

**HYPERBOLE IN THE SONG LYRICS OF ADELE'S *19* AND *21* ALBUMS**

**THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Requirements**

**for the Degree of *Sarjana Humaniora***



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Thank you for the attention.

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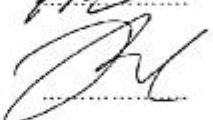
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## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My self
2. My beloved parents
3. My beloved brother
4. My big family
5. My best friends
6. Dauntless Literature
7. English Letters Department
8. My Almamater UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta

## **MOTTO**

“Life is like riding a bicycle. To keep your balance, you must keep moving.”

(Albert Einstein)

"Allah tidak membebani seseorang melainkan sesuai dengan kesanggupannya."

(QS: Al-Baqarah 286)

“Never stop dreaming, never stop learning”

(Dinda Kusuma Dewi)

### PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled *Hyperbole in Adele's 19 and 21 Albums* is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due references are made.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, September 12<sup>th</sup>, 2022

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

*Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamiin*, All praises be to Allah SWT, the Lord of universe, Who has given me the blessing and miracles till I can totally finish my thesis entitled Hyperbole in the song lyrics of Adele's *19* and *21* Album. Peace be upon Prophet Muhammad SAW, the great leader and good inspiration of world revolution.

The researcher is sure that this thesis would not be completed without the helps, supports, and suggestions from several sides. Thus, she would like to express her deepest thanks to all of those who had helped, supported, and suggested her during the process of writing this thesis. This goes to:

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The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. Therefore, the researcher would like to accept any suggestions to make this paper better. The researcher hopes that this thesis is useful for the researcher in particular and the readers in general.

Surakarta, September 12<sup>th</sup>, 2022

The Researcher

Dinda Kusuma Dewi  
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## ABSTRACT

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Keywords : Hyperbole, Figurative language, Adele's 19 and 21 Album, Song lyrics.

This research is study of hyperbole in the song lyrics of Adele's 19 and 21 Album. The objectives of this researcher are to find out the types of hyperbole are found in Adele's 19 and 21 Album, analyze the meaning of hyperbole in the song lyrics in Adele's 19 and 21 Album. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative method to describe and analyze the Hyperbole in the song lyrics of Adele's 19 and 21 Album. The data analyzed by using theory from Claridge (2011) for types of hyperbole and Leech (1992) for the meaning of hyperbole. The researcher uses a member of checking on validation by giving the data to the expert to validate the data.

hyperbole is kind of figurative language that is used to make the object become bigger than real object so it will give special effect and make the reader more imagine to understand the actual meaning from the sentences include hyperbole some of literary work, like in the song lyrics which is related in this research.

This study explain about the way to analyzing the types and the meaning of song lyrics in Adele's 19 and 21 Album. The way is: first, listening and reading to the song lyrics very carefully, second learning the key words of the lyrics several times until the writer understand what the songs about, and classifying the lyrics or the words in the songs. To classification the lyrics about hyperbole in the songs is identification the types of hyperbole, and explanation the meaning of hyperbole. The result of the analysis, the researcher found the answer of the researcher problems.

Based on analysis, the researcher found 79 data. There are 52 data or 66% of phrasal hyperbole, 20 data or 25% of clausal hyperbole, 2 or 3% data of numerical hyperbole, 1 data or 1% of comparison and 4 data or 5% of repetition. According to Claridge, (2011). in her book, entitled *Hyperbole in English: A corpus-based study of exaggeration*. It has been explained that phrasal hyperbole has a background form of hyperbole that is most often found compared to other forms. This occurs because phrasal hyperbole is the most common form of hyperbole among the others. This is in line with the dominant finding of the Adele's 19 and 21 Album. The finding is also related to Adele's song Themes which mostly use figurative language, especially hyperbole.

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **A. Background of the Study**

It is undeniable that communication takes a crucial role in humans' daily life since it is one of the process of people to get or give information with others. So that it can be said that humans cannot convey their intentions or purpose without communication. Furthermore, language helps people to express their thoughts, ideas and feelings in the right way when they are communicating. Moreover, having good language makes them easier understanding what others say. It means that language also takes an important part in humans' life as well as communication. Hestningsih (2016) explained that language is a systematic mean of communication. Human beings use language to communicate feelings and emotions. One of language that spoken by millions of people worldwide is English. It can be seen that many people use English in a global context for international communication.

Talking about language, humans do not only understand about the form but also they have to know and understand the meaning of language. The language serves an expressive or emotive function. It has to contain meaning so that what the people say can be understood by others. Meaning is classified into two, literal meaning and non-literal meaning or figurative meaning. Figurative language is one part from the field of language. Figurative language is used to create a special effect or feeling. According to Kurniawan

(2014) figurative language is actually a style of language. Figurative language is the language of the imagination, contrived to create thought its appeal to the imagination. In other words, many people express their idea through figurative expression when literal language cannot deliver what they want to say. Furthermore, figurative language is used in any form communication, such as in daily conversation, articles in newspaper, advertisement, novels, poems, etc.

As a matter of fact, there are many kinds of figurative language that commonly used in humans life such as metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, symbols, idioms, and so on. Smithiana & Hanidar (2018) also stated that metaphor, simile, personification, and hyperbole are kinds of figurative language which often used in song lyrics, poems, poetry, and novel. Each type of figurative language has its own function in emphasizing the ideas or feelings that the writer wants to express.

In this study, the researcher focuses on hyperbole as a figurative language that used in literary works. The name hyperbole is taken from the Greek word “hyperballein” which implies ‘to exceed’. Hyperbole is a figurative language that consists of exaggeration and overstatement. It affects over reaction by drawing something through words. In other words, Hyperbole is a kind of figure of speech that exaggerates and emphasizes arguments more than facts (Burgers, Konijn, & Steen, 2019). In addition, hyperbole can be added to stories to add color and depth to characterization in song lyrics. It is accordance with Padillah, Firmawan, and Purwaningsih (2016) that hyperbole is kind of figurative language that is used to make the object become bigger than real object so it will give special effect and make the reader more imagine to understand the actual meaning from the sentences

include hyperbole some of literary work, like in the song lyrics which is related in this research.

Furthermore, Ruminda and Kharimah (2017) also stated that hyperbole is a kind of figurative language which contains an overdo pronouncement, which has purpose for giving a pressure of some pronouncement or situation for making the impression and the influence greater and valuable. It is one of the most widely used figurative language, not only in literature, but also in everyday language. It makes the message of communication easier to catch since it emphasizes a contrast or even deceives the idea. Hyperbole in literary works is very interesting to identify because hyperbole and literary works can make the literary works more interesting to read or to listen. Furthermore, hyperbole has an easy characteristic to identify

The descriptive words of hyperbole has a meaning in sense other than literal, even the words convey precise meaning. It means that hyperbole is one kind of figurative language that expresses an obvious exaggeration in which the meaning of this expression cannot be interpreted literally. Tuzzahrah (2016) claims that hyperbole can be found in many areas of life such as advertisement, song lyric, literary works, such as poetry and prose. Therefore, in this recent study, the researcher wants to know the use of figurative language in a song.

As it is known that song is a part that cannot be separated with the humans' life. It is because song usually makes people comfortable when they are listening it because of the nice lyrics, beautiful melody, and also the meaning of song which usually has a deep meaning and accordance with the listeners' feeling. In other words, song is kinds of music work that consists of lyrics and melody created then sung by the singer. It is in line with



Maya (2017) said that a song consists of words. It means that when people create a song, they play with words. Sometimes, there are metaphorical words there. Similarly, Haryanto (2017) that a song is a composition of voice performed by a singer or by musical instrument. There are many messages delivered in a song. Through song, people can convey his voice to many people, so that people can know his feelings and idea. From that statement, it can be seen that, currently, many songs can express our feelings, such as song with theme of love, social, political and others.

Besides that, song is a blast expressive feelings or thoughts are issued regularly in the form of sound. A song has lyrics that usually has a typical style of the beautiful language, but full of meaning (Nasrul, 2018). Song lyrics usually contains of writer's experience and ideas which included in a certain theme and extended to the listeners through language. Song lyrics is someone's expression of something which already seen, heard, or experienced. Therefore, the researcher chooses lyrics because lyrics are one of the popular mediums which play with words.

Song lyrics also have distinct characteristics compared to other texts which contain hyperbole. Smithiana & Hanidar (2018) also explained that the use of figurative language in lyrics is important to some degree. Songs will be dull without figurative language because it can be too literal and without which loses its aesthetic value. Moreover, in general, hyperbole is part of semantic, as we know that with semantic we can know the true meaning in a song. As stated by Claridge (2011) that hyperbole can make things appear more important, more frightening or more desirable, thus arousing specific attitudes and feelings. When listening to a song a person may not focus on the lyric used in the song,

especially if the song contains a hyperbole, usually they just liked because the music is good or even because they like the singer. Knowing the meaning of a lyric is important because we will know the meaning and purpose in the song. One of the world famous singer is Adele. Therefore, in this study, the researcher will analyze the meaning, the form, and also the functions of hyperbolic which are used in Adele's song. The researcher takes two albums of Adele's song namely, *19* and *21* album, because it consists with many figurative language including hyperbole. The phenomenon of hyperbole happened in the movies, poems, novels, and also song lyrics in a music. In every single thing, song or music always exists. Music is something that is very influential on daily life. Music can be a big media for self expression. The other sides, music can be used as a learning media like what researchers to do, finding out what the meaning and the hyperbole contained in the lyrics. In fact, music is not only used denotative meaning to express feeling but also they used connotative meaning. It happens because the songwriter of song lyrics wants to make a listener feels the emotion from songwriter imagination. In the lyrics, songwriters used the language with any hyperbole to get connotative meaning so listeners are more interested in listening to the song.

Based on the discussion above, the researcher focused on the use of Hyperbole in the Song Lyrics of Adele's *19* and *21* album as object of the research. The researcher realizes that the song lyrics contains kinds of hyperbole and tends to describe the story based on the singer. Besides that, the lyrics of song has already been well-known by many people, especially youth. Therefore, the research's title of the study is *Hyperbole in The Song Lyrics of Adele's 19 and 21 Album*. Since the researcher realize that the use of hyperbole

can make the song more alive and will bring the reader or listener to the situation that happened to the singer.

## **B. Limitation of the Study**

This research is focused on analyzing hyperbole in the song lyrics of Adele's *19* and *21* album as the formal object since the researcher has already observed that the hyperbole is dominant in this song. Therefore to be specific, the researcher focused on analyze the types of hyperbole, the meaning of hyperbole in the song lyrics of Adele's *19* and *21* album. The researcher choose song lyrics of Adele's *19* and *21* album as the material object because this album contains a lot of meaning and rarely analyzed by most people who interesting to listen and interest to analyzing. There are 23 songs that will be identified by the researcher and only focused on the words, phrases, and sentences that contain of types of hyperbole by using theory be Claridge (2011), there are: single word hyperbole, phrasal hyperbole, clausal hyperbole, numerical hyperbole, the role of superlative, comparison and repetition. The researcher uses that theory because this theory is the most reevant and proposes a complete of hyperbole types. Besides, to identify the meaning of hyperbole the researcher wil use theory from Perrine (1992)

## **C. Formulation of The Problem**

There is a major problem that the reseacher wants to answer in this research. This is about a semantics analysis on the song. The reseacher divides the problem into three questions, as follows :

1. What types of hyperbole are found in Adele's *19* and *21* album?
2. How are the meanings of hyperbole in the songs in Adele's *19* and *21* album ?

#### **D. Objectives of The Study**

In accordance with the problem of the study above, the objective of the study are :

1. To identify types of hyperbole found in Adele's *19* and *21* album.
2. To analyze the meaning of hyperbole in the songs in Adele's *19* and *21* album.

#### **E. The Benefits of The Study**

This study provides several significant contributions to the reader it can be enjoyed with the hyperbole are found in Adele's *19* and *21* Album. Especially, it is by knowing about the types of hyperbole that used in Adele's *19* and *21* Album. The research hopefully brings benefits that will be useful for English learners as well as anyone interested in Figurative language especially hyperbole, as follows :

1. Theoretically

The finding of the research can give contribution for adding the knowledge about the figurative language especially hyperbole. It also can give additional reference in observing many aspects of hyperbole in the song lyrics. So that, those will help the readers more understanding the meanings or messages in lyrics.

2. Practically

- a. For Writer

The result of the study is very significant and useful. It will give some valuable experiences and it can be used for the information and the preparation of the writer as a candidate of the teacher. The researcher can get additional input for improving the ability through analyzing the hyperbole in Adele's *19* and *21* Album.

- b. For Reader

This study makes everyone knows and understands deeply about figurative language especially hyperbole. Since the researcher studies about figurative language especially in song, so that the researcher will find kinds of hyperbole used in a song.

c. For Further Researcher

It can be research references about the types and the meaning of hyperbole in song lyrics. Besides that, it also can motivate the further researchers in doing research that related to hyperbole with the different object.

## **F. Definitions of The Key Term**

The key term are used to help the reseacher analyses the work and reveal it in the reseacher. The key term of this research are :

1. Hyperbole

Hyperbole According to Claridge (2011: 43) hyperbole is always more of something. That means Claridge states that hyperbole is something un usual or something that is excessive. She also adds that hyperbole is employed with the intention of transporting the attitude of speakers to the fact, without representing the facts themselves.

2. Song Lyrics

It is a very short poetry which appreciate the emotion. Song lyrics are also referred to as poetry because in song lyrics and poetry there are similarities to each other as in the song lyrics there are several verses that express feelings, which are also found in poetry, song lyrics also have beautiful words that contain figures of speech as well as poetry (Semi, 1983:95).

### 3. Adele

According to Ben Sisario (2015) written in “The New York Times” and can be accessed in [nytimes.com](http://nytimes.com) claims that a 27 year old mother has started her career since 2007 and She also sells more albums than anyone in the struggling music business who is considered a rookie, she has sold more than 100 million singles and albums in 11 years. In the interview, Adele talked about being a fat woman in the entertainment industry obsessed with success. Ben said Adele is a singer who brings many achievements, such as: in 2012, Adele won 6 Grammy Awards.

### 4. *19* and *21* Albums

It is the first and second studio album by English recording artist Adele. Released her first album *19* in 2008. The title referred to the age at which she penned most of the tracks, the recording debuted at number one on the British album chart. For her next album, Adele enlisted a number of songwriters and producers, including Rick Rubin, to collaborate with her. The result, *21* (2011), was a bolder and more stylistically diverse set of material. es and the United Kingdom. Additionally, with worldwide sales of more than 20 million copies by mid-2012, it was credited with helping revive the flagging recording industry (John M Cunningham, 2022).

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **A. Theoretical Background**

Figurative language is one of part of semantics. Semantics is a branch of linguistics that relates with meaning. According to Kazt (1972: 1) semantics is the study of linguistics meaning that concerned with the sentence. Based on Leech (1989), semantics is a central of the study of communication and it will be more crucial factor in social organization, also need to understand it becomes more pressing. Semantics also can be described as the center of the study of the human thought process, cognition and conceptuaization. Therefore there is a close association between figurative language and semantics, because figurative language is a way used to interpret a language.

#### **1. The Definitions of Figurative Language**

Dewi, Hidayat and Alex (2020) claims that figurative language is part of the semantic aspect of language that employs various figures in a language. It is a language or expression used verbally to describe or clarify an intention, idea or message of a speaker by comparing it with another thing. Similarly, Padillah, Firmawan, & Purwaningsih (2016) that figurative language is one part from the field of language. The use of figure of speech in novel is an important factor for the authors to convey their ideas and make the readers will be more interested to read that novel. Figure of speech is a way of expressing thoughts or feelings in spoken or written form by using figurative words, so it can show the soul and personality of the author, produce a clear understanding, of interest to the reader.

Figurative language is a language means which has special characteristics that commonly used by people to express their feeling and thought. Mostly the authors use this kind of language style for transferring their impression about something in their literary works to give special effects and unique understanding in every sentence of their works. Generally, figurative language is divided into several kinds. Each kind has a special characteristic in beautify the meaning of certain work. It also can be found in most writing such as dramas, poetries, and the common writing is song lyrics.

Asiyah (2013) claims that “a figure of speech is an intentional deviation from the ordinary usage of language. There are several figurative languages that used in poetry such as: paradox, hyperbole, litotes, metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, synecdoche, apostrophe, symbol, allegory or parable, and the last irony”. In addition, Smithiana & Hanidar (2018) stated that there are some kinds of figurative language which are often used in song lyrics such as metaphor, simile, personification, and hyperbole. Each type of figurative language has its own function in emphasizing the ideas or feelings that the writer wants to express.

Furthermore, in this study the researcher tried to give some explanation about kinds of figurative languages which commonly used in the literary works, as follows:

## **2. Types of Figurative Language**

### **a. Hyperbole**

According to Claridge (2011) in her book, Hyperbole is a part of figurative language types in semantics which mean the contrast between literal never and the exceeding of the scale by saying the completely impossible. On the other meaning it is right to say that



hyperbole is over-saying things, for instance “When I see you. I feel like my heart jumped out of my body.” It doesn’t make sense that a heart can jump out of human body itself, but this is not a literal language.

According to Harya (2016) hyperbole is expression of exaggeration which used by a writer described as being better or worse, or larger or smaller than actually the case. It deliberates overstatement not intended to be taken literally. It is used to emphasize the truth of the statement. It tells more than the truth about the size, number, or degree of something without intending to deceive. In addition, Padillah, Firmawan, & Purwaningsih (2016) also stated that “hyperbole is kind of figurative language that is used to make the object become bigger than real object so it will give special effect and make the reader more imagine to understand the actual meaning from the sentences”.

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that is an intentional exaggeration or overstatement for emphasis or comic effect (Fitria, 2018). Therefore, hyperbole is a type of figurative language that is often used to express or express something excessively. It also commonly found in the literary works such as novel.

Example:

She dwelt among the untrodden ways

#### **a. Irony**

According to Claridge (2011) irony which also suggests commonalities. However, corpus analyses from this second perspective actually tend to demonstrate

that and how hyperbole and sarcasm are used in very different ways in discourse, suggesting that co-occurrences of hyperbole and irony within one utterance should be rare. This leads to our second research question which asks if and when hyperbole and irony co-occur in discourse. Irony is a language device, either in spoken or written form (verbal irony), in which the real meaning is concealed or contradicted by literal meanings of the words, or in a theatrical situation (dramatic irony), in which there is an incongruity between what is expected and what occurs. Verbal irony arises from a sophisticated or resigned awareness of contrast between what is and what ought to be and expresses a controlled pathos without sentimentality (Fitri, 2018).

In addition, Harya (2016) also explained that irony is word using that say something other than what we mean actually. Irony is one type of figurative language that declare the opposite meaning and contradiction with the fact. Etymologically, the word 'irony' derived from Greek word *eironia* meaning 'deception' or 'trick'. In other words, irony is a type of figurative language that used to express or say something using subtle innuendo which means that the writer says something without using its true meaning. It is used in the literary works so that the listeners or the readers do not feel offended by his words.

Example:

Thus spoke a man in days of old

## **b. Metaphor**

Metaphor is a kind of figurative meaning which is an implicit comparison in which two unlike objects are compared by identifying or substituting one with other (Harya, 2016). It is in line with Padillah, Firmawan, & Purwaningsih (2016) said that “metaphor is one kind of figure of speech that as comparison between things that are not conveyed obviously”. Therefore, the researcher clarified that metaphor is the use of language by comparing two objects implicitly.

For example:

He eats like a horse.

## **c. Metonymy**

According to Harya (2016) “metonymy is a figurative meaning in which the name of one object or idea is substituted for that of another closely associated with it”. Besides that, Fitria (2018) also defined that metonymy is figure of speech in which the name of an object or concept is replaced with a word closely related or suggested by the original, as *crown* for *king*. Metonymy has the effect of creating concrete and vivid images in place of generalities, as in the substitution of a specific *grave* for the abstraction *death*. It means that metonymy is a majas that uses a word that is a brand, sort or other that is a unit of a word.

Example:

There is no armor against fate

## **d. Paradox**

Fitria explained that paradox is apparently self-contradictory statement. The underlying meaning of which is revealed only by careful scrutiny. The purpose of paradox is to get attention and provoke fresh thought (2018). In other words, paradox is a type of figurative language that compares two circumstances that are banding upside down in a sentence.

Example : Tell me not, sweet, I am unkind.

#### **e. Personification**

Acoording to Harya (2016) personification consists of giving human characteristic to an object. Personification originally comes from Latin word '*persona*' meaning 'person', 'actor' or 'mask' used in the theater and 'fic' means to make. In addition, Padillah, Firmawan, & Purwaningsih (2016) pointed out that "the personification other things that are inanimate objects that act and act like a human being, or human disposition. Principal who compared it as if the human form, both in behavior, mood, and other human disposition. The point of the personification is to express the abstract ideas to inanimate objects, or aspects of nature is described as if it were human".

Furthermore, personification based on Fitria (2018) is the figure of speech in which human characteristic are attributed to an abstract quality, animal, or inanimate object. It gives animals, objects, ideas, human quality as if they can act and perform the actions like human beings. Hence, personification is one type of majas comparison which uses a language style that states inanimate objects as something that seems to live like a human being.

Example: The sun smiled down on us as if we were her children

**f. Simile**

“Simile comes from Latin “*similes*” which means like. It is a figure of speech whereby two concepts are imaginatively and descriptively compared” (Fitria, 2018). Besides that, Padillah, Firmawan, & Purwaningsih (2016) elaborated that simile is kind of figure of speech that compare two things conveyed obviously by words; like, as, such, etc. In one theory of simile, there are two categories of simile, they are clear in which the comparison between two things conveyed obviously that contain the details of similarity and unclear similarity in which the comparison between two things conveyed obviously that doesn’t contain the details of the similarity.

“Simile is a kind of figurative meaning comparing two essentially unlike things. Simile expresses a direct comparison between things, which have one or more points in common and be recognized by the use of the word ‘like’ and ‘as’. The word simile comes from the same Latin word ‘simile’ which means ‘like’” (Harya, 2016). In other words, simile is a type of figurative language which compares things to others by using connecting words or comparative words for example such as, like, etc.

From the description above, it can be concluded that there are many kinds of figurative language which can be used in literature works such as novel, script drama, poem, poet, and also song lyrics. Those figurative languages also have different characters and meanings each other. By using figurative language in literature works, the writers can

express their ideas or feelings with a beautiful language. Furthermore, in this recent study, the researcher chooses the use of hyperbole in literature works. It is because hyperbole is easily found and also commonly used in the literature works especially in song lyrics.

Example:

Alice is a very beautiful young woman, she is as pretty as a rose.

### **3. Hyperbole**

#### **a. Definition of hyperbole**

Hyperbole has long been an interesting issue in studying figurative language in the song lyrics. It is believed as the other element in figurative language that builds the unity of song lyrics. Language in song really is not much different from the language of poetry. It is a short lyric poem that expresses emotion. Song lyrics are poetry that is sung. Form of emotive expressions is realized in sounds and words. Language in the song lyric has rules that are elements of poem emotive through sounds and words. In addition to obtaining a particular impression as poetry, language lyrics are concise and packed. This is due to the lyrics of the song has undergone a process of compaction of meaning and creativity of diction of lyric poem. Hyperbole is a figurative language that consists of exaggeration and overstatement. It is also frequently questioned whether hyperbole only deals with the types of a text or song lyrics or it has something to do with the meaning as well.

Claridge (2011: 21) state that Hyperbole is a part of figurative language types in semantics which mean the contrast between literal never and the exceeding of the scale by saying the completely impossible. On the other meaning it is right to say that hyperbole is over-saying things, for instance "When I see you. I feel like my heart jumped out of my

body.” It doesn’t make sense that a heart can jump out of human body itself, but this is not a literal language.

Leech (1981) stated that Connotative meaning is the implied meaning of an utterance where the speaker intends to give some ambiguous meaning or additional meaning which is broadly relative to the hearer of the utterance because it is different from the actual meaning of the word. In addition, this connotative meaning analysis is divided into five. Those are phrasal hyperbole meaning, clausal hyperbole meaning, numerical hyperbole meaning, comparison hyperbole meaning, and repetition hyperbole meaning.

Ferdinand de Saussure (1966) in (Chaer: 2007) defines that meaning is 'understanding' or 'concept' owned or contained in a sign-linguistic. If signlinguistic identity is equated with the word or lexeme, it means that the meaning is 'understanding' or 'concept' of every word or lexeme; that the linguistic sign is equated with the morpheme identity, then it means it is a sense of meaning or concept of every morpheme, both the so-called basic morpheme or morpheme affixes. There is also theory that the meaning none other than something or referents are referred by word or lexeme. Just need to understand that not all words or lexeme has a concrete reference in the real world. For example as religion, culture and justice cannot be shown the referents concretely. Because language is used for various activities and needs in society, the meaning of language becomes an assortment when viewed in terms or different views. Various names types of meaning have been put forward in various books linguistic or semantic.

Meanwhile, Perrine (1997), hyperbole is such a style that contains an over statement exaggerate things. Deliberate overstatement not intended to be taken in literal meaning it is use as a mean of emphasizing the truth of statement. Besides, according to Webb (1993:8) hyperbole is a manner of speech exaggerating the truth, whether for the sake of magnifying or minifying something. Hyperbole is expressing something in an excessive way, so that, therefore style of this figure of speech found in many literary works.

Reaske (1966:34) state that “Hyperbole is a figure of speech which employs exaggeration. Sometimes it is used for comic purposes and also serious purpose. Hyperbole can produce a very dramatic effect”. Hyperbole aims to emphasize about something. It attempts to exaggerate something, make it more dramatic or tragic and no one would believe that it is true.

Barnwell (1977:49), “hyperbole is a deliberate exaggeration, used for emphasis and dramatic effect.” This argument is supported by the other expert. Murfin and Ray (2003:205) believe that, “hyperbole is a figure of speech that uses deliberate exaggeration to achieve an effect, whether serious, comic, or ironic.” It means that hyperbole is one kind of figurative language that expresses an obvious exaggeration in which the meaning of this expression cannot be interpreted literally.

By considering various perspectives above, hyperbole can be importance aspect in the song lyrics. They have a close relationship since both are two significant elements that build the unity of a beautiful song or music. Because, Language song really is not much different from the language of poetry. It is a short lyric poem that expresses emotion. Song lyrics are poetry that song. Form of emotive expressions is realized in sounds and works.



Language in the song lyric has rules that are elements of poem emotive though sounds and words. lyrics is expressing a person's personal feeling and thoughts, connected with singing and written for a lyric poem is the words of a song. In addition, hyperbole can make the song lyrics more can be felt by the listener by adding the existing hyperbole elements. hyperbole is an important bond in a song's lyrics, the two are connected to each other so that it can construct a meaning in it.

#### **b. Characteristics of Hyperbole**

Hyperbolic expressions can occur in the form of words, phrases, or clauses. Hyperbolic expressions can be seen from some characteristics. Claridge (2011) categorizes the characteristics of hyperbole into five categories, those are:

1. Grade ability and intensification quantity is of course crucial for hyperbole, but the other differences can also be relevant in an individual instance of overstatement.
2. Context the hyperbolic statement is contradicted by the actual facts, in so far as these stay below the limits of what is expressed. Hyperbole is a highly contextually determined phenomenon. In other words, a hyperbolic statement is somehow given in an opposite way from the real situation and can be affected much by the context of the situation reflected at that time.
3. An encyclopedic meaning approach to meaning. Hyperbole as overstatement is a contextual phenomenon (in the widest sense). Speaker will be using quite extensive knowledge in the production and comprehension of hyperbolic expression.

4. The problem of literal meaning. Hyperbole can be also identified if people represent it by a literal meaning. In other words, a hyperbolic expression can also be identified if people represent it by a literal meaning. A literal meaning is usually given out of the context.
5. Vagueness and hyperbole interpretation. Vagueness of lexemes also plays a role for the interpretation of some instance of potential hyperbole.

To sum up, there are several characteristics belong to hyperbole in terms of Gradeability and intensification quantity, context, an encyclopedic meaning approach to meaning, the problem of literal meaning, and also vagueness and hyperbole interpretation. Those characteristics can be found in words, phrases, or even in sentences. They also have different meaning of each other. Therefore, both writer and reader should understand what those characteristics mean that can help them to comprehend the intention of the word or text.

### **c. Types of Hyperbole**

In the term of form, hyperbole can be categorized into several forms. Claridge (2011) as cited in Tuzzahrah (2016), divide the forms of hyperbole into seven forms. As follows:

1. Single Word Hyperbole. This is called single word hyperbole because it is only occurred when there is single overstatement word in the utterance or sentence. It means that when the exaggerated word is leaving out, then the hyperbolic meaning in the sentence or utterance will disappear. If the word is omitted, the hyperbolic

meaning will completely disappear. In advertisement, one-word hyperbole is more effective and economic. There are also universal quantifiers referring for single word hyperbole referring to number. They are all, every, everybody, nothing

2. Phrasal Hyperbole. Phrasal hyperbole is a certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning. Among the other forms, this form occurs frequently. Noun phrase is the most common, and adjective phrase is somewhat uncommon to occur. Verb phrase has more numbers than adjective phrase and preposition phrase is rare. One of the examples of phrasal hyperbole is “This home costs my entire money.” (Noun phrasal hyperbole). My entire money literally means all of the speaker’s money, until the debt remains 0. In fact, the speaker wants to emphasize that his house costs most of his money by saying my entire money.
3. Clausal Hyperbole. The other form called clausal hyperbole. It is a form of hyperbole which contains two or more clausal constituents. The hyperbolic markers form a clause which consists with subject and verb.
4. Numerical Hyperbole. Number can be one of the hyperbolic signs and they occur frequently. Numerical hyperbole can be found in single word hyperbole, phrasal hyperbole or in clausal hyperbole. There are significant words to recognize numerical hyperbole, they are hundreds, thousands, millions, billions, etc. A sentence example for the significant word is “There are still thousands of works waiting for me tonight.” By saying thousands of works the speaker intends to say that he has so many works to do, but the number is not literally in thousand.

5. The Role of Superlative. In hyperbole we also could find superlative expression which indicates hyperbolic meaning. If there is superlative, there must be comparison and superlative form can indicate hyperbole. Superlative makes something sound so excessive and extreme, therefore it leads to overstatement. Example of superlative hyperbole: “It is the cheesiest thing that I’ve ever heard.”
6. Comparison. In this form, sometimes the hyperbolic meaning consists with comparison. By comparing something, it will become the opportunities to create a hyperbole.
7. Repetition. Repetition in hyperbole mostly occurs in conversation or we can call it as a phenomenon in spoken language. It appears from just saying ‘more X’ by repeating ‘X’ for several times. The repetition here is repeating at the same thing in a strict combination without interruption. Not all repetitions are hyperbole, many of them are just common repetition. An example for repetition is “Sexy today, sexy tomorrow, and sexy forever.”

Furthermore, Christodoulidou (2011) as cited in Voltadewi (2014) describes two types of hyperbole such as *overstatement of numbers and quantity* in which the speaker tends to overstate numbers of times, years, occurrences, etc. Then, *impossible description* is like fantasies which are produced in a way that they are not possible to occur. Therefore, it must be taken figuratively or rhetorically. Impossible description can be stated with exceeding manner, reality, feeling, condition, etc.

In conclusion, there are several kinds of hyperbole as stated by the experts above. Moreover, the researcher in this study uses the kinds of hyperbole which stated by Claridge

(2011) as cited in Tuzzahrah (2016). Those kinds will be used to analyze the song lyric of Adele's album. Then, the researcher can decide what kinds of hyperbole that dominant in that album.

#### **d. Song Lyric**

Song is short of music with words that be sung. The Longman dictionary of contemporary English, a song is a short piece of music with words for singing. Song is an interesting knowledge that offers the expression in the heart someone. Make each people has an imagination. Song is linguistically meaningful, have melody and can be listened to. There are elements of moral message which can take from song lyrics. It gives motivation and the knowledge that easy to be understood by all of people. This quality of a song is very important for the teachers with regard to promoting motivation in EFL. Song provides an inexhaustible number of relevant topics for learners because of the personal quality each good song conveys.

Yusuf and Amelia (2018) stated that every song has a lyric. In song, a lyric is written in simple form. Thus, listeners easy to understand. In addition, the lyrics represent the writer's mind, then listeners sometimes prefer a song by the lyrics. Lyric can be studied from an academic perspective. Lyrics can also be analyzed with respect to sense of unity it has with its supporting music. Lyric is a simple word of song. Lyrics have significant contributions to the music itself although it contributes as the second element of the music. Lyrics give the audience deep understanding about the message contained in the song; in other words, lyrics clarify the message contained in the song. Every song has its message.

The appeal and effectiveness of the song to the listener is dependent on the lyrics (Firdaus, 2013).

Furthermore, Fitria (2018) Song lyric is the example of written art. It is usually written to express the writer's feeling and emotion. Song lyric is meaningful. It can express what the writer feels at that moment. The writer may say something in an extraordinary and different way. It cannot be taken literally. It is a media which is used to convey the message of the songwriters to the listener. In addition, as a means of entertainment, song lyrics can be used as a media to provide information and opinions on the social problems that occur in our society (Shomad, 2014).

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that every song has lyric in which it has own meaning either be explicit or implicit. Some of lyrics are composed in poetical composition which makes it similar with poetries that there are many words written using figurative languages. Most of song writers express their ideas of reality, social life in their point of view, and their experiences through their own imaginative and intense perception of their own world.

## **B. Previous Studies**

In this study, the researcher has already read some previous study to strengthen the theory about hyperbole. The first previous study comes from Padillah, Firmawan, and Purwaningsih (2016) with the research title "*Simile, hyperbole, personification and metaphor used in Gayle Forman's If I Stay*". The aims of this research are to find out the characteristics of simile (clear and unclear similarity), hyperbole, personification, and

metaphor and to find out the most frequently figure of speech category used in If I Stay's novel. The study used a descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the figures of speech in the If I Stay's novel. As the conclusion, clear similarity has characteristics like there are vehicle, tenor, connector (like, as such, etc), and contain the details of the similarity, while unclear similarity has characteristics which there are vehicle, tenor, connector (like, as such, etc), and do not contain the details of the similarity. Hyperbole has the characteristic that is overstatement or say something much bigger than the real. Personification has the characteristic that is human being or gives human attributes to nonhuman. The characteristics of metaphor which there are vehicle and tenor but there isn't connector (like, as such, etc). From the four kinds of figures of speech are taken to be analysis, there are 169 times of figurative language occurrence, 74 times (44%) of simile, 72 times (43%) of hyperbole, 12 times ( 7%) of personification and 11 times ( 6%) of metaphor. The most dominant figurative language category used in this novel is simile.

Another study was done by Ruminda and Kharimah (2017) with the study about "*Hyperbolic expressions in One Direction's love song lyrics*". This study analysed how the hyperbolic expressions were shown in One Direction's love song lyrics by using Claridge's theory of hyperbole. The objects taken for this research are from love song lyrics of One Direction which are taken from 3 albums. The finding shows that from the analyzed data, the hyperbolic expressions are shown from their gradability and intensification, context, and problem of literal meaning.

Bian, Jayantini, and Karya (2021) also investigated the topic hyperbole in their study "*An analysis of hyperbole in Drama 'Romeo and Juliet' by William Shakespeare*". In

this study, the researcher focuses on the total of hyperbole and the meaning of hyperbole in drama “Romeo and Juliet” by William Shakespeare. The researcher used the theory by Knickerbocker & Reninger (1963:367) to analyze the total of hyperbole and used theory by Leech (1981) to analyze the meaning of hyperbole found in drama “Romeo and Juliet” by William Shakespeare. The steps in collecting the data in this study are by found, reading, understanding, taking note and classifying the drama script are contain of hyperbole. In this study, the researcher applied descriptive qualitative method. The total of hyperbole found in drama script “Romeo and Juliet” by William Shakespeare was 8 data and three meaning found were conceptual meaning with 1 data and 12.5% of percentage, connotative meaning with 6 data and 75% of percentage and affective meaning with 1 data and 12.5% of percentage. The highest occurrence meaning of hyperbole in this drama script is connotative meaning with 6 data (75%).

The last previous study about hyperbole was also conducted by Astina, Putri, and Jayantini (2021) with the research title “*An analysis of hyperbole in album ‘The Chainsmoker’*”. The aims of this study are to identify the types and find the meaning of the hyperbola language in the song. To analyze the data, the main theory used in this article is the figurative language theory proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963), the theory of meaning proposed by Leech (1981) and some of another supporting theory. This article uses qualitative methods to provide a clear picture of the problems identified. Descriptive study in textual analysis is applied to describe the types and meanings of hyperbolic figures in the song lyric. The data is taken from several editions of the song released in 2017-2020. From the finding discussion above, there were 10 data of hyperbole figure of speech



found in 6 songs of Chainsmokers albums whit the name Something Just Like This. The hyperbole figure of speech function as could be seen in the table above were 20,1% found in Children of Night line-17, & 10,2% found in the song Atlantic Ocean ,& 20,3% found in the song title It Kill Me, 20,3% found in Leave Me Alone, 5,5% found in Back to Black- AMY Winehouse, and 10,1% found in Heart On the Line.

As a result, those previous studies have similarity with this research. The similarity of those previous studies and this research are the object of the study which is hyperbole. Furthermore, those previous studies above are used as references for conducting this research. However, there are some differences appeared between the previous studies and the research carried by the researcher such as the object and the genre that will be analyzed, for instance, the researcher uses Adele's 19, 21 albums, while the previous study focused on different song lyric even they also investigated it in novel or drama. The last difference is how the researcher analyzing the data of this study in order to answer the research problems formulated. Then, those differences give the researcher wide knowledge about hyperbole.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

According to (Ary, 2010:421), descriptive research is scientific research that describes about event, phenomena or fact systematically dealing with certain area or population, tried to get deep data and information about the object by giving detail data and information techniques based on particular criteria. Based on the statement above the researcher use descriptive qualitative to collect, analyze, explain of data and ended with a conclusion which does refers on that analyzing of data. Because The researcher uses descriptive qualitative as a research method. It is qualitative because it deals with the natural phenomenon. Generally, qualitative method is the method used to analyze the problems which are not designed or arrange dusing statistic procedure (Subroto 2007: 5).Ary (1979:295) stated that descriptive research studies aredesigned to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena. This is directed toward determining the nature of a situationas it exists at the time of the study. Qualitative research is descriptive in what the researcher is interested in process, meaning, and understanding gained through word or picture (Creswell, 1994:145). The design of this research is descriptive qualitative method, this is because what is studied is Adele's 19, 21 albums are kind of the data in the form of data consisting of literary words. Denzin and Lincoln (1994) Qualitative research is multi-method in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make

sense of or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them. The descriptive qualitative research that is qualitative research which of the data will be interpreted with words or sentences and explanation. Based on the method is use that purpose to clearly the problem of research in this research., which intends describing the types of hyperbole in Adele's selected album and contributing of hyperbole in Adele's seleted album based on the theory and also finding which is the most frequent hyperbole that exist in the Adele's selected album.

## **B. Instruments of the Research**

Instrument is tools that are required to get information. As according Sugiyono (2008:222), in qualitative research, the researcher is the key instrument Qualitative research uses some technique to collect the data through interview, observation, voice recording, although in qualitative paradigm the researcher is the instrument, sometimes questionnaire and response forms is useful for collecting data (Krueger,1997:56).

## **C. Data and Data Source**

Moleong (2001: 112) stated that data can be obtained from the written resources or through audio tape recording, photography or film. The reseacher focuses on analyzing the song lyric of Adele's *19* and *21* Album that used hyperbole. The reseacher takes these lyrics as the data source that is taken from spotify. In this website we can find any lyric that

we want to looking for especially song lyric by Adele in *19* and *21* Album, and this method can help the reseacher for doing this research easily.

#### **D. Technique of Data Collection**

Technique of collecting data refers to the way the researcher obtains the data which are observed. Data collection means a series of interrelated activities aimed at gathering good information to answer emerging research question (Creswell. 1998:110). The data of this research is collected from the lyrics of the song in Adele *19* and *21* album. The process of data collection it self is starting from reading the lyrics. Reseacher select the song from recommends through the website. To collect the data, the following steps :

1. The researcher searcher all the lyrics of Adele's *19* and *21* album from lyricfind.com and the original song from the official YouTube channel of Adele and also from Spotify.
2. The researcher reads all the song lyrics from Adele's *19* and *21* album to find words, phrases, or sentence that contain types hyperbole used theory from Claridge (2011).
3. The researcher categorized words, phrases, or sentences that contain hyperbole to know how the meaning of hyperbole in Adele's *19* and *21* album used theory from Leech (1981).
4. The researcher analyzes and interprets the data to answer the problem statements.
5. The researcher draws the conclusion from the result of the analysis.

**Table 3.1 Sample Data of Types of Hyperbole**

Nu m	Textual Data	Codes	Notes on the Codes
5.	Like the meaner you treat me the more eager I am	5/PHR/ADE/(3:1 2-3:16)/best for last	5: Datum Number Phrasal hyperbole:Q1 Adele : Singer 3:12-3:16 : Screen time Best for last : Title

5 : number of data

PHR : types of hyperbole

ADE : Singer

3:12-3:16 : screen time

Best for last : song title

### **E. The Technique of Data Analysis**

Technique of collecting data is how the process of evaluating data using analytical and logical reasoning to examine each component of the data is provided. This method is used to identify linguistic units according to the effects which are uttered by the speakers. The method used for this research is recording. According to Creswell in Emzir (2008:2006) using process of collecting of the data, the researcher to ensure that the

findings and interpretation of accurate. In order to analyze the data, the writer uses qualitative descriptive method. There are two types of stages that the writer used to describe and analysis the data :

1. Identification of figurative language (figurative language is identified in term of hyperbolic expressions in order to find out lyrics which are consist with hyperbole).

2. Explanation of figurative language (the researcher explains the meaning behind the figurative language. After that the researcher will be able to find out the aims of figurative language used in song lyrics).

This research used theory from Spradley (1979) for analyzing the data. According to him, data analysis comprises a comprehensivse sequential process that starts with an overview of cultural domain-significance categories that also involve subcategories. It names a method in which researcher read and understand theories and objects in order to find out the data and answer the problem statements. The technique of analyzing data according to spradley (1979) any four steps of analyzing the data are as follow :

1. Domain Analysis

Domain Analysis obtained to look for general and detailed social problem of the research object's situation. The researcher collects and reads the data from selected song lyrics of Adele that mentioned as before in order to get the domain data to answer the problem statements.

2. Taxonomy Analysis

Taxonomy Analysis is Domain Analysis continuing. The researcher only analyzed the types of hyperbole that found in the Adele's *19* and *21* album and analyzed how the hyperbole relate with the types of hyperbole by Claridge.

### 3. Componential Analysis

Componential analysis is a step in order to make a simple description, the researcher draws a data table. The researcher will be easier to evaluate the classification of the data in componential table and it will be understood what the most effective technique to take turns is.

### 4. Cultural Theme Analysis

Analysis of cultural themes focuses on finding the red line which integrates an established domain data. The researcher will find the dominant types of hyperbole that found in Adele's *19* and *21* album. The the researcher will interpret the data and draw the conclusion of the dominant data of hyperbole in the song lyrics of Adele's *19* and *21* album.

## **F. Data Validation**

To make this research credible, it needs validation of the data. According to (Simon 2013) the validation activity is referred to a single data item without any explicit mention to the verification of consistency among different data items. According to Creswell (2009), the importance of qualitative methods is that the data are checked for accuracy. The accuracy means the data is required before the researcher begins the analysis. The collected data will be validated for further research steps to verify the accuracy of the data.

Creswell and Miller (2000) stated that any three types of validation technique. In this study the technique used was triangulation to check the trust worthiness of the data analysis. In this study the technique used was triangulation to check the reliability of the data analysis. Triangulation is the process of strengthening the findings by cross-checking information.

A researcher who argues that his or her findings are derived from many different kinds of people across many different situations will be more convincing than another researcher whose conclusions are based observations of one person in one setting (Potter, 1996). The convergence of information from different sources (documents, interviews and observations), settings and investigators, the researcher can make a powerful argument that the interpretation is more credible. Miles and Huberman (1994:267) explain that triangulation has identified several types includes:

- (1) triangulation of data source
- (2) investigator triangulation
- (3) theory triangulation
- (4) methodological triangulation

The triangulation that the researcher applied was researcher or investigator triangulation. It was conducted by consulting with the experts. The purpose of triangulation is not to seek the truth about some phenomena, but rather to increase the researchers understanding of what has been found. Therefore, the triangulation technique intended in this study is checking data obtained from various collecting techniques.



In this case, the researcher discussed the data with Mr. Vilya Lakstian Catra Mulia, S.Hum., M.Hum to check the correct of the data. The investigators roles were checking and validating the data. To meet the dependability, the researcher gave detail explanation of the data collection and data analysis.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter will discuss about findings and discussions that consists of findings and discussions. Findings subchapter will cover findings for the first question and findings for the second question. Subsequently, the discussions subchapter will give some logic explanation of the present research findings.

#### A. Findings

##### *1. The Types of Hyperbole Found in Adele's 19 and 21 Albums*

After examining Adele's 19 and 21 Album using the theory of hyperbole's forms by Claridge (2011), the researcher found that there are only five types of hyperbole in the lyrics. Thus, the types are phrasal, clausal, numerical, comparison, and repetition.

**Table 4.1 Types of Hyperbole in Adele's 19 and 21 Albums**

Types of hyperbole	Types of Hyperbole	Number	percentage
	Single word hyperbole	-	0%
	Phrasal hyperbole	52	66%
	Clausal hyperbole	20	25%
	Numerical	2	3%
	The role of superlative	-	0%
	Comparison	1	1%
	Repetition	4	5%
Total data		79	100%

### a. Phrasal Hyperbole

Phrasal hyperbole is a certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning. From analyzing the phrasal hyperbole type, there are 52 types found by the researcher. The types of phrasal hyperbole in Adele's *19* and *21* Album exist in some songs' lyrics. The phrasal hyperboles in the album are in the form of phrases are in the table below:

**Table 4.2 Phrasal Hyperbole Found in Adele's *19* and *21* Albums**

Data Coding	(1/phra/ade/(0:22-0:23)/daydreamer) (4/phra/ade/(0:12-0:17)/best for last) (5/phra/ade/(3:12-3:16)/best for last) (6/phra/ade/(3:43-3:47)/best for last) (7/phra/ade/(0:53-0:57)/chasing pavement) (8/phra/ade/(1:26-1:28)/chasing pavement) (9/phra/ade/(1:31-1:34)/chasing pavement) (10/phra/ade/(0:53-0:57)/cold shoulder) (11/phra/ade/(2:12-2:15)/cold shoulder) (12/phra/ade/(0:19-0:23)/crazy for you) (13/phra/ade/(0:36-0:42)/crazy for you) (14/phra/ade/(0:50-0:52)/crazy for you)
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	(17/phra/ade/(2:41-2:58)/crazy for you)
	(18/phra/ade/(0:00-0:06)/Melt my heart to stone)
	(19/phra/ade/(0:13-0:17)/Melt my heart to stone)
	(20/phra/ade/(0:37-0:40)/Melt my heart to stone)
	(22/phra/ade/(01:00-1:05)/Melt my heart to stone)
	(24/phra/ade/(1:28-1:34)/ Melt my heart to stone)
	(25/phra/ade/(1:43-1:46)/Melt my heart to stone)
	(29/phra/ade/(1:54-2:02)/first love)
	(30/phra/ade/(0:08-0:10)/Right as rain)
	(31/phra/ade/(0:14-0:17)/Right as rain)
	(32/phra/ade/(0:39-0:40)/ Right as rain)
	(34/phra/ade/(0:49-0:55)/ Right as rain)
	(36/phra/ade/(0:37-0:44)/Make you feel my love)
	(37/phra/ade/(0:44-0:48)/Make you feel my

	love)
	(38/phra/ade/(1:10-1:14)/Make you feel my love)
	(40/phra/ade/(2:51-2:56)/Make you feel my love)
	(41/phra/ade/(3:30-3:36)/Make you feel my love)
	(42/phra/ade/(0:27-0:31)/ My same)
	(43/phra/ade/(0:29-0:34)/ Tired)
	(46/phra/ade/(1:40-1:46)/Hometown glory)
	(47/phra/ade/(0:05-0:09)/ Rolling in the deep)
	(48/phra/ade/(0:14-0:17)/ Rolling in the deep)
	(50/phra/ade/(0:51-0:55)/ Rolling in the deep)
	(51/phra/ade/(1:07-1:11)/ Rolling in the deep)
	(53/phra/ade/(2:31-2:35)/ Rolling in the deep)
	(55/phra/ade/(0:38-0:42)/Rumour has it)

	(56/phra/ade/(0:47-0:50)/Rumour has it) (57/phra/ade/(0:18-0:24)/Turning table) (58/phra/ade/(0:43-0:49)/Turning table) (59/phra/ade/(0:26-0:32)/Turning table) (60/phra/ade/(0:44-0:50)/Turning table) (61/phra/ade/(0:55-1:01)/Don't you remember) (62/phra/ade/(0:09-0:12)/Set fire to the rain) (63/phra/ade/(0:12-0:16)/Set fire to the rain) (64/phra/ade/(0:59-1:03)/Set fire to the rain) (66/phra/ade/(3:06-3:10)/Set fire to the rain) (68/phra/ade/(1:00-1:02)/ He wo'nt go) (69/phra/ade/(2:37-2:39)/ He wo'nt go) (72/phra/ade/(0:57-1:03)/I'll be waiting) (79/phra/ade/(2:12-2:18)/Someone like you)
Total	52

From all data of phrasal hyperbole and the researcher takes 10 samples. The example are :

(7/phra/ade/(0:53-0:57)/chasing pavement)

Lyric : “Or should I just **keep chasin' pavements**”

On the data number 7, the use of hyperbole is in the phrase '*chasing pavement*' which has been known for the Adele phenomenal song lyrics. Claridge, 2011 stated that Phrasal hyperbole is a certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning. Among the other forms, this form occurs frequently. Therefore, the researcher thinks that it is considered exaggeration before one wants to do something useless. "The use hyperbole can be found in literary works such as songs, poetry, novel, drama, and one of them is movie" (Najuan et al., 2020).

**(10/phra/ade/(0:53-0:57)/cold shoulder)**

Lyric : You shower me with **words made of knives**

The data number 10, use of hyperbole contains the phrase '*words made of knives*' which has connotative meaning. Phrasal hyperbole is a certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning. Among the other forms, this form occurs frequently (Claridge, 2011). It is to tell someone that will hurt that someone's feeling. Thus, the researcher thinks that it is considered exaggeration due to the meaning. "Hyperbole is one of the types of figurative language which is used to exaggerate something or to make the object bigger than the real object, and it has a different meaning from the standard meaning" (Wijaya, 2022).

**(12/phra/ade/(0:19-0:23)/crazy for you)**

Lyric : If I am I'm **crazy for you**

The data number 12, use of hyperbole contains the phrase '*crazy for someone*' that is considered an idiom in English. According to Claridge (2011) In addition, according to the researcher thinks that it is considered exaggeration due to the meaning.

**(18/phra/ade/(0:00-0:06)/Melt my heart to stone)**

Lyric : Right under my feet there's **air made of bricks**

The data number 18, the use of hyperbole contains the phrase '*under your feet*'. Phrasal hyperbole is a certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning. Among the other forms, this form occurs frequently (Claridge 2011). Figurative language is understood as a language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation (Nursolihat and Kareviati, 2020).

**(29/phra/ade/(1:54-2:02)/first love)**

Lyric : Then **choke on words** I'd always hide

The data number 29, use of hyperbole contains the phrase '*choke on someone's word*' that is considered an idiom in English. According to Claridge (2011) this idiom refers to have particular difficulty saying something, especially because one is overwhelmed with emotion. By those means, the researcher thinks that it is an exaggeration due to the meaning.

**(30/phra/ade/(0:08-0:10)/Right as rain)**

Lyric : Who wants to **be right as rain**

The data number 30, use of hyperbole contains the phrase '*as right as rain*'. In Claridge (2011) book entitled "A Corpus-based Study of Exaggeration" this phrasal means a certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning. Among the other forms, this form occurs frequently. Noun phrase is the most common, and adjective phrase is somewhat uncommon to occur. Above all, the researcher thinks that it is considered exaggeration before one wants to do something useless.



**(37/phra/ade/(0:44-0:48)/Make you feel my love)**

Lyric : And **the whole world** is on your case

The data number 37, use of hyperbole contains the phrase '*on someone's case*' refers to criticize someone all the time. According to Claridge (2011) phrasal are two or more words that together act a completely new word. With a meaning separate from the original words. On that matter, the lyric tells us that the person is always being criticized. Therefore, the researcher thinks that it is considered exaggeration.

**(40/phra/ade/(2:51-2:56)/Make you feel my love)**

Lyric : The storms are **raging on the rolling sea**

The data number 40, use of hyperbole contains the phrase '*raging storm*' which refers to a moment that destroys individuals or groups and utterly ruins what was once whole some or beautiful. Therefore, the researcher thinks that it is considered exaggeration. Claridge in 2011 stated that Phrasal hyperbole is a certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.

**(44/phra/ade/(0:36-0:39)/ Tired)**

Lyric : When I **Fell off your mind**

The data number 44, use hyperbole contains the phrase '*slipped your mind*' which means that you forgot something. Therefore, the researcher thinks that it is considered

exaggeration. According to Claridge (2011) that noun phrase is the most common to occur, and among the other forms, phrasal hyperbole occurs frequently.

**(46/phra/ade/(1:40-1:46)/Hometown glory)**

Lyric : I like it in the city when two **worlds collide**

The data number 46, use hyperbole contains the phrase ‘*worlds colliding*’ which has been popularized by The Seinfeld episode *The Pool Guy*. In Claridge (2011) certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning. this phrasal refers to when two separate aspects or relationships in a person’s life collide: your friends (one "world") become friends with your girlfriend (a separate "world"). Therefore, the researcher thinks that it is considered exaggeration.

## **b. Clausal Hyperbole**

It is a form of hyperbole which contains two or more clausal constituents. The hyperbolic markers form a clause which consists with subject and verb. In this case, the researcher has found 20 clausal hyperboles. The types of clausal hyperboles that exist in Adele’s *19* and *21* song album lyrics are in the table below:

**Table 4.3 Clausal Hyperbole Found in Adele’s *19* and *21* Albums**

Data coding	<p>(2/cla/ade/(0:50-0:52)/daydreamer)</p> <p>(3/cla/ade/(3:13-3:20)/daydreamer)</p> <p>(15/cla/ade/(1:04-1:06)/crazy for you)</p> <p>(16/cla/ade/(1:56-2:00)/crazy for you)</p>
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	<p>(21/c/a/a/d/e/(0:52-0:59)/Melt my heart to stone)</p> <p>(23/c/a/a/d/e/(1:13-1:19)/Melt my heart to stone)</p> <p>(27/c/a/a/d/e/(0:25-0:32)/first love)</p> <p>(28/c/a/a/d/e/(1:36-1:43)/first love)</p> <p>(33/c/a/a/d/e/(0:42-0:45)/ Right as rain)</p> <p>(35/c/a/a/d/e/(1:46-1:47)/ Right as rain)</p> <p>(49/c/a/a/d/e/(0:18-0:22)/ Rolling in the deep)</p> <p>(52/c/a/a/d/e/(1:22-1:26)/ Rolling in the deep)</p> <p>(54/c/a/a/d/e/(0:15-0:19)/Rumour has it)</p> <p>(65/c/a/a/d/e/(1:08-1:10)/Set fire to the rain)</p> <p>(68/c/a/a/d/e/(1:00-1:02)/ He wo'nt go)</p> <p>(74/c/a/a/d/e/(1:24-1:25)/I'll be waiting)</p> <p>(75/c/a/a/d/e/(1:30-1:32)/I'll be waiting)</p> <p>(76/c/a/a/d/e/(1:09-1:16)/ One and only)</p> <p>(77/c/a/a/d/e/(1:24-1:28)/love song)</p> <p>(78/c/a/a/d/e/(2:04-2:12)/Someone like you)</p>
Total	20

From all data of clausal hyperbole and the researcher takes 5 samples of it. The example are :

**(2/c/a/a/d/e/(0:50-0:52)/daydreamer)**

Lyric : And **he could change the world**

8. The data number 2, use clausal hyperbole means to bring about systemic, fundamental, or far-reaching changes, as to society or culture. Claridge (2011) stated that clausal is a form of hyperbole which contains two or more clausal constituents. The hyperbolic markers form a clause which consists with subject and verb. Therefore, the researcher thinks that it is considered exaggeration.

**(16/c/a/a/d/e/(1:56-2:00)/crazy for you)**

Lyric : “My oh my, how **my blood boils**, it's sweet taste for you”

The data number 16, use clausal hyperbole is contained in the phrase ‘*make someone’s blood boil*’ which has the same meaning as the familiar idiom for native English speakers. According to Claridge (2011) clausal hyperbole is a form of hyperbole which contains two or more clausal constituents. The hyperbolic markers form a clause which consists with subject and verb. In the *Cambridge Dictionary*, this idiom meaning is to make someone extremely angry. The hyperbole is found when the lyrics tell the listener that her feelings are very important for other people to see.

**(21/c/a/a/d/e/(0:52-0:59)/Melt my heart to stone)**

Lyric : **I best tidy up my head** I'm the only one in love

The data number 21, use clausal hyperbole this phrasal means if someone has a tidy mind, the way they think is very organized and clear. According to Claridge (2011) is a form of hyperbole which contains two or more clausal constituents. The hyperbolic markers form a clause which consists with subject and verb. Therefore, the researcher thinks that it is considered exaggeration or hyperbole.

**(33/cla/ade/(0:42-0:45)/ Right as rain)**

Lyric : So **wipe that dirty smile off**

The data number 33, use clausal hyperbole is contained '*wipe the smile off someone's face*' which has the same meaning as the familiar idiom for native English speakers. Claridge (2011) stated is a form of hyperbole which contains two or more clausal constituents. The hyperbolic markers form a clause which consists with subject and verb. And the *Cambridge Dictionary*, this idiom meaning is to make someone feel less happy or confident, especially someone who is annoying you because they think they are very clever.

**(75/cla/ade/(1:30-1:32)/I'll be waiting)**

Lyric : And **I see my future in you**

The data number 75, use clausal hyperbole seeing from connotative meaning point of view, it means that the person is wanting to marry his or her significant other. According to Claridge (2011) that clausal hyperbole is a form of hyperbole which contains two or more clausal constituents. The hyperbolic markers form a clause which consists with subject and verb.

### c. Numerical Hyperbole

Number can be one of the hyperbolic signs and they occur frequently. Numerical hyperbole can be found in single word hyperbole, phrasal hyperbole or in clausal hyperbole. There are significant words to recognize numerical hyperbole, they are hundreds, thousands, millions, billions, etc. In order to find the numerical hyperbole, the researcher has analysed deeply both of the Adele's Album. Hence, the data reveals that there are only two types of numerical hyperboles found in the albums. The types of numerical hyperboles that exist in Adele's *19* and *21* song album lyrics are in the table below:

**Table 4.4 Numerical Hyperbole Found in Adele's *19* and *21* Albums**

Data coding	(39/num/ade/(1:17-1:21)/Make you feel my love) (73/num/ade/(1:23-1:24)/I'll be waiting)
Total	2

From all data of numerical hyperbole and the researcher takes all the data of it. The example are:

**(39/num/ade/(1:17-1:21)/Make you feel my love)**

Lyric : "I could hold you for **a million** years"

The data number 39, the use of hyperbole contains the phrase '*a million years* which has been used in a lot of song lyrics. It means for a very long time. Therefore, it is

considered hyperbole. According to Claridge (2011) that numerical hyperbole can be found in single word hyperbole, phrasal hyperbole or in clausal hyperbole. There are significant words to recognize numerical hyperbole, they are hundreds, thousands, millions, billions, etc. The hyperbolic markers form a clause which consists with subject and verb.

**(73/num/ade/(1:23-1:24)/I'll be waiting)**

Lyric : And **miles** between us

The data number 73, use of hyperbole contains the phrase '*miles between us*' which has been used in a lot of song lyrics. It means a distance that is very far from each other. Claridge (2011) stated that can be found in single word hyperbole, phrasal hyperbole or in clausal hyperbole. There are significant words to recognize numerical hyperbole, they are hundreds, thousands, millions, billions, etc. Therefore, it is considered a form of hyperbole used in the lyrics.

#### **d. Comparison Hyperbole**

By comparing something, it will become the opportunities to create a hyperbole. Otherwise, there is only 1 types of comparison hyperbole that the researcher can discover. The types of comparison hyperbole that exist in Adele's *19* and *21* song album lyrics is in the table below:

**Table 4.5 Comparison Hyperbole Found in Adele's *19* and *21* Albums**

Data coding	(26/com/ade/(0:00-0:07)/first love)
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Total	1
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From all data of comparison hyperbole and the researcher takes all samples of it. The example is :

**(26/com/ade/(0:00-0:07)/first love)**

Lyric : “So **little** to say **but** so **much** time”

The data number 26, the use of hyperbole contains the phrase ‘*little but much*’ which indicates two different ideas. Therefore, the researcher thinks that it is considered comparison hyperbole. In Claridge (2011) her book stated that sometimes the hyperbolic meaning consists with comparison. By comparing something, it will become the opportunities to create a hyperbole.

#### e. Repetition Hyperbole

Repetition in hyperbole mostly occurs in conversation or we can call it as a phenomenon in spoken language. From doing a thorough analysis, there are 4 types of repetition hyperboles found in the data. The types of repetition hyperboles that exist in Adele’s *19* and *21* song album lyrics is in the table below:

**Table 4.6 Repetition Hyperbole Found in Adele’s *19* and *21* Albums**

Data coding	(45/rep/ade/(0:49-0:56)/ Tired) (67/rep/ade/(0:55-0:59)/ He wo’nt go) (70/rep/ade/(0:07-0:12)/ Take it all) (71/rep/ade/(0:42-0:49)/ Take it all)
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Total	4
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From all data of repetition and the researcher takes 2 samples of it. The example are :

**(45/rep/ade/(0:49-0:56)/ Tired)**

Lyric : And for what, and for what, and for what

The data number 45, use repetition hyperbole contains the phrase '*for what*' that have been said more than one time. As a result, these lyrics are considered into repetition hyperbole. Claridge in 2011 stated that The repetition is repeating at the same thing in a strict combination without interruption. Not all repetitions are hyperbole, many of them are just common repetition.

**(67/rep/ade/(0:55-0:59)/ He wo'nt go)**

Lyric : **"Wake me up, wake me up** when all is done"

The data number 67, use of hyperbole contains the phrase '*wake me up*' that has been said twice. As a result, these lyrics are considered into repetition hyperbole. According to Claridge (2011) The repetition is repeating at the same thing in a strict combination without interruption. Not all repetitions are hyperbole, many of them are just common repetition.

## **2. The Meaning of Hyperbole in the Songs in Adele's 19 and 21 Album**

There are 23 songs that has been identified by the researcher and only focused on the words, phrases, and sentences that contain of types of hyperbole by using theory be Claridge (2011). However, to have a more meaningful analysis, it is important to answer

the second research question. As a result, the connotative meaning of the hyperbole found in the Adele's song lyrics album will be identified and examined by theory from Leech (1981). Connotative meaning is the implied meaning of an utterance where the speaker intends to give some ambiguous meaning or additional meaning which is broadly relative to the hearer of the utterance because it is different from the actual meaning of the word. In addition, this connotative meaning analysis is divided into five. Those are phrasal hyperbole meaning, clausal hyperbole meaning, numerical hyperbole meaning, comparison hyperbole meaning, and repetition hyperbole meaning.

**a. Phrasal hyperbole meaning**

Firstly, the researcher found the connotative meaning of the following phrasal hyperbole:

**(1/phra/ade/(0:22-0:23)/daydreamer)**

Lyric : "And **making up the past**"

The data number 1, the use of hyperbole exists in the phrase '*make up the past*' which has the same meaning with the familiar idiom for native English speakers, *Make up for the lost time*, this idiom means to accomplish something that was not done in the time one originally intended to do it in. This is where the researcher analyze that the past has passed, and an exaggeration if you want to go back. From the lyric above found the connotative meaning, connotation is a meaning that implied any word aside the thing that it is actually describing in the main.

**(19/phra/ade/(0:13-0:17)/Melt my heart to stone)**

Lyric : “I find myself repeating **like a broken tune**”

The data number 19, the use of hyperbole contains the phrase ‘*Sound like a broken record*’ that is considered an idiom in English. In addition, this idiom refers to when someone keeps repeating the same thing over and over. It sounds like a broken record spinning on a turntable. Every time the needle hits the break it skips back and repeats the same part of the song over and over again. As a result, it becomes hyperbole figurative meaning because of the connotative meaning.

**(25/phra/ade/(1:43-1:46)/Melt my heart to stone)**

Lyric : “You’ve **burnt my heart to stone**”

The data number 25 , the use of hyperbole contains the phrase ‘*melt my heart of stone*’ that is considered a *saying* in English. In addition, according to *Hi Native*, this *saying* refers to be in a state that is not very emotional or nice (stony heart), but someone melts it so you become more sensitive, emotional, and kind. As a result, it becomes hyperbole figurative meaning because due to its connotative meaning.

#### **b. Clausal hyperbole meaning**

After finding the types of clausal hyperbole, the researcher found the connotative meaning of the following song lyrics:

**(60/phra/ade/(0:44-0:50)/Turning table)**

Lyric : When **the thunder calls for me**

The data number 60, use clausal hyperbole has the similar meaning with the popular phrase '*call down the thunder*' which means the act of bringing down impossibly powerful or deadly vengeance upon one who has wronged you or an ally. Sometimes used as a reference to launching nuclear weapons. Thus, the researcher thinks that it is considered exaggeration because it means that as if the person has been destroyed by a nuclear weapon. From the lyric above found the connotative meaning, which is connotation is a meaning that implied any word aside the thing that it is actually describing in the main.

**(68/cla/ade/(1:00-1:02)/ He wo'nt go)**

Lyric : **"I won't rise until this battle's won"**

The data number 68, use of hyperbole has connotative meaning. The word '*battle*' here means to have what the person deserves for what she or he has from the love relationship. In addition, the clause '*I won't rise*' means that she or he will not be happy or content. From the lyric above found the connotative meaning, which is connotation is a meaning that implied any word aside the thing that it is actually describing in the main.

### **c. Numerical hyperbole meaning**

The data revealed that there are only two numerical hyperboles in Adele song lyrics. Afterwards, the researcher found the connotative meaning of the following song lyrics:

**(39/num/ade/(1:17-1:21)/Make you feel my love)**

Lyric : “I could hold you for **a million** years”

The data number 39, According to Claridge (2011) Number can be one of the hyperbolic sign and they occur frequently There are significant words to recognize numerical hyperbole, they are hundreds, thousands, millions, billions, etc. And “I could hold you for a million years” in make you feel my love song lyrics is a numerical hyperbole because use the word of “million”. The lyric above have a connotations meaning that are, the feelings or emotions associated with a word.

(73/num/ade/(1:23-1:24)/I’ll be waiting)

Lyric : “And **miles** between us”

The data number 73, use of hyperbole contains the phrase ‘*miles between us*’ which has been used in a lot of song lyrics. It means a distance that is very far from each other. Therefore, it is considered a form of hyperbole used in the lyrics. The connotations meaning is the word suggest or imply emotional feelings relating to a specific meaning.

#### **d. Comparison hyperbole meaning**

In understanding more about the meaning in some comparison hyperboles that exist in Adele’s song lyrics, the connotative meaning of the following song lyrics need to be considered:

(26/com/ade/(0:00-0:07)/first love)

Lyric : “So **little** to say **but** so **much** time”

The data number 26, According to Claridge (2011) comparison there is something that is being compared, and it potentially contains hyperbole. However, not all comparative phrases make sense to reach the goal. And “So little to say but so much time” in first love song lyrics is a comparison. The lyric above has a connotation because the feelings or emotions associated with a word.

#### **e. Repetition hyperbole meaning**

The researcher found the connotative meaning of the song lyrics that have repetition hyperboles. Those are:

**(67/rep/ade/(0:55-0:59)/ He wo’nt go)**

Lyric : “**Wake me up, wake me up** when all is done”

The data number 67, use of hyperbole contains the phrase ‘*wake me up*’ that has been said twice. As a result, these lyrics are considered into repetition hyperbole. From the lyric above found the connotative meaning, which is connotation is a meaning that implied any word aside the thing that it is actually describing in the main.

**(70/rep/ade/(0:07-0:12)/ Take it all)**

Lyric : “Gave you **everything** I had, **everything** and no less”

The data number 70, in take it all song lyrics is a repetition because repeat the lyric “everything” twice. Claridge (2011) stated that repetition the use of hyperbole contains the word ‘*everything*’ which has been emphasized in the lyrics. For that reason, these lyrics are considered into repetition hyperbole. The lyric above has connotation meaning, which is

connotation is a meaning that implied any word aside the thing that it is actually describing in the main.

## **B. Discussions**

In examining the meaning of hyperbole in the song lyrics in Adele's *19* and *21* Album. Many things need to be considered, such as the type of hyperbole and the connotative meaning of the song's lyrics. It can be seen that there are only five types of hyperbole in the lyrics. Thus, the types are phrasal, clausal, numerical, comparison, and repetition. Hyperbole is considered to be the point at which you use language to misrepresent what you mean or stress a point (Utami et al., 2021)

In Phrasal Hyperbole, researchers found several phrases that are classified as hyperbole. In addition, there are 52 phrasal types found by the researcher. Those are And making up the past, Wait do you see my heart on my sleeve, Or should I just keep chasin' pavements, I build myself up, Waitin' as my heart drops, You shower me with words made of knives, You grace me with your cold shoulder, If I am I'm crazy for you, But it's you who makes me lose my head, You drift into my head, Because I'm too crazy for you, Right under my feet there's air made of bricks, I find myself repeating like a broken tune, They melt my heart to stone, I'm the only one in love, As you tear your way right through me, You've burnt my heart to stone, Then choke on words I'd always hide, Who wants to be right as rain, You get excitement in your bones, No room in my bed, And now I've had enough of love, When the rain is blowing in your face, And the whole world is on your case, And there is no one there to dry your tears, The storms are raging on the rolling sea, Go to the

ends of the Earth for you, I think you're giving out way too much in fact, On my eyes your  
were smiling in the spotlight dancing with the night, When I Fell off your mind, I like it in  
the city when two worlds collide, There's a fire starting in my heart, Finally I can see you  
crystal clear, The scars of your love, they leave me breathless, You had my heart inside of  
your hands, Throw your soul through every open door, Bless your soul, you've got you're  
head in the clouds, She made your heart melt, All that I have is on the floor, Under your  
thumb I can't breathe, Under haunted skies I see you, And a wandering eye and a heaviness  
in my head, And I threw us into the flames, To watch them turn to dust, I've seen your face,  
under every sky, Bound by the surprise of our glory days.

In Clausal Hyperbole, there are 20 types. Those are And he could change the world,  
And I can tell that he'll be there for life, If you want me to stop I'll freeze, My oh my how  
my blood boils it's sweet taste for you, I best tidy up my head, I feel my heart begin to burst  
and bleed, Because you lighten up my heart when I start to cry, This love has dried up and  
stayed behind, So wipe that dirty smile off, Go ahead and steal my heart, Go ahead and sell  
me out and I'll lay your ship bare, But I've heard one on you and I'm gonna make your head  
burn, She ain't gonna be able to love you like I will, When the thunder calls for me, I let it  
fall my heart, And as it fell you rose to claim it, But I set fire to the rain, Well it burn while  
I cried, I won't rise until this battle's won, The heavens cried, And I see my future in you, I  
dare you to let me be your, your one and only, You make me feel like I am young again,  
We were born and raised in a summer haze. According to Zainal (2022), hyperbole is a  
figurative language which is an exaggerated expression.



By seeing from numerical hyperbole, the researcher found two numerical hyperboles in the Album song lyrics. Those are I could hold you for a million years and And miles between us. On the other side, there are only two comparison hyperbole which consist of So little to say but so much time and Like the meaner you treat me the more eager I am. At last, there are some repetition hyperboles that the researcher has found. Those hyperboles contain in the lyrics such as And for what and for what and for what, Wake me up wake me up when all is done, Gave you everything I had everything and no less, But go on and take it (take it) take it all with you, And you'll be the one for me and me the one for you.

In this study, there are 5 types from 7 hyperbole were found, including phrasal hyperbole, clausal hyperbole, comparison, numerical hyperbole, the role of superlative. In each type has a different amount of data, such as phrasal hyperbole there are 52 data or 66%, clausal hyperbole there are 20 data or 25%, numerical hyperbole there are 2 data or 3%, comparison there is only 1 data or 1% and the last one is repetition there are 4 data or 5%. After finding the data from types of hyperbole, the researcher also got the meaning of hyperbole.

From the findings, the dominant types of hyperbole in the song lyrics of Adele's *19* and *21* album is phrasal hyperbole. There are 52 data of phrasal hyperbole from 79 data or 66%. According to Claridge (2011) stated that phrasal hyperbole has a background form of hyperbole that is most often found compared to other forms. This occurs because phrasal hyperbole is the most common form of hyperbole among the others. Single word hyperbole and the role of superlative not found in Adele's *19* and *21* album, because single word

hyperbole only occurs when there is only one exaggerated content in an utterance or sentence. If the word is omitted, the hyperbolic meaning will completely disappear. There are also universal quantifiers referring for single word hyperbole referring to number. In the role of superlative there must be comparison and superlative form can indicate hyperbole. Superlative makes something sound so excessive and extreme, therefore it leads to overstatement. However, if we analyze more, the lyrics of Adele song are easy to understand even there are contained many types of hyperbole. In fact, the listener does not need to look at the song clip while listening and try to understand the meaning of the song.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

#### **A. CONCLUSION**

In this section, the researcher drew the conclusion about relation between the types of hyperbole that found in Adele's *19* and *21* album with the meaning of hyperbole expression. Based on findings and discussion, the researcher found 79 data that contain of words, phrases, clauses and sentences. The findings show that there are 5 types from 7 types of hyperbole used in Adele's *19* and *21* Album namely, phrasal hyperbole, clausal hyperbole, numerical hyperbole, comparison and repetition. There are 52 data or 66% of phrasal hyperbole, clausal hyperbole there are 20 data or 25%, numerical hyperbole there are 2 data or 3%, comparison there is only 1 data or 1% and repetition there are 4 data or 5%. From the findings show that the most employed types hyperbole that found in the Adele's *19* and *21* album is phrasal hyperbole. Then, from finding and discussion, there are shows the meaning to relate the hyperbole with the song lyrics in Adele's *19* and *21* album.

From the findings, the dominant types of hyperbole that found in Adele's *19* and *21* album is Phrasal hyperbole. Hyperbole is a literary technique in which a certain piece of information, feeling or other statement is exaggerated intentionally for a certain effect. In most cases, the literal interpretation of a hyperbole could not actually be true, but the exaggeration serves to emphasize a certain point. Hyperbole

can also be used in literature sarcastically or for the sake humor, though it must commonly used for emphasis. Although each song in this album has various and different meanings, these have similar themes and reveal more sense of love through hyperbolic expressions to strengthen the meanings of the songs. Hyperbolic expression in each song of the album has many meanings. From the album, I could see that sense of love is one of common happened when someone falling in love with someone else and they show up how much their love for someone and willing to sacrifice for someone. Sometimes sense of love can make us become look foolish. On the other hand, it can also make us get happiness.

## **B. SUGGESTIONS**

After the researcher describe the conclusion of analysis types of hyperbole and hyperbole expression in Adele's *19* and *21* abum, the researcher would give some recomendation to the students of English Letters and the order researcher.

### **1. For the students of English Letters**

The student of English Letters should remember that to organize the study, tehere are will some basic skill. The first skill is the habit of reading, which can improve their connection of science, especially linguistic reference. Secondly, the student should know that writing skills are needed for good research study. For students of writing skills that can help make good writing, particularly for writing study. The student should remember that to organize the study, there are still some basic skills. The first skill is

habit of reading, which can improve their connection of science, especially linguistic reference. Secondly, the student should know that the writing skills are needed for good research study. Moreover, for students of the writing abilities of the English Letter Department, they should have translating skills that can help make good writing, particularly for writing study.

## 2. For the other researcher

The researcher requires other to arrange another linguistic studies or continue this research to be better. In order to continue the dig deeper into the linguistic issue, the other researcher should have more innovation for doing research studies.

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# **APPENDICES**

## VALIDATION SHEET

The thesis data titled "*HYPERBOLE IN ADELE'S 19 AND 21 ALBUM*" have been checked and validated by Vilya Lakstian Catra Mulia, S.Hum., M.Hum., in :

Day : Wednesday

Date : August 10<sup>th</sup> 2022

Surakarta, August 10<sup>th</sup> 2022

Validator,



Vilya Lakstian Catra Mulia, S.Hum., M.Hum

Num	Textual Data	Codes	Notes on the Codes	Explanation	Validation
1.	And making up the past	1/PHR/ADE/(0:2 2- 0:23)/daydreamer	1: Datum number  Phrasal hyperbole:Q1  Adele :Singer  0:22-0:23: Screen time  Daydreamer : Title	Accroding to Claridge (2011) Phrasal hyperbole is a certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning. Among the other forms, this form occurs frequently. Noun phrase is the most common, and adjective phrase is somewhat uncommon to occur. And “making up the past” in daydreamer song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because use combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
2.	And he could	2/CLA/ADE/(0:5	2: Datum number	According to Claridge (2011) Clausal	OK

	change the world	0-0:52)/daydreamer	Clausal hyperbole:Q1 Adele : Singer 0:50-0:52: Screen time Daydreamer : Title	hyperbole is a hyperbolic style which occurs by combining two or more clausal constituents. This form hardly occurs compared to the others. And “and he could change the world” in daydreamer song lyrics is a clausal hyperbole because combining two or more clausal constituents.	
3.	And I can tell that he'll be there for life	3/CLA/ADE/(3:13-3:20)/daydreamer	3: Datum number Clausal hyperbole:Q1 Adele : Singer 3:13-3:20 : Screen time Daydreamer : Title	And “And I can tell that he'll be there for life” in daydreamer song lyrics is a clausal hyperbole because combining two or more clausal constituents.	OK
4.	Wait, do you see my heart on my	4/PHR/ADE/(0:12-0:17)/best for last	4: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole:Q1 Adele :Singer	“Wait, do you see my heart on my sleeve? in daydreamer song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because use	OK

	sleeve?		0:12-0:17 : Screen time Best for last : Title	combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning and it combines the sense of sight with her sleeve.	
5.	Like the meaner you treat me the more eager I am	5/PHR/ADE/(3:1 2-3:16)/best for last	5: Datum Number Phrasal hyperbole:Q1 Adele : Singer 3:12-3:16 : Screen time Best for last : Title	“Like the meaner you treat me the more eager I am” in best for last song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because use combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
6.	And you'll be the one for me and me the one for you	6/PHR/ADE/(3:4 3-3:47)/best for last	6: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole:Q1 Adele: Singer 3:43-3:47 : Screen time Best for last : Title	“And you'll be the one for me and me the one for you” in in best for last song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
7.	Or should I	7/PHR/ADE/(0:5	7: Datum number	“Or should I just keep chasin'	OK

	just keep chasin' pavements	3-0:57)/chasing pavement	Phrasal hyperbole:Q1 Adele: Singer 0:53-0:57 : Screen time Chasing pavement : Title	pavements “ in chasing pavement song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	
8.	I build myself up	8/PHR/ADE/(1:2 6-1:28)/chasing pavement	8: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole :Q1 Adele: Singer 1:26-1:28 : Screen time Chasing pavement : Title	“I build myself up “ in chasing pavement song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
9.	Waitin' as my heart drops	9/PHR/ADE/(1:3 1-1:34)/chasing pavement	9: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole:Q1 Adele: Singer 1:31-1:34 : Screen time Chasing pavement : Title	“Waitin' as my heart drops “in chasing pavement song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
10.	You shower me with	10/PHR/ADE/(0: 53-0:57)/cold	10: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole:Q1	“You shower me with words made of knives” in cold shoulder song lyrics is	OK

	words made of knives	shoulder	Adele : Singer  0:53-0:57 : Screen time  Cold shoulder : Title	a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	
11.	You grace me with your cold shoulder	11/PHR/ADE/(2: 12-2:15)/cold shoulder	11: Datum number  Phrasal hyperbole:Q1  Adele: Singer  2:12-2:15 : Screen time  Cold shoulder : Title	“You grace me with your cold shoulder” in cold shoulder song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because in cold shoulder song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
12.	If I am I'm crazy for you	12/PHR/ADE/(0: 19-0:23)/crazy for you	12: Datum number  Phrasal hyperbole: Q1  Adele: Singer  0:19-0:23 :Screen time  Crazy for you : Title	“If I am I'm crazy for you” in crazy for you song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK

13.	But it's you who makes me lose my head	13/PHR/ADE/(0: 36-0:42)/crazy for you	13: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole:Q1 Adele: Singer 0:36-0:42 : Screen time Crazy for you : Title	“But it's you who makes me lose my head” in crazy for you song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
14.	You drift into my head	14/phra/ade/(0:50 -0:52)/crazy for you	14: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole:Q1 Adele : Singer 0:50-0:52 : Screen time Crazy for you : Title	“You drift into my head” in crazy for you song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
15.	If you want me to stop I'll freeze	15/CLA/ADE/(1: 04-1:06)/crazy for you	15: Datum number Clausal hyperbole:Q1 Adele: Singer 1:04-1:06 : Screen time Crazy for you : Title	“If you want me to stop I'll freeze” in crazy for you song lyrics is a clausal hyperbole because combining two or more clausal constituents.	OK
16.	My oh my,	16/CLA/ADE/(1:	16: Datum number	“My oh my, how my blood boils, it's	OK



	how my blood boils, it's sweet taste for you	56-2:00)/crazy for you	Clausal hyperbole:Q1 Adele: Singer 1:56-2:00 : Screen time Crazy for you : Title	sweet taste for you” in crazy for you song lyrics is a clausal hyperbole because combining two or more clausal constituents.	
17.	Because I'm too crazy for you	17/PHR/ADE/(2: 41-2:58)/crazy for you	17: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole :Q1 Adele : Singer 2:41-2:58 : Screen time Crazy for you : Title	“Because I'm too crazy for you” in crazy for you song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
18	Right under my feet there's air made of bricks	18/PHR/ADE/(0: 00-0:06)/Melt my heart to stone	18: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole :Q1 Adele: Singer 0:00-0:06 : Screen time Melt my heart to stone : Title	“Right under my feet there's air made of bricks” in melt my heart to stone song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK

19.	I find myself repeating like a broken tune	19/PHR/ADE/(0:13-0:17)/Melt my heart to stone	19: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole :Q1 Adele: Singer 0:13-0:17 : Screen time Melt my heart to stone : Title	“I find myself repeating like a broken tune” in melt my heart to stone song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
20.	They melt my heart to stone	20/PHR/ADE/(0:37-0:40)/Melt my heart to stone	20: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole:Q1 Adele : Singer 0:37-0:40 : Screen time Melt my heart to stone : Title	“They melt my heart to stone” in melt my heart to stone song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
21.	I best tidy up my head I'm the only one in love	21/CLA/ADE/(0:52-0:59)/Melt my heart to stone	21: Datum number Clausal hyperbole:Q1 Adele: Singer 0:52-0:59 : Screen time	“I best tidy up my head I'm the only one in love” in melt my heart to stone song lyrics is a clausal hyperbole because combining two or more	OK

			Melt my heart to stone : Title	clausal constituents.	
22.	I'm the only one in love	22/PHR/ADE/(01 :00-1:05)/Melt my heart to stone	22: Datum number  Phrasal hyperbole: Q1  Adele: Singer  01:00-1:05 : Screen time  Melt my heart to stone : Title	“I'm the only one in love” in melt my heart to stone song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
23.	I feel my heart begin to burst and bleed	23/CLA/ADE/(1: 13-1:19)/Melt my heart to stone	23: Datum number  Clausal hyperbole: Q1  Adele : Singer  1:13-1:19 : Screen time  Melt my heart to stone : Title	“I feel my heart begin to burst and bleed” in melt my heart to stone song lyrics is a clausal hyperbole because combining two or more clausal constituents.	OK
24.	As you tear	24/PHR/ADE/(1:	24: Datum number	“As you tear your way right through	OK

	your way right through me	28-1:34)/ Melt my heart to stone	Phrasal hyperbole : Q1 Adele : Singer 1:28-1:34 : Screen time Melt my heart to stone : Title	me” in melt my heart to stone song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	
25.	You've burnt my heart to stone	25/PHR/ADE/(1: 43-1:46)/Melt my heart to stone	25: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole: Q1 Adele: Singer 1:43-1:46 : Screen time Melt my heart to stone : Title	“You've burnt my heart to stone” in melt my heart to stone song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
26.	So little to say but so much time	26/COM/ADE/(0: 00-0:07)/first love	26: Dantum number Comparison : Q1 Adele : singer 0:00-0:07 : Screen time First love : Title	Accroding to claridge (2011) comparison there is something that is being compared, and it potentially contains hyperbole. However, not all comparative phrases make sense to	OK

				reach the goal. And “So little to say but so much time” in first love song lyrics is a comparison.	
27.	Because you lighten up my heart when I start to cry	27/CLA/ADE/(0: 25-0:32)/first love	27: Datum number Clausal hyperbole:Q1 Adele: Singer 0:25-0:32 : Screen time First love : Title	“Because you lighten up my heart when I start to cry” in first love song lyrics is a clausal hyperbole because combining two or more clausal constituents.	OK
28.	This love has dried up and stayed behind	28/CLA/ADE/(1: 36-1:43)/first love	28: Datum number Clausal hyperbole:Q1 Adele: Singer 1:36-1:43 : Screen time First love: Title	“This love has dried up and stayed behind” in first love song lyrics is a clausal hyperbole because combining two or more clausal constituents.	OK

29.	Then choke on words I'd always hide	29/PHR/ADE/(1: 54-2:02)/first love	29: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole:Q1 Adele : Singer 1:54-2:02 : Screen time First love : Title	“Then choke on words I'd always hide” in first love song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
30.	Who wants to be right as rain	30/PHR/ADE/(0: 08-0:10)/Right as rain	30: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole:Q1 Adele: Singer 0:08-0:10 : Screen time Right as rain : Title	“Who wants to be right as rain” in right as rain song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
31.	You get excitement in your bones	31/PHR/ADE/(0: 14-0:17)/Right as rain	31: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole:Q1 Adele : Singer 0:14-0:17 : Screen time Right as rain : Title	“You get excitement in your bones” in right as rain song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
32.	No room in	32/PHR/ADE/(0:	32: Datum number	“No room in my bed” in right as rain	OK

	my bed	39-0:40)/ Right as rain	Phrasal hyperbole:Q1 Adele: Singer 0:39-0:40 : Screen time Right as rain : Title	song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	
33.	So wipe that dirty smile off	33/CLA/ADE/(0:42-0:45)/ Right as rain	33: Datum number Clausal hyperbole Adele: Singer 0:42-0:45 : Screen time Right as rain : Title	“So wipe that dirty smile off” in right as rain song lyrics is a clausal hyperbole because combining two or more clausal constituents.	OK
34.	And now I've had enough of love	34/PHR/ADE/(0:49-0:55)/ Right as rain	34: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole Adele : Singer 0:49-0:55 : Screen time Right as rain : Title	“And now I've had enough of love” in right as rain song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
35.	Go ahead and steal my	35/CLA/ADE/(1:46-1:47)/ Right as	35: Datum number Clausal hyperbole:Q1	“Go ahead and steal my heart” in right as rain song lyrics is a clausal	OK

	heart	rain	Adele: Singer 1:46-1:47 : Screen time Right as rain: Title	hyperbole because combining two or more clausal constituents.	
36.	When the rain is blowing in your face	36/PHR/ADE/(0:37-0:44)/Make you feel my love	36: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole :Q1 Adele: Singer 0:37-0:44 : Screen time Make you feel my love : Title	“When the rain is blowing in your face” in make you feel my love song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
37.	And the whole world is on your case	37/PHR/ADE/(0:44-0:48)/Make you feel my love	37: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole :Q1 Adele :Singer 0:44-0:48 : Screen time Make you feel my love : Title	“And the whole world is on your case” in make you feel my love song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK



38.	And there is no one there to dry your tears	38/PHR/ADE/(1: 10-1:14)/Make you feel my love	38: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole :Q1 Adele: Singer 1:10-1:14 : Screen time Make you feel my love :Title	“And there is no one there to dry your tears” in make you feel my love song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
39.	I could hold you for a million years	39/num/ade/(1:17 -1:21)/Make you feel my love	39: Datum number Numerical hyperbole:Q1 Adele : Singer 1:17-1:21 : Screen time Make you feel my love :Title	According to Claridge (2011) Number can be one of the hyperbolic sign and they occur frequently There are significant words to recognize numerical hyperbole, they are hundreds, thousands, millions, billions, etc. And “I could hold you for a million years” in make you feel my love song lyrics is a numerical hyperbole because use the word of	Ok

				"milion".	
40.	The storms are raging on the rolling sea	40/PHR/ADE/(2: 51-2:56)/Make you feel my love	40: Datum number  Phrasal hyperbole:Q1  Adele: Singer  2:51-2:56 : Screen time  Make you feel my love  :Title	"The storms are raging on the rolling sea" in make you feel my love song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
41.	Go to the ends of the Earth for you	41/PHR/ADE/(3: 30-3:36)/Make you feel my love	41: Datum number  Phrasal hyperbole :Q1  Adele: Singer  3:30-3:36 :Screen time  Make you feel my love  :Title	"Go to the ends of the Earth for you" in make you feel my love song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
42.	I think you're	42/PHR/ADE/(0:	42: Datum number	"I think you're giving out way too	OK

	giving out way too much in fact	27-0:31)/ My same	Phrasal hyperbole : Q1 Adele : Singer 0:27-0:31 : Screen time My same: Title	much in fact” in my same song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	
43.	On my eyes your were smiling in the spotlight dancing with the night	43/PHR/ADE/(0: 29-0:34)/ Tired	43: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole: Q1 Adele: Singer 0:29-0:34 : Screen time Tired : Title	“On my eyes your were smiling in the spotlight dancing with the night” in tired song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
44.	When I Fell off your mind	44/PHR/ADE/(0: 36-0:39)/ Tired	44: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole:Q1 Adele: Singer 0:36-0:39 : Screen time Tired : Title	“When I Fell off your mind” in tired song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK

45.	And for what, and for what, and for what	45/REP/ADE/(0:4 9-0:56)/ Tired	45: Datum number  Repetition : Q1  Adele : Singer  0:49-0:56 : Screen time  Tired : Title	“And for what, and for what, and for what” in tired song lyrics is a repetition because repeat the lyric” and for what” in several times.	OK
46.	I like it in the city when two worlds collide	46/PHR/ADE/(1: 40- 1:46)/Hometown glory	46: Datum number  Phrasal hyperbole: Q1  Adele: Singer  1:40-1:46 : Screen time  Hometown glory : Title	“I like it in the city when two worlds collide” in hometown glory song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
47.	There's a fire starting in my heart	47/PHRA/ADE/( 0:05-0:09)/ Rolling in the deep	47: Datum number  Phrasal hyperbole:Q1  Adele: Singer  0:05-0:09 : Screen time  Rolling in the deep : Title	“There's a fire starting in my heart” in rolling in the deep song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK

48.	Finally, I can see you crystal clear	48/PHR/ADE/(0: 14-0:17)/ Rolling in the deep	48: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole:Q1 Adele : Singer 0:14-0:17 : Screen time Rolling in the deep: Title	“Finally, I can see you crystal clear” in rolling in the deep song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
49.	Go ahead and sell me out and I'll lay your ship bare	49/CLA/ADE/(0: 18-0:22)/ Rolling in the deep	49: Datum number Clausal hyperbole :Q1 Adele: Singer 0:18-0:22 :Screen time Rolling in the deep: Title	“Go ahead and sell me out and I'll lay your ship bare” in rolling in the deep song lyrics is a clausal hyperbole because combining two or more clausal constituents.	OK
50.	The scars of your love, they leave	50/PHR/ADE/(0: 51-0:55)/ Rolling in the deep	50: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole: Q1 Adele: Singer	“The scars of your love, they leave me breathless” in rolling in the deep song lyrics is a pharsal hyperbole because	OK

	me breathless		0:51-0:55 : Screen time Rolling in the deep :Title	certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	
51.	You had my heart inside of your hands	51/PHR/ADE/(1:07-1:11)/ Rolling in the deep	51: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole:Q1 Adele: Singer 1:07-1:11: Screen time Rolling in the deep :Title	“You had my heart inside of your hands” in rolling in the deep song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
52.	But I've heard one on you and I'm gonna make your head burn	52/CLA/ADE/(1:22-1:26)/ Rolling in the deep	52: Datum number Clausal hyperbole: Q1 Adele: Singer 1:22-1:26 : Screen time Rolling in the deep : Title	“But I've heard one on you and I'm gonna make your head burn” in rolling in the deep song lyrics is a clausal hyperbole because combining two or more clausal constituents.	OK
53.	Throw your soul through	53/PHR/ADE/(2:31-2:35)/ Rolling	53: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole:Q1	“Throw your soul through every open door” in rolling in the deep song lyrics	OK

	every open door	in the deep	Adele: Singer 2:31-2:35 : Screen time Rolling in the deep : Title	is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	
54.	She ain't gonna be able to love you like I will	54/CLA/ADE/(0:15-0:19)/Rumour has it	54: Datum number Clausal hyperbole:Q1 Adele:Singer 0:15-0:19 : Screen time Rumour has it: Title	“She ain't gonna be able to love you like I will” in rumour has it song lyrics is a clausal hyperbole because combining two or more clausal constituents.	OK
55.	Bless your soul, you've got you're head in the clouds	55/PHR/ADE/(0:38-0:42)/Rumour has it	55: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole: Q1 Adele : Singer 0:38-0:42 : Screen time Rumour has it : Title	“Bless your soul, you've got you're head in the clouds” in rumour has it song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
56.	She made	56/PHR/ADE/(0:	56: Datum number	“She made your heart melt” in rumour	OK

	your heart melt	47-0:50)/Rumour has it	Phrasal hyperbole: Q1 Adele: Singer 0:47-0:50 : Screen time Rumour has it : Title	has it song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	
57.	All that I have is on the floor	57/PHR/ADE/(0: 18-0:24)/Turning table	57: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole:Q1 Adele: Singer 0:18-0:24: Screen time Turning tables : Title	“All that I have is on the floor” in turning tables song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
58.	Under your thumb, I can't breathe	58/PHR/ADE/(0: 43-0:49)/Turning table	58: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole: Q1 Adele: Singer 0:43-0:49: Screen time Turning tables : Title	“Under your thumb, I can't breathe” in turning tables song lyrics is a single word hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK



59.	Under haunted skies, I see you, ooh	59/PHR/ADE/(0: 26-032)/Turning table	59: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole:Q1 Adele: Singer 0:26-032: Screen time Turning tables : Title	“Under haunted skies, I see you, ooh” in turning tables song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
60.	When the thunder calls for me	60/PHR/ADE/(0: 44-0:50)/Turning table	60: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole: Q1 Adele: Singer 0:44-0:50 : Screen time Turning table : Title	“When the thunder calls for me” in turning tables song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
61.	And a wandering eye and a heaviness in	61/PHR/ADE/(0: 55-1:01)/Don’t you remember	61: Dantum number Phrasal hyperbole: Q1 Adele: Singer 0:55-1:01: Screen time	“And a wandering eye and a heaviness in my head” in turning tables song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and	OK

	my head		Turning tables: Title	senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	
62.	I let it fall, my heart	62/PHR/ADE/(0: 09-0:12)/Set fire to the rain	62: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole :Q1 Adele: Singer 0:09-0:12: Screen time Set fire to the rain : Title	“I let it fall, my heart” in set fire to the rain song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
63.	And as it fell you rose to claim it	63/PHR/ADE/(0: 12-0:16)/Set fire to the rain	63: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole: Q1 Adele: Singer 0:12-0:16: Screen time Set fire to the rain: Title	“And as it fell you rose to claim it” in set fire to the rain song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
64.	But I set fire to the rain	64/PHR/ADE/(0: 59-1:03)/Set fire to the rain	64: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole: Q1 Adele: Singer	“But I set fire to the rain” in set fire to the rain song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination	OK

			0:59-1:03: Screen time Set fire to the rain: Title	of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	
65.	Well it burn while I cried	65/CLA/ADE/(1: 08-1:10)/Set fire to the rain	65: Datum number Clausal hyperbole:Q1 Adele: Singer 1:08-1:10: Screen time Set fire to the rain : Title	“Well it burn while I cried” in set fire to the rain song lyrics is a clausal hyperbole because combining two or more clausal constituents.	OK
66.	And I threw us into the flames	66/PHR/ADE/(3: 06-3:10)/Set fire to the rain	66: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole :Q1 Adele: Singer 3:06-3:10: Screen time Set fire to the rain: Title	“And I threw us into the flames” in set fire to the rain song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
67.	Wake me up, wake me up when all is	67/REP/ADE/(0:5 5-0:59)/ He wo’nt go	67: Datum number Repetition: Q1 Adele: Singer	“Wake me up, wake me up when all is done” in he wo’nt go song lyrics is a repetition because repeat the lyrics	OK

	done		0:55-0:59 : Screen time He wo'nt go : Title	"wake me up" in sveral times.	
68.	I won't rise until this battle's won	68/CLA/ADE/(1: 00-1:02)/ He wo'nt go	68: Datum number Clausal hyperbole: Q1 Adele: Singer 1:00-1:02: Screen time He wo'nt go: Title	"I won't rise until this battle's won" in he wo'nt go song lyrics is a clausal hyperbole because combining two or more clausal constituents.	OK
69.	To watch them turn to dust	69/PHR/ADE/(2: 37-2:39)/ He wo'nt go	69: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole: Q1 Adele: Singer 2:37-2:39: Screen time He wo'nt go: Title	"To watch them turn to dust" in he wo'nt go song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
70.	Gave you	70/REP/ADE/(0:0	70: Datum number	"Gave you everything I had,	OK

	everything I had, everything and no less	7-0:12)/ Take it all	Repetition: Q1  Adele: Singer  0:07-0:12: Screen time  Take it all: Title	everything and no less” in take it all song lyrics is a repetition because repeat the lyric “everything” twice.	
71.	But go on and take it (take it), take it all with you	71/REP/ADE/(0:4 2-0:49)/ Take it all	71: Datum number  Repetition: Q1  Adele: Singer  0:42-0:49: Screen time  Take it all: Title	“But go on and take it (take it), take it all with you” in take it all song lyrics is a repetition because repeat the lyric “take it” in several times.	OK

72.	I've seen your face, under every sky	72/PHR/ADE/(0: 57-1:03)/I'll be waiting	72: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole: Q1 Adele: Singer 0:57-1:03: Screen time I'll be waiting: Title	"I've seen your face, under every sky" in I'll be waiting song lyrics is a because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK
73.	And miles between us	73/NUM/ADE/(1: 23-1:24)/I'll be waiting	73: Datum number Numerical hyperbole:Q1 Adele: Singer 1:23-1:24: Screen time I'll be waiting: Title	"And miles between us" in I'll be waiting song lyrics is a numerical hyperbole because use the word "miles"	OK
74.	The heavens	74/CLA/ADE/(1:	74: Datum number	"The heavens cried" in I' be waiting	OK

	cried	24-1:25)/I'll be waiting	Clausal hyperbole:Q1 Adele:Singer 1:24-1:25: Screen time I'll be waiting: Title	song lyrics is a clausal hyperbole because just used one exaggerated content in an utterance or sentence.	
75.	And I see my future in you	75/CLA/ADE/(1:30-1:32)/I'll be waiting	75: Datum number Clausal hyperbole : Q1 Adele: Singer 1:30-1:32 : Screen time I'll be waiting: Title	“And I see my future in you” in I'll be waiting song lyrics is a clausal hyperbole because combining two or more clausal constituents.	OK
76.	I dare you to let me be your, your one and only	76/CLA/ADE/(1:09-1:16)/ One and only	76: Datum number : Q1 Adele: Singer 1:09-1:16: Screen time One and only: Title	“I dare you to let me be your, your one and only” in one and only song lyrics is a clausal hyperbole because combining two or more clausal constituents.	OK
77.	You make me feel like I	77/CLA/ADE/(1:24-1:28)/love	77: Dantum number Clausal hyperbole: Q1	“You make me feel like I am young again” in love song song lyrics is a	OK

	am young again	song	Adele: Singer 1:24-1:28: Screen time Love song : Title	clausal hyperbole because combining two or more clausal constituents.	
78.	We were born and raised in a summer haze	78/CLA/ADE/(2: 04- 2:12)/Someone like you	78: Datum number Clausal hyperbole:Q1 Adele: Singer 2:04-2:12: Screen time Someone like you :Title	“We were born and raised in a summer haze” in someone like you song lyrics is a clausal hyperbole because combining two or more clausal constituents.	OK
79.	Bound by the surprise of our glory days	79/PHR/ADE/(2: 12- 2:18)/Someone like you	79: Datum number Phrasal hyperbole:Q1 Adele: Singer 2:12-2:18: Screen time Someone like you : Title	“Bound by the surprise of our glory days” in someone like you song lyrics is a phrasal hyperbole because certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning.	OK



