



AN ANALYSIS FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE SOUND OF SILENCE SONG BY DUO SIMON AND GARFUNKEL

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Abstract: The purpose of this research is to analyze the Figurative Language and the dominant of figurative found in the sound of Silence Song by Duo Simon and Garfunkel. In this research, the researcher used qualitative data collection methods and data analysis from different sources as the main of this research method. The data is divided into two things such as primary data and secondary data. The technique of collecting data that the researcher used is from journal, article, e-book, credible website. The techniques of analyzing data that the researcher used are reading the song lyrics, identifying the figurative languages, classifying the data coding, interpreting, drawing the conclusion, and writing the report. Based on the result finding, the most figurative language is Oxymoron or Paradox. the song about is inability of a person to intercat with others and the writers also warn to the listeners the risk of the innability to communicate. Through this research, people can be helped to understand figurative languages in the songs with the right meaning as well as to encourage to learn English.

Keywords: *Figurative Language, Song Lyrics, Duo Simon and Garfunkel*

INTRODUCTION

People communicate with each other not only by talking face to-face, but they can also communicate through song, drama, poetry, prose, or other kinds of literature. According to (Long, 2013), literature is the expression of life in words of truth and beauty; it is the written record of man's spirit, of his thoughts, emotions, and aspirations; it is the history, and only the history of the human soul.

One of the popular kinds of literature is song. Everyone can enjoy listening to the song every time

and anywhere. Songs can also reflect our mood based on the lyrics. However, most people only listen to or sing the song without understanding the lyrics. Even so, the lyrics can be said to be the soul of the song. Lyrics are normally short poems, rarely exceeding one hundred lines, and as the name implies, they are characterized by a heightened musical quality which helps express an intense and personal statement of emotion or attitude (Richard, 1981). Moreover, some of us only follow the trend when listening to music. For example, when we are

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using Tiktok and listening to a nice song, we look for it without knowing what song it is about.

The song writers have their own background history when they decide to write the lyrics for the song. The inspiration can come from their own life or it can be from their family, friends, etc. They usually write the lyrics of the song in their literal meaning or use figurative language or figures of speech. Some song writers use figurative language in their work to make more interesting songs. According to X.J. Kennedy (1991:677), a figure of speech may be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of words. There are many kinds of figurative language, such as: hyperbole, metaphor, irony, simile, etc.

The researcher was interested in analyzing the songs of Duo Simon and Garfunkel because they write beautiful lyrics with the deepest meaning. There are many reasons why the researcher chose the song by Duo Simon and Garfunkel. The first reason is their songs have beautiful lyrics. The second reason is that the lyrics have the deepest meaning. The third reason is that the meaning of the lyrics represents human nature and behavior. The final reason is that we recognize that we use figurative language to describe things in our everyday conversations. That is why it is critical to understand figurative language.

The researcher decided to analyze two songs by Duo Simon & Garfunkel, the first titled "**Sound of Silence**" and found in the album *Wednesday Morning, 3 A.M.*. In 1964, this song was released, and in the same year, the album was released. By late 1965, this song was the No.1 single in America. The song was re-sung by a band named Disturbed since it was released on YouTube in 2015. The video has been viewed more than 750 million times and has left 190 thousand comments. Not only Disturbed the song also re-sung by Pentatonix the a capella group from America and the video have been viewed more than 110 million times since uploaded on YouTube in 2019.

The previous researchers were conducted by Unpris Yastanti¹, Jajang Suhendar², Rizky Mirani Desi Pratama³ (2018), they conducted their research entitled *Figurative Language In Song Lyrics Of Linkin Park*. Their research found that the use of figurative language in Linkin Park songs showed that hyperbole is the dominant figurative language. In this research the researchers will show the dominant figurative in Duo Simon and Garfunkel songs.

According to the description above, the researcher focuses on this research because the researcher wants to help the readers to find out the kinds of figurative language that are used in song lyrics, identify the dominant figurative language and make the readers enjoy listening to the Duo Simon and Garfunkel songs.

The objectives of this research are to find out the kinds of figurative language used in the *Sound of Silence* song lyric by Duo Simon & Garfunkel and to know the dominant figurative language in the *Sound of Silence* song lyric by Duo Simon & Garfunkel.

Meaning of Figurative Language

Ruth Miller and Robert A. Greenberg (1981:66) stated that Figurative language that is a means of indirect statement that says one thing in terms of another. The effectiveness of such usage can, of course, vary widely. It can seem tedious and uninteresting if the particular expression has too often been used; or it can seem foolish if it is simply showy or not especially appropriate. But, as often as not the effect can be a liveliness of expression that manages to press very closely to the essence of an object or idea while also conveying a strong sense of the speaker's attitudes and feelings. For the poet, whose tendency is to see and think figuratively, the use of figurative language is virtually inescapable.

According to Greg Johnson and Thomas R. Arp (2017:774), Figurative language is language that cannot taken literally (or should not be taken literally only). Richard Taylor (1981), said that figurative language surprises the readers because the statement or idea expressed does not make sense on the surface level, and since literal meaning is denied, an act of imagination level is required



before the intended meaning becomes clear. The sense must be inferred from some naturally relevant association, comparison, substitution, contrast or inversion of image and idea. The point most being emphasized by figure of speech is the common factor or relationship which exist between images involved, the quality or attribute which they have or do not have in common.

Based on (McRay, 1998) it is stated that a sound is an important part of music and rhyme, because the result of music is a beautiful sound and if connect with the lyric; will be a song that can be enjoyed to earring by people. There is a good connection between sound and lyric because a good lyric will make a good song. It can also be said that they should not be separated with one another.

In line with (Hornby, 2000) it is stated that Musical Instrumental that thrive in the global environment, acoustic guitar, electric guitar, keyboards, bass, drums, violin, tuba, flute, trombone, cello, trumpet, bassoon, clarinet, harp and many more. By using Musical instrumental for the songs, many listeners will enjoy it more.

(Gibbs Jr & Colston, 2012) state that figurative language generally refers to speech where speakers mean something other than what they literally say. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that figurative language is language or speech that has indirect meaning.

Kinds of Figurative Language

Richard Taylor (1981) classified the figurative language in three types Comparison and substitution, Representation by substitution, and contrast by discrepancy and inversion.

1. Comparison and substitution consists of Simile, metaphor, allusion, metonymy, analogy, and allegory.

1) Simile

Greg Johnson and Thomas R. Arp (2017), said that **Simile** is expressed by the use of some word or phrase, such as like, as, than, similar to, resembles or seems.

(Richard, 1981) state that **Simile** is recognized because a stated comparison is being made using the words 'like' or 'as'. According to (X.J Kennedy and Dana Gioia, 1995) simile is a comparison of two things, indicate by some connective, usually like, as than, or a verb such as resemble.

For example :

- a. *He eats like a pig* (X.J Kennedy and Dana Gioia, 1995)
- b. *Oh, My love is like red, red rose* (X.J Kennedy and Dana Gioia, 1995)

2) Metaphor

According to (Johnson & Arp, 2017) **Metaphor** is the comparison not expressed but is created when figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term.

(X.J Kennedy and Dana Gioia, 1995) said that **Metaphor** a statement that one thing is something else, which in literal sense, it is not.

For Example:

- a. *He is a pig* (X.J Kennedy and Dana Gioia, 1995)
- b. *I'm a riddle in nine syllables* (X.J Kennedy and Dana Gioia, 1995)

3) Allusion

According to (X.J Kennedy and Dana Gioia, 1995) An allusion is an indirect reference to any person, place, or thing fictitious, historical, or actual.

For example:

- a. *This couple looks like Romeo and Juliet.*
- b. *Really, her smile reminds me of my childhood friend*

4) Metonymy

According to (X.J Kennedy and Dana Gioia, 1995) In the **Metonymy**, the name of thing is substituted for that of another closely associated with it.

For example:

- a. *We need a good head to found the great idea.*
- b. *Indonesia won two gold medals for badminton*

5) Analogy

(Richard, 1981) state that "**Analogy** is sometimes thought of as a rhetorical device because of its use in logic and argumentation ..."

- a. *As sweet as cookie*
- b. *Her voice like a song in my ears*

6) Allegory

According to (Johnson & Arp, 2017) An **allegory** is a story that has a second

meaning beneath the surface, endowing a cluster of characters, objects, or events with added significance; often the pattern relates each literal item to a corresponding abstract idea or moral principle.

Allegory is traditionally understood as a narrative metaphor that uses a character, place or event to reason about (and represent) real world issues and occurrences.

a. *The Torties and the Hare*

b. *"Slow steady win the race"*

2. Representation by substitution consists of synecdoche, personification, and symbol.

1) Synecdoche

According to (Gibbs Jr, 1994) "...**synecdoche** ("subtitution of a person or thing for an attribute: the part stands for the whole...")

For example:

Faulkner's short story "A Rose for Emily"

When the next generation, with its more modern ideas, became mayors and aldermen, this arrangement created some little dissatisfaction.

2) Personification

According to (Johnson & Arp, 2017) **personifications** consists of giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or a concept.

For Example :

a. *The rain is rushing down to earth.*

b. *The foods are calling me.*

3) Symbol

According to (X.J Kennedy and Dana Gioia, 1995) ... **symbol** : in literature, a thing that suggest more than its literal meaning. Symbols generally do not "stand for" any one meaning, not for anything absolutely definite: they point, they hint, or, as Henry James put it, they cast long shadows.

a. *Hearth is symbol of love.*

b. *Red rose is symbol of romance*

3. Contrast by discrepancy and inversion consists of overstatement (hyperbole),

understatement, paradox (oxymoron), and Irony.

1) Overstatement (Hyperbole)

We speak, then, not literal truth but use figure of speech called overstatement (or hyperbole) (X.J Kennedy and Dana Gioia, 1995)

For example:

a. *I told you for many times but you don't listen to me*

b. *I will always love you*

2) Understatement

According to (Johnson & Arp, 2017) state that **Understatement**, or saying less than one means, may exist in what one says or merely in how one says it.

a. *I only want to lying in my bed for whole day.*

b. *I don't have meeting schedule at the moment.*

3) Paradox (Oxymoron)

(Richard, 1981) state that **paradox** is another of the figures of speech that rely on contrasts but its characteristic discrepancy is created by a seeming illogicality in the surface meaning. Whereas a paradox in everyday language is defined as an illogical or self-contradictory statement, a literary (figurative) paradox is a statement in which this only seems to be the case.

According to(Johnson & Arp, 2017) A paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehowtrue. It may be either a situation or a statement.

For example:

a. *Sweet or better, life must go on*

b. *You are here but i feel you are far away*

4) Irony

(Richard, 1981) stated that "Irony is...illogicality statement, but in one of several ways: a contrast between what is said and the fact ofthe situation (verbal irony), the actual situation, and what is said or understood not to be (irony of situation), and what is said or understood by a fictional character as opposed to what the far more



omniscient reader or audience knows and understands (dramatic irony).

For Example:

- a. *He is the smartest student in the class who gets the last rank.*
- b. *The environment is very clean so many flies are comfortable living here*

Definition of Songs

For most of people, listening to songs can be a hobby. Because they can listening to songs anytime and everywhere. Besides that, the types of songs are also diverse so that they can be adjust our feelings. Especially now days, there many applications that we can use to create playlist of songs that we can listen to. The applications also provide a large selections of songs, ranging from classic to new release from various country.

According to (Guerra, 2015) A song is a composition made up of lyrics and music, with the intent of the lyrics being sung, for the purpose of producing a proportionate feeling or emotion in relation to a particular matter. Muldoon, (2013) states “In general terms, the word “song” is defined as “a short poem or other set to music or meant to be sung”.

Definition of Lyrics

The lyrics are part of the song. Songwriters usually write lyrics based on their experiences or stories from people around them. But there are also many songwriters who write lyrics inspired by a big event, and there are also many songwriters who write lyrics as a form of protest against a government. They try to convey the message through the lyrics. Usually, the lyrics represent the writers' emotions; they use figurative language to make them sound more appealing to listeners.

Every song has the lyrics. The lyrics mostly have figurative languages in order to attract people's attention. By using figurative languages in the songs, people are more attracted because the lyrics will give deeper meanings compared with direct statements. It will definitely influence people's mind so that they will listen to it again and again.

Lyrics are normally short poems, rarely exceeding one hundred lines, and as the name implies, they are characterized by a heightened musical quality which helps to express an intense

and personal statement of emotion or attitude (Richard, 1981).

METHOD

In this research, the researchers used content analysis which is one of the genres of qualitative research. (Miles et al., 2014) stated that “content analysis, where the issue is one of counting the frequency and sequencing of particular words, phrases, or concepts found in the data.” According to (Auerbach & Silverstein, 2003) Qualitative research is research that involves analyzing and interpreting texts and interviews in order to discover meaningful patterns descriptive of a particular phenomenon.

The purpose of the collecting data is to get accurate data according to the topics discussed. According to (Hox & Boeije, 2005) collecting data divided into two types, they are: Primary data are data collected for the specific for the specific research problem at hand, using procedures that fit the research problem best. Duo Simon and Garfunkel song *The Sound of Silence* and *Bridge Over Troubled Water* is the primary data. The researcher got some secondary data from the article, journal, book, and other supporting documents that related to the research.

The researcher analysis the data with uses analytical techniques descriptive qualitative, the several stages as follows: 1) Listen to songs and read the lyrics, 2) Sorting the data, 3) Coding the data, 4) Classifying the data, 5) Interpreting the data, 6) Drawing a conclusion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Findings

The researcher has been analyzed the song from Duo Simon & Garfunkel which the first title “*Sound of Silence*” in album Wednesday Morning, 3 A.M.. This song was released on 1964 and in the same years the album released. By late 1965 this song was the no.1 single in America. The songs was re-sung by a band name Disturbed since it was released on youtube in 2015 the video have been viewed more than 750 million times and left 190 thousand comments. Not only Disturbed the song also re-sung by pentatonix the a capella group from America and the vidoe have been viewed more than 110 milliom times since uploded on youtube in 2019.

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An Analysis Figurative Language in the Sound of Silence Song by Duo Simon and Garfunkel

1. Song Analysis: Sound of silence	Album : Wednesday Morning, 3 A.M
Title : Sound of silence	Genre : Folk Rock
Actress : Duo Simon and Garfunkel	Released : September 12, 1965
Song Writer: Paul Simon	Durations : 3:05

Table 4.1.1 Figurative Language in Song Lyric Duo Simon and Garfunkel “Sound of Silence”

No.	Line	Lyrics	Figurative Languages	Meaning
1		Hello darkness, my old friend	Personification	The writers assumes that the darkness as his old friend.
2		I’ve come to talk with you again	Personification	It’s mean because he don’t have friend to share his mind and no one won’t hear his voice except the darkness. In this line, it can also can be seen that this is not the first time the author has spoken to “old friend”.
3		Because a vision softly creeping	Personification	the writers tells that he has many ideas.
4		Left it seeds while I was sleeping	Metaphor	in his dream he has vision and give the message in his head
5		And the vision that was planted in my brain	Metaphor	the message from his dream was remembered well in his head.
6		Within the sound of silence	Oxymoron/Paradox	an ability to communication to other.
7	2	When my eyes were stabbed by the flash of neon light	Personification	suddenly something disturbed his dream
8	3	Split the night	Hyperbola	shatter the writer dream
9	4	And touched the sound of silence	Oxymoron/Paradox	The writer is not able to communicate with other people
10	6	Ten thousand people, maybe more	Hyperbola	we are alone even when we are surrounded by others.
11	7	People talking without speaking	Oxymoron/Paradox	The people talking meaningless/bulshit
12	8	People hearing without listening	Oxymoron/Paradox	The people just listen withoutreally paying attanetion. They listen to other just a formality

13	9	People writing song that voices never share	Oxymoron/Paradox	The line meaning was in loneliness and in incommunicability, the writers afraid that what they did not accepted
14	1	Disturbed the sound of silence	Oxymoron/Paradox	The silence is a symbol courade and I conclude that the meaning of this line is that the writers do not have the courage to voice the thoughts.
15	3	Silence like a cancer grow	Simile	In his dream, the writer tries to warn the people about the risks of incommunicability.
16	4	Hear my words that I might teach you	Allusion	the writers ask to the listener to hear his word and just believe what he did.
17	5	Take my arms that I might teach reach you	Allusion	the writers ask to the listener to hold his hand and just believe what he did.
18	6	But my words like silent raindrops fell	Simile	that people didn't believe what the writers said.
19	7	And echoed in the wells of silence	Metaphor	in the end different opinions are ignored
20	9	To the neon god they made	Metaphor	The writers mean to show how the people create a new religion.
21	5	And whispered in the sounds of silence	Oxymoron/Paradox	Finally, they just talk from their hurts

2. The dominant figurative language in the Sound of Silence song lyric by Duo Simon & Garfunkel.

Table 4.1.2 The Total of Figurative Languages in Song Lyric Duo Simon and Garfunkel "Sound of Silence" is shown below:

No.	Types of Figurative Language	Total
1	Personification	4
2	Metaphor	4
3	Oxymoron/Paradox	7

4	Hyperbola	2
5	Simile	2
6	Allusion	2
Total		21

As it is shown from the table 4.1.2, the researcher found 21 from 6 kinds of figurative language. The most dominant figurative language from the Song Lyric Duo Simon and Garfunkel “Sound of Silence” is Oxymoron/Paradox. There are seven Oxymorons/Paradoxs

The researcher tried to observe it more deeply and has found six types of figurative language. The researcher has not found any type of figurative languages other than personification, Metaphor, Oxymoron/Paradox, Hyperbole, simile and allusion as it is mentioned above.

Discussion

1. Figurative languages in the Sound of Silence song lyric

a. Data 1

“Hello darkness, my old friend”

In this line the figurative can be found is personification.

According to (Johnson & Arp, 2017) **personifications** consists of giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or a concept. The writers giving human attributed to the darkness and treat the darkness as his old friend.

b. Data 2

“I’ve come to talk with you again”

Same with line 1, the figurative can be found in line 2 is personification.

According to (Johnson & Arp, 2017) **personifications** consists of giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or a concept.

We can see the personification in words talk with you, the writers give human attributes to the darkness and tried to share his mind to the darkness. It’s mean because he don’t have friend to share his mind and no one won’t hear his voice except the darkness. In this line, it can also can be seen that

this is not the first time the author has spoken to “old friend”.

c. Data 3

“Because a vision softly creeping”

In line 3 the figurative language shown also personification.

Stated clearly by (Johnson & Arp, 2017) **personifications** consists of giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or a concept. The writers also give human attributes to word vision. In this line the writers tells that he has many ideas

d. Data 4

“Left it seeds while I was sleeping”

This line shown metaphor, As stated by (Johnson & Arp, 2017) **Metaphor** is the comparison not expressed but is created when figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term. Another teori support by (X.J Kennedy and Dana Gioia, 1995) said that **Metaphor** a statemnet that one thing is something els, which in literal sense, it is not. The word seeds is a subttite for the word message. It means in his dream he have vision and give the message in his head.

e. Data 5

“And the vision that was planted in my brain”

This line shown metaphor,

As stated by (Johnson & Arp, 2017) **Metaphor** is the comparison not expressed but is created when figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term. Another teori support by (X.J Kennedy and Dana Gioia, 1995) said that **Metaphor** a statemnet that one thing is something els, which in literal sense, it is not. I



found the metaphor in word vision that was planted. We know that the vision can not plant like a seed in our brain. The meaning this line is that the message from his dream was remembered well in his head.

f. Data 6

“Within the **sound of silence**”

In this line was an Paradox/oxymoron.

Johnson & Arp, (2017) stated A **paradox** is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true. It may be either a situation or a statement. Silence has no sound, hence there cannot be sound of silence. This line meaning was an ability to communication to other.

g. Data 7

“When my eyes were **stabbed by the flash of neon light**”

In this line was an personification.

Stated clearly by (Johnson & Arp, 2017) **personifications** consists of giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or a concept. The human attributes give in words stabbed by the flash of neon light. . The line meaning was suddenly something disturbed his dream

h. Data 8

“**Split the night**”

This line was an hyperbole. We speak, then, not literal truth but use figure of speech called overstatement (or **hyperbole**) (X.J Kennedy and Dana Gioia, 1995). The line was meaning shatter the writer dream.

i. Data 9

“And touched **the sound of silence**”

In this line was an Paradox/oxymoron. (Johnson & Arp, 2017) stated A **paradox** is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true. It may be either a situation or a statement. Silence has no sound, hence there cannot be sound of silence. The line was meaning the writer not able to communicate with other people

j. Data 10

“**Ten thousand people, maybe more**”

This line was an hyperbole. We speak, then, not literal truth but use figure of speech called overstatement (or **hyperbole**) (X.J Kennedy and Dana Gioia, 1995). Is it impossible to count tens thousand people. The line was meaning we are alone even when we are surrounded by others.

k. Data 11

“**People talking without speaking**”

In this line was an Paradox/oxymoron. (Johnson & Arp, 2017) stated A **paradox** is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true. It may be either a situation or a statement. This line was meaning the people talking meaningless/bulshit.

l. Data 12

“**People hearing without listening**”

In this line was an Paradox/oxymoron. (Johnson & Arp, 2017) stated A **paradox** is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true. It may be either a situation or a statement. This line the writers would saying, the people just listen without really paying attention. They listen to other just a formality

m. Data 13

“**People writing song that voices never share**”

In this line was an Paradox/oxymoron. (Johnson & Arp, 2017) stated A **paradox** is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true. It may be either a situation or a statement. The line meaning was in loneliness and in incommunicability, the writers afraid that what they did not accepted.

n. Data 14

“**Disturbed the sound of silence**”

In this line was an Paradox/oxymoron. (Johnson & Arp, 2017) stated A **paradox** is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true. It may be either a situation or a statement. The silence is a symbol courage and I conclude that the meaning of this line is that the writers do not have the courage to voice the thoughts.

o. Data 15

“Silence **like** a cancer grow”

In this line was found Simile as a figurative language. (Richard, 1981) state that **Simile** is recognized because a stated comparison is being made using the words ‘like’ or ‘as’. In his dream, the writer tries to warn the people about the risks of incommunicability.

p. Data 16

“Hear my words that I might teach you”

In this line was found Allusion as a figurative language. According to (X.J Kennedy and Dana Gioia, 1995) An **allusion** is an indirect reference to any person, place, or thing fictitious, historical, or actual. The line was meaning the writers ask to the listener to hear his word and just believe what he did.

q. Data 17

“Take my arms that I might teach reach you”

In this line was found Allusion as a figurative language. According to (X.J Kennedy and Dana Gioia, 1995) An **allusion** is an indirect reference to any person, place, or thing fictitious, historical, or actual. The line was meaning the writers ask to the listener to hold his hand and just believe what he did.

r. Data 18

“But my words **like** silent raindrops fell”

In this line was found Simile as a figurative language. (Richard, 1981) state that **Simile** is recognized because a stated comparison is being made using the words ‘like’ or ‘as’. The writers compare his words with the raindrops. I conclude that the meaning of this line was that people didn’t believe what the writers said.

s. Data 19

“**And echoed in the wells of silence**”

This line was an Metaphor (X.J Kennedy and Dana Gioia, 1995) said that **Metaphor** a statement that one thing is something else, which in literal

sense, it is not. The line meaning was in the end different opinions are ignored.

t. Data 20

“**To the neon god they made**”

This line was an Metaphor (X.J Kennedy and Dana Gioia, 1995) said that **Metaphor** a statement that one thing is something else, which in literal sense, it is not. The writers mean to show how the people create a new religion.

u. Data 21

“**And whispered in the sounds of silence**”

In this line was an Paradox/oxymoron. (Johnson & Arp, 2017) stated A **paradox** is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true. It may be either a situation or a statement. The line meaning was finally, they just talk from their hearts

2. The dominant figurative language in the Sound of Silence song lyric by Duo Simon & Garfunkel.

As it is shown from the table 4.1.2 the researcher found 21 from 6 kinds of figurative language. the researcher found that the most dominant figurative language from the Song Lyric Duo Simon and Garfunkel “Sound of Silence” is Oxymoron or Paradox. There are seven Oxymorons/Paradoxes. The researcher found in the line 7, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21 and 35. One of example is taken from line 18 that is **People hearing without listening**. It belongs to Oxymoron or Paradox which has meaning The people just listen without really paying attention. They listen to other just a formality.

The researcher tried to observe it more deeply and has found six types of figurative language. The researcher has not found any type of figurative languages other than personification that is found 4, Metaphor that is found 4, Oxymoron/Paradox that is found 7, Hyperbole that is found 2, simile that is found 2 and allusion that is found 2 as it is mentioned above.

CONCLUSION



The researcher wants to provide two things from the research entitled in the Sound of Silence song lyric by Duo Simon & Garfunkel. They are conclusions and suggestions provided below. The writer of this song wants to tell many listeners that having a relationship is very crucial in this life. The message of the song is inability of a person to interact with others and the writers also warn to the listeners the risk of the inability to communicate.

The research has shown that Oxymoron or Paradox as the figurative language that has been the most dominant figurative language in the Sound of Silence song lyric by Duo Simon & Garfunkel. It has been repeated many times in the song. the researcher found 21 from 6 types of figurative language. the researcher found that the most dominant figurative language from the Song Lyric Duo Simon and Garfunkel "Sound of Silence" is Oxymoron or Paradox. There are seven Oxymorons/Paradoxs. The researcher found in the line 7, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21 and 35.

The researcher has not found any type of figurative languages other than personification that is found 4, Metaphor that is found 4, Oxymoron/Paradox that is found 7, Hyperbole that is found 2, simile that is found 2 and allusion that is found 2.

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