

**PERSONIFICATION IN THE SONG LYRICS OF SELECTED
AURORA'S ALBUMS**

THESIS

**Submitted as a Partial Requirements for the degree of Sarjana in English
Letters Department**



By:

Yuliana Pratiwi

SRN. 183211122

ENGLISH LITERATURE DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURES

RADEN MAS SAID STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SURAKARTA

2022

ADVISOR SHEET

Subject: Thesis of Yuliana Pratiwi

SRN: 183211122

To:

The Dean of Culture

and Language Faculty

UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta

In Surakarta

Assalamu 'alaikum wa rahmatuallahi wa barakatuh

After reading thoroughly and giving necessary advices, herewith, as the advisor, I state that the thesis of :

Name : Yuliana Pratiwi

SRN : 183211122

Title : Personification in the Song Lyrics of Selected Aurora's Albums

Has already fulfilled the requirements to be presented before the Board of Examiners (*munaqasyah*) to attain the degree of Sarjana Humaniora in English Letters Department.

Thank You for the attention.

Wassalamu 'alaikum wa rahmatuallahi wa barakatuh.

Surakarta, 12 September 2022

Advisor,



Dr. Muhammad Zainal Muttaqien, S.S., M.Hum.

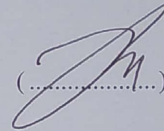
NIP. 19740313 200312 1 002

RATIFICATION

This is to certify that the *Sarjana* thesis entitled *Personification in the Song Lyrics of Selected Aurora's Albums* by Yuliana Pratiwi has been approved by the Board of Thesis Examiners as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Humaniora in English Letters.

Chairman : Dr. Kurniawan, M.Hum.

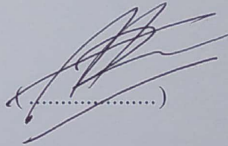
NIP. 19800616 201101 1 005



(.....)

Secretary : Dr. Muhammad Zainal Muttaqien, S.S., M.Hum.

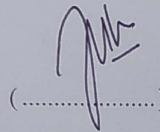
NIP. 19740313 200312 1 002



(.....)

Main Examiner : Yustin Sartika, S.S., M.A.

NIP. 19851024 201903 2 009



(.....)

Surakarta 13 Oktober 2022

Approved by



Prof. Dr. Toto Suharto, S.Ag., M. Ag.

NIP. 19710403 199803 1 005

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. Myself
2. My beloved parents
3. My dear siblings
4. English Letters 2018
5. My Almamater UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta

MOTTO

“Sesungguhnya Allah tidak akan mengubah keadaan suatu kaum hingga mereka
merubah keadaan yang ada pada diri mereka sendiri”

(QS. Ar-Ra'd : 11)

“The way get started is to quit talking and begin doing”

(Walt Disney)

“What is life, without a little risk”

(J.K Rowling)

PRONOUNCEMENT

Name : Yuliana Pratiwi
SRN : 183211122
Study Program : English Literature
Faculty : Culture and Language Faculty

I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled *Personification in the Song Lyrics of Selected Aurora's 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 expect 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, 15 September 2022

Stated by.



Yuliana Pratiwi

SRN. 183211122

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Alhamdulillah, all praises be to Allah, the single power, the Lord of the universe, master of the day of judgement, God all blessings and mercies so the researcher was able to finish this thesis entitled *Personification in the Song Lyrics of Selected Aurora's Albums*. peace and salution be upon the great messenger Muhammad SAW the greatest leader and good inspiration of world revolution.

The researcher is sure that this thesis would not be completed without the help, support, and suggestions from several sides. Thus, the researcher 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:

1. Prof. Dr. H. Mudhofir, M,pd., as the rector of the State Islamic University Raden Mas Said Surakarta.
2. Prof. Dr. Toto Suharto, S.Ag., M.Ag. As the dean of Cultures and Languages Faculty.
3. Dr. Nur Asiyah, M.A. as the head of English Literature.
4. Dr. Muhammad Zainal Muttaqien, S.S., M.Hum., as the coordinator of English Literature also as the advisor for his guidance, precious advices, knowledge and supports while conducting this research.
5. All the lecturers in English Literature who have given guidance, knowledge and support.
6. Beloved mother and father who always supports and prays for the researcher.

7. Beloved brother and sister who always support for the researcher.
8. All of the researcher friends in English Letter 2018.

The researcher realizes that the researcher thesis is still far from being perfect. The researcher hopes that this thesis is useful for the researcher in particular and the readers in general.

Surakarta, 15 September 2022

The Researcher

Yuliana Pratiwi

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	
ADVISOR SHEET	i
RATIFICATION	ii
DEDICATION	iii
MOTTO	iv
PRONOUNCEMENT	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
ABSTRACT	xi
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF APPENDICES	xiii
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the Study	1
B. Limitation of the Study	6
C. Formulation of the Problem	6
D. Objectives of the Study	7
E. Benefits of the Study	7
F. Definitions of the Key Terms	8
CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW	10
A. Theoretical Background	10
1. Semantics	10
2. Figurative Language	11

B. Personification	15
1. Types of Personification	15
2. The Purposes of Using Personification	17
3. The Contribution of Personification	19
C. Aurora	21
D. Previous Studies	22
CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHOD	26
A. Research Design	26
B. Research Instrument	27
C. Data and Data Source	27
D. Data Collection Technique	28
E. Data Validation	29
F. Data Analysis Technique	30
CHAPTER IV: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS	35
A. Research Finding	35
1. Types of Personification in the Song Lyrics of Selected Aurora's Albums .	35
a. Casual Personification	36
b. General Personification	39
c. Representative Personification	42
2. Purposes of Personification in the Song Lyrics of Selected Aurora's	
Albums	44
a. To Express Passionate Emotion	45
b. To Understand Things	48
c. To Control Desires	51

3. The Contribution of Personification	53
a. To Describe Emotion	54
b. To Describe Personal Meditation	57
c. Dealing With Non-Narrative Subject	59
B. Discussion	60
1. The Types of Personification in the Song Lyrics of Selected Aurora's Albums	61
a. Casual Personification	63
b. General Personification	64
c. Representative Personification	65
2. The Contribute of Personification	66
a. To Describe Emotion	68
b. To Describe Personal Meditation	69
c. Dealing With Non-Narrative Subject	70
CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	71
A. Conclusion	71
B. Suggestion	72
BIBLIOGRAPHY	73
APPENDICES	77

ABSTRACT

Yuliana Pratiwi. 2022. *Personification in the Song Lyrics of Selected Aurora's Albums*. Thesis. English Letters Department. Culture and Language Faculty.

Advisor : Dr. Muhammad Zainal Muttaqien, S.S., M.Hum.

Key Words: Figurative Language, Personification, Aurora

Personification is giving human attributes to inanimate objects so that they seem to live like humans. This research analyzes the personification in the song lyrics of Aurora's (*Running with the Wolves*, *All My Demons Greeting Me as a Friend*, *Infections of A Different Kind - Step I*, and *A Different Kind of Human (Step II)*) albums. This research aims to respond these questions, (1) What type of personification are found in selected Aurora's album?, (2) what are the purposes of personification in selected Aurora's album?, (3) How do the personification contribute to the overall meaning of the songs in selected Aurora's albums?

There are two theories used by researcher to answer the research question in this research, including the personification theory from Dodson (2008) which is used to analyze the types (Casual Personification, General Personification and Representative Personification) and purposes of personification (To Express Passionate Emotions, To Understand Things, and To Control Desires). Next, theory from Ade and Okuyene (2008) which is used to answer the contribution of personification (To Describe Emotion, To Describe Personal Meditation, and Dealing With Non-Narrative Subject) in selected Aurora's albums.

To collect and analyze the data, in this research, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method. The data of this research were taken from the song lyrics of selected Aurora's albums. There are two instruments in this research, namely the researcher herself as the main instrument and supporting instruments such as documents containing the lyrics of Aurora's songs along with several tools that can help the researcher to listen to the song like electronic devices such as cell phone or computer. The data collection technique used in this research is documentation technique, the researcher used the documentation to collect data about personification contained in Aurora's song lyrics. While the data analysis technique consists of data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions by providing data verification. Furthermore, this research uses investigator triangulation to validate the data research by asking a lecturer or advisor who master in linguistics as a validator about the scope of the research.

Thus, the researcher found the type of personification, namely general personification as the most dominant finding with a total of 35 (56%) data out of 62 data used by songwriters in her song lyrics. The purpose that most songwriter use in her song lyrics is to understand things which were found with a total of 31 (50%) data out of 62 data. Then, the contribution of personification in selected Aurora's albums is mostly to describe emotion with a total of 54 (87%) data out of 62 data. Thus, personification is able to make song lyrics easy to understand because personification can convey the emotions of the songwriter so that listeners can understand and feel the emotions intended by the songwriter.

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 Data Reduction Criteria	31
Table 3.2 The Example of Type of Personification 'Casual' Table	33
Table 3.3 The Example of Type of Personification 'General' Table	33
Table 3.4 The Example of Type of Personification 'Representative' Table	34
Table 4.1 Types of Personification Table	36
Table 4.2 Purposes of Personification Table	45
Table 4.3 The Contribute of Personification	54
Table 4.4 Types of Personification and Purposes Used in the Song Lyrics of Selected Aurora's Albums	62
Table 4.5 Table of the Percentage of Casual Personification	64
Table 4.6 Table of the Percentage of General Personification	65
Table 4.7 Table of the Percentage of Representative Personification	66
Table 4.8 The Contribute of Personification in the Song Lyrics of Selected Aurora's Albums	67

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Validator Statement.....	78
Appendix 2 : Data Display Validation.....	79

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Humans need language to communicate with other humans so that the intended message can be conveyed clearly and understand each other. Sometimes, the language used contains figurative words that are not directly in the meaning. Besides, language has an important role in the world of literature like poetry, play, novels, and one of the literature that we often encounter is song lyrics. A collection of songs or music that has successively on a cassette tape or vinyl record, usually called an album. The naming of the album is usually based on one of the tracks on the album. However, the naming of the album itself can also be given its own name, different from the list of songs on the album. Song is a voice that has lyrics, so it can be sung while lyrics are a series of words that have a tone. According to Dallin in Firdaus (2013), Lyrics are written by the author which is used as a form of interaction between the writer and the listeners. A songwriter sometimes writes lyrics to convey a message with the aim of giving encouragement or support to the listener which means there is a relationship between the songwriter and the listener.

Usually, the song is sung with musical accompaniment. While music is a sound or tone that is composed beautifully and harmoniously to produce a rhythm. Music combines instrumentals containing specific content as a form or emotional expression. Music or song is an entertainment that can represent something or feeling. In a song, so that the

message in the song can be received easily, the songwriter will use figurative language. Figurative language is a language whose meaning deviates and is conspicuous from what the language user understands as the standard meaning of words or standard meaning of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect (Abrams, 1999: 96). Figurative language serves to make words more beautiful and attract attention. Figurative language such as personification, uses words whose meanings are distorted so that the expression is conveyed. Personification creates inanimate objects that appear to have character like humans so that the songwriter intent can be clearly described. According to Davis (1992), “personification, a subtype of metaphor, is a figure of speech attributing human characteristics to abstractions or inanimate objects”. Personification is used to liven up a certain atmosphere that depicts inanimate objects becoming more visible to them as human characteristics. In the book entitled *The Power of Personification*, Hugh Blair (2008: 46) state that “people personify in order to express passionate emotions; personification is a sign of strong passion”. Personification is used to express the author’s emotions and is written figuratively as if the object has human characteristics.

In a song, the songwriter will try to convey the message contained in the song, on of which is by using figurative language. But to understand figurative language is not as easy as understanding literal meaning. Therefore, the researcher analyzed the personification contained in the lyrics of the Aurora songs in several of her albums. For example, on the

Aurora song entitled Warrior, found lyrics “And I hold a sword to guide me”, The sword is used by the songwriter to describe how she attacks the violence and cruelty she sees around her even though she doesn’t carry a sword that can hurt people because it is used as a weapon, but people have fights in their lives.

The researcher conducted this research because the researcher was inspired by several researchers whose research was relevant to the topic to be studied which focused on the figurative languages such as personification. The researcher will briefly explain several previous studies along with the differences in the focus of research in this study. The researcher will also explain the results of each of the previous studies.

First, a thesis written by Octavia Ines Widyaswari (2018) entitled *Analysis on figures of speech found in Emily Dickinson’s Because I Could Not Stop For Death*. The result of this research is that the researchers found several figures of speech such as allegory, metaphor, personification, and symbol. And the most dominant figure of speech found in this study is symbols. Then, a thesis written by M Sulkhan Habibi (2016) entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language In Edensor Novel by Andrea Hirata*. The result of this study found 6 types of figurative language in *Edensor Novel by Andrea Hirata*, including simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, synecdoche and symbol. After that, a thesis written by Muh Masruri (2012) entitled *Figurative Language Analysis in Letto’s Song “Truth, Cry and Lie” Album*. The results of this study found 7 figurative language, including personification, ellipsis, rhetoric, metaphor, synecdoche, anti

climax and pleonasm. The researcher found that the most common figurative language was ellipsis and found a way to identify figurative language in it by looking at the subject, verb and adverb. Next, a thesis written by Khoirul Nisa (2020) entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Maher Zain's song Lyric*. In this research there are 9 types of figurative languages, such as personification, metaphor, simile, hyperbole, irony, alliteration, parallelism, synecdoche, and euphemism. On the other hand, a thesis written by Fitratunnas (2017) entitled *Figurative Language Analysis on Advertisements of the Jakarta Post Newspaper*. The results of this research found that there were 5 kinds of figurative language in Jakarta Post newspaper advertisements, namely alliteration, metonymy, metaphor, simile, and hyperbole. In addition, the researcher also found that the function of figurative language used in Jakarta Post newspaper is to attract the attention of readers.

From some of the previous studies above, the researcher found a gap that the researcher could use to conduct this research like the researcher will narrow down the research from several figurative languages to one figurative language such as personification. In this research, the researcher analyzed the personifications found in 4 selected Aurora albums. The researcher analyzes the personification contained in selected Aurora albums because most of Aurora songs on these 4 selected albums are about nature and love, love in the lyrics of the Aurora song is not only about someone who is in love, but also about someone who is heartbroken because of love. Therefore the language used by the

songwriter in the lyrics of the song is interesting if the personification is analyzed. As well as the nature described by Aurora in her song lyrics, the nature written in the lyrics of the song explains how humans treat nature, which is now living together with modern technology, where technology can actually destroy nature itself. Then in addition to using figurative language, how Aurora conveys the message in her song is very soulful so that it can be conveyed to the listener well. Several Aurora albums are works that contain meaning and moral messages to the listeners. For example, in one of the lyrics of the Aurora song entitled *The seed*, it is written “*And the rivers are poisoned, the poisoned*”. The poison here is Aurora wants to convey that the river is polluted. In the Aurora albums, the researcher wants to analyze with a semantic approach regarding the meaning and purpose of the personification in the Aurora song. The researcher is interested in deepening the understanding of personification by retrieving data from song lyrics found on several Aurora albums. On the album, the researcher found use personification that can be analyzed semantically, analyzing the meaning of the personification and explaining the objectives contained. Several of the albums that will be analyzed include ‘*Running with the Wolves (2015)*, *All My Demons Greeting Me as a Friend (2016)*, *Infections of A Different Kind - Step 1 (2018)*, and *A Different Kind of Human (Step II) (2019)*’.

B. Limitation of the Study

According to Price and Murnan (2004), limitation of the research is the challenges faced by researchers during conducting research that can influence the results and interpretation of these results. For the limitation, the researcher will be limited in identification song lyrics of the Aurora's songs on several of her album titles such as *'Running with the Wolves (2015), All My Demons Greeting Me as a Friend (2016), Infections of A Different Kind - Step 1 (2018), and A Different Kind of Human (Step II) (2019)'* by using personification. The researcher used 4 selected Aurora's albums because in these 4 albums, Aurora discusses nature and love which is written in figurative language to convey the message in the song, so it is very interesting to analyze the personification.

The researcher used personification because from several previous studies which has been completed by previous researchers analyze several figurative languages and in this research, it was more specific to one of the figurative languages, namely personification. By using personification, this research will focus more on grouping personifications in several Aurora's albums.

C. Formulation of the Problems

Based on the background described above, the problems in this research can be formulated as follows:

1. What type of personification are found in Aurora's selected albums?
2. What are the purposes of personification in selected Aurora's albums?

3. How does the personification contribute to the overall meaning of the songs in selected Aurora's album?

D. Objectives of the Study

From the background of the problem, the researcher has objective research are:

1. To reveal what types of personification are found in selected Aurora's album.
2. To describe the purposes of personification in selected Aurora's albums.
3. To explain how personification contributes to the overall meaning of the songs in selected Aurora's albums.

E. Benefits of the Study

Some of the benefits that can be taken in this research are:

1. Theoretical Benefits

This research can increase knowledge about type of personification, purposes of personification and can contribute to the study of literature on the relationship between personification and literary works like personification as found from selected Aurora's albums.

2. Practical Benefits

Some of the benefits that can be taken in this research are

- a. For students, this research can help students to add information about personification and analysis of personification.
- b. For other researchers, this research can help those with the same topic or object as a reference for their research.
- c. And for society such as songwriter, this research can be used as information that discusses the personification and personification contained in the song.

F. Definitions of the Key Terms

This study consists of four main terms that are necessary to be described. In order to avoid misinterpretation and ambiguity, several terms used in this study are defined and clarified as follows:

1. Semantic

Semantics is one of the branches of linguistics, Lyons (1977: 1) states that Semantics is the study of meaning. Semantics is the branch of linguistics about how language expresses its meaning.

2. Figurative Language

According to Lubis (2017), figurative language is words or groups of words to give particular emphasis to ideas or sentiments and the tools the writer uses, to help readers visualize what is happening in a literary work. Figurative language is a language

used to express messages or meanings that are different from the original meaning.

3. Aurora

Aurora is the mononym name of a Norwegian singer, songwriter and producer named Aurora Aksnes (Pereira, 2019). Several Aurora albums that will be analyzed in this study, among others *Running with the Wolves* (2005), *All My Demons Greeting Me as a Friend* (2016), *Infections of A Different Kind - Step 1* (2018), and *A Different Kind of Human (Step II)*(2019).

4. Personification

Abrams (1999) states that personification, or prosopopeia in Greek, is where inanimate objects or abstract concepts are spoken of as if they were given life or traits or feelings like humans. Therefore, personification is one of the figurative languages that assigns human characteristics to objects other than humans (inanimate objects) so that these objects exist in an environment like humans.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Background

This chapter uses theories related to the research to analyze the further data. Several theories related to this research are classified based on their respective levels. To discuss the purposes and the contributions of personification, of course, the researcher also discusses the meaning of a figurative language, therefore the researcher discusses these terms.

1. Semantics

Semantics is a field of linguistics that studies meaning. In Greek, semantics comes from the word 'sema' which means 'sign', and its related adjective, 'semantikos', meaning 'significant'. Palmer (1981) states that semantics is a linguistics component similar to phonetics or grammar. The purpose of doing semantics is to set up a grammar component that will parallel other components such as syntax or phonology (Saeed, 2009). Besides, according to Hurford, Hesley, and Smith (2007), "Semantics is the study of meaning in language". Meaning is used as a natural or conventional sign that provides information or gives instructions (Palmer, 1981). Semantics has a big role in communication, understanding and learning of everyday language without us knowing it. Semantics explain each speaker's knowledge of a

language which enables that speaker to communicate something to other speakers and to understand what they are communicating.

2. Figurative Language

Figurative language is good languages that used to increase the effect of introduction and compare a certain thing with another which is more general (Qomariah & Thahara, 2015). Figurative language is used by the writer to express the author's feelings and thoughts to compare an object or thing that is more general and can animate the sentence so that the messages can be conveyed easily. According to Mezo (1999), Figurative language is divided into seven, namely simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole and litotes.

a. Simile

Simile is a figurative language that is used to compare something with other things. According to Davis (1992), Simile uses direct comparison using words like, as or than. Simile compares things with other things that have something in common, so that the meaning is easier to understand. For example "Her eyes shone like diamond". A comparison between the eye and the diamond to show that they both shine equally and showed that her eyes were beautiful because they were shining.

b. Metaphor

According to Abrams (1999), Metaphor is a word or expression in literal usage which denotes one type of thing applied to a different kind of thing and does not emphasize comparison. Different from simile, metaphor is a figurative language that expresses something directly in the form of an analogical comparison by eliminating words “as or like”. metaphor compares two things directly by combining two different things which can form new meanings. For example “My life is a rainbow that appears after the rain”. life is something that will be explained, while the rainbow is something that has in common with life. The relationship between these two things is that a rainbow which has several colors is one way of expressing a colorful life.

c. Personification

Lubis (2017) states personification gives human characteristics to inanimate objects, animals, or ideas that can influence the way readers imagine things. Personification is a type of metaphor that makes inanimate objects, animals or ideas as if alive and makes them seem real. For example “The birds sing melodiously in the morning”. Birds that are characterized as human-like are depicted as being able to sing.

d. Metonymy

According to Mezo (1999), Metonymy is a substitute for some words or terms that are closely related to the literal word or term meant. Metonymy is often used in literature and everyday life, metonymy is used to replace other words that are closely related and describe something indirectly by referring to the things around it. For example “The tongue is sharper than a sword”. The tongue replaces another concept, namely “vulgarism” while the word “a sword” also replaces another concept, namely “war”. This metonymy shows that being scratched by a bad word someone said is more painful than being scratched by a sword during war.

e. Synecdoche

According to Abrams (1999), Synecdoche is “a part of something is used to signify the whole”. Synecdoche is one of figurative language in which one part of an object already represents the whole object. Synecdoche is a way of understanding the whole, even if we only have access to a part. For example “New wheels”, new wheels refers to a new car.

f. Hyperbole

According to Mezo (1999), Hyperbole is an overstatement or exaggeration. Hyperbole was added to fiction to add color and depth to the characters for a very dramatic effect (Lubis, 2017). It can be concluded that hyperbole is a type of figurative language that exaggerates something from the real thing to add a dramatic impression, enhance, and give an impression or more influence. For example “I am so hungry that I could eat a horse” in this example, the speaker is feeling so hungry even starving that he wants to eat the horse, the truth is that he just wants to eat more than usual.

g. Litotes

Mezo (1999) states “Litotes is an understatement of the literal-an exaggeration”. Litotes express words humbly and are usually used to make the impression of gentleness from each expression that is conveyed. For example “It wasn’t a terrible trip” in this example, what actually happened is the trip was fine and maybe it was just fun .

B. Personification

According to Abrams (1999), personification, which is talking about inanimate objects or abstract concepts as if they were given life or with human attributes or feelings. Thus, personification is a figurative language which states inanimate objects as something that seems to live like humans. Personification as a sign to make the audience understand more about the intent of the song lyrics that have been given a soul, so that personification is able to animate objects or abstract objects as if they were alive like humans (Melion & Ramakers, 2016). According to Davis (1992), personification has an important role in songs because the songwriters use personification as a design strategy when writing songs.

1. Types of Personification

According to Dodson (2008), There are several types of personification which are divided into 3 categories including:

a. Casual Personification

Casual personification is a personification that is commonly used and the human characteristics used are not realized and forgotten but not eliminated (Dodson, 2008:31). Dodson also said that casual personification is similar to a dead metaphor. According to Seto in Subandi and Diniswari (2015), dead metaphor is the initial meaning which by its constituent elements fades away and

forms a new meaning that acts as a reference in everyday expressions.

Dead metaphor is used in everyday conversation for a long time and continuously which is usually marked by a very clear similarity so that someone can understand it faster, because it is often used in everyday language. For example “waiting for our eyes to meet”, meet here means that both pairs of eyes are facing each other and this is common and even forgotten. Therefore, it can be concluded that casual personification is similar to a dead metaphor which is something that can be understood directly without looking at idiomatic or its comparison in language.

b. General Personification

General personification discusses inanimate objects, abstract concepts, or impersonal beings rather than a person (Dodson, 2008:31). Therefore, this general personification does not actually represent the human traits or characteristics that are given to inanimate objects, but the inanimate objects are compared to real people. It can be concluded that general personification is where inanimate objects, abstract concepts and creatures compared to humans.

In general personification, because what is compared is an inanimate object with a human, so there is little visible personality. For example “the night deceives us”, the night here does not

represent humans, but represents the night itself. Night compared to humans who are deceiving someone.

c. Representative Personification

Representative personification emphasizes the attributes, emotions or parts of the personified being. Representative personification can represent humans, human desires, and superhuman powers. This means that if the general personification functions as a comparison with someone, then in this representative personification, represents an attribute, passion or part of a person or superhuman power.

For representative personification, because in this personification it is a representation of an original human or creature, then this personification is a personification that has personality. For example “I know my soul believe”. In that example, the lyric means the soul represents the writer or singer who is expressing herself that she believes.

2. The Purposes of Using Personification

There are three purposes for using personification according to Dodson (2008), Dodson states several purposes of personification, among others are :

a. To Express Passionate Emotions

Hugh Blair (2008: 46) in *The Power of Personification* states that people personify to express passionate emotions. Blair also argues that personification is a sign of strong emotion that has a tendency to be personified. Emotions here include love, sadness, disappointment, and freedom.

b. To Understand Things

Webster (2008: 46) in *The Power of Personification* states that personification is used as a means of explaining the abstract and convincing the reader of the importance of the personified image. Webster also argues that the writer uses personification as a means to explain an abstract concept and persuade to convince readers of the importance of the personified object.

c. To Control Desires

Lewis (2008: 47) in *The Power of Personification* states that the purpose of personification is to control someone's desires that are difficult to convey directly so use personification to personify their desires in certain situations. In other words that instead of being a means of understanding an initially uncontrollable desires, rather someone personifies the desires to control it.

3. The Contribution of Personification

According to Dodson (2008), personification contributes to the overall meaning of the songs because personification is a way to bridge the two worlds, to combine the abstract and the concrete that has a dual nature, fantastic in the form of fiction but real in terms of what maybe we believe. Ade and Okuyene (2008) states that personified song lyrics can describe emotions, personal meditation and dealing with non narrative subjects. From the opinion expressed by Ade and Okuyene, it can be concluded that personification can:

a. Describe emotion

According to Ade and Okuyene (2008), the writer expresses her thoughts and feelings about some issue or subject in a sharp, moving and vivid manner, to achieve a musical effect. Davis (1992) states that personification has an important role in songs because the songwriters use personification as a design strategy when writing songs because personification will expand the theme of the lyrics by giving an approach to the subject. Personification can help a songwriter to convey her emotions when describing a situation, so the use of personification is an important thing to do.

b. Describe personal meditation

Ade and Okuyene (2008) state that songwriter use personifications written in harmonious patterns to create her songs. Personification is used to describe what the songwriter is feeling which is written with beautiful lyrics so that the song can make anyone who hears feel that feeling as a personal meditation that is expected to make someone more focused. Salsabila, et. al. (2022) argues that personification can show the aesthetic value of a literary work so that it makes the audience feel and appreciate the meaning contained in the work.

c. Dealing with non narrative subjects

Personification serves to expand the lyrical theme by dealing with non-narrative subjects. Personification here relates to the non-narrative subject which means it is written based on the songwriter's imagination. According to Ade and Okuyene (2008), some of the subject matter and the form of the lyrics are very varied such as love, patriotism, beauty, and brave deeds.

C. Aurora

Aurora Aksnes, also known as Aurora, was born on 15 June 1996 in the Stavanger University Hospital in Stavanger. Pereira (2019) states Aurora is a Norwegian singer, songwriter and producer who has been awarded six awards in connection with her first work, *Running with the wolves*. Norway is a Nordic country which is one of the countries in Scandinavia. As we know, the Nordic country has a strong relationship with its natural surroundings. Even the earth is depicted as a Yggdrasil tree with various. As well as Aurora songs, Aurora's inspiration in writing song lyrics is the universe and the humans who live in it. For example in some of Aurora's songs entitled '*The Seed*', '*Apple Tree*', and '*Running With the Wolves*'.

Aurora is the only musician in her family whose childhood was spent playing in the woods, making music, and exploring her passion for traditional clothing. This is what makes Aurora look attractive not only from her voice, but also her clothes. Aurora poured out her emotions and views on life through her song lyrics. In several Aurora songs, Aurora uses nature to describe her emotions. Aurora has several albums but in this research the researcher only used 4 Aurora albums, among them are *Running with the Wolves (2005)*, *All My Demons Greeting Me as a Friend (2016)*, *Infections of A Different Kind - Step 1 (2018)*, and *A Different Kind of Human (Step II)(2019)*. The researcher chose these 4 albums because several other albums are soundtracks of a telenovela and film such as the album entitled *Deus Salve O Rei* and *Wolfwalkers* in which the

singer in the album is not only Aurora. In addition, Aurora released an album entitled *For the Metal People* in 2021, this album is a compilation album from Aurora which consists of 6 Aurora songs.

D. Previous Studies

The researcher conducted this research because the researcher was inspired by several previous studies. From several previous studies, they focus on figurative language such as personification. However, among the previous studies, the researcher found some similarities and differences with this study. The similarities and differences between them will be explained by the researcher in each of the previous studies.

First, a thesis done by Qurrotul'ain (2013) entitled *An Analysis of figurative language in the song lyrics by Maher Zain*. This previous study focuses on finding the Figurative Language of islamic song by Maher Zain. The researcher wants to find out the types of Figurative Language and to find out the most dominant Figurative Language in Maher Zain's songs. We share the same approach (Semantics) and source (song lyrics). This previous study analyzed 8 kinds of figurative language, while my future research is more specific to one type of figurative language "personification". The result of this research is that the researchers found several figurative languages such as personification, metaphor, simile, alliteration, irony, litotes, euphemism, parallelism, antithesis, hyperbole,

and synecdoche. And the most dominant figurative language found in this study is hyperbole.

Second, thesis done by Aurelia Reza Hayuwardhani (2018) entitled *Theme in John Mayer's Song Lyrics in the Search for Everything Album Seen From the Use of Figurative Expressions*. The researcher observes the figurative expression by figurative language such as personification and also analyzes song lyrics. The result of this study found 6 types of figures of speech in John Mayer's songs, including hyperbole, simile, metaphor, and idiom. From some of the figures of speech can describe the 3 themes of the album, including breakup, questioning one's identity, and celebrating love.

Third,thesis done by Laily Suciatingtyas (2017) entitled *An Analysis of Comparative Figurative Languages in Maybe Someday Novel by Colleen Hoover*.This thesis analyzes comparative which it also discusses figurative language in personification. The researcher concludes that the object analyzed was more dominant in Personification. So in this previous study there was a similarity in topic with my research. In this previous study analyzed novels while this current research analyzed songs, So we shared different object. The results of this study found 3 categories of comparative figurative language, including simile, metaphor and personification. The author concludes that what is used most often in the Maybe Someday Novel is personification.

Fourth, a thesis done by Rohmah Desi Ekoyono (2019) entitled *Analysis of figurative language used in English slogan of commercial beverage product*. This thesis analyzes figurative language in which it also discusses personification but the researcher analyzed the “English slogan of commercial beverage product.”, meanwhile I would analyze Aurora's albums. This previous study used the theory of X.J Kennedy, while I used theory from Dodson, J. R. (2008), Ade, O.I., & Okuyene, O. (2004), and Davis, S. (1992). Of the 30 slogans examined by the researcher, the researcher concluded that the most dominant figurative language in the slogan was simile and hyperbole.

Then, the last thesis is also done by Ukhen Fajrinnisa (2017) entitled *Figurative Languages in the Soundtrack of Moana*. We share the same source about song lyrics and the same study about semantics. Although this research and this previous study both analyzed the song lyrics, but different objects because this thesis analyzes the song lyrics of Moana Soundtrack and this research will analyze Aurora's albums. The results of this study the researchers found 10 types of figurative languages from 20 figurative languages proposed by Nyoman, including repetition, parallelism, personification, simile, alliteration, hyperbole, metaphor, pararhyme, and irony. Repetition seems to dominate the usage of the figurative language in the writing of the soundtrack Moana, with the 13 lyrics.

From some of the previous studies above, the researcher found gaps that the researcher could use. If in previous studies analyzed several

figurative languages, in this research the researcher will make this research more specific because it only analyzes one of figurative language, namely personification. In addition, from several objects that have been studied in the previous research above, the researcher will analyze different object, where in this research the researcher conducted research on the types of personifications found in selected Aurora albums that had not been analyzed in previous studies.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Research is an activity to observe something that is done by the researcher. When doing research, one of the most important things in research is the research design. Ary, et.al. (2010) stated that Design is a research plan in the form of methods to be used, data to be collected, where, how, and from whom.

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research to collect and analyze data. Descriptive means that data is reported in words (mainly participant words) or pictures, rather than numbers (Fraenkel & Wallen, 1990; Locke et al, 1987; Marshall & Rossman, 1989; Merriam, 1988 as cited in Creswell, 2009). Qualitative research is collecting and analyzing data by observing what people do say. Sugiyono (2013) states that qualitative research is research conducted in the condition of natural objects and the data collected is in the form of words or pictures. The researcher will use a descriptive qualitative research method to describe the personification in the song lyrics because this research will use more explanations about the results of the research. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research because the data collected by the researcher were in the form of words and sentences in the Aurora's song lyrics. In addition, the researcher uses a descriptive method because when the researcher analyzes personification, the researcher will collect

data by identifying, classifying and then explaining the data about the personification in the lyrics of the Aurora song. Through several theories used which are then explained in the form of descriptions to solve the formulated problems.

B. Research Instruments

According to Ary, et.al. (2010), In qualitative research, humans are the primary instrument for collecting and analyzing data. Research can immediately analyze data, interpret and generate hypotheses to determine the direction of observing and testing hypotheses that appear instantly (Nasution, in Sugiyono, 2013). Based on that, in this research, the instrument is the researcher itself by conducting analysis directly on the collected data. In this study, the researcher directly observed the lyrics of Aurora songs because the researcher did not need a questionnaire.

In addition to the researcher itself as instrument in this research, there are several supporting instruments such as documents in the form of Aurora's song lyrics, electronic devices such as cell phones or computers to listen Aurora's songs and ensure that the lyrics match the song, then papers and pen to record the personifications found in Aurora's albums.

C. Data and Data Source

Data is something that needs to be processed to obtain information. According to Kusumastuti and Khoiron (2019), data are facts about certain characteristics of a phenomenon through an observation and the data is

descriptive in qualitative research. The data in this study are all lyrics in song lyrics that contain personification.

In this research, the data are all song lyrics from selected Aurora's albums, including: *Runaway*, *Running With the Wolves*, *In Boxes*, *Little Boy in the Grass*, *Conqueror*, *Lucky*, *Winter Bird*, *I Went Too Far*, *Through the Eyes of a Child*, *Warrior*, *Murder Song (5, 4, 3, 2, 1)*, *Home*, *Under the Water*, *Black Water Lilies*, *Half the World Away*, *Nature Boy*, *Wisdom Cries*, *Queendom*, *Forgotten Love*, *Gentle Earthquakes*, *All Is Soft Inside*, *It Happened Quiet*, *Churchyard*, *Soft Universe*, *Infection Of A Different Kind*, *The River*, *Animal*, *Dance on the Moon*, *Daydreamer*, *Hunger*, *Soulless Creatures*, *In Bottles*, *A Different Kind of Human*, *Apple Tree*, *The Seed*, and *Mothership*.

According to Arikunto in Adhalina (2021), data source is the subject from which the data were obtained by the researcher. The source of data in this research were 4 Aurora's albums selected by the researcher. The 4 albums selected by the researcher include: *Running with the Wolves*, *All My Demons Greeting Me as a Friend*, *Infections of A Different Kind - Step 1*, and *A Different Kind of Human (Step II)*.

D. Data Collection Technique

The researcher used the documentation to collect data about the personification contained in Aurora's song lyrics. According to Ary, et.al. (2010), qualitative researchers deal with data in the form of words from documents, interviews, excerpts from videotapes and audiotapes or

electronic communications rather than numbers and statistics used to present research results. In collecting data, the researcher took several steps:

1. The researcher chose the Aurora's song lyrics contained in 4 selected Aurora's albums.
2. Listening to the songs contained in the 4 selected Aurora's albums to make sure the lyrics match the song.
3. Reading the song lyrics in several Aurora's albums
4. Finding the words or sentences which include Personification.

E. Data Validation

According to Ary, et.al. (2010), Validation is the process of gathering evidence or failing to support an interpretation of test scores. The data validation that the researcher used in this research is Triangulation. According to Sugiyono (2013), triangulation is a data collection technique which is a combination of several data collection techniques and existing data sources. Ary, et.al. (2010) also states that triangulation is the use of multiple data sources, observers, and/or multiple methods. According to Denzin (1970) in Hales (2010: 14), triangulation is divided into 4 types: data triangulation, investigator triangulation, theory triangulation, and methodological or method triangulation.

In this research, the researcher used investigator triangulation to validate the data. Denzin in Thurmond (2001) gives the explanation that investigator triangulation uses more than one observer, interviewer, or

coder in the research. In this research, the researcher would ask the lecturer or advisor who is a master in Linguistics and its field as a validator of triangulation because it can make a major contribution to the accuracy of the findings in this research. There are several criteria of the validator, such as:

1. Experience in learning English
2. Mastered in Linguistics
3. Vastly experienced with the approach of the study

F. Data Analysis Technique

After the data is obtained from the data source, then the data will be analyzed by researchers through the following procedures:

1. Underlining the Personification by grouping them according to the type and the purposes.
2. Classifying to find the types and purposes of personification according to Dodson (2008).
3. Coding, after all the steps are completed, the researcher gives a code to make it easier if there are things that need to be reviewed.

After obtaining and collecting data, the writer then analyzed the data to answer research questions written in the formulation of the problem. Miles and Huberman (1994) states that qualitative data analysis is divided into three activities, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/ verification.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is selecting, summarizing, focusing on the main things, and also looking for themes and patterns. Thus, the data has been reduced by selecting the main things related to the types of this study and limiting it through several data reduction criteria. These criteria are mentioned in table 3.1:

Table 3.1

Data Reduction Criteria

Criteria	Reduction
Participants	Song Lyrics of Selected Aurora's Albums
Personification	Based on the Selected Aurora's Albums
types	Casual, General, Representative
Purposes	To Express, To Understand, To Control desires

After the researcher finished categorizing the data, the researcher made a name for the data with code. According to Miles and Huberman (1994), code is used to retrieve and organize the previously mentioned chunks to make it easier for researcher to find, draw, and classify segments related to certain research questions, hypotheses, constructs, or themes.

a. Codes for number of datum

Datum 01 : Refers to the number of data.

b. Codes for the types of personification

Cas : Casual Personification

Gen : General Personification

Rep : Representative Personification

c. Codes for purposes of personification

Exp : To express passionate emotions

Und : To understand things

Con : To control desires

d. Codes for the purposes of personification contributes to the overall meaning

Emo : To describe emotional

Per Med : Personal Meditation

Non Nar : Dealing with non-narrative subject

2. Data Display

After doing data reduction, what the next researcher does is display data. Miles and Huberman (1994) states that the display is designed to collect information in a concise and organized form so that it is easy to understand and conclusions can be drawn to

proceed to the next step of analysis. Data display used by researcher in this research will be in the form of a table containing structured information.

Table 3.2

The Example of type of Personification ‘Casual’ Table

Casual					
Purposes	Datum	Song Lyric	Context	Codes	Notes on Codes
Exp					
Und					
Con					

Table 3.3

The Example of type of Personification ‘General’ Table

General					
Purposes	Datum	Song Lyric	Context	Codes	Notes on Codes
Exp					
Und					
Con					

Table 3.4

The Example of type of Personification ‘Representative’ Table

General					
Purposes	Datum	Song Lyric	Context	Codes	Notes on Codes
Exp					
Und					
Con					

3. Conclusion Drawing/ Verification

The last step of data analysis according to Miles and Huberman is drawing conclusion and verification. According to Miles and Huberman (1994, p.11), conclusion is verified during the research when the researcher has a brief conclusion during data collection. After drawing conclusions, the researcher then looks back at the validity of the interpretation by re-examining the data to be verified, namely the coding process and data presentation to ensure that no mistakes are found so that they can be accounted for.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the researcher presents two sub-chapters, namely research findings and discussion. In the first sub-chapter, the researcher presents the findings of the type, purpose and contribution of personification found in song lyrics of selected Aurora's albums. While the second sub-chapter is a discussion that presents a detailed analysis and explanation of the findings.

A. Research Finding

In the findings of this research, the researcher analyzed type of personification, purposes of personification and the contribution of personification contained in the song lyrics of selected Aurora's albums. From the data in this research, the researcher found that there were 63 personification datum collected. The findings in this study are described as follow:

1. Types of Personification in the Song Lyrics of Selected Aurora's Albums.

The researcher categorizes the data into type of personification by Dodson (2008). There are three types of personification, including casual personification, general personification, and representative personification. Detailed information on data findings can be seen in table 4.1, as follows:

Table 4.1

Types of Personification Table

Types of Personification	Frequency	Percentage
Casual Personification	9	15%
General Personification	35	56%
Representative Personification	18	29%
Total	62	100%

a. Casual Personification

Casual personification is personification that commonly used and the human traits that exist in casual personification are not realized and forgotten but not eliminated. Language that is often used or heard everyday life will be easier to understand. Therefore, casual personification is used by songwriter to make it easier for listeners when they are understanding the lyrics of the song. Some of the findings of the data presented by the researcher were collected for further discussion as follows:

1) 10/Cas/Con/Emo/LBG/My healing come

When will my healing come?

The massacre that occurred in Norway made the songwriter lose someone she loved so much that it was difficult to forget and control her emotions and ask when her healing would come. The songwriter makes healing act like a human who can walk and can

come anywhere, of course the real meaning of healing in this lyrics is healing from the pain of losing someone. The healing that comes as a sign that the songwriter has recovered from the pain of loss.

2) 14/Cas/Exp/Emo/WB/*Winter bird sing*

Hear **winter bird sing**

When the songwriter felt the cold wind stroke her skin, that's when she heard the winter bird sing. We often hear the term singing bird, which means the bird is chirping sweetly like a human singing. The chirping of the birds evokes the songwriter's emotions when she expresses the nature around her.

3) 18/Cas/Exp/Emo/IWF/*Our eyes to meet*

Waiting for your love, waiting for **our eyes to meet**

The songwriter explains about the excessive love of a person to the point of almost worshiping to wait for the expected love until her eyes meet each other which means face to face. We often use the term eyes meeting each other to explain that we are having a meeting or we often refer to it as face to face so that we do not realize that this is a personification because the eyes will not meet the other's eyes unless there is a human who brings them together.

4) 19/Cas/Con/Emo/WAR/*Love conquer your mind*

Let love conquer your mind

The songwriter tells her fans that if we are in dark times, then we must fight against it. Love conquer your mind is like fighting bad things that are in our minds with love. In this lyrics, love conquer your mind can be categorized as casual personification because the love that is inside a person can control whatever is in him including the emotions that are in the mind, so it is often said that love can conquer the mind. Conquering here does not mean that love can conquer something like humans conquer something, but love can control one's mind.

5) 16/Cas/Und/Emo/WB/*The boat have passed me*

Lay me by the frozen river, where **the boats have passed me**

The songwriter needs the chill of nature around her like a frozen river where boats pass to take her away from the dream world and back to reality. A passing boat does not mean that the boat has legs like humans and can pass the songwriter, but that the boat is carried by the river current and past the songwriter. This personification is included in casual personification because a boat passing by is a language that we often use. The boat is described by the songwriter so that listeners can understand the emotions of the songwriter who wants to leave her dream by using the boat that will take her.

The similar data are found in datum 21/Cas/Und/Emo/WAR,22/Cas/Und/Emo/MUR,38/Cas/Und/Emo/IHQ, and datum 56/Cas/Und/Emo/SOU,

b. General Personification

General personification deals with inanimate objects, abstract concepts, or impersonal beings and does not represent the human traits or traits given to inanimate objects, but these inanimate objects are compared to humans. General personification helps the songwriter to describe what the songwriter is thinking and imagining. Some of the findings of the data presented by the researcher were collected for further discussion as follows:

1) 8/Gen/Con/Emo/RWW/*The night deceives us*

The night deceives us

The night that had deceived the songwriter had her trapped in a nightmare that made her run from her problems and feel freedom with the wolves that night. Deceives is an adjective possessed by humans, so the night is given a human-like nature that makes the night represent itself as a sign of the time when the writer dreams. This nightmare is an uncontrollable emotion until the songwriter feels the freedom in his dream.

2) 12/Gen/Und/Non Nar/WB/*Naked trees*

Walking in my sleep, Like the **naked trees**

Trees are not clothed as humans wear, so the word naked here is used by the songwriter to personify the tree so that it looks like a naked human. The naked trees here are used as parables about life that explain the dreams in her sleep and the curiosity of the songwriter herself. The trees doesn't represent anyone in this lyric. The trees was written by the songwriter to understand her emotions of high curiosity.

3) 13/Gen/Und/Emo/WB/*The wind strokes my skin*

Feel it as **the wind strokes my skin**

Nature that evokes the songwriter's emotions when she feels the wind stroke her skin and feels the chill. The wind that stroke the skin of the songwriter is categorized in general personification because the wind is not considered to truly represent humans. Wind doesn't have hands like humans can stokes a person's skin. The wind strokes because of its gusts that are felt on the skin so that listeners can understand and feel the emotions of the songwriter.

4) 17/Gen/Und/Emo/WB/*Like ageing winter sun*

Rest against my pillow **like ageing winter sun**

The sun is given a human-like nature that can age, ageing winter sun here means the winter sun is sinking in the sky, the songwriter is tired and wants rest which means sleep. The sun is aging does not mean the sun has long lived to old. Rather the sun represents itself setting after a long time of rising. The songwriter uses the setting sun as a sign to understand that the songwriter is tired and wants to rest.

5) 20/Gen/Und/Emo/WAR/*Hold a sword to guide me*

And I hold **a sword to guide me**

The sword is used by the songwriter to describe how she attacks the violence and cruelty she sees around her even though she doesn't carry a sword that can hurt people, but people have fights in their lives. In this lyric, the sword guides the songwriter, it does not mean that the sword can attack something by itself, but the sword according to its function as a weapon used by someone to guide the wearer, so the sword remains in its function and does not represent anyone. The sword is used by the songwriter so that the message in the song can be understood by the listener.

The similar data are found in datum 34/Gen/Und/Emo/GE,37/Gen/Und/Emo/IHQ,39/Gen/Und/Emo/IHQ,42/Gen/Und/Emo/CHU,43/Gen/Und/Emo/CHU,47/Gen/Und/Emo/SU,49/Gen/Und/Emo/IDK,51/Gen/Und/Emo/ANM,52/Gen/Und/Emo/DOM,58/Gen/Und/Emo/SC,59/Gen/Und/Emo/SC,60/Gen/

Und/Emo/AT,61/Gen/Und/Emo/TS, and the last datum is datum 62/Gen/Und/Emo/MTS.

c. Representative Personification

This personification is emphasized on the attributes, emotions or parts of the personified being, which can represent humans, human desires, and superhuman powers. The songwriter uses representative personification because this personification can represent the feelings or emotions that the songwriter is feeling or experiencing. Some of the findings of the data presented by the researcher were collected for further discussion as follows:

1) 01/Rep/Exp/Emo/RWW/*My lungs still breath*

My lungs still breath

The songwriter claims that her lungs are still breathing which means her lungs represents the songwriter that she is still breathing. Breathing here means that the songwriter is still alive and wants to express the emotions that are in her. Lungs are organs of the human body that function as respiratory organs, which means that humans should breathe, not lungs.

2) 2/Rep/Und/Emo/RWW/*My mind still fears*

My mind still fears

The songwriter claims that her mind still fears which represent the songwriter because the songwriter is worried that time will pass quickly due to age. Mind creates emotions that are present in the songwriter, whereas fear is a trait that a human has when she worries about something. So that in this case the mind has been given a human nature to understand the emotions of the songwriter.

3) 3/Rep/Exp/Emo/RWW/*For the echo's in my mind cry*

For the echo's in my mind, cry

All the echoes in the songwriter's mind were crying because the songwriter wanted to express the emotion that was in her mind at that moment. The subject in this lyric is the echo's, where the echo's here is something abstract but here it can cry like a human. Echo's represents the songwriter who is crying because of the expression of the emotions In her mind.

4) 4/Rep/Exp/Emo/RWW/*My ear can hear*

My ears can hear

The songwriter expresses her freedom because she is alone and there is no one there at that moment and she claims her ears can hear which means the songwriter can listen to whatever is there. The ear is one of the five senses that humans have that is used to

listen, so the ear can hear because of its function, not because the ear can hear like humans.

5) 6/Rep/Exp/Emo/RWW/*My spirit talks*

My spirit talks

The songwriter's spirit talk because the songwriter hopes that time doesn't pass so quickly. Spirit can not talk because talking can only be done by humans with their mouths. Spirit represents a songwriter who can say everything by shouting words or sentences to express her emotions.

The similar data are found in datum 5/Rep/Exp/Emo/RWW, 7/Rep/Exp/Emo/RWW, 9/Rep/Exp/Emo/LBG, and the last is datum 15/Rep/Exp/Emo/WB.

2. Purposes of Personification in the song lyrics of selected Aurora's albums.

There are several purposes songwriters use personification in writing song lyrics. In this research, there are 3 purposes of personification according to Dodson (2008). The three purposes of personification are to express passionate emotions, to understand things, and to control desires. Detailed information on data findings can be seen in table 4.2, as follows:

Table 4.2

Purposes of Personification Table

Purposes of Personification	Frequency	Percentage
To Express Passionate Emotion	21	34%
To Understand Things	31	50%
To Control Desires	10	16%
Total	62	100%

a. To Express Passionate Emotion

Personification is used to express the strong emotions of the songwriter and personification is a sign of strong passion. With personification, the emotions expressed by the songwriter through the song can be conveyed well because personification can represent and describe what the songwriter is feeling or thinking. some of the findings of the data presented by the researcher were collected for further discussion as follows:

- 1) 54/Gen/Exp/Emo/DOM/*The world will wonder why*

The world will wonder why

The songwriter explains that a person feels free when alone but still feels that the world is bad and wonders if everyone has to make sacrifices for it. Subject in this lyric is the world, the world is an inanimate object which the songwriter considers to be alive and can wonder like humans. The world that wonders is the songwriter's expression of her own curiosity.

- 2) 45/Gen/Exp/Emo/RWW/*There's glass on the playground, it cuts my skin when I run*

There's glass on the playground, it cuts my skin when I run

The glass that cuts the songwriter's skin is a picture of her emotional expression which is used as a parable about the complicated things that hurt her. Glass is an inanimate object that cannot possibly do work such as cutting. Cutting can only be done when the object is alive and has hands to move something that is used to cut, in this case work such as cutting is work that can be done by humans.

- 3) 9/Rep/Exp/Emo/ LBG/*Tired Soul as he told me he could hear the children*

Tired Soul as he told me he could hear the children

The tired soul in this lyric represents the victims of the attacks on the UtØya massacre and the Oslo bombings in Norway in 2011, where most of them are young as the songwriter describes as children. Tired is a human trait that is given to the soul to represent the victims. The songwriters make tired souls express their emotions through the song they write. The soul is in the human body, and the one who can feel tired is the human itself, not the soul. The songwriter wants to express her sorrow in memory of the victims.

4) 40/Gen/Exp/Emo/IHQ/*Crying land*

Spread across a **crying land**

The crying land becomes a picture of a place where hearts are crushed like sand that becomes a thousand pieces. The songwriter wants to convey her passionate emotions that liken a broken heart like sand to pieces. Crying land does not mean tears like human, but it is a sign that the writer's heart is very broken.

5) 15/Rep/Exp/Emo/WB/*My fingers painting pictures*

But **my fingers painting pictures**

The cold temperature made the window pane in front of her freeze and made the songwriter to draw on it with her finger. In this lyrics, the songwriter's finger is described as being able to draw on a frozen window pane. This does not mean that the finger can draw by itself, of course the finger represents the writer who is expressing her emotions through the image she draws on the window pane.

The similar data are found in datum 01/Rep/Exp/Emo/RWW,2/Rep/Und/Emo/RWW,3/Rep/Exp/Emo/RWW,4/Rep/Exp/Emo/RWW,5/Rep/Exp/Emo/RWW,6/Rep/Exp/Emo/RWW, and the last datum 7/Rep/Exp/Emo/RWW.

b. To Understand Things

Personification is used to explain in the abstract and convince the reader of the importance of the personified image. By using personification, the message the songwriter conveys through the lyrics will be clearer. Some of the findings of the data presented by the researcher were collected for further discussion as follows:

1) 22/Cas/Und/Emo/MS/*The awful things in life that comes*

He did it all to spare me from **the awful things in life that comes**

The songwriter describes that the murder committed by the person she loves to her does not mean to hurt her, but rather wants to save the songwriter from bad things that will come to her. The subject in this lyrics is the awful things which in this lyric described by the songwriter came. Comes here doesn't mean the awful things have legs and can come to anyone, but rather the awful things can be experienced by the songwriter's loved ones. This means that the songwriter uses personification so that listeners can understand the meaning of the song.

2) 34/Gen/Und/Emo/GE/*The light will guide her*

The light will guide her

The subject in this lyrics is the light, light has no hand that can protect a person from something dangerous. Light becomes a

kind of energy that guides when people make decisions for themselves. The songwriter wants listeners to understand what she is expressing in this song, namely the guidance that will guide the songwriter in making a decision for herself.

3) 29/Rep/Und/Emo/HWA/*But my mind is very old*

My body feels young **but my mind is very old**

The songwriter is still young, but has been through a lot so that she feels older which in this lyrics is represented by her very old mind because time has passed without being able to see a place outside the town. An old mind does not mean that the mind can grow old like human development. Old here means that the mind represents the songwriter that she feels that time is very short while she has not had time to experience life outside the city. Therefore, with this personification the songwriter tries to explain what is on her mind.

4) 39/Gen/Und/Emo/IHQ/*Words falling out through the window*

Words falling out through the window

The words that falling out through the windows are the screams of the songwriter when she is in front of the window out of anger or despair and hoping for an answer. The subject of this lyric is the words that falling out through the window. A window is an inanimate object that cannot possibly perform an action such as

falling out through the window. The words that falling out through the window were the words the songwriter had spoken while she was in front of the window so that could be heard from outside. When someone is having a problem that may be very painful if only kept in the heart, sometimes someone will express it through shouts containing words that will make the person feel relieved after saying it. Therefore, the songwriter tries to explain the listener in order to understand her emotions.

5) 43/Gen/Und/Emo/CHU/*Roots tearing the love*

Black seeds in his heart, **roots tearing the love** in him apart

The songwriter makes personification in these lyrics so that the lyrics can be clearly understood by listeners. Hate is described as the root of a black seed that has been planted in a person's heart that has torn or hurt his heart making it difficult to find new love. The root has no hands that can tear the love, the root here is a picture when someone feels so hurt that the pain is so deeply embedded in the heart and makes it difficult for the heart to accept new love.

The similar data are found in datum 13/Gen/Und/Emo/WB, 17/Gen/Und/Emo/WB,20/Gen/Und/Emo/WAR,34/Gen/Und/Emo/GE,37/Gen/Und/Emo/IHQ,42/Gen/Und/Emo/CHU,47/Gen/Und/Emo/SU,49/Gen/Und/Emo/IDK,50/Gen/Und/Emo/ANM,52/Gen/Un

d/Emo/DOM,58/Gen/Und/Emo/SC,59/Gen/Und/Emo/SC,60/Gen/
Und/Emo/AT,61/Gen/Und/Emo/TS,and 62/Gen/Und/Emo/MTS.

c. To Control Desires

Personification is used to personify the desire of the writer to control desires that were initially uncontrollable. Personification controls passionate emotions and thoughts through lyrics that represent a person or the songwriter herself. Some of the findings of the data presented by the researcher were collected for further discussion as follows:

- 1) 23/Rep/Con/Per Med/UTW/*So many soul that lost control*

So many souls, that lost control, Where did they fall?

The subject of this lyric is the soul that lost control. In this lyric it is explained that the soul represents a human who lost control and fell into a very deep water. The soul is an abstract thing that cannot be touched by humans, while control is something that only humans can do. The soul is controlled by humans themselves, so losing control here is losing control by the songwriter because feels that she is no longer able to control her heart. These lyrics at the same time to do self-meditation by the songwriter to be better.

- 2) 28/Gen/Con/Emo/HWA/*The warning signs running around my mind*

I can feel the warning signs running around my mind

The mind is something that cannot be touched and seen by humans, so it can be said that the mind is something abstract.

Something abstract cannot possibly give a warning to humans because it does not have a mouth to warn. The mind has taken over the songwriter so that the songwriter can't control her emotions trying so hard to leave the old town. The songwriter realizes that things will not change if she doesn't do something, in this case her mind gave her a warning sign to leave the old town.

3) 36/Gen/Con/Emo/IHQ/*As it rains against their will*

As it rains against their will

Usually, songwriters will liken rain as something that really represents their emotions. The rain here depicts the uncontrollable cries of the songwriter. The rain against their will does not mean that the rain has done something that violates the rules and makes the songwriter hate and disappointed in herself, but the opposite here is that the songwriter has tried not to cry but she can't control her emotions so the tears just fall.

4) 51/Rep/Con/Emo/DOM/*Voice is calling*

This **voice is calling** for a touch to be undone

The touch the songwriter wrote on these lyrics is probably love. The subject in this lyric is the voice asking the touch to be undone. Voice doesn't have a mouth like a human can call someone, voice comes from the mouth of the songwriter herself who wants to find a new love as a refuge whenever she comes. The

sound would not exist if the songwriter didn't put it out, so the sound couldn't possibly ask the touch to be undone. The voice represents the songwriter who wants to find a new love as a place to take refuge whenever she comes.

5) 53/Gen/Con/Emo/DOM/*This voice, is it calling for the world*

This voice, is it calling for the world to pull me down?

The voice has no mouth to call upon the earth nor has it ear to hear. The voice that comes out of the songwriter's mouth is a question from the songwriter whether the world will pull her down which can be interpreted that the songwriter feels this world is very bad because the world has distanced her from love with fear and hate. The similar data are found in datum 8/Gen/Con/Emo/RWW, and datum 11/Gen/Con/Emo/CNQ.

3. The Contribution of Personification

Personification contributes to the overall meaning of the song because personification can combine abstract and concrete that are fictional but real in terms of what we might believe. In this research, the contribution of personification is divided into 3, which are stated by Ade and Okuyene (2008). The three contributions are that personified song lyrics can describe emotions, describe personal meditation, and dealing with non-narrative subjects. Detailed information on data findings can be seen in table 4.2, as follows:

Table 4.3

The Contribute of Personification

Contributes of Personification	Frequency	Percentage
To Describe Emotion	54	87%
To Describe personal meditation	6	9%
Dealing with non-narrative subjects	2	3%
Total	62	100%

a. To Describe Emotion

Songwriter use personification to convey their emotions and messages so that they are easily accepted by listeners. Some of the findings of the data presented by the researcher were collected for further discussion as follows:

- 1) 34/Gen/Und/Emo/GE/*The light will guide her*

The light will guide her

Light does not have a mouth to guide one in making decisions. Light becomes a kind of guiding energy when someone makes decisions for themselves because sometimes when someone sees light, they will think that light is a guide that she can follow. The light here is a form of emotion that is inside the songwriter which can finally make the songwriter feel relieved again because she sees the light that will guide her from the problems she is experiencing.

2) 11/Gen/Con/Emo/CQR/*Fantasy's taking over, awake me*

fantasy's taking over, awake me

The subject in this lyric is fantasy taking over, fantasy relates to the fantasies that exist in a person's mind. Take over means someone who can do something about something, while fantasy is something abstract that is impossible to do something because it does not have hands and feet like humans. The songwriter feels fantasy has taken over her, but she knows that a life full of imagination is the wrong thing to achieve happiness. This is what makes the songwriter want to be awakened from the illusion of her mind.

3) 30/Gen/Exp/Emo/WC/*Wisdom cries*

Wisdom cries

Wisdom is a trait possessed by humans, so it is impossible for wisdom to cry because wisdom is an abstract thing that cannot be touched or even cried. The songwriter explains if wisdom is human, maybe it will cry seeing all the things we do to this earth, this song explains about humans and the world.

4) 31/Gen/Exp/Emo/FL/*A new love awake me*

Will a new love awake me?

The songwriter tries to express about moving on from a broken heart which makes her wonder if she loses what she loves will there be new love that will make her awake from the broken heart. Love can't possibly wake a songwriter because love can't speak to wake him up.

Awake here means enabling the songwriter to forget her lost love. The songwriter wants to convey the emotions that are inside of her because of her lost love.

5) 32/Gen/Exp/Emo/FL/*Emotions dance*

I forget how **emotions dance** when they aren't inside of me

The subject in this lyric is the dancing emotion. The dancing emotion when they aren't inside is a form of moving on from the songwriter's broken heart. Emotions do not have legs and arms that can be moved like humans, so emotions are referred to as personifications in these lyrics because they have been given human-like characteristics that can dance.

The similar data are found in datum 35/Gen/Exp/Emo/ASI,40/Gen/Exp/Emo/IHQ,44/Gen/Exp/

Emo/SU,45/Gen/Exp/Emo/SU,54/Gen/Exp/Emo/DOM, and the last is datum 57/Gen/Exp/Emo/SC.

b. To Describe personal meditation

Personification is used by songwriters to describe personal meditation which is expected to change herself and invite the listeners to be better. Some of the findings of the data presented by the researcher were collected for further discussion as follows:

- 1) 24/Gen/Exp/Per Med/UTW/*Hearts will dream again*

Hearts will dream again

In this lyric, the heart is given a human-like nature, that is, it can dream again. The songwriter uses personification for self-meditation to express the message in her song. The songwriter explains that people who are under the water is to cleanse her heart of bad things and will dream again. Water is one component that is often used for meditation. Meditation provides peace and helps to increase awareness of the nature of our mind.

- 2) 25/Rep/Exp/Per Med/UTW/*Lungs will breathe*

Lungs will breathe

Meditation is chosen by some people as a way to calm the mind. The songwriter explains that the lungs that will breathe do not mean these lungs can breathe like

humans who have noses to breathe air, but this means the lungs represent someone who will breathe. In meditation, breathing is very important to create calm and concentration.

3) 26/Rep/Und/Per Med/UTW/*Feet won't fail you*

Feet won't fail you now

Meditation connects mind and body, when meditating we must know what is the reason or expectation that makes us meditate. Feet won't let anyone down because feet don't have the character to disappoint. The songwriter explains that feet represents someone who was previously not good enough to get better with the intention and hope of being able to step in the right direction.

4) 27/Rep/Und/Per Med/UTW/*Arms won't let you down*

Arms won't let you down

Meditation can help with concentration, relaxation, inner peace, and reduce stress. The songwriter explains that arms represent a person to change her life for the better and will not let her down. Disappointed is an adjective possessed by humans, arms are inanimate object because they are only part of humans. So in this case, meditation

helps inner peace so that someone who meditates feels calmer and can think more clearly.

5) 23/Rep/Con/Per Med/UTW/*So many souls, that lost control*

So many souls, that lost control, Where did they fall?

The subject of this lyric is the soul that loses control. In this lyric it is explained that the soul represents a human who lost control and fell into a very deep water. The purpose of control here is to lose control by the songwriter because she is no longer able to control her heart. Meditation controls our mind to calm down so that it slowly becomes clear and finds a comfortable place within ourselves. This lyrics at the same time to do the songwriter's own reflection to be better.

c. Dealing with non-narrative subjects

Personification has an important role in the song because personification will expand the theme of the lyrics by dealing with non-narrative subjects. Narrative text is a non-fiction story which means that it is written based on reality, while personification deals with non-narrative subjects which means that it is written based on the writer's imagination. Some of the findings of the data presented by the researcher were collected for further discussion as follows:

1) 12/Gen/Und/Non Nar/WB/*Naked tress*

Walking in my sleep, Like the **naked trees**

Trees in reality do not wear clothes like humans. The naked trees here are used by the songwriter as a parable about life which explains the dreams in her sleep and the songwriter's own curiosity. Songwriter use her imagination to write lyrics for her songs.

2) 32/Rep/Und/Non Nar/GE/*My lungs are breathing fire*

It's like **my lungs are breathing fire**

The songwriter imagines that her lungs can breathe fire which means representing the songwriter who is sad because of the loss of the person she loves so much. The fire here represents the songwriter's burning emotions. In the real world, human lungs should breathe to breathe air, not fire.

B. Discussion

In this section, the researcher presents a research discussion to answer the problem formulation based on the findings. The findings or results of data analysis will be discussed further to find out the results of the previous analysis. In this section will also cover the results of the analysis in type and purpose along with the contribution of personification in the song lyrics of selected Aurora's albums.

1. The types of Personification in the song lyrics of selected Aurora's albums.

Based on data analysis, it was found that there were 62 data containing personification in the song lyrics of selected Aurora's albums. The researcher finds that there are three types of personifications and its purposes of personification used by the songwriter to convey the message in the song to the listener. That are relevant to the type of personification theory proposed by Dodson (2008). The types are casual personification, general personification, and representative personification.

Each type of personification has its own part, casual personification is a personification that is commonly used so that the personification is not realized. General personification is a personification that is not considered to truly represent humans. While representative personification is personification that represents emotions, desires/attributes of humans.

The researcher found 62 data containing personification in the song lyrics of selected Aurora's album. The dominant type of personification found in 4 Aurora's albums is general personification with a total of 35 data from 62 data. Aurora often writes song lyrics using personifications with the general personification because some of the songs on Aurora's 4 albums are about love and teenagers are the intended listeners of the songwriter. Today's teenagers like to listen to songs whose lyrics

contain deep meaning but are still easy to understand because they use language that is used in general.

The researcher found that there were 62 data types of personification that had different purposes. There are 21 data aimed to express passionate emotion, 32 to understand things, and 10 data to control desires. From this the researcher can conclude that to understand things is the purposes of personification most used by Aurora.

Table 4.4

Types of Personification and its purposes used in the Song Lyrics
of Selected Aurora's Albums

Purposes of Personification	Type of Personification	Frequency	Total	Percentage
To Express Passionate Emotion	Cas	2	21	33%
	Gen	10		
	Rep	9		
To Understand Things	Cas	5	32	51%
	Gen	20		
	Rep	6		
To Control Desires	Cas	2	10	16%
	Gen	5		
	Rep	3		
Total			62	100%

From the data findings described in table 4.4, The conclusion from the analysis of the types of personification and its

purposes data shows that to understand things is the most used purpose of personification with a total of 32 data from 62 data. The personification written by the songwriter aims to understand the meaning of the lyrics of the song. When the listener listens to the song from the Aurora, the listener will also try to understand what the meaning of the lyrics written is.

The convey of the message contained in the song lyrics is written using more general personifications where the personification does not really represent humans, then the purpose of personification in these 4 Aurora albums is appropriate if the most used purpose of personification is to understand things. This is in accordance with Davis (1992) who stated that personification will expand the theme of the lyrics by giving an approach to the subject. From this can be concluded that personification can help songwriters because with personification, listeners can easily understand the message or meaning of the songwriter in her song.

a. Casual Personification

Three purposes of casual personification appear in the Aurora's song lyrics. The purposes are to express, to understand, and to control. The percentage of casual personification is shown in table 4.5 as follows:

Table 4.5

Table of the percentage of Casual Personification

Casual Personification	Frequency	Percentage
To Express	2	20%
To Understand	5	60%
To Control	2	20%
Total	9	100%

From table 4.5 it can be concluded that there are 3 purposes of personification in casual personification used by songwriter. In this research, the purpose of personification to understand is the most used in this type, with a total of 5 data out of 9 data used by songwriter. Besides that, it can also be seen that the purpose of personification to understand has a 60% portion in casual personification. The songwriter uses these types to show the purpose of personification, namely to understand things to listeners. Casual personification will help the songwriter to convey the intent or message to the listener.

b. General Personification

Three purposes of personification in general personification also appear in the lyrics of Aurora's song. The three purposes include to express, to understand, and to

control. The percentage of general personification is drawn in table 4.6 as follows:

Table 4.6

Table of the percentage of General Personification

General Personification	Frequency	Percentage
To Express	10	29%
To Understand	20	57%
To Control	5	14%
Total	35	100%

Table 4.6 can be concluded that there are 3 purposes of personification used by songwriter. In this type, the purpose of personification to understand is also most used with a total of 20 data out of 35 data. Then it can be seen that to understand has 57% portion within the general personification. This is because the songwriter hopes her listeners can understand well what the songwriter means.

c. Representative Personification

Three purposes of personification appear in the representative type personification. The purposes of the personification include to express, to understand, and to control. The percentage of representative personification is drawn in table 4.7 as follows:

Table 4.7

Table of the percentage of Representative Personification

Representative Personification	Frequency	Percentage
To Express	9	50%
To Understand	6	33%
To Control	3	17%
Total	18	100%

Table 4.7 shows that there are three purposes of personification that are used by songwriter. In representative personification, the purpose of personification to express is most used in this type, with a total of 9 data out of 18 data. From table 4.7 it can also be seen that the purpose of personification to express has a 50% portion in representative personification. This is because the songwriter uses personification to express her emotions and thoughts through the lyrics of the song so that the listeners can feel what the songwriter is feeling.

2. The contribute of personification

Based on data analysis, personification contributes in the song lyrics of selected Aurora's albums. This is shown in table 4.8 as the percentage of the personification contribution used by the songwriter in the song. This is relevant to the theory of

personification contribution proposed by Ade and Okuyene (2008). Personification in song lyrics can describe emotions, personal meditation, and dealing with non-narrative subjects. Table 4.8 is the percentage of personification contribution to the lyrics of Aurora’s song.

Table 4.8

The Contribute of Personification in the Song Lyrics of Selected Aurora’s Album

Contribution of Personification	Types of Personification	Frequency	Total	Percentage
To Describe Emotion	Casual	10	54	87%
	General	30		
	Representative	14		
To Describe Personal Meditation	Casual	-	6	10%
	General	2		
	Representative	4		
Dealing With Non-Narrative Subjects	Casual	-	2	3%
	General	1		
	Representative	1		
Total			62	100%

From table 4.8, it can be seen that describe emotion has the highest data with a total of 54 from 62 data. Thus, it can be concluded that the use of personification in the lyrics of Aurora’s song has a contribution in describing the songwriter’s emotions.

Aurora uses personification to describe her emotions, feelings or situation so that listeners can feel what the songwriter is feeling. This is in accordance with Abdullah and Rahmawati (2018) who stated that personification is used by the writer to help describe a situation in literature so that the audience can know the condition of the writer through inanimate objects that are given human-like characteristics.

a. To Describe Emotion

Based on table 4.8, it can be seen that describe emotion is the highest contribution that influences songwriter to use personification. Describe emotion has 87% portion with a total of 55 data out of 62 data found by researchers. In writing a song, the songwriter will try to make the lyrics of the song describe the content or message of the songwriter such as the emotions conveyed by the songwriter through the lyrics. The emotion described by the songwriter in the form of personification through the lyrics of the song is very important because it can make the listener feel what the songwriter feels.

From the findings of the data, it can be implied that the contribution of personification to describe emotions is very appropriate for a songwriter to use. In the three types of personification, in this contribution all have a

contribution to describe emotions. The emotion personified by the songwriter can express, explain, and represent the feelings that the songwriter is currently feeling.

b. To Describe Personal Meditation

Table 4.8 shows that describing personal meditation has a 10% portion with a total of 6 data out of 62 data used as the second highest personification contribution in Aurora's song lyrics. Personification used by the songwriter can be used as a means of self-meditation because the lyrics used by the songwriter invite listeners to think positively and be calmer. Music can evoke strong emotions, help bring back precious memories, and take a break from the stresses of everyday life. Therefore, the songwriter uses a song whose lyrics are written using personification as a compliment to meditating activities. From the findings of the data, it can be implied that the contribution of personification to personal meditation is appropriate for the songwriter to use. Therefore, the use of personification here shows that listeners can participate in meditation by listening to Aurora songs that have deep meaning.

c. Dealing With Non-Narrative Subjects

Based on table 4.8, it can be seen that dealing with non-narrative subjects has a portion of 3% from 62 data and is used as the last highest personification contribution from the lyrics of the Aurora song. Dealing with non-narrative subjects shows its influence through the subject used by the songwriter to write the lyrics of the song. The personified subject will make it easier for the writer to describe what she wants to write.

Personification makes the description of the songwriter easily accepted by the listener because the non-narrative subject will add to the lyrics to describe the original state. For example, a quote in the lyrics of a song entitled *Gentle Earthquakes* “my lungs are breathing fire”, in real life, humans should not breath using fire, but breathe by breathing air. From the data finding, it can be seen that only two of the three types of personification use personification contributions. In three types of personification, two of which use the contribution of personification dealing with non-narrative subjects to develop meaning in the lyrics of the song.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is the last chapter in this research which is divided into two parts, namely conclusions and suggestions. In this chapter, the researcher has concluded the results of this research and provided suggested opinions for future research.

A. Conclusion

This research was conducted by researcher to analyze the types of personification and the purposes of the personification used by the songwriter in the song lyrics of selected Aurora's albums and the contribution of the personification. The data is taken from words, phrases, clauses, and sentences written by the songwriter in the lyrics of the song. The aims of this research are to identify and describe the data found on the types and purposes of personification and the contribution of personification used by songwriter.

The researcher found that the use of general personification has the highest data with a total of 35 data out of 62 data and with a percentage of 56%. Based on this analysis, the most used of purpose personification by a songwriter is to understand with a total of 31 data out of 62 data and with percentage 50%. General personification is used by songwriter to express feelings and thoughts written in the form of song lyrics. Based on data analysis, to understand things is the most used by the songwriter, this is

because personification is used to explain the meaning of song lyrics written by the songwriter.

It can be concluded that the songwriter uses the type of personification and the purpose of personification to express what the songwriter feels in the lyrics of the song. So the use of personification is based on what the songwriter feels in order to be understood by the listener. The use of personification in song lyrics makes song lyrics look more natural and not ambiguous (Setiawati, Ayu, Wulandari, & Agustiwati, 2021). Therefore, the use of personification is important in writing song lyrics because the songwriter can convey it easily and the listener can understand it well.

B. Suggestion

Based on the analysis and conclusions of this study, the researcher offers some suggestions that may be useful for other researchers or students who are interested in this kind of research. For other researchers, the results of this research can help further researchers who want to study or analyze the types of personification in song lyrics. The researcher suggests that future researchers use other types of personification such as to add better or deeper knowledge about research in personification. For students of the English department, the researcher hopes that students can apply the theory of the type of personification in everyday life, such as when writing song lyrics or other literary works.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abdullah., Rahmawanti, U. R. (2018). An Analysis of Figurative Language in Avril Lavigne Songs in Album Avril Lavigne. *Journal of English Language and Literature*, 3(01), 9-26.
- Abrams, M. H. (1999). *A Glossary of Literary Term (7)*. USA & Canada: Earl McPeck.
- Ade, O.I., & Okuyene, O. (2004). *An Introduction to Literature and Literacy Criticism*. Lagos: National Open University of Nigeria.
- Adhalina, N. (2021). The Analysis of Errors on Invitation Letters: (A Case Study of Writing Invitation Letter by Tenth Grade Students Majoring Marketing at SMK N 1 Slawi Used as Writing Assessment). *Jurnal Culture (Culture, Language, and Literature Review)*, 8(1), 89-99.
- Creswell, J. W. (2003). *Research design: Qualitative and quantitative approaches*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications
- Creswell, J. W. (2009). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. 3rd ed. Los Angeles: Sage.
- Davis, S. (1992). *The Songwriter's Idea Book*. Penguin.
- Dodson, J. R. (2008). *The 'Power' of Personification: Rhetorical Purpose in the Book of Wisdom and the Letter to the Romans*, 46-47. (Vol. 161). NY: Walter de Gruyter.
- Ekoyono, R. D. (2019). *Analysis of Figurative Language Used in English Slogan of Commercial Beverage Product* (Doctoral Dissertation, Universitas Pancasakti Tegal).

- Firdaus, E. A. (2013). Textual Meaning in Song Lyrics. *Passage*, 1(1), 99-106.
- Fitratunnas. F. (2017). Figurative Language Analysis on Advertisement of the Jakarta Post Newspaper (Doctoral Dissertation, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University).
- Habibi, M. S. (2016). *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Edensor Novel by Andrea Hirata* (Doctoral Dissertation, Fakultas of Tarbiyah and Teachers training).
- Hales, D. (2010). An Introduction to Triangulation. *Geneva: UNAIDS Monitoring and Education Division*, 14-15.
- Haywardhani, A. R. (2018). *Theme in John Mayer's Song Lyrics in the Search for Everything Album Seen From the Use of Figurative Expressions* (Degree of Sarjana Sastra, Sanata Dharma University Yogyakarta).
- Hurford, J. R., Heasley, B., & Smith, M. B (2007). *Semantics: a coursebook*. Cambridge University Press.
- Kusumastuti, A., & Khoiron, A. M. (2019). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Semarang: Lembaga Pendidikan Sukarno Pressindo, 1-161.
- Lubis, S. E. (2017). An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Song Lyric "Diamonds" Sung by Rihanna. *Jurnal Ilmiah Kohesi*, 1(3).
- Lyons, J. (1977). *Semantik (Vol. 1 and 2)*. Cambridge, London, New York, Melbourne: Cambridge University Press.
- Masruri, M. (2012). *Figurative Language Analysis in Letto's song "Truth, Cry, and Lie" Album*(Doctoral dissertation, IAIN Salatiga)
- Melion, W. S., & Ramakers, B. (2016). Personification: An Introduction. In *Personification* (pp. 1-40), Brill.

- Mezo, R. E. (1999). *“Fire I the Blood” :A Handbook of Figurative Language*. Universal-Publishers.
- Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1994). *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook*. Sage.
- Nisa, K. (2020) *An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Maher Zain’s Song Lyrics*. Undergraduate thesis, IAIN Metro.
- Palmer, F.R. 1976. *Semantics: A New Outline*. Cambridge: Cambridge University.
- Pereira, Â. M. (2020). *When Adaption And Intertextuality Merge To Create Utopia: An Analysis Of “Running With The Wolves” By Aurora*. *Revista Guar- Revista de Linguagem e Literatura*, 9(2), 56-64.
- Price, J. H., & Murnan, J. (2004). Research Limitations and the Necessity of Reporting Them. *American journal of health education*, 35(2), 66.
- Qurrotul’ain. (2013). *An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Song Lyrics By Maher Zain* (Scholar Degree, IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon).
- Qomariah, L.R, Thahara, Y. (2015). The Analysis of Personification Translation in the Novel of Angels And Demons. *Journal of Personification Translation*. *Journal of Personification Translation*, 5(1), 79.
- Saeed, John Ibrahim. 2009. *Semantics*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
- Salsabila, R., Mayang, P., & Silfiani, S. (2022). Nilai Estetis Pada Puisi “Meditasi Waktu” Karya Heri Isnaini Dengan Pendekatan Stilistika. *Jurnal Riset Rumpun Ilmu Bahasa*, 1(1), 60-65.

- Setiawati, AF, Ayu, DM, Wulandari, S., & Agustiwati, V. (2021). Analisis Gaya Bahasa Dalam Lirik Lagu “Bertaut” Nadin Amizah: A Stylistic Study. *Journal of Humanities Research*, 26(1), 26-37.
- Suciatiningtyas, L. (2017). *An Analysis of Comparative Figurative Languages in Maybe Someday Novel by Colleen Hoover* (Doctoral Dissertation, IAIN Kediri).
- Sugiyono, D. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Thurmond, V. A. (2001). The Point of Triangulation. *Journal of nursing scholarship*, 33(3), 253-258.
- Ukhen, F. (2017). *Figurative Languages in the Soundtrack of Moana* (Doctoral Dissertation, IAIN Kediri).
- Windyaswari, O.I. (2018). *Analysis on Figures of Speech Found in Emily Dickinson's Because I Could not stop for death*. (Thesis, Sanata Dharma University).

APPENDICES

**PERSONIFICATION IN THE SONG LYRICS OF SELECTED
AURORA'S ALBUMS**

SURAT KETERANGAN VALIDASI

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama : Arkin Haris, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya bahwa data penelitian skripsi yang berjudul
"Personification in the Song Lyrics of Selected Aurora's Albums" oleh peneliti:

Nama : Yuliana Pratiwi

NIM : 183211122

Program Studi : Sastra Inggris

Setelah membaca keseluruhan data, maka saya telah menyetujui dan dapat
digunakan sebagai data skripsi.

Surakarta, 20 Juni 2022

Validator,



Arkin Haris, S.Pd, M.Hum.

DATA DISPLAY VALIDATION

Data Categorization of Personification

Datum	Textual Data	Contex	Codes	Notes on Codes	Validation	Note
1.	My lungs still breath	The songwriter claims that her lungs are still breathing which means her lungs represents the songwriter that she is still breathing.	1/Rep/Exp/Emo/RWW	Rep: Representative Exp: Express Emo: Emotion RWW: Running With The Wolves (Title)	TRUE	
2.	My mind still fears	The songwriter claims that her mind still fears which represent the songwriter because the songwriter is worried that time will pass quickly due to age.	2/Rep/Und/Emo/RWW	Rep: Representative Und: Understand Emo: Emotion RWW: Running With The Wolves (Title)	TRUE	
3.	For the echo's in my mind, cry	All the echoes in the songwriter's mind were crying because the songwriter wanted to express the emotion that was in her mind at that moment.	3/Rep/Exp/Emo/RWW	Rep: Representative Exp: Express Emo: Emotion RWW: Running With The Wolves (Title)	TRUE	
4.	My ears can hear	The songwriter expresses her freedom because she is alone and there is no one there at that moment and she claims her ears	4/Rep/Exp/Emo/RWW	Rep: Representative Exp: Express Emo: Emotion RWW: Running With The	TRUE	

		can hear which means the songwriter can listen to whatever is there.		Wolves (Title)		
5.	My mouth can speak	Besides her ears can hear, the songwriter also claims that her mouth can speak which means representing the songwriter herself that she can speak anything.	5/Rep/Exp/Emo/RWW	Rep: Representative Exp: Express Emo: Emotion RWW: Running With The Wolves (Title)	TRUE	
6.	My spirit talks	The songwriter's spirit talks because the songwriter hopes that time doesn't pass so quickly.	6/Rep/Exp/Emo/RWW	Rep: Representative Exp: Express Emo: Emotion RWW: Running With The Wolves (Title)	TRUE	
7.	I know my soul believes	The songwriter can only hope and know what his soul believes.	7/Rep/Exp/Emo/RWW	Rep: Representative Exp: Express Emo: Emotion RWW: Running With The Wolves: (Title)	TRUE	
8.	The night deceives us	The night that had deceived the songwriter had her trapped in a nightmare that made her run from her problems and feel freedom with the wolves that night.	8/Gen/Con/Emo/RWW	Gen: General Con: Control Emo: Emotion RWW: Running With The Wolves (Title)	TRUE	

9.	Tired Soul as he told me he could hear the children	The tired soul in this lyric represents the victims of the attacks on the UtØya massacre and the Oslo bombings in Norway in 2011, where most of them are young as the songwriter describes as children.	9/Rep/Exp/Emo/LBG	Rep: Representative Exp: Express Emo: Emotion LBG: Little Boy In The Grass (Title)	TRUE	
10.	When will my healing come?	The massacre that occurred in Norway made the songwriter lose someone she loved so much that it was hard to forget him and ask when her healing would come. Healing here of course is healing from the pain of losing someone.	10/Cas/Con/Emo/LBG	Cas: Casual Con: Control Emo: Emotion LBG: Little Boy In The Grass (Title)	TRUE	
11.	fantasy's taking over, awake me	The songwriter feels fantasy has taken over her, but she knows that a life full of imagination is the wrong thing to achieve happiness. This is what makes the songwriter want to be awakened from the illusion of her mind.	11/Gen/Con/Emo/CNQ	Gen: General Con: Control Emo: Emotion CNQ: Conqueror (Title)	TRUE	
12.	Walking in my	The naked trees here are used	12/Gen/Und/Non-	Gen: General	TRUE	

	sleep, Like the naked trees	as parables about life that explain the dreams in her sleep and the curiosity of the songwriter herself.	Nar/WB	Und: Understand Non-Nar: Non-Narrative WB: Winter Bird (Title)		
13.	Feel it as the wind strokes my skin	Nature that evokes the songwriter's emotions when she feels the wind stroke her skin and feels the chill.	13/Gen/Und/Emo/WB	Gen: General Und: Understand Emo: Emotion WB: Winter Bird (Title)	TRUE	
14.	Hear winter bird sing	When the songwriter felt the cold wind stroke her skin, that's when she heard the winter bird sing.	14/Cas/Exp/Emo/WB	Cas: Casual Exp: Express Emo: Emotion WB: Winter Bird (Title)	TRUE	
15.	But my fingers painting pictures	The cold temperature made the window pane in front of her freeze and made the songwriter draw on it with her finger.	15/Rep/Exp/Emo/WB	Rep: Representative Exp: Express Emo: Emotion WB: Winter Bird (Title)	TRUE	
16.	Lay me by the frozen river, where the boats have passed me	The songwriter needs the chill of nature around her like a frozen river where boats pass to take her away from the dream world and back to reality.	16/Cas/Und/Emo/WB	Cas: Casual Und: Understand Emo: Emotion WB: Winter Bird (Title)	TRUE	
17.	Rest against my pillow like	Ageing winter sun means the winter sun is sinking in the sky,	17/Gen/Und/Emo/WB	Gen: General Und: Understand	TRUE	

	ageing winter sun	the songwriter is tired and wants rest which means sleep.		Emo: Emotion WB: Winter Bird (Title)		
18.	Waiting for your love, waiting for our eyes to meet	The songwriter explains about the excessive love of a person to the point of almost worshipping to wait for the expected love until her eyes meet each other which means face to face.	18/Cas/Exp/Emo/IWF	Cas: Casual Exp: Express Emo: Emotion IWF: I Went Too Far (Title)	TRUE	
19.	Let love conquer your mind	The songwriter tells her fans that if we are in dark times, then we must fight against it. Love conquer your mind is like fighting bad things that are in our minds with love.	19/Cas/Con/Emo/WAR	Cas: Casual Con: Control Emo: Emotion WAR: Warrior (Title)	TRUE	
20.	And I hold a sword to guide me	The sword is used by the songwriter to describe how she attacks the violence and cruelty she sees around her even though she doesn't carry a sword that can hurt people, but people have fights in their lives.	20/Gen/Und/Emo/WAR	Gen: General Und: Understand Emo: Emotion WAR: Warrior (Title)	TRUE	
21.	There's a light kept alive	Light as a picture of hope in the dark, because the songwriter wants to explain that there is	21/Cas/Und/Emo/WAR	Cas: Casual Und: Understand Emo: Emotion	TRUE	

		happiness in the midst of adversity.		WAR: Warrior (Title)		
22.	He did it all to spare me from “the awful things in life that comes	The songwriter describes that the murder committed by the person she loves to her does not mean to hurt her, but rather wants to save the songwriter from bad things that will come to her.	22/Cas/Und/Emo/MS	Cas: Casual Und: Understand Emo: Emotion MS: Murder Song (5, 4, 3, 2, 1) (Title)	TRUE	
23.	So many souls, that lost control, Where did they fall?	The soul represents a human who lost control and fell into a very deep water.	23/Rep/Con/Per Med/UTW	Rep: Representative Con: Control Per Med: Personal Meditation UTW: Under The Water (Title)	TRUE	
24.	Hearts will dream again	The songwriter explains that people who are under the water is to cleanse her heart of bad things and will return to dreaming.	24/Gen/Exp/Per Med/UTW	Gen: General Exp: Express Per Med: Personal Meditation UTW: Under The Water (Title)	TRUE	
25.	Lungs will breathe	In addition to the heart, the songwriter also explains other organs such as the lungs that will breathe, this means the lungs represent someone who will breathe again.	25/Rep/Exp/Per Med/UTW	Rep: Representative Exp: Express Per Med: Personal Meditation UTW: Under The Water (Title)	TRUE	

26.	Feet won't fail you now	The songwriter explains that feet represent someone who was previously not good enough to get better with the intention of stepping in the right direction.	26/Rep/Und/Per Med/UTW	Rep: Representative Und: Understand Per Med: Personal Meditation UTW: Under The Water (Title)	TRUE	
27.	Arms won't let you down	Besides feet, the songwriter also explained that arms also represent a person to change his life for the better and will not let her down.	27/Rep/Und/Per Med/UTW	Rep: Representative Und: Understand Per Med: Personal Meditation UTW: Under The Water (Title)	TRUE	
28.	I can feel the warning signs running around my mind	The songwriter realizes that things will not change if she doesn't do something, in this case her mind gave her a warning sign to leave the old town.	28/Gen/Con/Emo/HWA	Gen: General Con: Control Emo: Emotion HWA: Half The World Away (Title)	TRUE	
29.	My body feels young but my mind is very old	The songwriter is still young, but has been through a lot so that she feels older which in this lyrics is represented by her very old mind because time has passed without being able to see a place outside the town.	29/Rep/Und/Emo/HWA	Rep: Representative Und: Understand Emo: Emotion HWA: Half The World Away (Title)	TRUE	

30.	Wisdom cries	The songwriter explains if wisdom is human, maybe it will cry seeing all the things we do to this earth, this song explains about humans and the world.	30/Gen/Exp/Emo/WC	Gen: General Exp: Express Emo: Emotion WC : Wisdom Cries (Title)	TRUE	
31.	Will a new love awake me?	The songwriter tries to express about moving on from a broken heart which makes her wonder if she loses what she loves will there be new love that will make her awake from the broken heart. Awake here means enabling the songwriter to forget her lost love.	31/Gen/Exp/Emo/ FL	Gen: General Exp: Express Emo: Emotion FL: Forgotten Love (Title)	TRUE	
32.	I forget how emotions dance when they aren't inside of me	The emotions that dance when she isn't there is a form of moving on from a broken heart in the songwriter.	32/Gen/Exp/Emo/FL	Gen: General Exp: Express Emo: Emotion FG: Forgotten Love (Title)	TRUE	
33.	It's like my lungs are breathing fire	Her lungs breathe fire representing the songwriter who is saddened by the loss of the person she loved so much.	33/Rep/Und/Non-Nar/GE	Rep: Representative Und: Understand Non-Nar: Non-Narrative GE: Gentle Earthquakes (Title)	TRUE	
34.	The light will guide her	Light becomes a kind of energy that guides when people make	34/Gen/Und/Emo/GE	Gen: General Und: Understand	TRUE	

		decisions for themselves.		Emo: Emotion GE: Gentle Earthquakes (Title)		
35.	If the hearts can collide	If the hearts can collide is an emotional expression from the songwriter who explains that even though our hearts are hard, in this song the songwriter explains that there is still a soft side in our hearts.	35/Gen/Exp/Emo/ ASI	Gen: General Exp: Express Emo: Emotion ASI: All Is Soft Inside (Title)	TRUE	
36.	As it rains against their will	The rain here depicts the uncontrollable cries of the songwriter.	36/Gen/Con/Emo/IHQ	Gen: General Con: Control Emo: Emotion IHQ: It Happened Quiet (Title)	TRUE	
37.	Feathers falling out of a pillow	It describes how the songwriter feels in his sad and deeply complicated relationship.	37/Gen/Und/Emo/IHQ	Gen: General Und: Understand Emo: Emotion IHQ: It Happened Quiet (Title)	TRUE	
38.	As if time's standing still	It's about happy moments that the songwriter feels but that happiness becomes something sad.	38/Cas/Und/Emo/IHQ	Cas: Casual Und: Understand Emo: Emotion IHQ: It Happened Quiet (Title)	TRUE	
39.	Words falling out through	The words that fall out through the windows are the screams of	39/Gen/Und/Emo/IHQ	Gen: General Und: Understand	TRUE	

	the window	the songwriter when she is in front of the window out of anger or despair and hoping for an answer.		Emo: Emotion IHQ: It Happened Quiet (Title)		
40.	Spread across a crying land	The crying land becomes a picture of a place where hearts are crushed like sand that becomes a thousand pieces.	40/Gen/Exp/Emo/IHQ	Gen: General Exp: Express Emo: Emotion IHQ: It Happened Quiet (Title)	TRUE	
41.	Are your dreams dead as they seem?	The songwriter asks are your dreams as dead as they seem, being a question to reconsider, as there may still be hope in the dream.	41/Gen/Und/Per Med/IHQ	Gen: General Und: Understand Per Med: Personal Meditation IHQ: It Happened Quiet (Title)	TRUE	
42.	Hate followed him gently	The songwriter describes hate as something that can follow her gently that can hurt her heart.	42/Gen/Und/Emo/CHU	Gen: General Und: Understand Emo: Emotion CHU: Churchyard (Title)	TRUE	
43.	Black seeds in his heart, roots tearing the love in him apart	Hate is described as the root of a black seed that has been planted in a person's heart that has torn or hurt his heart making it difficult to find new love.	43/Gen/Und/Emo/CHU	Gen: General Und: Understand Emo: Emotion CHU: Churchyard (Title)	TRUE	

44.	There's ice in my water, and when I drink, it cuts my tongue	The ice that cuts the songwriter's tongue is a picture of her emotional expression which is used as a parable about complicated things that hurt her.	44/Gen/Exp/Emo/SU	Gen: General Exp: Express Emo: Emotion SU: Soft Universe (Title)	TRUE	
45.	There's glass on the playground, it cuts my skin when I run	In addition to ice that can cut her tongue, the songwriter also mentions another picture, namely the glass in the playground cutting her skin. This is the same as ice which can also hurt her.	45/Gen/Exp/Emo/SU	Gen: General Exp: Express Emo: Emotion SU: Soft Universe (Title)	TRUE	
46.	I saw a dream that never died	Never dying here means that the dream will continue to be achieved by someone who never gives up.	46/Gen/Und/Emo/SU	Gen: General Und: Understand Emo: Emotion SU: Soft Universe (Title)	TRUE	
47.	Chaos came	The chaos here is bad things that come to someone.	47/Gen/Und/Emo/SU	Gen: General Und: Understand Emo: Emotion SU: Soft Universe (Title)	TRUE	
48.	It's a feeling "growing old with time"	The feeling that in this lyric represents the songwriter that she feels that she is getting	48/Rep/Und/Emo/IDK	Rep: Representative Und: Understand Emo: Emotion	TRUE	

		older as time goes on.		IDK: Infections Of A Different Kind (Title)		
49.	And the universe is growing tall	The universe is growing tall means the songwriter wants to explain that humans will be very small and short when compared to the universe.	49/Gen/Und/Emo/IDK	Gen: General Und: Understand Emo: Emotion IDK: Infections Of A Different Kind (Title)	TRUE	
50.	I keep the memories alive	The songwriter said that she keeps the memories alive, perhaps indicating that even though someone is gone, the songwriter never forgets her memory, and she can always play those memories in her mind.	50/Gen/Und/Emo/ANM	Gen General Und: Understand Emo: Emotion ANM: Animal (Title)	TRUE	
51.	This voice is calling for a touch to be undone	The touch the songwriter wrote on these lyrics is probably love. The voice is calling for a touch to be undone because the songwriter wants to find a new love as a place to take refuge whenever she comes.	51/Rep/Con/Emo/DOM	Rep: Representative Con: Control Emo: Emotion DOM: Dance On The Moon (Title)	TRUE	
52.	I hope love will come to us	The songwriter hopes that love is there for everyone, maybe as	52/Gen/Und/Emo/DOM	Gen: General Und: Understand	TRUE	

	again	a safe haven that can be relied on at all times.		Emo: Emotion DOM: Dance On The Moon (Title)		
53.	This voice, is it calling for the world to pull me down?	The songwriter asks will the world pull her down, can mean that the songwriter feels this world is very bad because the world has distanced her from love with fear and hate.	53/Gen/Con/Emo/DOM	Gen: General Con: Control Emo: Emotion DOM: Dance On The Moon (Title)	TRUE	
54.	This time I become everyone and the world will wonder why	The songwriter explains that a person feels free when alone but still feels that the world is bad and wonders if everyone has to make sacrifices for it.	54/Gen/Exp/Emo/DOM	Gen: General Exp: Express Emo: Emotion DOM: Dance On The Moon (Title)	TRUE	
55.	This curious head of mine	The curious head represents the songwriter because at that time she was thinking about something and aroused curiosity in her mind.	55/Rep/Con/Emo/SOU	Rep: Representative Con: Control Emo: Emotion SOU: Soulless Creatures (Title)	TRUE	
56.	Come,my wonders, after down restores	The songwriter hopes that there will be a miracle that comes called after down restore which may mean that the miracle is expected to come at night and lead to a new day.	56/Cas/Und/Emo/SOU	Cas: Casual Und: Understand Emo: Emotion Soulless Creatures (Title)	TRUE	

57.	After peace restores soulless creatures	The songwriter describes a person who has been hurt by people who lack empathy and humanity, so they are called soulless. The peace of restoring soulless beings can mean that a person begins to discover new things about herself and to reflect back on what she still has and has been given.	57/Gen/Exp/Emo/SOU	Gen: General Exp: Express Emo: Emotion SOU: Soulless Creatures (Title)	TRUE	
58.	Fearsome hearts	Fearsome heart refers to a heart that has hurt someone whose wounds are difficult to heal.	58/Gen/Und/Emo/SOU	Gen: General Und: Understand Emo: Emotion SOU: Soulless Creatures (Title)	TRUE	
59.	I got memories that travels my mind	The memories that travel are feelings of sadness and disappointment that are hard to forget and are still in her memory.	59/Gen/Und/Emo/SOU	Gen: General Und: Understand Emo: Emotion SOU: Soulless Creatures (Title)	TRUE	
60.	But it's a star when it's dark and now she's hiding	The light from the star can emit its light in the dark, but it hides which means the star is no longer emitting its light so the world becomes dark.	60/Gen/Und/Emo/AT	Gen: General Und: Understand Emo: Emotion AT: Apple Tree (Title)	TRUE	
61.	And the rivers	Poisoned here means that the	61/Gen/Und/Emo/TS	Gen: General	TRUE	

	are poisoned	river has been polluted by humans.		Und: Understand Emo: Emotion TS: The Seed (Title)		
62.	In it, the world will not hurt , the good ones always die	The good ones always die, making the songwriter explain about the new world that can save the good from being safe, so that the new world that the songwriter refers to will not hurt because the place is safe which is likened to the songwriter as a home.	62/Gen/Und/Emo/MTS	Gen: General Und: Understand Emo: Emotion MTS: Mothership (Title)	TRUE	