualities and associations of one idea to another different idea that is essentially dissimilar

to make the words more meaningful. Furthermore, this figure can be found easily on the soundtrack of the movie. Thus, the examples of metaphor are shown in the songs of the movie. One of them is presented in the song entitled *How Can I Refuse* in line 08.

(1) I'm returning home a hero
(FS/Meta/B-D/08)

Extract (1) occurs when Preminger' assistants dig up the last gold in the royal underground. It is sung by Preminger. The expression is considered as a metaphor because the term **a hero** was compared to **I**. Here, Preminger imagines himself as **a hero**. He expresses the metaphorical expression to adore himself. He compares **I** and **a hero** because he can come to help the queen to save the kingdom like a hero when the kingdom goes bankrupt. During this time, Preminger who has the status as a royal advisor has quietly taken the royal treasure just to enrich himself. He intends to take all the gold to be stored, and hopes that the kingdom will go bankrupt. At the end, after saving the kingdom, he will be able to marry Princess Anneliese and become the prince.

Drawing conclusion from the explanation above, it is reasonable to bring a new perception by considering the question why and how the speaker wants to compare himself with a hero. From the tone when he sings, he feels that the atmosphere of being a hero can be described such as proud, glad, delightful in one's glory. Furthermore, another example of metaphor found in the soundtrack is presented in the song *Written in Your Heart*.

(2) Courage is the key that open every door
(FS/Meta/C/10)

The expression above is expressed by Erika. In extract (2), Erika compares two different characteristics which are **courage** and **key**. Here, courage as the key means that taking steps to go ahead, take the fall, and get better in making decision for life. The speaker tries to say that by taking a decision bravely on all the risks in life and confident to do what has been believed will open all doors closed. In other words, courage is very influential to give a second chance to those do dare take risks and to those who try to be a better person.

In her case, Erika merges the concept of love that becomes the key to make life easier to face. In that context, she falls in love with King Dominick, and so does the King. Here, **courage** means believing in what God has predestined even in the matter of love. Erika believes that love is about sincerity and amatory. It does not look at the treasures or even the throne. She tries to say to everybody that they must believe in destiny about somebody who can be partner or soul mate that God has set forth in their life. Therefore, she uses metaphor to compare two different things to make connection between them.

In the next example, Erika also employs metaphor to bring the audience to imagine having a pet that they really love. Metaphor here is used to compare the characteristics of a pet with Romeo. It can be seen in the datum below.

(3) You're a rover, Romeo
(FS/Meta/B-C/41)

The utterance occurs when Erika is in the bathroom with her dog, Wolfie. Erika expresses the metaphorical expression to adore her pet. In extract (3), she uses the word **rover, Romeo** to point out Wolfie as a hero in her life. The term **Romeo** is usually served to describe someone who behaves sweetly. The concept

of **Romeo** is associated to human qualities so that the term can be used to call someone as **Romeo** due to his nice behavior. This metaphorical expression here is investigated as the act of spreading love to the audience. Therefore, for Erika, Wolfie is not just a pet, but he is also a loyal friend who always accompanies her life. Then, the last example of metaphor is depicted in the utterances when Preminger assumes that princess Anneliese will fall in love with him, as in the song *How Can I Refuse?*

(4) **It's a sign of inner fire** for inside she's thinking
(FS/Meta/A-B-C-D/23)

The expression above is expressed by Preminger when he portrays Anneliese with a sign of inner fire. The comparison applied in the expression is unusual found in daily conversation. In example (4), Preminger compares two characteristics which are a woman and a sign of fire. He merges the concept of two different things to become apparent. Here, **inner fire** refers to transformation. **Fire** itself means powerful, quick, and stingy, but it creates energy. In Preminger's mind, he thinks that at last, the princess will fall in love with him even though she treats him coldly. Preminger employs this metaphorical expression to make himself as if he does not fail. He is confident that everything he has planned works perfectly. He gets all that he wants by marrying the princess, and he wears crown to be a king.

b. Simile

Sharing some similarities with metaphor, simile also deals with comparison. Simile is one type of figures of speech by comparison that is very closely related to metaphor. It is indicated by using connectors *like, as, seems,*

resemble, and other words to make a distinct comparison. Simile presents in literary works for several reasons. One of the aims of simile in literary works is to achieve impression in audiences' mind by the mental picture that the writer creates. Thus, the audiences unconsciously are able to connect the similarities between two essentially unlike things to reveal the true meaning. Furthermore, another aim of simile is to enhance the beauty of them. In the soundtrack of the movie, simile appears in some songs. It is the way the characters compare anything related to their life. An example of simile is found in the song entitled *How Can I Refuse?* by Preminger as the speaker.

(5) I've been lying **like a rug**
(FS/Sim/A-B-D/03)

The expression above is sung by Preminger. His utterance as portrayed in extract (5), it can be categorized as simile because it contains comparison by using connector "*like*". Preminger compares himself to the rug to speak that he had been tired of being a royal adviser of Queen Genevieve. His main ambition is to become the king of her kingdom. He makes the concept of **lying** to the concept of **rug** with the indicating word *like*. The term **lying like a rug** here is used to someone who is tired of having served a kingdom for so long and can not be king. In this context, Preminger is absolutely obedient to the royal rules as a royal advisor in order to get the Queen's sympathy. He pretends to do his duties for ten long years in the royal mine, waiting on hand and foot for the Queen. By providing this figure of simile into the line, the speaker places the audience into their imaginative world.

(6) And by marrying the princess I get all that I desire **like a moat**

(FS/Sim/B-C-D/19)

Thus, to make it clear, another concept of simile is revealed in the extract (6). As illustrated by Preminger's utterance, the indicator word *like* is employed to specify the use of simile. In extract (6), since the speaker has a poetic license to say, he has a right to create the image of the sentences. A comparative word is used to directly compare himself with **moat**. The term **moat** is defined as something that is too strong to be defeated and difficult to be attacked. Preminger thinks by marrying the princess, he will have everything he dreams of and the power he wants. In this context, he tries to describe the situation of the kingdom which is bankrupt while he has a great pleasure on the occasion to enrich himself. Hence, by comparing two domains which share the same concept by using conjunction *like*, the extract (6) is called simile.

Furthermore, the existence of simile is found in the utterance when Erika sang to King Dominick to describe her love. The example of simile is presented as follow.

(7) Love is **like a melody**
(FS/Sim/B-C-D/08)

In the song entitled *Written in Your Heart*, the occurrence of the word *like* is categorized as the use of simile since the speaker compares two unlike things. Simile portrays in extract (7) when the speaker compared **love** with **melody**. In that context, Erika tries to describe her love to King Dominick which is full of happiness. According to Oxford dictionaries, melody is a method to create harmony, and expression of feeling that is musically pleasing. Then, love is a strong positive feeling for something. The term **melody** here is used to amuse

audiences with a tone that the sequence sounds beautifully. In other words, the word **love** here means a piece of melody that goes straight to the ears and heart. Melody in music never dies so does love. Here, the speaker compares love with melody by using conjunction *like*. The speaker tries to connect the relationship between **love** and **melody** that they have the same effect to satisfy someone and feel happy. To be more detail, the atmosphere of the situation is in high feather. The speaker has fallen in love to the King Dominick and want to know him more. Under these circumstances, the speaker uses simile to emphasize meaning to the audiences comparing two different things which are rarely compared in daily conversation.

(8) She's like a rose
(FS/Sim/A-B-C-D/49)

The last datum of simile can be seen in song which sung by Julian when he teaches Erika to be a temporary princess and act like a princess to save the real princess. The expression depicted in extract (8) is regarded as simile since the speaker (Julian) points out the princess in his perspective with **a rose**. In that situation, Julian tries to state his feeling by comparing *she* (Anneliese) to **a rose** that is beautiful. The term **rose** is usually used to describe something beautiful. It is well known as a flower of love. In detail, it refers to love, romance, beauty and perfection. The intended meaning from Julian's statement is that he does not only tell what he feels, but he also intends to tell the reason why he loves the princess.

Examining those examples, the researcher concludes that simile is considered as a persuasive method to associate ideas more than what is truly said. In addition, a mental picture of the analogy that is used in the expression drives

the audiences to support the imagination building process by virtue of their experiences. The use of simile in figures of speech by comparison cannot be separated from the writer's fancy of being creative in order to make a perfect song lyric.

c. Personification

The next discussion which explains figure of speech applied in the soundtrack of the movie songs is personification. Based on the data, personification is the dominantly figure of speech often appeared in the song lyrics. Personification is the figure of speech by comparison which compares two different things in animals or objects that are given the quality of human. By employing personification, the characters in the movie give human characteristics to non-human objects to make the song looks more dramatic and pleased to hear. Other than to beautify the words by portraying an ability of animal or objects to act like human, another aim of using personification is to give deeper understanding about what the meaning of the main point is what the characters said.

Through the use of personification, the characters help the audiences easily connect another object to human traits which is difficult to understand. Henceforth, in order to find out the message that the characters have delivered, the audiences need to understand the connection between one object and the other different object. By giving human characteristics to an object, personification expands the audience's knowledge through the imagination.

(9) Bring the kingdom back to health (FS/Prsn/A-B-C/12)

The example of personification is explained the song entitled *How Can I Refuse?*. What is shown in extract (9) cannot be interpreted literally. This expression is sung by Preminger. He personifies **kingdom** as if it has a human quality, **health**. In the utterance above, the kingdom can be called as human that can be back to health from the sickness. If it is analyzed in a logical sense, it is impossible for the kingdom which is an object that cannot be sick or healthy. The word **health** substitutes the word **better condition**.

In that situation, Preminger is in the underground of the kingdom digging up more gold to be stolen. He tells to the audience what happens when the kingdom was bankrupt. Preminger hopes that he will get his best reward from the Queen because he helps the kingdom to get better financially with the gold he has eventhough the gold he has is the result of stealing.

(10) When **your spirit rides on the wings of hope**
(FS/Prsn/C/03)

Next, another example shows the analysis of personification that is found in the *Written in Your Heart* song. The second realization of personification is found when Erika sings in front of everybody to get money as a street singer. In that context, Erika personifies **spirit** by giving the ability of the wings to fly. The term **the wings of hope** here means that people must keep trying to achieve their dreams and never despairs in facing everything because hope will always be there to help those in need. In addition, it is impossible for the spirit and the wings to ride like human who can ride a vehicle.

(11) Will I be the one you choose? Can you tell **my heart is speaking?**
(FS/Prsn/A-C/10)

Another example of personification is presented in the song entitled *If You Love Me for Me*. The expression above is uttered by Erika when she asks King Dominick about his feeling to her. The occurrence of personification is shown on how the speaker gives a human attribute **speak** like human to a heart. The sentence in extract (11) merely depicts human traits to show the speaker's creativity in the way she employs the words to describe her feelings imaginatively. Before stating the expression, Erika declares that she likes King Dominick and wants to give her loyalty to him. It makes the audiences use their emotion in listening the song since emotion is one of the elements needed in understanding literary works.

(12) Doors close,
And **the chemistry grows**
(FS/Prsn/C/48)

Then, one last example of personification is shown in the song *To be a Princess*. The utterance in extract (12) asserts by Julian when he teaches Erika to be a temporary princess. Personification here is considered as the act of Julian when he told Erika about his love, Princess Anneliese. Here, **chemistry** is an inanimate object that cannot do what human does or even grows. It portrays **chemistry** as if it is a human being that can grow. Implicitly, Julian defines **chemistry** with his feeling to Princess Anneliese. In this expression, **chemistry** is treated as though it is a person but, in reality, it cannot grow like a human being. From this utterance, it can be said that personification makes the chemistry as a person because it is given a predicate **grow**. Personification can be depicted as one of figures of speech that is employed for personifying conclusive conditions.

B. The Functions of Figures of Speech by Comparison in the Soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper*

As the palette from which the writer works, one of the aims of figures of speech applied in literary work is to make the experience of reading much gratifying with the expression that the writer gives. According to Perrine (1977), figures of speech are used to present imaginative pleasure, to construct additional imagery, to build emotional intensity, and to interpret the meaning in brief compass. After analyzing the types of figures of speech by comparison, the researcher found four functions in the soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper* movie. Based on the findings, some data are identified to have more than one function. The most dominant function of figure of speech by comparison appeared is building emotional intensity. The further discussion about the functions of figures of speech by comparison is presented below.

a. Presenting imaginative pleasure

The first function of figure of speech by comparison is to drive the audiences to create imagination in their mind. Imagination itself is difficult to define. Imagination comes from the way of people think and depend on experiences of each person from different environment. In presenting imaginative pleasure, the writer tries to link two ideas for the sake of attracting audiences' attention. The use of unusual words in the works delights imagination in audiences' mind.

Moreover, when the writer creates a story, the audiences may use their imagination to connect one idea with another idea from the analogy that the writer

makes. By means of expression, the audiences create a new atmosphere and get imagery about how the figure is in their mind. So, the audiences can conceive the scene more vigorous to visualize. Thus, the language used in figures of speech provides satisfaction to the audiences. The dialogue below shows the function of presenting imaginative pleasure.

(13) If you bark, Celebrate it!
(FS/Prsn/B-C-D/20)

Extract (13) expresses the situation when she is in the bathroom with her pet, Wolfie. Here, Wolfie is insecure because he doesn't act like a typical cat. He tries to meow like a cat, but Erika avoids him to do that because Wolfie is a dog not a cat. Then, Erika sings the song to Wolfie to increase his confidence, and makes him feel better by singing "The Cat's Meow" to him. The sweet diction used in the utterance is delighted to hear because it links two different things to be together. Since it is impossible for the pet to celebrate the bark, the expression in that context is categorized as the use of personification because Erika personifies her pet to celebrate the bark. It arises the audiences' imagination about how the pet can celebrate the bark. The expression provides imagination by personifying the pet as human being. Thus, the audiences imagine how the situation is. Furthermore, it stimulates the ideas of audiences' imagination through the words.

(14) It's a sign of inner fire for inside she's thingking
(FS/Meta/A-B-C-D/05)

Then, the next following example of the function of presenting imaginative pleasure is presented in extract (14). The dialogue occurs when Preminger portrays Anneliese inside his mind. In this context, a metaphor is used

to compare **Anneliese** and **inner fire**. The comparison applied in the utterance is beautiful to hear. The expression is not found in daily conversation. Here, **inner fire** is a meaning of transformation. **Inner fire** can be likened just as a candle that cannot burn without fire. It is a feeling that is in the heart that will grow into love. **Fire** itself can mean powerful, strong, and it creates energy, so does love. The song is about Preminger's plans to marry Princess Anneliese and take over the bankrupt kingdom. In Preminger's mind, Anneliese will fall in love with him as soon as possible and the **inner fire** in her heart will burn brightly even though right now she treats him coldly. Through the words, the audiences may imagine how the figure of Preminger is. In addition, the function delights imagination in audiences' mind. As a result, it presents imaginative pleasure to them.

b. Constructing additional imagery

Another function of figures of speech is to construct additional imagery in audiences' mind which is correlated with mental pictures. Basically, in order to appeal the physically senses, the writer uses imagery to represent objects and ideas. The audiences are asked to imagine what the writer wants to convey by visualizing the idea that the writer puts in texts. Through the audiences' imagination, the writer tries to visualize the idea into reality and more complex in order to evoke certain feelings in the audiences' mind. The first given example of constructing additional imagery is presented as follows.

(15) **Feels like a bird** that flies in the morning light
(FS/Sim-Prsn/A-B-C-D/07)

The dialogue in extract (16) occurs when Erika sings in front of everybody as a street singer. The expression is categorized both as simile and personification.

By using conjunction *like*, the bold line is categorized as of simile. Then, a bird, here, is supposed to be an animate object that is able to fly which is categorized as the use of personification. How the speaker (Erika) feels *like a bird* directly compares two different things. The speaker judges that her soul is like a bird which can fly even though she is human, and a bird is an animal. Through the expression, the function of figures of speech in constructing additional imagery can be seen. The expression stirs the audiences to change the concept of bird into human. Further, the audiences will visualize the speaker as a bird which can fly and feel the air of the morning light. Thus, it can give a depiction of that illustration.

(16) You'll find **your wings**
(FS/Prsn/B-C/10)

Another example of the functions of figures of speech to construct additional imagery can be described in extract (16). That expression is stated by Erika when she is out singing in the town square for money as a street singer to repay her parents's debt. The mental picture that is formed from the expression has a function to drive the audiences to appreciate their lives better. The additional imagery of **wings** evokes the audience's mind to comprehend and to understand what the speaker is really mean to say. It is used to carry on an imagery of the wings itself. As well known, wings are only owned by birds and does not human. After hearing the expression, audiences can easily visualize how the form of the wings are. The expression *you'll find your wings* is about finding a chance in life to be better at doing something. Wings here is an invisible fist that gives a chance to rise and find new horizons to do. Furthermore, it has a sequence of constructing

additional imagery to the audiences' mind as the function of figures of speech by comparison.

c. Building emotional intensity

Figures of speech have a function to build emotional intensity which refers to different way of people's thinking in experiencing the world with deeper feeling. By using figures of speech, the audiences will automatically make observations about ideas that they find. In the soundtrack of this movie, figures of speech are used to accurate some particular words in order to build the audience's emotional intensity. Thus, the audiences try to find out what the messages behind the ideas are about. The example of building the emotional intensity is presented in datum 17.

(17) A voice that speaks the truth
(FS/Prsn/B-C/13)

The expression above is sung by Erika and Anneliese after they meet each other. Seemingly, the utterance tells about the power of two girls who believe in destiny that lead their lives. Anneliese has a duty to marry a stranger prince in other to help her people from misery, and on the other hand, Erika has responsibility to be an indentured servant in Madame Carp's Dress Emporium to repay her parent's debt. Both of them are surprised knowing that they have same problems in their lives.

The tone in the utterance evokes audiences' feeling. The way people think is affected by their prior experiences throughout their lifetime, and it circles around the situation in the story. Thus, the audiences know the speaker's feeling, and they feel sorry to the characters because they have to face their problems by

themselves. The next example is depicted in Preminger expression when he plans to marry the princess.

(18) But conveniently **my ego doesn't bruise**
(FS/Prsn/C/06)

Extract (18) uses a personification to explain the conflict in Preminger's heart. The situation portrays when Preminger's assistant says to Preminger that the queen decides to marry the princess to the king of Bahsena, King Dominick. After hearing that news, Preminger gets mad and he does not let that happen. In that context, the feeling of self-confidence arises because Preminger feels that he cannot be invincible, he upsets because it makes him feel less valuable or less important. The momentary lapses automatically builds the audiences' feeling to feel the nuance of the story. Thus, it stirs the audiences' hatred to the speaker and it evokes the audiences' emotion.

(19) Well your **good luck has departed**
(FS/Prsn/C/30)

The last example of the function of building the emotional intensity is presented in extract (19). The statement is sung when Preminger volunteers to save the kingdom by offering the queen to marry him. It is a difficult situation because the queen has to find a way out to save people in her kingdom from starvation. She is confused to face some various problems, and Preminger takes advantages to help her with evil motives. Preminger wants to be the king, and marrying the queen is the only way to become a king. In that context, the emotional context is built by using personification. The tone contained in the

utterance is unpleasant to hear, the audiences can feel what the queen feels, and it influences the audiences' feelings.

(20) She has beautiful eyes And **the spirits rise**
(FS/Prsn/C/14)

The last example of building additional imagery is depicted in extract (21). The expression sounds brave. It occurs when Julian teaches Erika to become a temporary princess. Julian uses a personification to describe the figure of the real princess (Anneliese) in his eyes. He adores the princess and he loves her because of her passion not because she is a princess. The situation portrays the gladness nuances because in here, Julian tries to convey the feelings he has to the princess through his singing. After hearing this expression, the audience automatically activates his/her mind to imagine the best feeling when he/she falls in love with someone else. The emotional context of the expression is drawn from the audience to feel what the speaker really feels. Thus, it increases the audiences' emotional intensity.

d. Interpreting the meaning in brief compass

The last function of figures of speech is interpreting the meaning in a brief compass. In brief, the writer can convey what they want to say in short words without having to use many words to describe their ideas or opinion. Usually, in illustrating the ideas, the writer uses words that are familiar to the audience's ear to facilitate their understanding. In the Soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper*, there are three types of figures of speech by comparison that are provided to state the meaning in brief compass. They are metaphor, simile, and

personification. The first example of interpreting the meaning in brief compass is found in the utterance below.

(21) I'm returning home **a hero**
(FS/Meta/B-D/08)

The expression is considered as a metaphor because the term **a hero** is compared to the **I**. It is taken from the dialogue between Preminger and his assistants in the royal lands. The lyric above is sung by Preminger when the last gold has been dug. The Preminger's assistants help him to steal the royal treasures. A hero gives longer explanation than an illustration. By the use of metaphorical expression, he abstains a long and specific explanation of him, who is obsessed with being a king. The short statement has depicted more explanation about the speaker to the audiences. Further, he just mentions himself compared to a hero.

(22) Love is **like a melody**
(FS/Sim/A-C-D/11)

Another example of interpreting the meaning in brief compass is portrayed in extract (22) by the use of personification. The word *like* is categorized as simile since the speaker compares two unlike things. The term **melody** is usually used to amuse audiences with a tone which sequence sounds beautifully. Thus, the term **love** is used to express the strong feeling of liking unspecified thing. Melody can be defined as a part of a larger piece of music and love can be defined as a part of a larger piece of heart. The connection between them is they have a function to create a feeling of happiness. It is required many words to say the intended meaning of the speaker. In the utterance above, the speaker does not necessary mention all those reasons that **love** as a **melody**. That brief statement expresses

how love looks like a beautiful tone. Accordingly, that statement can be classified as a function of interpreting meaning in brief compass in figures of speech by comparison.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on discussion in the previous chapter, some conclusions can be drawn related to the two objectives of the research. The two objectives are to identify the types of figures of speech by comparison reflected in the soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper*, and to reveal the functions of figures of speech by comparison applied in the songs. Furthermore, in order to develop the Linguistics study, the researcher presents several suggestions to students majoring in Linguistics, future researchers, and also readers in general in the second section of this chapter.

A. Conclusions

This research investigates the types of figures of speech by comparison reflected in the soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper*. The employment of figures of speech are needed in order to achieve an aesthetic value and to make the songs more vivid. In this manner, the researcher formulates the conclusions that are described in the following points.

1. After analyzing the data, the researcher reveals three of four types of figures of speech by comparison in the soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper* in ten songs. Those types are metaphor, simile, and personification. In expressing personification, the writer explicitly humanize certain objects or concepts in order to get a deeper meaning of those set in the lyrics of the songs. Furthermore, personification becomes an effective way to deliver certain ideas,

objects or opinions to amuse the audience. Meanwhile, the use of both metaphor and simile in the soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper* are applied to make connection between two different things that have the same meaning by using connective words. For that reason, it can be clearly seen that the writer uses metaphor and simile to make the audience easier to comprehend what the writer wants to say implicitly through the use of another word as language style.

2. From the four proposed types of language functions based on Perrine (1977: 60-121), all types of language functions found in the songs. Each type of figures of speech by comparison has more than one particular function. Based on Perrine's theory, they are classified into four: presenting imaginative pleasure, constructing additional imagery, building emotional intensity, and interpreting the meaning in brief compass. In addition, Personification is used significantly to build emotional intensity in audiences' feeling. In fact, the lyrics are the most important part of the song. It is a aspect which should be noted by the writer. Further, to make great effect in a song, the writer intends to use the right words in order to make the audiences feel emotional when they hear the song. Generally, in writing song lyrics, the writers use emotions about their life's journey and experiences to achieve the meaning of the song as a whole. They create some image of situation and condition depicted in the movie, so the audiences can feel connected to the story.

Next, the function of constructing additional imagery is used by metaphor and simile to create a picture in comparing two ideas to mean another situation of the song in the mind of the audiences. Hereinafter, the other function of figures of speech by comparison is to interpret the meaning in brief compass. In delivering concept of situation, the writers choose to simplify their ideas to make words simple without changing the intended purpose. At the end, presenting imaginative pleasure is the last function of figures of speech by comparison applied in the soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper* movie. The function of presenting imaginative pleasure carries by the use of all of figures of speech by comparison to reveal sensuous and imaginative freedom in the audiences' mind.

B. Suggestions

Considering the analysis of figure of speech above, there are some suggestions for some parties below.

1. Students majoring in Linguistics

It is suggested for the academic society particularly students of English Education Department majoring in Linguistics to learn and conduct different studies related to Stylistics especially in the topic other than figures of speech by comparison. By studying Stylistics, the students will know the definition and explanation about types and functions of figures of speech by comparison, specifically in song lyrics.

2. Future Researchers

Since this study employs Stylistics in song lyrics it is expected that other researchers who are interested in similar study to do the research focusing on figures of speech by comparison in another point of view includes all aspects of them. Eventhough many researchers have conducted research on Stylistics, it is also a good chance for future researchers to analyze many interesting topics under Stylistics which have not been analyzed yet.

3. The Readers in General

After reading this research, the readers are expected to open up and to expand their frame of reference about the language phenomena, especially the phenomenon of figures of speech is not only employed in literary works, but also in song lyrics. In addition, it is expected that the readers can comprehend some complex functions of language in linguistic aspects based on the context which contains figures of speech by comparison

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Data Sheet of Types and Functions of Figures of Speech by Comparison in the Soundtrack of *Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper* Movie

Note: FS/Meta-Sim/A-B-C-D/11: Figures of speech/ Types/ Functions/ Line Abbreviations:

Types of Figures of Speech by Comparison

Meta : Metaphor
 Sim : Simile
 Prsn : Personification
 Apst : Apostrophe

Functions of Figures of Speech by Comparison

A: Presenting imaginative pleasure
 B: Constructing additional imagery
 C: Building emotional intensity
 D: Interpreting the meaning in a brief compass

Number of Song

1 : Free
 2 : How Can I Refuse?
 3 : Written in Your Heart
 4 : I am a Girl Like You
 5 : To be a Princess
 6 : The Cat’s Meow
 7 : If You Love Me for Me
 8 : To be a Princess (Reprise)
 9 : How Can I Refuse? (Reprise)
 10 : I’m on My Way

No.	No. Song	Code	Lyric	Figures of Speech by Comparison				Functions of Figures of Speech				Explanation
				Meta	Sim	Prsn	Apst	A	B	C	D	
01.	2.	FS/Sim/A-B-D/01	I've been lying like a rug		√			√	√		√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Simile</u> The resemblance of two objects by using connectors <i>like</i>, this line indicates the use of simile to make an unexpected comparison between the speaker (Preminger) and a rug. ▪ <u>Functions:</u> A: The speaker applies comparison containing a delightful meaning that is rarely found in daily conversation. By listening it, audiences will imagine how he lies constantly along the whole time. B: The statement brings the audiences to imagine how lying for a long time. Thus,

No.	No. Song	Code	Lyric	Figures of Speech by Comparison				Functions of Figures of Speech				Explanation
				Meta	Sim	Prsn	Apst	A	B	C	D	
												they get an idea about lies itself. D: It depicts that the comparison is simply like what the speaker's says.
02.		FS/Meta/B-D/02	I'm returning home a hero	√					√		√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Metaphor</u> The bold lyric here is considered as metaphor. Since the speaker (Preminger) metaphorically describes himself to a hero. It is realized in metaphor as both the target domains are clearly seen. ▪ <u>Functions:</u> B: The readers will visualize the depiction of how the hero is. Then, they get an imagery of that illustration. D: A literary hero gives a longer explanation than the illustration. The short explanation has depicted more meaning of the speaker to the audiences.
03.		FS/Prsn/A-B-C/03	Bring the kingdom back to health			√		√	√	√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Personification</u> This line regards as personification in which the speaker gives a human quality image about <i>the kingdom</i> as an abstract thing <i>back to health</i> like a human being. ▪ <u>Functions:</u> A: The expression uses in the utterance attracts audiences' attention. The audiences get the imaginative pleasure both of imagination and hearing implied in that

No.	No. Song	Code	Lyric	Figures of Speech by Comparison				Functions of Figures of Speech				Explanation
				Meta	Sim	Prsn	Apst	A	B	C	D	
												<p>expression.</p> <p>B: By hearing the utterance, the audiences will imagine the illustration getting imagery of the description.</p> <p>C: The effect of personification in the utterance can evokes audiences' feeling as if they are watching the whole of the story.</p>
04.		FS/Sim/B-C-D/04	And by marrying the princess I get all that I desire like a moat		√				√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Simile</u> As stated in the utterance, the word <i>like a moat</i> contains simile. By using connector of simile <i>like</i>. It directly compares I (Preminger) himself to a moat after planning such an evil thing to the princess. ▪ <u>Functions:</u> B: It drives the audiences' mind to imagine such an evil man becomes a king just for satisfying himself who does not make people surrounded in the castle happy and prosperous. C: The utterance affords the audiences feeling that is stirred in the story. D: The brief explanation in the utterance shows the meaning of the speaker by marrying the princess and become a king.
05.		FS/Meta/A-B-C-D/05	It's a sign of inner fire for inside she's thingking	√				√	√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Metaphor</u> In this utterance, the speaker (Preminger) portrays "she" (Anneliese) with <i>a sign of inner fire</i>. Inner fire here means of

No.	No. Song	Code	Lyric	Figures of Speech by Comparison				Functions of Figures of Speech				Explanation
				Meta	Sim	Prsn	Apst	A	B	C	D	
												<p>transformation. Fire can means powerful, quick, and stings but it creates energy. In his mind, he thinks that she falls in love with him even though she treats him coldly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Functions:</u> <p>A: This indicates comparisons which shows unusual but beautiful expression. In addition, it delights imagination in audiences' mind. As a result, it gives imaginative pleasure to them.</p> <p>B: Sense of sight of the audiences, here, has a role in imagining of how love life of Preminger is. Furthermore, the audiences will get a set of image about the love life experienced by Preminger.</p> <p>C: The beautiful expression is depicted in the utterance can influence readers' feeling.</p> <p>D: The brief utterance of <i>it's sign of inner fire</i> is embedded a hidden message and has a deep meaning to say.</p>
06.		FS/Prsn/C/06	But conviently my ego doesn't bruise			√				√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Personification</u> <p>The lyric in bold classified as personification because the speaker gives a human attribute to <i>the ego</i>, which is not a real thing who can bruise.</p> ▪ <u>Function:</u> <p>C: His condition makes the audiences imagine about how worse of being him and</p>

No.	No. Song	Code	Lyric	Figures of Speech by Comparison				Functions of Figures of Speech				Explanation
				Meta	Sim	Prsn	Apst	A	B	C	D	
												having too much high and confidently feeling. Then, it stirs readers' hatred to the speaker. For that reason, it can creates their emotion.
07.	3.	FS/Sim-Prsn/A-B-C-D/07	Feels like a bird that flies in the morning light		√	√		√	√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Types:</u> ▪ <u>Simile</u> By using conjunction <i>like</i>, the bold line is categorized the use of simile. How the speaker (Erika) feels <i>like a bird</i> is directly compares with two different things. The speaker judges that her soul is like a bird which can fly whenever her position is a human, and bird is an animal. ▪ <u>Personification</u> A bird, here, is supposed to an animate object that can fly. ▪ <u>Functions:</u> A: The analogy used in the utterance sound confidently. So, it can gives them a pleasure. B: The audiences will visualize the speaker (Erika) as a bird which can fly and feel the air of the morning light. Furthermore, it can gives a depiction of that illustration. C: The confidently tone in the utterance can emphasize audiences' feeling as if they are participating in the story. D: The short utterance has delivered the message at all. It implies a deep meaning of

No.	No. Song	Code	Lyric	Figures of Speech by Comparison				Functions of Figures of Speech				Explanation
				Meta	Sim	Prsn	Apst	A	B	C	D	
												the utterance in brief and compass.
08.		FS/Prsn/A-B-D/08	Or a butterfly in the spring			√		√	√		√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Personification</u> The indicators of the use of personification are marked by the meaning of <i>a butterfly in the spring</i>. The speaker (Erika) compares herself to butterfly that is supposed to an animal thing which is able to fly. ▪ <u>Functions:</u> A: By means of the utterance, the audiences will create a new atmosphere in their mind. B: The illustration of the utterance makes the audiences depict the imagery of their imagination. D: The short utterance has delivered the message at all. It implies a deep meaning of the utterance in brief and compass.
09.		FS/Prsn/C/09	When your spirit rides on the wings of hope			√				√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Personification</u> The line in bold is classified as personification. The utterance states indirectly about the spirit which is impossible like a human who can drive a vehicle. Erika personifies the spirit by giving it the ability to the wings. The term of the wings of hope here means that people must always keep trying to do something in facing everything because hope will always be there to help those in

No.	No. Song	Code	Lyric	Figures of Speech by Comparison				Functions of Figures of Speech				Explanation
				Meta	Sim	Prsn	Apst	A	B	C	D	
												<p>need.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Functions:</u> C: The utterance sounds bravely. It appears to feel of empathy for the speaker and draw out the audiences' emotion and feeling.
10.		FS/Prsn/B-C/10	You'll find your wings			√			√	√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Personification</u> The use of personification shows in this utterance where the words your wings describe a class of vertebrates comprising the birds which gives to human who can have wings like aves. The utterance <i>you'll find your wings</i> is regarding the use of personification. ▪ <u>Functions:</u> B: The used of peculiarly expression <i>you'll find your wings</i> gives only a detail to feel freedom again and to use human abilities to do new and exciting things in life. The speaker drives the readers to enjoy a significant experience of joy to understand their lives better. C: The tone and emotion that occur in the utterance has touched heart of the audiences. For that reason, it stirs the audiences to agree with the speaker.

No.	No. Song	Code	Lyric	Figures of Speech by Comparison				Functions of Figures of Speech				Explanation
				Meta	Sim	Prsn	Apst	A	B	C	D	
11.		FS/Sim/A-C-D/11	Love is like a melody		√			√		√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Simile</u> In this line, the speaker uses simile by using the word <i>like</i> to describe love which is full of happiness with a melody as a sequence pleasing sound that is satisfying ▪ <u>Functions:</u> A: The illustration of <i>love</i> drives the audiences to imagine how the figure is. Moreover, they will get imagery through illustration in their mind. C: The tone showed in the utterance is romantic. Likewise, the audiences' feeling easily depicts in the situation. D: Erika simplifies her statement without explaining in details. So, the brief compass statement has been concreted meaning of the speaker.
12.		FS/Meta/C/12	Courage is the key that open every door			√				√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Metaphor</u> <i>Courage is the key</i> is metaphor since it is used to give attribute to the key which have courage. As well as every door it can be metaphor since the door in here means dreams. In order to everybody have to figure out their courage to reach out their dreaming. ▪ <u>Function:</u> C: The feeling of empathy emerges in readers' feeling when they hear that there is

No.	No. Song	Code	Lyric	Figures of Speech by Comparison				Functions of Figures of Speech				Explanation
				Meta	Sim	Prsn	Apst	A	B	C	D	
												someone who wants to be a better person to show her courage to do what she wants to do.
13.	4.	FS/Prsn/B-C/13	A voice that speaks the truth			√			√	√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Personification</u> Seemingly, the feelings, which are inanimate object, are depicted like human that they can speak something. <i>A voice</i> here is an abstract thing. It is an inanimate object that <i>speaks the truth</i>. ▪ <u>Functions:</u> B: The utterance tells about two girls who believe in dreams and truths that will happen. The used of peculiarly expression <i>A voice that speaks the truth</i>, gives only a detail of believing. The speaker tries to drive the readers to feel significant experience of joy to understand their lives better. C: The emphasize tone in the utterance evokes audiences' feeling. It can circles around the situation in the story. Therefore, the audiences know the speaker's feeling.
14.	5.	FS/Prsn/C/14	She has beautiful eyes And the spirits rise			√				√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Personification</u> The line in bold is classified as personification as the utterance states indirectly about the spirit that is not human who can rise. ▪ <u>Functions:</u> C: The utterance sounds bravely. It appears to

No.	No. Song	Code	Lyric	Figures of Speech by Comparison				Functions of Figures of Speech				Explanation
				Meta	Sim	Prsn	Apst	A	B	C	D	
												feel of empathy for the speaker and draws out the audiences' emotion and feeling.
15.		FS/Prsn/C/15	And the chemistry grows			√				√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Personification</u> Chemistry, here, is an inanimate object that cannot do or even grows. It portrays as if they are humans being that can grows. ▪ <u>Function:</u> <u>C:</u> The audiences can feel what the speaker feels through the effectively guides of the experience showed by figures of speech. It guides to give better understanding and analyze the writer's purpose.
16.		FS/Sim/A-B-C-D/16	She's like a rose		√			√	√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Simile</u> The speaker (Julian) tries to state his feeling by comparing <i>she</i> to <i>a rose</i> that is beautiful. Rose is a flower of love. It means love, romance, beauty and perfection. ▪ <u>Functions:</u> A: The analogy that is used in the lyric sounds beautiful. The speaker uses comparison of <i>she</i> and <i>a rose</i>. The audiences will get a satisfaction through their imagination. B: The illustration of she and a rose drives imagery to set a mental picture for the audiences.

No.	No. Song	Code	Lyric	Figures of Speech by Comparison				Functions of Figures of Speech				Explanation
				Meta	Sim	Prsn	Apst	A	B	C	D	
												C: The effect of simile applied in the utterance can evoke audiences' feeling. D: Shortly, the utterance represents what he is going to say.
17.	6.	FS/Prsn/C/17	I can see it when you're feeling low			√				√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Personification</u> The speaker (Erika) tries to give human qualities to her pet (Wolfie), a job that can have feeling like human being. The utterance <i>you're feeling low that addressed to her pet</i> indicates the use of personification. In fact, animals cannot have feelings like humans, they just have instincts. ▪ <u>Function:</u> C: The emphasize tone in the utterance evokes audiences' feeling. It could circles around the situation in the story. Therefore, the audiences know the speaker's feeling about her pet that looks sad.
18.		FS/Meta/B-D/18	You're no status quo calico	√					√		√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Personification</u> The use personification shown on how the speaker (Erika) compares two different things entirely which are <i>you</i> (Wolfie) and <i>status quo calico</i>. The speaker tries to describe the dog (Wolfie) as a human that has status in social environment whereas he is only just a pet. ▪ <u>Functions:</u>

No.	No. Song	Code	Lyric	Figures of Speech by Comparison				Functions of Figures of Speech				Explanation
				Meta	Sim	Prsn	Apst	A	B	C	D	
												<p>B: The illustration of status <i>quo calico</i> captures imagery in audiences' mind.</p> <p>D: This utterance has deep meaning. The speaker does not have to explain further using a lot of words because the purpose of the utterance itself has represented in a brief and compass.</p>
19.		FS/Meta/B-D/19	You're a doggish cat	√					√		√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Metaphor</u> This lyric <i>you're a doggish cat</i> is regarded as metaphor since it compares two different things. The speaker (Erika) uses metaphor to describe her dog (Wolfie) who lives in the royal court as a cat. ▪ <u>Functions:</u> B: The depiction of <i>a doggish cat</i> is captured in the audiences' mind. Thus, they can shape and create imagery regarding the utterance. D: The meaning of <i>a doggish cat</i> is a brief compass and implies a deep meaning to be understood.
20.		FS/Prsn/B-C-D/20	If you bark, Celebrate it!			√		√	√		√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Personification</u> In this utterance, the speaker (Erika) assumes that her pet is like a human who can feel happy when he barks. The utterance indicates as the use of personification because, in fact, animal cannot do human activities and express feeling like human does .

No.	No. Song	Code	Lyric	Figures of Speech by Comparison				Functions of Figures of Speech				Explanation
				Meta	Sim	Prsn	Apst	A	B	C	D	
												<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Functions:</u> A: The sweet diction used in the utterance is delight to hear when the speaker tells to her pet to celebrate. It makes the audiences are satisfied through the words. B: The depiction of <i>celebrate it!</i> creates imagery in readers D: The meaning in the statement is brief and compass such the utterance
21.		FS/Prsn/B-C/21	Make your mark, serenade it!			√			√	√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Personification</u> Literally, a pet (Wolfie) has no capacity to serenade their feelings. It is impossible for pet to serenade because a pet is an animal. The speaker (Erika) personifies her pet can serenade in order to tell the audiences about her feeling for being proud to have a pet like Wolfie. ▪ <u>Functions:</u> B: The audiences will capture a mental picture of their mind when they get a view of how a pet can serenade. Imagery can be obtained through their imagination. C: That statement seems to express an emotion of the speaker herself. Thus, it also can affect the audiences who listen it.
22.		FS/Apst/A-C-D/22	Noah's ark shoul da had a cat like you				√	√		√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Apostrophe</u> The utterance is considered as the use of apostrophe because it is impossible to Noah

No.	No. Song	Code	Lyric	Figures of Speech by Comparison				Functions of Figures of Speech				Explanation
				Meta	Sim	Prsn	Apst	A	B	C	D	
												<p>had a cat like Wolfie. In fact, Wolfie here is not a cat; he is a dog that disguised as a cat. In the other hand, Noah himself was dead and the ark was too, and people cannot see them again.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Functions:</u> A: The sweet diction used in the utterance is delighted to hear when the speaker compares her pet which belongs to a Noah. C: The way of the speaker says that Noah should have a cat like Wolfie can touched audiences' feeling. D: The meaning of the expression is deep. Even though the speaker does not need to explain further because the utterance has represented her intended meaning.
23.		FS/Prsn/B/23	You should change your point of view			√			√			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Personification</u> In this statement, the speaker (Erika) assumes that her pet (Wolfie) has a point of view about life like human has. Hence, she compares her pet like human beings who can afford to think. ▪ <u>Function:</u> B: The depiction of <i>your point of view</i> brings imagery in readers' mind about how such expression happens on the pet.

No.	No. Song	Code	Lyric	Figures of Speech by Comparison				Functions of Figures of Speech				Explanation
				Meta	Sim	Prsn	Apst	A	B	C	D	
24.		FS/Prsn/A-C/24	You don't need the bows or tiara			√		√		√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Personification</u> Apparently, this line uses personification because the speaker (Erika) tries to tell her pet that he did not have to pretend to be another pet. She hopes that her pet will only be her pet, Wolfie, a dog owned by the pauper named Erika and not be a pet of the princess. The appearance of personification indicates from Erika who tries to talk to her pet and says that he does not need the bows or a tiara. ▪ <u>Functions:</u> A: The analogy used in the statement can satisfy the audiences. It sounds beautiful to listen. C: The way speaker says to her pet can creates emotion in audiences' feeling because she shows that she really loves her pet.
25.		FS/Prsn/C-D/25	Bid your woes, sayonara			√				√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Personification</u> In this statement, it indicates the use of personification where the speaker thinks that pet is an object which can have misery like a human. ▪ <u>Functions:</u> C: The emphasize tone and emotion that occurs in the utterance has been touched heart of the audiences. For that reason, it drives the

No.	No. Song	Code	Lyric	Figures of Speech by Comparison				Functions of Figures of Speech				Explanation
				Meta	Sim	Prsn	Apst	A	B	C	D	
												<p>audiences to agree with what the speaker says.</p> <p>D: By saying that brief statement, it has represented her purpose. The meaning of that statement requires a much to say. Hence, the speaker does not need to say much again.</p>
26.		FS/Meta/B-C/26	You're a rover, Romeo	√					√	√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Metaphor</u> This lyric contains metaphor since it compares with <i>rover</i> and <i>Romeo</i>. The speaker (Erika) is trying to say that she had a dog as a traveler and wanderer, but in the other side, it can be Romeo for her, who always accompanied and guided her in every situation. ▪ <u>Functions:</u> B: The illustration, figure of Romeo is such an unique expression from the speaker to create imagery in audiences' mind. They will picture how a pet looks like Romeo. C: The feeling of happiness of the speaker that is bound in royal court. It drives feeling of the audiences to know what is feeling be likes.
27.	7.	FS/Prsn/A-C/27	Will I be the one you choose? Can you tell my heart is speaking?			√		√		√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Personification</u> By giving human qualities that can speak like people. The utterance <i>my heart is speaking</i> is regarding the use of personification.

No.	No. Song	Code	Lyric	Figures of Speech by Comparison				Functions of Figures of Speech				Explanation
				Meta	Sim	Prsn	Apst	A	B	C	D	
												<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Functions:</u> A: The analogy used in the utterance can attract audiences' attention because it is rarely used in daily conversation and the audiences will get pleasure because it is interesting. C: The tone and emotion occurs in the utterance has touched heart of the audiences. For that reason, it stirs the audiences to agree with the speaker's say.
28.		FS/Prsn/C-D/28	Truth lies underneath the skin			√				√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Metaphor</u> This line implicit describes the appearance of metaphor about <i>something was hidden</i> that the speaker (Erika) knows the truth and she is worried about what will happen if everyone knows that she becomes as the fake princess. ▪ <u>Functions:</u> C: Unconsciously, the bold line brings audiences' emotion to feel the pain as the speaker's (Erika) experienced as the fake princess to save the real princess. D: After all, the speaker simply creates the meaning much rather than what is going to say. The briefly utterance provides a deep meaning in brief and compass.
29.		FS/Prsn/B-C/29	Hope will blossom by believing			√			√	√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Personification</u> Seemingly, the speaker (Erika) personifies that hope can blossom like a flower which is

No.	No. Song	Code	Lyric	Figures of Speech by Comparison				Functions of Figures of Speech				Explanation
				Meta	Sim	Prsn	Apst	A	B	C	D	
												<p>in reality it cannot. The speaker says so, in order to tell that hope will efflorescence like a flower as time goes by with the acceptable circumstances and people who surround in it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Functions:</u> B: The illustration uses in the statement brings imagery for the audiences regarding how hopes will comes. C: The atmosphere contains in the utterance when the speaker says is pleasant to hear. Consequently, It can evoke audiences' heart so that the audiences know the speaker's feeling.
30.	9.	FS/Prsn/C/30	Well your good luck has departed			√				√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Personification</u> This line indicates in the appearance of personification. Good luck, here, is supposed to be an abstract thing that is able to depart. ▪ <u>Function:</u> C: The tone contains in the utterance is unpleasant to (be) hear(d). It can cuddles audiences' heart. Thus, it influences their feeling.
31.	10.	FS/Prsn/A-C/31	People say that I'm naive cause I'm trusting and my heart is open			√		√		√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Type: Personification</u> By listening the lyric, the audiences will conclude that the statement is categorized as personification. The heart, which is inanimate object or abstract thing, is depicted

No.	No. Song	Code	Lyric	Figures of Speech by Comparison				Functions of Figures of Speech				Explanation
				Meta	Sim	Prsn	Apst	A	B	C	D	
												<p>like human that they can do something.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Functions:</u> <p>A: The language used in the lyric provides imagination for the audiences. With imagining the idea, the audiences will get pleasure.</p> <p>C: The lyric sounds soft and the meaning are deep inside audiences' ears. Thereby, it can give a pleasure for the audiences by listening it.</p>

Appendix B. Surat Pernyataan Triangulasi

SURAT PERNYATAAN TRIANGULASI

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya

Nama : Ika Herdina Kurnianingsih

NIM : 13211144019

Program Study : Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

menyatakan bahwa saya telah melakukan triangulasi data pada karya ilmiah (skripsi) dari mahasiswa

Nama : Destiana Rahmawati

NIM : 13211141022

Program Study : Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Judul : Figures of Speech by Comparison in the Soundtrack of
Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya buat, semoga dapat digunakan dengan sebagaimana mestinya.

Yogyakarta, 03 Desember 2017

Triangulator,



Ika Herdina Kurnianingsih

SURAT PERNYATAAN TRIANGULASI

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya

Nama : Riska Nurdiana

NIM : 13211141004

Program Study : Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

menyatakan bahwa saya telah melakukan triangulasi data pada karya ilmiah (skripsi) dari mahasiswa

Nama : Destiana Rahmawati

NIM : 13211141022

Program Study : Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Judul : Figures of Speech by Comparison in the Soundtrack of
Barbie as the Princess and the Pauper

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya buat, semoga dapat digunakan dengan sebagaimana mestinya.

Yogyakarta, 03 Desember 2017

Triangulator,



Riska Nurdiana