CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter, the writer analyzes the figures of speech based on Perrine’s theory in the first album of Avril Lavigne’s song’s lyrics. The structure of writing research is presented in two steps. First, in findings the writer analyze the data found based on the research problems. Second, in discussion section the writer explains the result of findings.

4.1 Findings

4.1.1 Kinds of figures of Speech.

4.1.1.1 Metaphor

Metaphor is an implied comparison. It compares two things that are dissimilar (Perrin, 1974: 610). Definition of metaphor as figures of speech compares two unlike object without using like or as. The writer discovers four sentences that contains of metaphor figures of speech. The data of metaphor is analyzed below.

Data 1: Anything but ordinary

Let down your defenses
Use no common sense
If you look, you will see
That this world is a beautiful,
accident, turbulent, succulent, opulent,
permanent, no way.
The underline sentence is metaphor figures of speech. We can see from the word “world” compares with the words “beautiful, accident, turbulent, succulent, opulent, permanent. The words “beautiful, accident, turbulent, succulent, opulent, permanent are emotion of pleasant, comfortable, and pleasure for someone who says it. The singer means she wants to feel comfortable with her world. In this context, the word “world means life”. So we can know that the singer want to feel happy with her life. From the first data, the writer also finds the second data in Avril Lavigne’s song lyrics that contains metaphor figures of speech. The data is explained below.

**Data 2: I’m with you**

I’m looking for a place
I’m searching for a face
Is anybody here I know
Cause nothings going right

And everything a mess
And no one likes to be alone

From the data 2 above, the singer uses metaphor figures of speech in this lyric, the word “everything” is compared with the word “a mess”. The singer uses the word “everything”, “everything is abstract we cannot know what it is. We can interpret everything depend on context. In this context everything means life. The singer feels her life full of a mess. She feels alone, no one comes to pick her up on a bridge. She doesn’t have a home. In this
lyric, the singer is like a hobo. The writer also finds metaphor in the next data. it is explained in data three.

**Data 3: Mobile**

Hangin’ from ceiling’, life’s a mobile
Spinnin’ ‘round with mixed feelings, crazy and wild
Sometimes, I wanna scream out loud
Evrything’s changin’ everywhere I go
All out of my control
Everything’s changin’ everywhere I go
Out of what I know

The underline sentence is metaphor figures of speech, we can see from the singer compares the word “life” with the word “mobile”. As we know that mobile is a tool of transportation but in this lyric, mobile means someone who never stays at home like mobile which is always everywhere depend on driver. Driver here means God while mobile is the singer. Sometime the mobile go fast and slow like her feeling and emotion. She cannot control the condition because only God who can change and controls life. This data has relation with the next data, the relation of data 3 and data 4 can see below.

**Data 4: Mobile**

Hangin’ from ceiling’, life’s a mobile
Spinnin’ ‘round with mixed feelings, crazy and wild
Sometimes, I wanna scream out loud
Evrything’s changin’ everywhere I go

From the previous data (data 3) the writer has explained that mobile in this context is human or person while the driver is God. Comparison between
the word “feeling” with the word “crazy and wild” shows that this datum uses metaphor figures of speech. As we know that mobile has wheel to spin, sometime the wheel spins so fast and slow as like connection of the word feeling, crazy and wild, the word crazy and wild means emotion of person. Emotion is sometime up and down. When the emotion is up, it means the person is angry, mad, wrath or anger. The singer called it crazy and wild. After finding the datum that containing metaphor figures of speech. The writer finds the datum that almost same with metaphor, it is simile. Below, the writer explains more clearly about simile.

4.1.1.2 Simile

The writer discovers ten sentences that contains of simile. These sentences are categorized as simile because simile is comparing things that essentially unlike by using the words or phrase such as like, as than similar to, or seems, as if, or as or a verb “resembles” (Perrin, 1974: 610). The data is analyzed below.

Data 1: Complicated

Life’s like this
Uh huh, that’s the way it is
‘Cause life’s like this
Uh huh that’s the way it is

This sentence is simile figures of speech because the singer compares between the word “life” and “this” with phrase “like”. One of the sign of
simile is “like”. The word “this” in the lyric means a fact in us ourselves. The singer in this lyric means to say that life is a fact in you yourself, don’t ever deny who you are. Be yourself in your life because how you covers yourself, one day somebody knows who you are. Then, the writer continues to the next data with the same figure of speech.

**Data 2: Complicated**

But you’ve become somebody else around everyone else
You’re watching your back like you can’t relax
You’re tryin’ to be cool

The second data uses simile, we can see from phrase “like” as comparison between the verb “watching” and “relax”. The sentence has a meaning that someone feels uncomfortable with herself and she makes herself become somebody else in order to look cool in front of people. For the next data is still same simile, we see explanation more below.

**Data 3: Complicated**

You’re tryin’ to be cool
You look like a fool to me
Tell me why do you have to go and make things so complicated?

The third data uses phrase “like” same with the previous data as sign of simile figures of speech. Here, simile compares “you” and “fool”. You as pronouns mean someone while fool is noun that usually used to explain the character of person which has a meaning silly or stupid. The singer has
a meaning to express someone who acts like somebody else not being herself. Instead, she looks silly person in front of a man. Now, we see to the fourth data.

**Data 4: Complicated**

Tell me why do you have to go and make things so complicated?
I see the way
You’re acting like you’re somebody else
Get me frustrated

This data correlates with the previous data. This sentence is simile. We can see from the verb “acting” and phrase “somebody else” that compared by using conjunction “like”. The singer means she dislike with his style who acts like somebody else, someone who is not confident with himself. It makes her annoyed. Then the data five is explained below.

**Data 5: Complicated**

You come over unannounced
Dressed up like you're somethin' else
Where you are ain’t where it's at you see, you're making me
Laugh out when you strike your pose
Take off all your preppy clothes
You know, you're not fooling anyone

This data is simile of figures of speech phrase “dress up” with pronoun “you” is a comparison by using “like” as sign of simile. This sentence means someone who tries to disguise herself in order to the singer cannot
recognize her. In other songs of lyric, the writer also finds simile that discuss in the sixth data.

**Data 6: Things I'll never say**

What is wrong with my tongue?
These words keep slippin’ away
I stutter, I stumble
Like I’ve got nothin’ to say

This lyric uses simile, it can be seen from “nothing” and “say”. As we know that someone says to express their ideas and feelings. Simile in this sentence means someone who confuses with her feeling so that way she cannot say anything when she wants to express her feeling to someone who loved by her. Then, other songs the writer also finds the datum of simile. It can be seen in the seventh data.

**Data 7: Too much to ask**

But every time I try to make you smile
You’d always go and feelin’ sorry for yourself
Every time I try to make you laugh
You stand like a stone
Alone in your zone

The seventh data is simile, from the word “stand” and stone is two things that appears not same totality. It means that the singer gives attention to someone but he never turn back to the singer. He is so obstinate person. The next data is simile, it’s explained more below.
Data 8: Naked

I wake up in the morning
Put on my face
The one that’s gonna get me
Through another day
Doesn’t really matter
How I feel inside
’cause life is like a game sometimes

This lyric compares the word “life” and “a game” by using “like”. The singer in this lyric wants to deliver that life is like a game which the people can be the winner and loser in her life. The singer’s view is not important because nothing’s special. Her life is flat. Below is continuation from this lyric with the same kind of figures of speech simile. The data is explained below.

Data 9: Naked

The walls just disappeared
Nothing to surround me
And keep me from my fears
I'm unprotected
See how I've opened up
Oh, you've made me trust
Because I've never felt like this before

From the data above, simile is connecting two things that not same that found in this lyric. The writer shows the word felt and this by using sign of simile “like”. The previous lyric has explained that the singer feels life like a game, in this lyric the singer has found a new life. So that way, the word “this” means new life. Someone
comes to her life and changes her life that full of scary become pleasant. The last simile the tenth data, see more explanation below.

**Data 10: Naked**

I'm trying to remember  
Why I was afraid  
To be myself and let the  
Covers fall away  
I guess I never had someone like you  
To help me, to help me fit  
In my skin

The comparison in this sentence is connected the word “someone” with pronoun “you”. Someone means a person while you refer to someone. the meaning that is contained inside is the singer feel different with her life when she meet someone, someone who can change her life and make her become herself. Someone gives her comfortable, makes her confident than before. The writer also finds other kind of figure of speech in Avril Lavigne’s song like personification. It is explained below.

### 4.1.1.3 Personification

The writer finds five sentences that contains of personification. These sentences are categorized as personification because personification consists in giving the attributes of a human being to an
animal, an object, or an idea (Perrin, 1974: 612). The data of personification are explained below.

**Data 1: I’m with you**

Isn't anyone tryin' to find me?  
Won't somebody come take me home  
It's a damn cold night  
Trying to figure out this life

This lyric is personification, we can see from the word “life”. Life is personified as if the thing that cannot be looked for and get when she find it because life is not things that can be looked by eyes or thing that can be hold by hands. It means that the singer wants to know how life is in the world, run well or bad. Most of people know that only God who can know and manage how life running. As the human being in this world, we can only try to be the best in our life. The same thing finds in the next data, we can see below.

**Data 2: I’m with you**

Take me somewhere new  
I don't know who you are  
But I, I'm with you  
Oh why is everything so confusing  
Maybe I'm just out of my mind
The singer in this lyric uses personification. From the word “everything”, everything has many meaning. We cannot know exactly. Then we relate to the word “confusing”. We really know that only mind that can feel confused. Everything is personified as if it is mind that can feel confused. This lyric means that the singer feels confused with her life. Then the next data, the writer finds in other lyric. We can see more explanation below.

**Data 3: Things I’ll never say**

What is wrong with my tongue?
These words keep slippin’ away
I stutter, I stumble
Like I’ve got nothin’ to say

In this data also still same kind of figure of speech, the word “words” is personified as if the thing that can be seen by eyes or as if shadow that keep losing from sight. Then the next lyric give more explanation that the singer stutter and cannot say anything. It’s not meaning she is mute but she feels nervous. The following datum is same kind of figure of speech. See the explanation more below.

**Data 4: Naked**

’Cause life is like a game sometimes
But then you came around me
The walls just disappeared
Nothing to surround me  
And keep me from my fears

This data is categorized as personification. The same as above sentence, the word “walls” is equated as human that suddenly go and disappeared when someone comes. This lyric means that the speaker needs someone to keep her from her fear. The last personification finds in the data five, see below.

Data 5:

Star back at this life  
Stretch myself back into the vibe  
I’m wakin’ up to say I’ve tried  
Instead of wakin’ up to another TV guide  
It’s time now to turn around  
Turn and walk on this crazy ground

This sentence is also categorized as personification. The word “ground” is personified as human attribute. “Ground” is inanimate which is impossible to get crazy. This sentence means that the singer lives in place which is unfriendly with her. She has to keep fighting in her life although the situation worse. Then, the next data is about synecdoche.

4.1.1.4 Synecdoche

In the fourth data, the writer discovers synecdoche of figure of speech. The writer finds seven sentences of synecdoche in Avril Lavigne’s song lyrics. These sentences are included into synecdoche
because synecdoche is like metaphor. It represents the whole of metaphor. The data is analyzed below.

**Data 1: Anything but ordinary**

Is it enough to love?
Is it enough to breathe?
Somebody rip my heart out
And leave me here to bleed
Is it enough to die?

The first data of synecdoche can be seen from “rip out” and “my heart”. Someone is impossible to rip out the heart of human. It’s usually done by animal. It means that heart of speaker is hurt by someone. Someone is ever loved by her. Then he goes away from her life. So that way, synecdoche is important to use in this sentence. To understand more about synecdoche, let’s see below the data of synecdoche.

**Data 2: Anything but ordinary**

Somebody rip my heart out
And leave me here to bleed
Is it enough to die?
Somebody save my life
I'd rather be anything but ordinary please
The second data is synecdoche. The words “save” and “my life”, it shows that life cannot be saved by someone. Someone usually saves money or things which are liked by her/him. Synecdoche here has a meaning someone who comes to keep her and shows her how a beautiful this world. In other song, the writer also finds synecdoche. See in the third data.

**Data 3: Skater boy**

He wanted her, she’d never tell
Secretly she wanted him as well
But all of her friends, stuck up their nose
They had a problem with his baggy clothes

This sentence is synecdoche. We can see from the word “stuck up” and “nose”. We cannot interpret one by one of the word because synecdoche is like metaphor. It represents the whole of metaphor. So the sentence means that all her friend dislike with the boy. The girl and the boy love each other but their friend dislike with the boy. Therefore, the girl keeps secret herself and never say to her friends about her feeling to the boy. In the fourth datum, the writer also finds synecdoche. Below is analysis of the writer in the same song (skater boy).
Data 4: Skater boy

He was a skater boy, she said, "See ya later boy"
He was not good enough for her, she had a pretty face
But her head was up in space
She needed to come back down to earth

This data is synecdoche. The sentence “her head was up in space” shows that synecdoche like the third datum. We cannot interpret one by one of the word because it has relation each other. This sentence means his thinking is flying when the girl who is loved by her says “see you later boy”. He feels flying on the cloud because he falls in love with the pretty girl. Other synecdoche is found the fifth data. See below.

Data 5: Naked

I wake up in the morning
Put on my face
The one that's gonna get me
Through another day
Doesn't really matter
How I feel inside
'Cause life is like a game sometimes

This is synecdoche. The sentence “put on my face” is called synecdoche because the verb “put on” is same with the verb “use” or dress up. The verb “put on” is usually followed by the word
“makeup”. In this lyric the verb “put on” is followed by phrase “my face”. It means that the singer wants to use make up in order to look beautiful. The last synecdoche is found in the sixth datum. To get more understanding read more about synecdoche in sixth data.

**Data 6: Skater boy**

She calls up her friends, they already know  
And they've all got tickets to see his show  
She tags along, stands in the crowd  
Looks up at the man that she turned down

This sentence is synecdoche, we can see from the verb “turn” and the word ”down”. We cannot interpret one by one of the word because it can be no coherence with the sentence before. In this song, the girl ever loves with the skater boy but the girl does not receive his love because her friend dislike with the boy. Then, the boy is popular and the girl feels regretful why she does not say what she feel that she also loves her boy. The sentence “look up at the man that she turned down” has a meaning that the girl looks for the boy that ever his loved refused by the girl. Other synecdoche is explained the seventh data.

**Data 7: Naked**

I'm trying to remember
Why I was afraid
To be myself and let the
Covers fall away
I guess I never had someone like you
To help me, to help me fit
In my skin
I never felt like this before
I'm naked

This is synecdoche. We can see from the sentence “I’m naked”. In literal meaning means someone who does not make clothe but in this sentence means she is confident to be herself. She does not feel afraid like before. It’ caused by someone who comes to her life and loses her frightened. It’s some datum of synecdoche. The following the writer finds hyperbole in Avril Lavigne’s songs.

4.1.1.5 Hyperbole

In this study, the writer finds hyperbole in Avril Lavigne’s song lyrics. There are six sentences that contains of hyperbole. These sentences are hyperbole because hyperbole is a way to say our idea or feeling in the form of exaggeration to the truth to make interested the hearer or the reader (Perrin, 1974: 650). The following is the analysis of hyperbole.

Data 1: Anything but ordinary

Sometimes I get so weird
I even freak myself out
I laugh myself to sleep
This sentence is hyperbole. We can see that “freak out” and usually someone feel it when she/he meets a ghost, something or someone who makes him/her frightened. In this lyric, the singer feels frightened with herself/himself because she feels like someone dying. So, she sometimes laughs and feels frightened with herself. The next data still same kind of figure of speech, we can see below.

**Data 2: Anything but ordinary**

Sometimes I drive so fast
Just to feel the danger
I want to scream it makes me feel alive

This is hyperbole. The word “scream” and “alive”. We know that we can live in the world because of Allah our God. People who can speak, breath and walking are a sign that they are still alive. It does not need to scream to make us alive. The previous data has related with this data, it means that the singer feel like a person dying. So that way she tries to do crazy thing like scream to feel that she is still life in the world. Below is hyperbole data, we can get more understanding about hyperbole to see the next data.

**Data 3: Mobile**

Spinnin' 'round with mixed feelings, crazy and wild
Sometimes, I wanna scream out loud
Everything's changin' everywhere I go
All out of my control

This sentence is hyperbole. It can be looked from the verb “scream” then it’s followed by “out” and “loud”. As we know that someone who screams their sound is loud. Most of people know that scream is loud sound. Then, the writer also finds hyperbole in the fourth data.

Data 4: Skater boy

Five years from now, she sits at home
Feeding the baby, she's all alone
She turns on TV, guess who she sees
Skater boy rocking up MTV

This sentence is hyperbole. We know that from the phrase “five years” and the verb “sit”. It is impossible to human being sits on the chair till five years. It means that after five years pass, the girl sits at home and she has a baby. For the next datum is also hypebole, we can see the different meaning of hyperbole in other sentence of lyric. The fifth hyperbole data analysis is below.

Data 5: Skater boy

Too bad that you couldn't see
See the man that boy could be
There is more than meets the eye
I see the soul that is inside

This sentence is hyperbole. We can know from the word “see” and “soul”. It is impossible if someone can see the soul because soul cannot be seen. It means that the girl feels that the boy has a same feeling with her. The feeling is love. The last hyperbole can see more explanation in the seventh data.

Data 6: Things I’ll never say

I'm tuggin' at my hair, I'm pullin' at my clothes I'm tryin' to keep my cool, I know it shows I'm starin' at my feet, my cheeks are turnin' red I'm searchin' for the words inside my head

This is hyperbole. We can know from the word “words” and phrase “my head”. We cannot search the words in our head because the words are usually found in book, computer, letter and kinds of them. This sentence means that the speaker feels nervous. It can be looked from the sentence “my cheeks are turning red. Someone usually get red cheeks because of shy or nervous. Then the next datum is other kind of figure of speech. It is apostrophe.
4.1.1.6 Apostrophe

The writer discovers two sentences that contains of apostrophe.

These sentences categorizes as apostrophe because apostrophe consists in addressing someone absent or something nonhuman as if were alive and present and could reply to what is being said (Perrin (1974: 613). The following are the data of apostrophe.

**Data 1: I’m with you**

Isn't anyone tryin' to find me?
Won't somebody come take me home
It's a damn cold night

This sentence is apostrophe, we can see from the interrogative sentence. The girl tries to ask someone but no one replies her because he speaks herself in fact. She is alone on the bridge. No one knows the girl. The second datum, the writer also explains apostrophe. It is explained below.

**Data 2: I’m with you**

Isn't anyone tryin' to find me?
Won't somebody come take me home
It's a damn cold night

This is figure of speech apostrope. The singer tries to speak with someone. She hopes, someone can reply what she says and
invite her to go home. In fact, she realizes that no one helps her and she speaks herself without anyone beside her. The seventh figure of speech is paradox. It is explained below.

4.1.1.7 Paradox

The writer discovers four sentences that contains of paradox. These sentences are categorized as paradox because paradox is a statement that containing about contradiction with the real condition. The data of paradox are explained below.

**Data 1: I’m with you**

I'm standing on a bridge
I’m waitin' in the dark
I thought that you’d be here by now

This is paradox. This lyric has contradiction with the reality. It can be seen from “though” and “you’d be here”. She considers someone beside her, accompanying her in all days. Actually, she is alone, she feels lonely. Paradox is also explained in data two.

**Data 2: I’m with you**

There's nothing but the rain
No footsteps on the ground
I'm listening but there's no sound

This lyric is paradox, we can see it from “listening” and “no sound”. In reality, we know that someone who can hear normally,
he/she can hear sound and only a deaf person cannot hear sound. It describes that the singer feels lonely till she cannot hear anything around her but in reality he realizes that many people are around her.

Other data is explained in third data, see below.

**Data 3: I’m with you**

I’m looking for a place  
I’m searching for a face  
Is anybody here I know  
Cause nothings going right  
And everything’s a mess  
And no one likes to be alone

This sentence used figure of speech paradox. It can be seen from word “nothing” and “right”. The singer considers that all mistakes. As we know, Allah creates all things in the world. There are a bad and good, false and right, and not all right and not all bad.

The next data is explained below.

**Data 4: I’m with you**

There's nothing but the rain  
No footsteps on the ground  
I'm listening but there's no sound

This lyric uses figure of speech paradox, as we know not only rain in the world. We can find many things in the world like tree,
animal, wind and fruit, water and kinds of them. The next data explains about symbol. It is explained below.

4.1.1.8 Symbol

In this study, the writer discovers symbol of figure of speech. The writer finds three sentences of symbol in Avril Lavigne’s song lyrics. These sentences are included into symbol because symbol can be form an object, a person, a situation, an action, or some other item that has a literal meaning in the story but suggests or represents other meanings as well. The data is analyzed below.

**Data 1: I’m with you**

I'm standing on a bridge  
I'm waitin’ in the dark  
I thought that you'd be here by now

This sentence uses symbol “dark”. Based on the content of this song, dark has a meaning lonely, the speaker hopes someone to accompany her. She feels alone in the world. So that way the speaker feels someone presents beside her. The next data, the writer finds symbol. See more explanation below.

**Data 2: I’m with you**

I’m looking for a place  
I'm searching for a face
Is anybody here I know

This is a figure of speech symbol. We can see from the word “face”, it is not face of part of our body but the meaning of face in this lyric refers to “someone/ person”. The singer tries to look for someone who can accompany her in her life.

4.1.2 The reason of Figure of Speech

Perrine (1974: 616) says that there are four reasons that figures of speech often provides a more effective means of saying what we means than does direct statement. The following are four reasons of figures of speech: first, figures of speech afford people to develop their imagination. People in the world have different imagination when they express their ideas or feelings. Second, figure of speech are a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, of making the abstract concrete, of making poetry more sensuous. The author of the poem or lyric can interest imagination of the reader so the lyric can be looked more interesting. Third, figures of speech are a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and conveying attitudes along with information. Figures of speech can appear her/ his ideas, feeling and emotion into lyric. Forth, figures of speech are a means of concentration, a way of
saying much in brief compass. It can be defined that figures of speech need our ability to concentrate in interpreting the key term in lyric to make good interpretations or it can be said like a tool of focusing and method of saying much in short statement.

4.1.2.1 Metaphor

Data 1: Anything but ordinary

Let down your defenses
Use no common sense
If you look, you will see
That this world is a beautiful, accident, turbulent, succulent, opulent, permanent, no way.

In this case, the reason of figure of speech is used by Avril in this data based on Perrin theory. It is included in the third reason. Perrin says that Figures of speech can appear her/his ideas, feeling and emotion into lyric. It explains that the singer feels boring in her life, she feels die. She wants to spend her time to see the beautiful world because the speaker knows that life is beautiful and we can do anything in the world. In this context the singer gives suggestion that don’t think that life is boring and uses your time to see the beautiful world. Afterward, the reason is found in data two. It is explained below.
**Data 2: I’m with you**

I’m looking for a place  
I’m searching for a face  
Is anybody here I know  
Cause nothings going right  
And every things a mess  
And no one likes to be alone

By the second data above, the reason of figures of speech metaphor is included on the third Perrin’s theory that figures of speech are a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and conveying attitude along with information. Therefore, Avril uses this theory to show the singer’s life so cruel, unfriendly life, no family or friends. She only hopes to the God who can help him because she knows that no one likes alone in this world. Other data of metaphor is explained below.

**Data 3 and 4: Mobile**

Hangin’ from ceiling’, life’s a mobile  
Spinnin’ ‘round with mixed feelings, crazy and wild  
Sometimes, I wanna scream out loud  
Evrything’s changin’ everywhere I go  
All out of my control  
Everything’s changin’ everywhere I go  
Out of what I know

The reason of figures of speech metaphor base on Perrin theory is figures of speech are a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and conveying attitudes along with information. Figures of speech can appear her/ his ideas, feeling and emotion into lyric. By this theory, the writer explains that life is struggle and the struggle needs
sacrifices, the last result only God determines it. So that way, in this lyric the speaker tries to show her feeling and emotion that she is tired with her life, with this world because everything in her life is changing not like in the past. From explanation above, the writer explains the reason of figures of speech simile below.

4.1.2.2 Simile

Data 1: Complicated

Life’s like this
Uh huh, that’s the way it is
’Cause life’s like this
Uh huh that’s the way it is

Simile figures of speech in this lyric has the reason based on Perrin theory, Perrin says that figures of speech need our ability to concentrate in interpreting the key term in lyric to make good interpretations or it can be said like a tool of focusing and method of saying much in short statement. From the explanation above, the writer mentions the word “this”. Perrin explains that in figures of speech needs to concentrate in interpreting the key term and the word “this” is the key term. We cannot interpret the sentence if we cannot interpret the word “this”. So that way, the reason of simile is used in this lyric to explains the comparison is expressed by the use of some word or phrase “like”. Then, the reason of simile in the second data is explained below.
Data 2: Complicated

But you’ve become somebody else around everyone else
You’re watching your back like you can’t relax
You’re tryin’ to be cool

Data 3: Complicated

You’re tryin’ to be cool
You look like a fool to me
Tell me why do you have to go and make things so complicated?

Data 4: Complicated

Tell me why do you have to go and make things so complicated?
I see the way
You’re acting like you’re somebody else
Get me frustrated

Data 5: Complicated

You come over unannounced
Dressed up like you’re somethin’ else
Where you are ain’t where it’s at you see, you’re making me
Laugh out when you strike your pose
Take off all your preppy clothes
You know, you’re not fooling anyone

Data 6: Things I'll never say

What is wrong with my tongue?
These words keep slippin’ away
I stutter, I stumble
Like I’ve got nothin’ to say

From the explanation, the second data till the fifth data is included in
the third reason of Perrin theory. Perrin says that figures of speech can
appear her/ his ideas, feeling and emotion into lyric. It can be seen in the
second data, the reason of figures of speech based on perrin theory can be seen from the word “watch” refers to see, look with our eyes while the word “relax” refers to feeling or condition. Then the third data is about the character of person that be seen from the word “fool” it is included attitude based on perrin theory. In the fourth data is about the emotion of person who looks the bad act of someone which makes annoyed. It’s from the word “act” that is compared with the word “person” and also is same with the fifth and sixth data is about the speaker feels nervous when she wants to express her love. Then the seventh data is explained below.

**Data 7: Too much to ask**

But every time I try to make you smile  
You’d always go and feelin’ sorry for yourself  
Every time I try to make you laugh  
You stand like a stone  
Alone in your zone

**Data 8: Naked**

I wake up in the morning  
Put on my face  
The one that’s gonna get me  
Through another day  
Doesn’t really matter  
How I feel inside  
’cause life is like a game sometimes

The seventh data and the eight data have same reason based on Perrin theory. It is included in the first theory of reason by Perrin. She says that figures of speech afford people to develop their imagination. It means that
people in the world have different imagination when they express their ideas or feelings. The speaker imagines that “life is like a game” in eight data and imagines “you stand like stone” in the seventh data. Then, other reasons are explained below.

**Data 9: Naked**

The walls just disappeared  
Nothing to surround me  
And keep me from my fears  
I'm unprotected  
See how I've opened up  
Oh, you've made me trust  
Because I've never felt like this before

**Data 10: Naked**

I'm trying to remember  
Why I was afraid  
To be myself and let the  
Covers fall away  
I guess I never had someone like you  
To help me, to help me fit  
In my skin

Based on Perrin theory of reason, Perrin says that figures of speech can appear her/ his ideas, feeling and emotion into lyric. It means that the reason of Avril uses simile in data ninth and tenth to appear her/ his ideas, feeling and emotion into lyric. The feeling is like fears simile in this lyric is to compare two unlike things by using
“like”. The writer also finds other reason of figure of speech in Avril Lavigne’s song like personification. It is explained below.

4.1.2.3 Personification

Data 1: I’m with you

Isn't anyone tryin' to find me?
Won't somebody come take me home
It's a damn cold night
Trying to figure out this life

Data 2: I’m with you

Take me somewhere new
I don't know who you are
But I, I'm with you
Oh why is everything so confusing
Maybe I'm just out of my mind

From the data above, the reason of figure of speech based on Perrin theory, it is included on the first reason and third reason of perrin’s theory. The first theory, Perrin says that figures of speech afford people to develop their imagination. Then the third reason, Perrin states that Figures of speech can appear her/his ideas, feeling and emotion into lyric. The data are included those theories because it is about the imagination of person to personifies the attribute of person in attitude or character. Then the next data, the writer finds in other lyric. Avril Lavigne uses personification in this the first data is to give the attribute the object (life) that life can be figured out or
looked for like character of person. Then the second data personification in this song is to make a thing as if the human. It personifies “everything” with the character of human “confusing”.

We can see more explanation below.

**Data 3: Things I’ll never say**

What is wrong with my tongue?
These words keep slippin’ away
I stutter, I stumble
Like I’ve got nothin’ to say

**Data 4: Naked**

’Cause life is like a game sometimes
But then you came around me
The walls just disappeared
Nothing to surround me
And keep me from my fears

**Data 5: Mobile**

Star back at this life
Stretch myself back into the vibe
I’m wakin’ up to say I’ve tried
Instead of wakin’ up to another TV guide
It’s time now to turn around
Turn and walk on this crazy ground

Personification in above lyric uses the first reason of Perrin theory that afford someone to develop imagination. People in the world have different imagination when they express their ideas or feelings like imagine the human attribute to the inanimate. Then, the next data is about synecdoche. The reason is explained below.
4.1.2.4 Synecdoche

**Data 1: Anything but ordinary**

Is it enough to love?  
Is it enough to breathe?  
**Somebody rip my heart out**  
And leave me here to bleed  
Is it enough to die?

**Data 2: Anything but ordinary**

Somebody rip my heart out  
And leave me here to bleed  
Is it enough to die?  
**Somebody save my life**  
I'd rather be anything but ordinary please

This data is included in the first Perrin theory of reason. Perrin says figures of speech afford people to develop their imagination. It explains that synecdoche is used in this lyric to make the reader imagine when the speaker expresses their ideas or feelings like imagine about the human rips out. Each reader has different imagination when they read the lyric. So that way, synecdoche is important to use in this sentence. Afterward, the third data is discussed below.

**Data 3: Skater boy**

He wanted her; she'd never tell  
Secretly she wanted him as well
But all of her friends, stuck up their nose

They had a problem with his baggy clothes

**Data 4: Skater boy**

He was a skater boy, she said, "See ya later boy"
He was not good enough for her, she had a pretty face
But her head was up in space
She needed to come back down to earth

**Data 5: Naked**

I wake up in the morning
Put on my face
The one that's gonna get me
Through another day
Doesn't really matter
How I feel inside
'Cause life is like a game sometimes

**Data 6: Skater boy**

She calls up her friends, they already know
And they've all got tickets to see his show
She tags along, stands in the crowd
Looks up at the man that she turned down

**Data 7: Naked**

I'm trying to remember
Why I was afraid
To be myself and let the
Covers fall away
I guess I never had someone like you
To help me, to help me fit
In my skin
I never felt like this before
I'm naked

From third data till the seventh data above, the reason of avril lavigne uses synecdoche. It is included the fourth theory of reason based on Perrin. She says that figures of speech need our ability to concentrate in interpreting the key term in lyric to make good interpretations or it can be said like a tool of focusing and method of saying much in short statement.

Those data is used by the Avril to make the reader concentrates in interpreting the lyric. It appears interested when the reader finds new sentence in non-literal meaning. These are one of the reasons, why Avril uses synecdoche in this sentence.

So Avril uses synecdoche in this lyric is to make the sentence significant in side of the reader. So that, for interpreting the sentence the reader needs ability to understand more and more to get a good interpreting. The following the writer finds the reasons of hyperbole in Avril Lavigne’s songs.

4.1.2.5 Hyperbole

Data 1: Anything but ordinary

Sometimes I get so weird
I even freak myself out
I laugh myself to sleep
Data 2: Anything but ordinary

Sometimes I drive so fast
Just to feel the danger
I want to scream it makes me feel alive

Data 3: Mobile

Spinnin' 'round with mixed feelings, crazy and wild
Sometimes, I wanna scream out loud
Everything's changin' everywhere I go
All out of my control

Data 4: Skater boy

Five years from now, she sits at home
Feeding the baby, she's all alone
She turns on TV, guess who she sees
Skater boy rocking up MTV

Data 5: Skater boy

Too bad that you couldn't see
See the man that boy could be
There is more than meets the eye
I see the soul that is inside

Data 6: Things I'll never say

I’m tuggin' at my hair, I'm pullin' at my clothes
I'm tryin' to keep my cool, I know it shows
I'm starin' at my feet, my cheeks are turnin' red
I'm searchin' for the words inside my head

Based on Perrin theory the reason of Avril uses hyperbole in this lyric is to give emphasize effect to the word alive. So that way, the sentence is looked interested to the reader. In order that looked exaggeration from the truth. Based on Perrin theory number four, it needs our ability to concentrate in interpreting the key term in lyric to make good interpretations. In order to the reader wants to read more and more to get understanding in lyric. So that way, these data uses the second Perrin’s theory of reason and the fourth Perrin’s theory of reason. Then the next data is other kind of figure of speech.

It is apostrophe. It is explained below.

4.1.2.6 Apostrophe

Data 1: I’m with you

Isn't anyone tryin' to find me?
Won't somebody come take me home
It's a damn cold night

Data 2: I’m with you

Isn't anyone tryin' to find me?
Won't somebody come take me home
It's a damn cold night

From those data above, those data are included the first reason Perrin’s theory. She states that figures of speech afford people to develop their
imagination. People in the world have different imagination when they express their ideas or feelings. The seventh figure of speech is paradox. Avril Lavigne uses apostrophe in this lyric is to address someone or inanimate as if are alive and present. It is also to give life to the something or someone absent. So that way it needs the reader to imagine what the speaker means. It is explained below.

4.1.2.7 Paradox

**Data 1: I’m with you**

I'm standing on a bridge
I'm waitin' in the dark
I thought that you'd be here by now

**Data 2: I’m with you**

There's nothing but the rain
No footsteps on the ground
I'm listening but there's no sound

**Data 3: I’m with you**

I'm looking for a place
I'm searching for a face
Is anybody here I know
Cause nothings going right
And everything's a mess
And no one likes to be alone

**Data 4: I’m with you**

There's nothing but the rain
No footsteps on the ground
I'm listening but there's no sound

Based on data above, it is included on the reason of perrin’s theory number one that figures of speech afford people to develop their imagination. People in the world have different imagination when they express their ideas or feelings. The reason of singer uses apostrophe in this lyric is to express something that contains about contradiction with the real condition. The next data explains about symbol. It is explained below.

4.1.2.8 Symbol

**Data 1: I’m with you**

I'm standing on a bridge  
I'm waitin' in the dark  
I thought that you'd be here by now

**Data 2: I’m with you**

I'm looking for a place  
I'm searching for a face  
Is anybody here I know

From those data above, it is included on the fourth reason perrin’s theory. She states that figures of speech are a means of concentration, a way of saying much in brief compass. It can be defined that figures of speech need our ability to concentrate in interpreting the key term in lyric to make good interpretations or it can be said like a tool of focusing and method of saying much in short statement. The reason of Avril Lavigne uses symbol in this data as image to represent something that has an
independent existence or something that is itself refer to something else as like in data one. It’s like “dark” in data one represents to lonely. Then the data two, symbol in this sentence is used to represent something that has the meaning more of an object itself. We can see from the word “face” represents someone or person.

4.2. Discussion

Based on the data analysis, the researcher finds the kinds of figures of speech that used by Avril Lavigne in the first album “let’s go” that contain eight songs. Three are eight kinds of figures of speech that used by Avril Lavigne’s song lyrics. They are paradox, synecdoche, simile, metaphor, apostrophe, personification, hyperbole, and apostrophe. From eight kinds of figure of speech, there are ten sentences that contains of simile, seven kinds of synecdoche, six kinds of hyperbole, five kinds of personification, four kinds of paradox, four kinds of metaphor, three kinds of symbol, and two kinds of apostrophe.

Furthermore, the writer finds the reasons of figures of speech in Avril Lavigne’s songs. There are four reasons that used in Avril Lavigne’s song lyrics based on Perrin theory. The first, figure of speech is used to develop imagination. The second, figure of speech makes the lyric looked more interesting by imagination of the reader. The third, figure of speech shows the ideas, feeling and emotion in the lyric. Finally, figures of speech make a good interpretation in lyric because it needs ability to concentrate in interpreting the key term in lyric. The writer finds three
reasons in Avril Lavigne’s song lyrics based on perrin theory. The writer finds fifteen data of the first reason, thirteen data of the third reason and fourteen data of the fourth reason. The writer knows that Avril uses those reasons to make her lyrics more interesting when the reader reads or the hearer listens to her songs. Avril uses those reasons to express her feelings, idea and emotion in her song lyrics.