



RHETORICAL DEVICES FOUND IN JEWEL'S SONG LYRICS

Final Project

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra in English**

by

Tiurma Katerina Hutagaol

2250402001

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
LANGUAGES AND ARTS FACULTY
SEMARANG STATE UNIVERSITY**

2006

PERNYATAAN

Dengan ini saya,

Nama : Tiurma Katerina Hutagaol

NIM : 2250402001

Prodi/ Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris/ Sastra Inggris

Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni Universitas Negeri Semarang, menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya bahwa skripsi yang berjudul:

”RHETORICAL DEVICES FOUND IN JEWEL’S SONG LYRICS”

Saya tulis dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar sarjana ini, benar-benar merupakan karya saya sendiri yang saya hasilkan setelah melalui penelitian, pembimbingan, diskusi dan pemaparan atau ujian. Semua kutipan baik yang langsung maupun yang tidak langsung, baik yang diperoleh dari dari sumber kepustakaan, wahana elektronik, wawancara langsung atau sumber lainnya telah disertai keterangan mengenai identitas sumbernya dengan cara sebagaimana yang lazim penulisan karya ilmiah. Dengan demikian, walaupun tim penguji dan pembimbing penulisan skripsi ini membubuhkan tanda tangan sebagai tanda keabsahannya, seluruh isi karya ilmiah ini tetap menjadi tanggung jawab sendiri. Jika kemudian ditemukan ketidakbenaran, saya bersedia menerima akibatnya. Demikian harap digunakan seperlunya.

Semarang, 17 Oktober 2006

Yang membuat pernyataan

Tiurma Katerina Hutagaol

2250402001

APPROVAL

The final project was approved by the Board of Examiners of the English Department of the Faculty of Languages and Arts of Semarang State University on 17th October 2006.

Boards of Examiners

1. Chairperson,
Drs. Nur Rockhmat
NIP. 130604160 _____

2. Secretary,
Dra. Dwi Anggani L. B, M.Pd
NIP. 131813665 _____

3. First Examiner,
Prof. Dr. Soelistia, M.L
NIP. 130154821 _____

4. Second Advisor as Second Examiner,
Frimadhona Syafri, S.S, M.Hum
NIP. 132300419 _____

5. First Advisor as Third Examiner,
Drs, Januarius Mujiyanto, M.Hum
NIP. 131281221 _____

Approved by
Dean of Faculty of Languages and Arts

Prof. Dr. Rustono, M.Hum
NIP. 131281222

The fear of the LORD is the beginning of knowledge, but fools despise wisdom and discipline (Proverbs 1:7).

To
my Bapak, T. Hutagaol and my Mamak, R. Napitupulu,
my sisters, kak Ulin (and husband) as well as Amelia and,
my most charming nephew, Bryant.

ABSTRACT

Hutagaol, Tiurma Katerina . 2006. *Rhetorical Devices Found In Jewel's Song Lyrics*. Final Project. English Literature. Semarang State University. Advisors: I. Drs. Januarius Mujianto, M. Hum, II. Frimadhona Syafri, S.S, M. Hum.

This study is about the use of rhetorical devices in Jewel's song lyrics. The problems of this study are what kinds of rhetorical devices which are expressed and how rhetorical devices are used in Jewel's song lyrics. The objectives of the study are to find and describe the rhetorical devices used in Jewel's song lyrics. The result of this study is expected to enrich our knowledge in understanding the types of rhetorical devices in Jewel's song lyrics.

I used qualitative research as a method of this study, since the data were in written songs. I also used library research method. I searched for some reference source books to find further information. The data were all words, phrases and sentences containing rhetorical devices. Rhetorical devices which are found in Jewel's song lyrics are alliteration, anaphora, symploce, synonym, polyptoton, epistrophe, anadiplosis, simile, metaphor, personification, and irony. In conducting the research, I read Jewel's song lyrics and then identified the rhetorical devices which are found in every word, phrase, and sentence in the text. I listed them in a table, and then classified the collected data into their classification. In analyzing the data, I explained the definition, description meaning of rhetorical devices. Next I interpret the data using my own words. And the last step, I described the use of rhetorical devices which are expressed in Jewel's song lyrics as well as the implied meaning in those songs.

Finally the result of the study shows that there are 45 expressions that contain rhetorical devices. They consist of 3 alliteration expressions, 4 anaphora expression, 1 symploce expression, 3 synonym expressions, 3 polyptoton expressions, 6 epistrophe expressions, 1 anadiplosis expression, 13 simile expressions, 4 metaphor expressions, 5 personification expressions and 2 irony expressions. Simile is the most frequently used in her song lyrics. By using this expression Jewel wants to convey and emphasize about her concept, opinion and ideas in her song lyrics and also to give ornament to her literary works. The result of this study is hoped able to help the readers and the listeners of Jewel song lyrics to get the message which is revealed on the song lyrics.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Halleluya, overwhelming praise and gratitude to Jesus Christ for His sacrifice, forgiveness and true affection which afford me to complete this final project.

Furthermore, I would like to express my deepest gratitude and sincerest appreciation to Drs. Januarius Mujianto, M.Hum, my first advisor, and Frimadhona Syafri, S.S, M. Hum, my second advisor, for all their guidance, encouragement, suggestion, and time during the process of completing this final project.

Special thank I deliver to the Chairperson, the Secretary, and all the Examiners of the Board of Examiners. My special honor and thank also goes to all lecturers of the English Department of Semarang State University for their valuable lectures and guidance during the years of my study.

For all good friends in English Literature Class 8A and B, (Vivi, Erwin, Eri, Likah, Intan, Asri , If, Erik, Mundir and all friends) and all “DAUN” sisters thank for the most exciting and craziest memory of friendship we are ever through.

At last but not least, the deepest gratitude goes to my beloved parents, sisters, brother and the most charming nephew, thank for all pray, love, support, time, and money for me. May Jesus blesses you all.

Nothing in this world is perfect and this final project is no exception. I hope that this final project will be useful to improve knowledge. Thank you.

Turma Katerina Hutagaol

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
CHAPTER	
I. INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic.....	4
1.3 Statements of the Problems	5
1.4 Objectives of the Study	5
1.5 Limitation of the Study	5
1.6 Significance of the Study	6
1.7 Outline of the Study	6
II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1 Rhetorical Devices	8
2.1.1 Definition	8
2.1.2 Use of Rhetorical Devices.....	10
2.1.3 Kinds of Rhetorical Devices	11
2.2 Definition of music	16
2.3 Definition of Song.....	18

2.4	Theoretical Framework	19
III. METHOD OF INVESTIGATION		
3.1	Kind of Research.....	20
3.2	Source of the Data.....	21
3.3	Object of the Study	22
3.3.1	Brief Biography of Jewel	22
3.4	Types of Data	24
3.5	Role of the Researcher	24
3.6	Procedures of Collecting Data	26
3.7	Procedures of Data Analysis	28
IV. FINDING AND DISCUSSION		
4.1	Total Number of Rhetorical Devices	30
4.2	Discussion	31
4.2.1	Alliteration	32
4.2.2	Anaphora.....	33
4.2.3	Symploce.....	35
4.2.4	Synonym	35
4.2.5	Polyptoton	36
4.2.6	Epistrophe	37
4.2.7	Anadiplosis.....	40

4.2.8 Simile	41
4.2.9 Metaphor	45
4.2.10 Personification.....	46
4.2.11 Irony	48
V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	52
BIBLIOGRAPHY	54
APPENDIXES	56

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is the most important thing for human being as a means of communication instrument in community, as a symbol of sound which is produced by human beings instrument of utterance.

In communicating with someone else, we need a certain medium we call language. We can communicate with other people who speak the same language and if we talk to people who speak different language we will not understand what people want to reveal since we do not know the meaning of the words they speak. There are variations used as means of communication.

Communication is a crucial factor in human life. Through the communication people want to reveal and emphasize their opinion, ideas and thoughts. They communicate with other to fulfill their daily needs, to exchange knowledge and information, to convey their opinion, thought, and argument. Through communication also, people want to express, emphasize, clarity of meaning.

Communication can be done in both oral and written communication. Oral communication can be done through daily communication, dialog, speech, etc. However written communication needs media. One example of written communication is literary work. Written literary work is also media for communication. Through literary work the writer wants to create an indirectly

communication with the readers by conveying, expressing his or her opinion, idea, thought, argument and meaning. In conveying his opinion, idea, thought, argument and meaning, the writer needs supporting element to convince and to attract the readers about what they want to convey through their works.

Rhetorical devices are elements which contain the writer's taste and purpose to make their literary works more interesting for the readers. Rhetorical devices are also called figurative language. Holman (1997:196) describes that

The forms of figurative language are divided into two main groups, rhetorical schemes and rhetorical tropes. Rhetorical devices serve variety of purposes. They are used to clarify meaning, to provide vivid examples, to inanimate object to amuse or to ornament. Most important they have an essential aesthetic purpose widening and deepening the range of perception and response to the world of objects and ideas'.

It is often used unconsciously in everyday conversation and writing but in literary works such as poetry and prose; however the use of rhetorical devices is likely to be more conscious, more artistic, and much more subtle.

Song lyric is one of the literary works which uses rhetorical devices to give an essential aesthetic purpose widening and deepening the range of perception and response to the world of objects and ideas which the writer wants to convey. Song lyric contains rhetorical devices with its literary in compatible terms, forcing the listeners to attend the connotation rather than to the denotation. Rhetorical devices are used in literary work, which contain the writer's taste and purpose to make the literary work more interesting for the readers. Dale (1971:220) points out that 'figurative language is a part of style, which is used by the writer'.

Jewel is one of female singers who has been produced many great songs, for instance “Foolish Game”, “My Hands”, and so on. She is one of popular female singers from USA who popular with most of her song lyrics were made base on her real life experiences. She is popular with her pure and honest song lyrics and also with her polite and plain attitude. Most of Jewel’s song lyrics use rhetorical devices that could be difficult to interpret for general readers.

English songs are used to express some one’s feeling, thought, and idea of everything, such as religion, belief or humanity, etc. Each writer has his or her own style in creating literary works or songs. Serayawati (1997:4) assumes that ‘style is the type of language that is used by a writer to express his or her idea through literary works’. They include diction, figurative language or rhetorical devices and imagery.

People who do not speak English like Indonesian people, need to comprehend the context of English songs. At first, we have to study and analyze the rhetorical devices used in that song lyrics as well as the connotative meaning of the song lyrics, because it is impossible for us to know the context of the song lyrics if we do not know the rhetorical devices used in that song lyrics. Besides, we could get the writer’s idea, thought which are expressed through those song lyrics.

Recently, there are many young people who like music or song especially English song. Usually they are interested in improving their English skill through English song, which are popular this time. Not all listeners could figure out the messages convey in that song lyrics since the song lyrics contain many messages supposed to be understood by listeners.

The study will help the listeners to understand what is meant by rhetorical devices so Jewel's song lovers will not get confused to interpret the song's meaning since they have already known the rhetorical devices and also implied meaning in that song lyrics.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

Most of song writers use rhetorical devices in their songs lyrics in order to make them more interesting in conveying their idea, thought, and opinion, so people get interested to sing that songs since the composition and the meaning of the lyrics in the songs can attract someone to sing or even just to read that song lyrics. But we often find that someone cannot understand what the song writer wants to convey through that song lyrics. Sometimes listeners are unable to catch the message of the particular songs since the writer uses rhetorical devices or figurative language in his or her song lyrics.

Song is not only an act of creation or an act of singing, but it is also an act of sharing. It is therefore, important for readers and listeners to understand how the writer arranges the words, chooses and uses the words, puts vigor and new meaning into words. Their understanding will be increased if they are familiar with rhetorical devices used in those song lyrics.

This study will help the listeners, to understand what the writer wants to convey, express and emphasize through the rhetorical devices revealed in her song lyrics. Hopefully, the song lovers will not get confused to translate what those song

lyrics express since they have already known the rhetorical devices and also the implied meaning delivered in her song lyrics.

I prefer to analyze “Jewel” because she is one of popular female singer from USA who is popular with most of her song lyrics were made base on her real life experiences. She is popular with her pure and honest song lyrics. She is also popular with her polite and plain attitude.

1.3 Statements of the Problems

In this final project, the focus of the study is follows.

- (1) What kinds of rhetorical devices are expressed in Jewel’s song lyrics?
- (2) How are rhetorical devices used in Jewel’s song lyrics?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

This study aims:

- (1) To describe the kinds of rhetorical devices which are expressed in Jewel’s song lyrics.
- (2) To describe the rhetorical devices used in Jewel’s song lyrics.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

To analyze the use of rhetorical devices in some of Jewel’s song lyrics, I will limit the study by identifying and describing the words, phrases, and sentences in every stanza

of Jewel's song lyrics. The limitation here is necessary to reach specific result at the end of the discussion.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The result of this study is expected to enrich our knowledge in understanding the types of rhetorical devices in Jewel's song lyrics.

Through this study, I assure the readers who are interested in rhetorical devices can obtain more references especially in improving their knowledge in literary work.

I have big expectation also for Jewel's fanatic lovers, since I believe they will get some benefits from this study, especially to help them get deeper understanding about what she wants to convey through her song lyrics.

1.7 Outline of the Report

This final project is divided into five chapters. Chapter I presents introduction consisting of background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study. Chapter II presents a review of related literature and it gives the theory of the study which is able to guide us to know more about the study's framework. This chapter contains definition of music, song as well as further explanation about both definitions, purpose, classification of rhetorical devices and also theoretical framework. Chapter III presents method of investigation. This chapter deals with kind of research, source of data, object of the study, types of data, role of the researcher,

procedures of collecting data and procedures of analyzing data. Chapter IV presents the result of analysis showing the deeper analysis of the data from Jewel's song lyrics. Chapter V presents the conclusion. In the last of the study, to assure that the study is really valid, I give appendixes and bibliography.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, I conduct library research that will give some theories about rhetorical devices, music and song from some related literatures as references for this final project. I also note some quotations from the experts to support the theory used in this study. In addition, I present theoretical background that becomes the base of this study.

2.1 Rhetorical Devices

2.1.1 Definition

Rhetorical devices or figures of speech are present in all cultures. It seems that it is in the very nature of linguistic discourse for speaker to act creatively in language use which ultimately divides language use in humans and animals.

Rhetorical devices are a term used to describe the devices employed to add color, decoration, and imaginative expression to linguistic use. Therefore they also have other meaning as distinguish figurative language from its use in a literal manner.

Rhetorical devices are also known as images. This indicates their function well. Here are some definitions of rhetorical devices, therefore we better understand about rhetorical devices. Because it will be difficult for us to understand the meaning inside of rhetorical devices without understand it first.

The power of rhetorical devices is to call up vivid images sometimes leads an uncritical writer into trouble. Like wildflower seeds tossed on fertile ground, the rhetorical devices, sometimes called the “flowers of rhetoric”, have multiplied into a garden or enormous overtime.

‘If the writing is dull and boring, the solution to make it more interesting is by adding simple rhetorical devices. By adding simple rhetorical devices, it can add originality and keep the reader’s attention’ (www.homeworktips.com). Rhetorical devices are also known as figure of speech. Rhetorical devices are present in all cultures. Indeed, the number, names and groups of rhetorical devices have been the most variable aspect of rhetoric over its history.

Holman (1997:195) as described in the Encyclopedia of Americana states that ‘rhetorical devices are forms of expression that depart from normal word or sentence order or from the common literal meanings of words for the purpose of achieving a special effect’. While Wordsworth (1965:195) describes ‘rhetorical devices are forms of speech artfully varied from common usage. The forms of figurative languages are divided into two main groups: scheme (or figures) and tropes’. The other source (www.anglistik.uni-freiburg.de/englishbasics/Rhetoricslist.htm) states that ‘rhetorical devices are techniques, sometimes called resource of language, used by an author or speaker to induce an emotional response. The emotional response are central to the meaning of the work or speech, and should also get the listener (or the reader’s) attention’.

Now after getting the information above, we know the real meaning of rhetorical devices that actually there are many interpreting of definitions of rhetorical devices itself. The most important thing that we must notice is about the rhetorical devices always reflected the expression to emphasize the meaning of messages of the author.

2.1.2 Use of Rhetorical Devices

Rhetorical devices have some purposes. Holman (1997:195) describes ‘rhetorical devices are used to clarify meaning, to provide vivid example, to emphasize, to stimulate associations and emotions, to give life to inanimate objects, to amuse, or to ornament.’

Emphasis is one essential purpose in rhetorical device’s application. It is better for composer to use rhetorical devices to attract the readers or listeners attention. An expression like “I saw it” will be quite different from “I saw it with my own eyes”. This statement is one example of rhetorical devices called pleonasm. Pleonasm is the superfluous use of words.

Another important purpose, according to Holman is to clarify meaning. A good example can be seen in the application of simile in “My girl is like a red rose.” The simile makes the statement has clearer meaning and more interesting. When we hear this statement, we may imagine the beauty of the girl more easily after we compare her beauty with a rose, a beautiful flower.

To stimulate emotions and to ornament the words are both important purposes of rhetorical devices application. The application stimulates the listeners or readers' emotion.

The next purpose is to ornament the words or language. Usually it is the purpose of authors in their efforts to create a good literary work that could bring enjoyable effect for the listeners and the readers. The rhetorical devices are appropriate to gain this effect rather than the literal meaning.

2.1.3 Kinds of Rhetorical Devices

According to www.anglistik.uni-freiburg.de/intranet/englishbasics/Rhetoricslist.htm, 'style is part of classical rhetoric and a number of rhetorical devices are worth considering in any analysis of style'. For the analysis of literature knowledge of rhetorical devices is indispensable, since there is often considerable density of rhetorical figures and tropes which are important generators and qualifiers of meaning and effect. This is particularly the case in poetry. Especially the analysis of the use of imagery is important for any kind of literary text.

Holman (1992:197) states that 'rhetorical devices in classical rhetoric are defined as a form of speech artfully varied from common usage'. According to him, 'the forms of figurative languages are divided into two main groups: schemes (or figures) or tropes. Rhetorical schemes describe the arrangement of individual sounds (phonological schemes), the arrangement of words (morphological schemes), and sentence structure (syntactical schemes). Rhetorical tropes are devices of figurative

language. They represent a deviation from the common or main significance of a word or phrase (semantic figures) or include specific appeals to the audience (pragmatic figures). Rhetorical schemes consist of Phonological schemes; alliteration, assonance, consonance, onomatopoeia, Morphological scheme; anadiplosis, anaphora, climax, epistrophe, geminatio, homonym, polyptoton, portmanteau words, symploce, synonym, and tautology, Syntactical schemes; aposiopesis, asyndeton, chiasmus, ellipsis, hyperbaton, hypotaxis, inversion, parallelism, parataxis, polysyndeton, radditio, and zeugma, while rhetorical tropes consist of antithesis, apostrophe, euphemism, hyperbole, irony, metaphor, metonymy, oxymoron, paradox, paronomasia, pejorative, periphrasis, personification, simile, synaesthesia, synecdoche, and understatement' (Holman 1992:197).

In this part I will only give some description of rhetorical devices which are used in Jewel's song lyrics. The rhetorical devices which are found in Jewel's song lyrics consist of Rhetorical schemes: Phonological scheme; alliteration, Morphological scheme; anadiplosis, anaphora, epistrophe, polyptoton, symploce, and synonym. Rhetorical tropes consist of irony, metaphor, personification and simile. Here are the descriptions of rhetorical devices above according to Holman (1992:197):

1. Alliteration

Alliteration is the same consonant sound is repeated at the beginning of several words that are in close proximity.

(1) *She sat by his side*

As we know alliteration is the same consonant sound is repeated at the beginning of several words, therefore expression above is clearly indicated as alliteration according to Holman (1992:197). The same consonant sound which is repeated in this song lyric can be identified in words of 'she', 'sat', and 'side'. The same consonant sound which is repeated is the initial letters of each word.

2. Anaphora

Anaphora is the repetition of the same words at the beginning of successive phrases, clauses or sentences.

(2) *No ambition; no energy; no imagination*

In this sentence we can find the expression of anaphora. The repetition here is the word at the beginning, that is 'no'. The word 'no' here used for three times. The function is to give emphasis which should be concerned more among the readers about ambition, energy and imagination.

3. Symploce

Symploce is combining anaphora and epistrophe, so that one word or phrase is repeated at the end of successive phrases, clauses, or sentences.

(3) *Fly, let me fly*

Symploce is always indicated by one word or phrase is repeated at the end of successive phrases, clauses or sentences. So in this expression, the word 'fly' is repeated in the beginning and in the end of the phrase is indicated as symploce.

4. Synonym.

Synonym is use of words with the same or similar meaning.

(4) *We are tired, we are weary but we aren't worn out.*

The word 'tired', 'weary' and 'worn out' have similar meanings. All of those words are used together in one sentence.

5. Polyptoton

Polyptoton is one word is repeated in different grammatical or syntactical (inflected) forms. A special case of polyptoton is the figure etymological which repeat two or more words of the same stem.

(5) *'Cause so many times you've come to me cry, crying.*

This is another example of polyptoton expression is used in Jewel's song lyric. Polyptoton can be identified by the word 'cry' which is repeated with different grammatical forms becomes 'crying'.

6. Epistrophe

Epistrophe is repetition of a word at the end of a clause, line or sentence.

(6) *As we walk....thinking right, by believing right, and by doing right.*

The sentence above is categorized as epistrophe. It is clearly shown that there is repetition of a word at the end of the clause. It can be identified by seeing the word 'right' which is repeated in the end of every phrase.

7. Anadiplosis

Anadiplosis is the repetition of the last word, phrase, clause or sentence at or very near the beginning of the next.

(7) *Negative thoughts, thoughts of resentment, of hate, of inferiority.*

The sentence above contains the expression of anadiplosis. There is repetition of a word at the end of the sentence at the next beginning.

8. Simile

Simile is a figure of speech in which two essentially unlike things are compared, often in a phrase introduced by 'like' or 'as'. Simile is easier to be understood than metaphor because it is stated directly.

(8) *I was just like a zombie*

The sentence above contains the expression of simile. The phrase 'like a zombie' is the expression of simile. There are two essentially unlike things which are compared; they are 'I' and 'a zombie'. Zombie here means a dead body which can move and scarifying.

9. Metaphor

Metaphor compares two different things by speaking of one in terms of the other. Unlike simile or analogy, metaphor asserts that one thing is another thing.

(9) *She's just a kittycat to me*

This expression is a metaphor expression. It can be identified by looking the girl ('she') who is compared with 'kittycat'. She is ordinary, obedient and harmless girl.

10. Personification

Personification metaphorically represents an animal or inanimate object as having human attributes-attributes of form, character, feelings, behavior, and so on. Ideas and abstractions can also be personified.

(10) *A dry tongue screams at the sky*

This expression is personification because there is the representation of an object or concept as if it were a person. In this expression the writer of the song lyric traits inanimate object '*dry tongue*' as if it human which can screams. It is identified as personification since it gives the attribute of human to an inanimate object.

11. Irony

Irony is expression of something which is contrary to the intended meaning; the words say one thing but mean another.

(11) *He's got big hands but the minds of little boy*

Irony uses contrary expression to the intended meaning; the words say one thing but mean another. The contrary in this expression can be identified by looking the description of someone who has already grown up which representative by the phrase '*who's got big hands*' but the way he thinks just likes he is a kid.

2.2 Definition of Music

Music is an expression of feeling or thought expressed systematically in sound form. Music is an old art. 'The word "music" was derived from Greek word "musike" taken from the name of God which led the world of art and science' (Wiwik, 1997:413).

The primary subject matters of music are feelings and sounds. These imply that the content of music is a revelation of feelings or sounds and that music gives us more sensitive understanding of them.

F. D. Martin and J. Lee (1983:302) argue that:

Music seems to be able to interpret and thus clarify our feeling primarily because in some ways the structures of music parallel or congruent with structures of feelings. A rushing, busy passage can suggest unease or nervousness so powerfully that we sense unease within ourselves. A slow passage in a minor key, such as funeral march can suggest gloom, a slightly passage in a minor key such as a dance, can suggest joy.

From the statement above, I can conclude that music is the expression of our feeling, which can suggest the atmosphere of our heart's feeling. Music could accompany us wherever we are. Music provides various lyrics, which express someone's feelings, for instance nervousness, happiness, gloom, joy and sadness. According to Webster (1983:781) 'music is the science of art of ordering tones or sounds in succession, in combination and in temporal relationship to produce a composition having unity and continuity as well as rhythm, melody, and harmony as its elements'.

Western music started in the Middle Ages. It was played in church and it was still monophonic (single melody). Later in twentieth century, there are many kind of music occur in the world like jazz, tango, country, disco, pop, rock, r and b, etc. As the results, there are many singers with different kinds of music appear in music industry. One of them is Jewel, a solo singer from America with her folk music.

Music is universal, natural and very personal language. Music is a way of expressing personal ideas of others through performance of rhythm, melody and harmony.

From the various kinds of music mentioned above, Jewel was born to present folk music in music industry in the world. This music is slow and easy listening. Usually the lyric of this kind of music tells about sadness, tragedy and deep feeling. Through this kind of music, she tells about her real life story in her song lyrics.

2.3 Definition of Song

There are some experts who give their description dealing with the song, for instance:

- (1) 'Song is a piece of music to be sung by human voice' (Wordsworth, 1965:681).'
- (2) 'Song is a piece of music with words for singing' (Procter, 1978:1066).
- (3) 'Song is short musical work set to a poetic text, with equal importance given to music and to the words. It is generally performed with instrumental accompaniment' (Holman, 1997:1220).

Not quite different from the definitions above, Webster (1983:1124) also gives some definition of song, they are: '(1) Song the act or art of singing; (2) Song is poetical composition; (3) Song is a short musical composition of words and music; (4) Song is a collection of such composition; (5) Song is distinctive or characteristic sound or series of sounds; (6) Song is a melody for a lyric poem or ballad; (7) Song is a poem easily set to music'.

From the definitions above, I conclude that song is musical composition of poetic lyric or words for singing and it is usually performed using instrument accompaniment, namely musical instruments. But sometimes song is performed without musical background as the accompaniment used as conveyance of the expressions, feelings, ideas, or emotions of the singer.

In performing the songs, Jewel tends to sing in the form of ballads songs that express humanity, life, freedom, sadness even love story. All those poetic song lyrics are nicely composed in a slow and easy listening music composition and have deep meaning which touch people heart, therefore many people like her songs.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

Song is used to express human's thought, feeling and idea. Through song someone could express whatever he or she thinks. Not all song lyrics could be understood easily, because some of them contain rhetorical devices which is sometimes difficult for people to be understood. In this final project I will only analyze some of rhetorical devices which are found in Jewel's song lyrics, they are; Rhetorical schemes: Phonological scheme; alliteration, Morphological scheme; anadiplosis, anaphora, epistrophe, polyptoton, symploce, and synonym. Rhetorical tropes consist of irony, metaphor, personification and simile. This final project tries to explain the definition of rhetorical devices above which are used in Jewel's song lyrics. So, the listeners of Jewel's songs can catch and understand the message that the song writer wants to deliver.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

3.1 Kind of Research

I used qualitative research in this study since the data was formed in written and oral words. Moleong (1983:3) states that ‘qualitative research is a research of which the data in the form of written and oral words are descriptively analyzed’. This research pointed out at particular songs that are Jewel’s song lyrics.

Berg (1989:2) assumes that ‘qualitative research refers to the meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and descriptions of things’. So, in this case, I made deeper analysis about the definition, description the meaning of rhetorical devices, particularly which were used in Jewel’s song lyrics.

Meanwhile, Merriam as cited in Creswel (1994:145) views that ‘qualitative research is descriptive since the researcher is interested in process, meaning, and understanding gained through words or picture’. Furthermore, she also says that ‘qualitative research is interpretative research. As such, the biases, values and judgment of the researcher become stated explicitly in the research report’. So, on this study, I analyzed and interpreted all data through a certain process of data collection and data analysis to describe the implied meaning in rhetorical devices used in Jewel’s song lyrics. At the end of the discussion, I described my research questions using descriptive analysis.

The data were in the form of complete description and identification of words, phrases or sentences that use rhetorical devices. Data collection and data analysis are the most crucial procedures in this research. Data are mediated through this human instrument, rather than through inventories, questionnaires or machines. It means that the data in this research is not derived from someone's inventories, questionnaires from respondent or machines, but it comes from poetic lyric in the particular songs that are produced by human instrument.

I also referred to the library research method. I searched from some references related to the subject matter. This library research was very important since it gives a lot of contributions toward this study.

3.2 Source of the Data

Data of this study was in the form of word, phrase and sentence in every stanza in Jewel's song lyrics that used rhetorical devices. In conducting this research, I did not analyze all songs from her all albums, but I took only twelve songs of them in order to make the analysis deeper. The followings are the analyzed songs: (1) *Amen*, (2) *Adrian*, (3) *Angel Standing By*, (4) *Daddy*, (5) *Little Sister*, (6) *Life Uncommon*, (7) *Who Will Save Your Soul* (8) *A Very Big Girl*, (9) *Breaking Up*, (10) *Making Me Blue*, (11) *If This Is What Love Is*, (12) *Circle Song*.

3.3 Object of the Study

The objects of this study are some of the songs from Jewel's albums which have ever been released. This analysis consists of 12 songs. Those song lyrics mostly contain alliteration, anaphora, symploce, anadiplosis, synonym, polyptoton, epistrophe, simile, metaphor, personification, irony. Indeed, those are the main things I am going to focus.

Bergs (1989:1090) states that 'when using a content analysis strategy to assess written prose, researcher must first decide at what level they plan to sample and what unit of analysis will be counted'. He also argues that 'sampling may occur at any levels: words, phrases, sentences and stanza'. In this study, the sample or the object of the analysis are words, phrases and sentences of the song lyrics.

3.3.1 Brief Biography of Jewel

Jewel Kilcher is a singer-songwriter, actress, philanthropist, and author, better known by her first name, Jewel. Her albums are successful in countries like Indonesia, Philippines, Canada and Australia besides the United States.

Jewel was born May 23, 1974 in Payson, Utah to immigrants from Switzerland, and spent most of her young life growing up in Homer, Alaska, living with her father. The home in which she grew up did not have indoor plumbing, but a simple outhouse instead. She and her father sometimes earned a living by singing in bars and taverns. It was from these experiences she learned to yodel, a quality demonstrated in many of

her songs. Her father was a Mormon, but they stopped attending the church shortly before she turned eight.

During high school, Jewel was known to spell her name "Jule" or "Juel", but she attributes this to simply playing with her name, as teenagers are prone to do. Jewel learned to play the guitar while on scholarship at the prestigious Interlochen Arts Academy in Interlochen, Michigan, where she majored in operatic voice. She started writing songs at the age of seventeen.

For a time, she was poverty-stricken and lived in her van while traveling about the country busking and doing small gigs. She gained some recognition by singing at the Innerchange Coffeehouse and Java Joe's in San Diego, California. Her friend Steve Poltz's band, The Rugburns played the same venues. Jewel later collaborated with Poltz on some of her songs including "You Were Meant For Me". He appeared in Jewel's band on the Spirit World Tour 1999 playing guitar.

It was at these coffee house appearances that she was discovered by Atlantic Records. She cut her debut album, *Pieces of You*, when she was nineteen and it was released in 1995. Some of the songs on the album were recorded at the coffeehouse. The album stayed on the *Billboard 200* for an impressive two years, reaching number four at its peak popularity.

Jewel's music is noted for what appears to be stark honesty and soulful introspection. However many of her songs are not based on real events that actually occurred in her life despite appearing to do so. This makes the degree to which they are honest or introspective questionable. Her songs resist categorization, but, because

of their mostly guitar accompaniment, have sometimes been categorized as folk music or the hybrid class folk-pop. However, her music is mostly recognized as popular music and enjoys wide exposure on a variety of music radio stations, (<http://easyweb.easynet.co.uk/~cmgroves/Jewel/Songs/A.html#Top>).

3.4 Types of Data

The data were in the form of words, phrases and sentences that contain rhetorical devices which are found in the Jewel' song lyrics. Then all the data, which are taken from the songs, were formed in a list that could be seen in Appendix 1. Furthermore, in Appendix 2, the analyzed data were performed.

3.5 Role of the Researcher

Research is a kind of complex process done by the researcher from the beginning of the researcher up to the end. In analyzing the data I do several kinds of roles, as follows:

(1) Data Identifier

After choosing the object of the study, I read it carefully and repeatedly, and identified the data. In this step I was giving a sign in the text to distinguish whether it were data or not by underlining and numbering the words, phrases, sentences contain of rhetorical devices.

(2) Data Collector

In this case, I took all words, phrases, and sentences contain rhetorical devices. I completed every data with the stanza, line, and number of song lyrics in which I found. It can easily help us checking the location of the data from the Jewel's song lyrics.

(3) Data organizer

After collecting the data, I then categorized it into more specific classification based on their classification of rhetorical devices. So the data can be analyzed systematically. After the data have listed and classified, I only took some examples of rhetorical devices, which were found in Jewel's song lyrics, especially alliteration, anaphora, anadiplosis, epistrophe, polyptoton, symploce, synonym, simile, metaphor, personification, irony. I explained the definition, description the meaning of rhetorical devices used in Jewel's song lyrics.

(4) Data Interpreter

As an interpreter, I used my own words to interpret the data, which were found in Jewel's song lyrics to reach descriptive result.

(5) Data Analyst

As an analyst, I tried to describe the use of rhetorical devices in Jewel's song lyrics as well as some implied meaning in those songs. In describing the implied meaning, I had to consider the context and plot of the story in those songs since the study needed a good comprehension to get the message of song writer.

3.6 Procedures of Collecting Data

I applied documentation as procedures of data collection in this study. I will collect the data from Jewel's song in the album "Pieces of You" that was released in 1996. So, the documentation in this research was some of the Jewel's song lyrics.

The idea of qualitative research is to purposefully select informant (or documents or visual material) that will be the best answer for the research questions.

Cresswell (1994:148) argues that 'the data collection procedures in qualitative research involve four basic types; observation, interviews, documentations and visual images'. In this study, I used document as a basic type in data collection. By using this type I got some advantages, for instance this type of data collection procedures were able to obtain the language, the phrase and the words in song lyrics as a document. Beside, as written evidence, it saved time and expensed of transcribing. I will expend much time and finance if mainly focus on observation, interview or visual images as procedures of collecting data.

I collected the data from the album released in 1996. The data collection steps in this study involved:

(1) Reading

Reading is activity to read the whole text. In this step I did not read the text just once, in fact, I read the text more than once in order to understand an implied meaning and to identify carefully the using of rhetorical devices in those song lyrics. To analyze the text I observed words, phrases and sentences carefully to comprehend the context and meaning in those song lyrics.

(2) Identifying

The second step is identifying. Identifying is a process to give a sign in the text and to differentiate whether it is required data or not. To differentiate the data, I underlined and numbered the words, phrase, and sentences in the text that use rhetorical devices especially alliteration, anaphora, anadiplosis, epistrophe, symploce, synonym, polyptoton, simile, personification, metaphor, irony.

(3) Listing

Listing is a process to separate the data, whether it contains of required alliteration, anaphora, anadiplosis, epistrophe, symploce, synonym, polyptoton, simile, personification, metaphor, irony or not. To separate the data, I have made list of data into certain form in order to make it easier to be analyzed, see Appendix 1.

(4) Classifying

The next step in collecting the data is classifying. Classifying is an activity to classify all data into their category or classification based on Holman theory. I classified the data and then classified them into each item. Identifying the data as rhetorical devices and then classified them into each category. It can be seen in Appendix 2.

(5) Reporting

Finally the data were reported in Appendixes. Reporting is an activity to report the data that are taken from the text in a table. All the data, which were taken from the text, were found in a list that could be seen in Appendix 1. To answer the

questions number 1 you can see Appendix number 1, and for question number 2 you can see Appendix number 2.

3.7 Procedures of Data Analysis

I used descriptive analysis to analyze the data. The procedure of data analysis will be based on Berg's statement, he states that:

‘in content analysis, researcher examines artifacts of social communications. Typically, these are written documents of transcriptions of recorded verbal communications. Broadly defined, however, content analysis is any technique for making inferences by systematic and objective identifying special characteristics of messages’ (Berg 1989:106).

From the statement above, I am completely sure that this technique is the most suitable technique in analyzing data since the object of this study is documentation form. I conducted 4 steps to analyze the data, they are:

(1) Displaying

Displaying is the writer's activity to expose the analyzed data into certain form. This step is necessary to do, because it helps the reader to understand, especially in understanding and answering the questions that made by the writer. I think that necessary to show how often the rhetorical devices are used. To point out the rhetorical devices that are used, I took the tally system, see Appendix 3.

(2) Explaining

Explaining is an activity to explain the data that are taken from Jewel's song lyrics. In this step I did not explain all rhetorical devices which were found in Jewel's song lyrics but only alliteration, anaphora, anadiplosis, epistrophe, symploce,

synonym, polyptoton, simile, personification, metaphor, irony. In explaining process, I explain the definition, description the meaning of rhetorical devices in Jewel's song lyrics.

(3) Interpreting

Interpreting is an activity to interpret the data using certain words. Interpreting is the most important step in this procedure since this study focuses in descriptive analysis. In interpreting the data, I demanded to use my ability to analyze and interpret data based on their classification to get descriptive result.

(4) Describing

Describing is an activity to describe the use of rhetorical devices in Jewel's songs as well as implied meaning in those song lyrics. Describing is the most important step in this procedure since the study focuses on descriptive analysis of song. In describing the implied meaning, I had to consider the content and plot of the story in those song lyrics. This study needs a good comprehension to get songwriter's message.

CHAPTER IV
FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter deals with descriptive analysis of words, phrases and sentences which contain rhetorical devices which are found in Jewel's song lyrics. The data which have been collected and selected will be explained clearly in this chapter. The followings are categories and explanation how rhetorical devices are used in Jewel's song lyrics. Before I come to the discussion of the problems, I will reveal the total number of rhetorical devices data which are used in Jewel's song lyrics.

4.1 Total Number of Rhetorical Devices

This is table of rhetorical devices list that are found in Jewel's song lyrics. The numbers in the right side show the total of rhetorical devices which are found in Jewel's song lyrics. The middle part of the table shows the number of the rhetorical devices data which can be seen in Appendix 1 and 2.

No.	Kinds of Rhetorical Devices	Number of Data	Total
1.	Alliteration	(7), (8), (31)	3
2.	Anaphora	(5), (6), (28), (30)	4
3.	Symploce	(12)	1
4.	Synonym	(24), (32), (36)	3
5.	Polyptoton	(19), (20), (26)	3

6.	Epistrophe	(14), (39), (41), (43), (45), (46)	6
7.	Anadiplosis	(25)	1
8.	Simile	(2), (10), (16), (17), (18), (33), (34), (36), (37), (38), (40), (42), (44)	13
9.	Metaphor	(1), (22), (27), (29)	4
10.	Personification	(3), (4), (9), (13), (15)	5
11.	Irony	(11), (23)	2
Data Total			45

Table 4.1.1 List of rhetorical devices

From the analysis I have done before, I made a list of rhetorical devices which are found in the Jewel's song lyrics. The data in this table are the result of the data which have already collected and selected (we can see in Appendix 1 and 2). From the table we can see that simile is used very often in Jewel's song lyrics. The followings are the clear discussion of the categories and explanation how rhetorical devices are used in Jewel's song lyrics.

4.2 Discussion

I classified the phrases, clauses and sentences which were included in the rhetorical devices expressions. In this case rhetorical devices which found in Jewel's song lyrics have already collected and selected. The following expressions are the rhetorical devices expressions from Jewel's song lyrics since I analyzed them. I will give only

the representation of rhetorical devices which are found in those song lyrics, they are *alliteration, anaphora, symploce, synonym, polyptoton, epistrophe, anadiplosis, simile, metaphor, personification and irony*. The followings are categories and explanation how rhetorical devices are used in Jewel's song lyrics.

4.2.1 Alliteration

Alliteration is the same consonant sound is repeated at the beginning of several words that are in close proximity. Let see alliteration expressions which are found in Jewel's song lyrics.

(1) She sat by his side

As we know alliteration is the same consonant sound is repeated at the beginning of several words, therefore expression (1) above is clearly indicated as alliteration.

The same consonant sound which is repeated in this song lyric can be identified in words of '*she*', '*sat*', and '*side*'. The same consonant sound which is repeated is the initial letters of each word.

This alliteration expression is used by Jewel in her song lyric called "*Adrian*". This alliteration is used to describe the loyalty of a girl who always loyal to accompany and to take care of a boy she loves. The boy is sick after having a heavy accident. He is in a comma. He can not move and feel anything but the girl is still loyal to stand beside him in his bad condition.

(2) She wondered why he was still alive at all

Expression (2) is categorized as alliteration expression. As we understand, the alliteration can be identified by the repetition of the same consonant sound which can be found in the beginning of the words ‘*wondered*’, ‘*why*’, and ‘*was*’.

This expression can be found in song called “*Adrian*”. By using this alliteration expression Jewel wants to emphasize a girl’s happiness all at once her sadness. She is happy because a boy he loves, Adrian, is still alive after a heavy accident. He is in comma, but he is still alive even though he can not do anything.

(3) I don’t sit home slone and stare

If we see the repetition of same consonant sound in the beginning of the word “*sit*”, ‘*slone*’, and ‘*stare*’ this expression is clearly identified as alliteration expression.

This expression can be found in song “*Breaking Up*”. The writer of the song lyrics means to emphasize the loneliness that is felt by a girl who just has broken up with her boy friend.

4.2.2 Anaphora

Anaphora is the repetition of the same words at the beginning of successive phrases, clauses or sentences. The expressions below are the quotations from Jewel’s song lyrics which reflect anaphora.

(4) Where’s my angel?

Where’s my golden one?

Where’s my hope?

Sentence (4) is categorized as anaphora. There is repetition of phrase '*where's my*' in those sentences. The repetition of phrase '*where's my*' in the beginning of each sentences indicates the anaphora. The phrase is repeated for three times.

This expression appears in the song of "*Adrian*". Through this anaphora expression, Jewel wants to emphasize the disappointment of people which begin to change as the despair. They are desperate because their protest to the authority people is useless. The authority people do not pay attention to their protest. They feel that they have lost their helper and hope. It's just like there is no one can help them.

(5) Some are being born

Some are being beaten

Expression (5) is clearly categorized as anaphora. The phrase '*some are being*' becomes the indication that this anaphora expression. The phrase '*some are being*' is repeated in the beginning of the next phrase.

We can see this expression in the song called "*Amen*". This anaphora expression conveys Jewel's pray about people social life condition which never change to something better even though the people are change because some people are gone and some other are born.

(6) We try to hustle them, try to bustle them, try to cuss them

In expression (6), there are repetitions of phrase in the beginning of each successive phrase. Therefore these phrases are categorized as anaphora. The phrase '*try to*' is repeated two times in the following expression.

This anaphora expression appears in the song of "*Who Will Save Your Soul*".

Through this anaphora expression Jewel wants to tell about her social critic to the government about injustice in human life condition. People feel disappointment with the government policy because it is not create peacefulness in people life. Indirectly this expression describes people disappointment to the government action.

(7) It doesn't hurt me none

It doesn't mean anything

It is clear that this expression is anaphora expression. We know that the second sentence is begun by the repetition of the same phrase in the beginning of first sentence. The repetition of the phrase '*It doesn't*' indicates the anaphora expression.

This expression can be seen in the song called "*Breaking Up*". This expression conveys about a woman's obstinacy after breaking up with her lover. For her what the man has done and said to her means nothing or it doesn't hurt her at all. So this anaphora expression is a form of confirmation from the woman to the man that she is still stiff even though he left her.

4.2.3 Symploce

Symploce is combining anaphora and epistrophe, so that one word or phrase is repeated at the end of successive phrases, clauses, or sentences. The quotations below are taken from Jewel's song lyrics which contain symploce expressions.

(8) Fly, let me fly

Symploce is always indicated by one word or phrase is repeated at the end of successive phrases, clauses or sentences. So in this expression, the word '*fly*' is repeated in the beginning and in the end of the phrase is indicated as symploce.

This symploce expression of Jewel's song lyrics can be seen in the song called "*Angel Standing By*". By using this symploce expression the writer of the song lyrics wants to emphasize the desire of a woman to get free from her loneliness. She wants to go away and find a peaceful new life after bad condition she experiences.

4.2.4 Synonym

Synonym is use of words with the same or similar meaning. Here are some quotations from Jewel's song lyrics which contain synonym expression.

(9) We are tired, we are weary but we aren't worn out.

The word '*tired*', '*weary*' and '*worn out*' have similar meanings. All of those words are used together in one sentence.

This kind of expression can be found in the song called "*Life Uncommon*". Jewel uses this expression to describe the spirit of people to struggle for their life. Maybe injustice always exist in our life but through this expression Jewel wants to emphasize that we can not surrender or desperate, we have to keep struggle to fight the injustice in our life even though it is so tiring.

(10) Oh joy! Glee!

This expression includes synonym expression. It can be seen from the words '*joy*' and '*glee*' which have similar meaning.

This expression can be seen in the song called "*Breaking Up*". This expression is used by the writer of the song lyrics to express someone who expresses her happiness. She feels happy because finally she gets free from the pressure during her

relationship with a man. After breaking up, she is free from all the pressure that she gets from her ex-boyfriend.

(11) You're like a crevice

Like a crack, not a trace

By identifying the words '*crevice*', '*crack*' which have the similar meaning, we know that this expression is clearly using synonym.

Jewel uses this expression in song "*Making Me Blue*". This expression describes a woman's deep love to a man. She describes even though the man is crevice or track she wants to change her shape to be able to fill in his crevice. This expression shows the true feeling of the woman, who wants to do anything for him.

4.2.5 Polyptoton

Polyptoton is one word is repeated in different grammatical or syntactical (inflected) forms. A special case of polyptoton is the figura etymological which repeat two or more words of the same stem. Here are the expressions using polyptoton I found in Jewel's song lyrics.

(12) Knock, knock, knocking on his door.

Expression (12) is polyptoton because there is one word which is repeated in different grammatical form. The word '*knock*' is repeated becoming '*knocking*'.

Jewel uses this expression in song entitled "*Little Sister*". This polyptoton expression describes about a girl who always comes to her neighbor's house very often. Through the grammatical change of word in this expression which is the word "knock" changes to be "knocking" emphasizes the frequently of her coming.

(13) ‘Cause so many times you’ve come to me cry, crying.

This is another example of polyptoton expression is used in Jewel’s song lyric. Polyptoton can be identified by the word ‘cry’ which is repeated with different grammatical forms becomes ‘crying’.

This expression can be found in song entitle “*Little Sister*”. Through this expression Jewel wants to emphasize the spoilness of a little sister who always comes to her older sister to cry and to sulk with her.

(14) There is a new army coming and we are armed with faith.

This expression is categorized as polyptoton. It contains word repetition but in different grammatical form. We can see the word ‘army’ and ‘armed’ are repeated but in different grammatical form.

This expression can be found in the song named “*Life Uncommon*”. By using this expression Jewel wants to describe our life spirit to survive and to struggle for our faith. Even though the authority people have many powers to confronted people, we have to brave to struggle for our own peacefulness in life. This kind of expression is an appeal which used by Jewel to share spirit to the suppressed people to struggle for their faith.

4.2.6 Epistrophe

Epistrophe, as I have explained in the chapter II before is repetition of a word at the end of a clause, line or sentence. I can say epistrophe is the vice versa of anaphora. The repetition in epistrophe is in the end of phrases, clauses or sentences. But the

repetition of anaphora is in the beginning of the sentence. Here are epistrophe expressions I found in Jewel's song lyrics:

(15) Hold me, release me, show me

Epistrophe always indicated by the repetition of word in the end of phrases, clauses or sentences. From expression (15) we can see clearly that the word '*me*' is repeated three times in the end of every phrases.

We can find this expression in the song called "*Angel Standing By*". Through this epistrophe expression Jewel describes someone who really afraid being alone because she is left by the man she loves. She needs someone to help her to release her from her loneliness she is felt. She needs a helper to guide and to show her the meaning of the mercy of life.

(16) Know that I am speaking of the wind

And if you see my words like wind

Expression (16) is indicated as epistrophe because there is a repetition of the word '*wind*' at the end of each sentence.

. This expression can be seen in the song called "*Circle Song*". Through this expression Jewel describes someone's who is afraid to express her feeling to someone she loves. She just keeps her feeling inside her heart. So this epistrophe expression represents unconfident feeling of the girl to convey her feeling to someone he loves.

(17) Know that soft tongues cut through stone

And if you see my tongue like stone

Expression (17) is clearly categorized as epistrophe. We can see the sequence of these expression, the word 'stone' is repeated in the end of each sentences.

We can found this expression in the song called "*Circle Song*". By using this expression Jewel wants to describe a woman who loves a man but she is not brave enough to express her feeling to him as if her afraid and unconfident tie her tongue up.

(18) Know it's wisdom lies in silence

And if I you see my wisdom in silence

Expression (18) is another expression which is categorized as epistrophe. We can identify it by looking the word '*silence*' which is repeated in the end of each sentence.

Jewel uses this expression in the song called "*Circle Song*". Through this epistrophe expression Jewel wants to tell the life story of a woman who keeps quiet because she waits for the right time to speak. It is not because she is stupid, but sometimes it is true that silent is gold. She waits for the right time to reveal her feeling to the man she loves.

(19) Know some things are better left unseen

And if you know things are better left unseen

Expression (19) is another expression which is categorized as epistrophe. The word '*unseen*' is repeated in the end of each sentence. By identifying this word we know that this expression is an epistrophe.

We can see Jewel uses this expression in the song “*Circle Song*”. This expression is used to representative Jewel description about her thinking that sometimes something which is good is not always can be seen. And sometimes something is better unseen. This expression describes a woman who does not want to reveal her feeling to the man she loves because she thinks that it is better for her to keep her feeling save in his heart than she tells it to the man she loves.

(20) The night shall carry you in her arms

And if you see I carry you in her arms

The indication that expression (20) named epistrophe is the word ‘*arms*’ is repeated in the end of every sentence.

We can find this expression in the song named “*Circle Song*”. This epistrophe expression emphasizes the idea of the writer in describing a woman who loves her lover very much. She imagines that his lover is hold in the arms of night.

4.2.7 Anadiplosis

Anadiplosis is the repetition of the last word, phrase, clause or sentence at or very near the beginning of the next. Here is the expression of anadiplosis I found in Jewel’s song lyrics.

(21) There are plenty of people who are pray for peace

But if praying were enough it would have come to be

As we know that anadiplosis is the repetition of the last word, phrase, clause or sentence at or very near the beginning of the next, therefore expression (21) above is

indicated as anadiplosis. The word '*pray*' in the end of the first sentence is repeated in the beginning at the next.

This anadiplosis expression presents Jewel's opinion which she conveys through "*Life Uncommon*" song. The expression actually about social critic to people that we have to struggle hard for our own peacefulness life. Indirectly, Jewel wants to emphasize that pray and action has to walk together in reaching life peacefulness.

4.2.8 Simile

Simile is a figure of speech in which two essentially unlike things are compared, often in a phrase introduced by 'like' or 'as'. Simile is easier to be understood than metaphor because it is stated directly. These expressions are simile expressions which I found in Jewel's song lyrics.

(22) Because baby looks like a very big girl.

As I had explained before that simile is a kind of rhetorical devices in which two essentially unlike things are compared, often in a phrase introduced by 'like' or 'as'. Expression (22) expresses simile. '*The baby*' is compared with '*a very big girl*' by using the word '*like*'. The fact is the baby of course totally different with a very big girl physically and psychologically.

This expression can be seen in the song called "*A Very Big Girl*". Through this expression Jewel wants to describe people who you think are harmless actually they have big power so do not underestimate people from the outside.

(23) He's like unused toy

Sentence (23) is a kind of simile. In this expression the word '*like*' is used as comparison sign. Someone ('*He*') is compared with '*unused toy*'.

We can see this expression in the song called "*Adrian*". In this song Jewel wants to describe a girl's sadness because a boy she loves still in comma after an accident. She compares the boy with unused toy because usually toy can entertain children but because of his comma condition he can not do anything including entertain her.

(24) I don't eat as good as I should

Expression (24) is a kind of simile. But in this expression the simile uses the word '*as*' as the comparison sign.

This expression appears in the song named "*Daddy*". It is a complaint of disappointment of a child to his irresponsible father who does not provide her with enough food like other children should get from their parents. Jewel emphasizes the child's father mistake as a father who does not provide his child with enough food.

(25) Drinks lots of black coffee and smoke like a chimney

This expression contains simile which is can be identified by the word '*like*'.

We can find this expression in the song entitled "*Daddy*". The writer of the song lyric compares someone who smoke addicted with a chimney. He is a smoke addicted so that Jewel describes him like a chimney. She becomes a smoke addicted because she is depressed. Usually people who are under pressure and face a big problem often run to smoking and coffee as compensation. Jewel compares the

depression girl who is smoke addicted with a chimney where the smoke always come out.

(26) Gonna use your tongue as a stamp

It is clear that expression (26) is categorized as a simile. We can understand it as a simile by identifying the word '*as*'. The comparison in this expression is between '*tongue*' and '*a stamp*'.

Jewel uses this expression in the song of "Daddy". This simile expression is used by Jewel to describe disappointment and anger of a girl to her father who always treats and says something bad to her. Because she is very angry with her father about his words to her, she wants to take his father tongue out and uses it as a stamp because her father words are so painful for her.

(27) You're like a crevice

Expression (27) is simile. There is a comparison between someone ('*you*') and '*a crevice*'.

This expression is used in the song of "*Making me Blue*". The writer of the song lyric makes the comparison someone ('*you*') like a crack to express or to describe someone's deep love to his boy friend. She wants do anything for his boyfriend. Even she imagines that her boyfriend is a crevice, she will try to do anything to change her shape so she can fit in the space of the crevice.

(28) You're like a razor

Expression (28) is a kind of simile. It can be identified from the word '*like*'. In this sentence the writer compares someone with '*a razor*' and '*a track*'.

This expression appears in the song called “*Making Me Blue*”. This expression means of a woman whose heart is broken because a man’s words. The man is someone who she loves. His word is so painful and sharp for her that is why she describes him like a razor.

(29) You’re like a rock

Expression (29) is a kind of a simile. The expression uses the word ‘*like*’ as comparison word. The word ‘*you*’ (someone) is compared with ‘*a rock*’.

This expression appears in the song called “*Making Me Blue*”. This comparison is about a girl who admires a boy very much. She describes the boy she admires as a rock because of his strong and hard personalities. His strong and hard personalities are compared with the strong and hard characteristics of a rock.

(30) And if you see my words like wind

It is clear that this expression is a simile expression. We can understand it as a simile by identifying the word ‘*like*’.

You can see this expression in the song called “*Circle Song*”. By using the word ‘*like*’, Jewel compares *the woman’s words* with *the wind*. The expression describes a woman who has deep feeling of love to a man, but she does not brave enough to reveal her feeling to him. So Jewel describes the feeling of the woman is the words that is blown by the wind because it never been revealed by her.

(31) You’re kisses as kind as candles

Expression (31) is also a kind of simile. It can be identified by the word ‘*as*’. Jewel takes ‘*candles*’ to compare them with someone’s ‘*kiss*’.

This simile expression appears in the song called "*If This Is What Love Is*".

The kiss is compared with candles which shine their surrounding but they can also burn their surrounding. Jewel describes that the man's kiss not only makes her happy but also can hurt her.

(32) You're hands as giving as stone

As I have explained before, simile is a kind of rhetorical devices in which two essentially unlike things are compared, often in a phrase introduced by 'like' or 'as'. In this expression the simile is identified by the word 'as'.

This simile expression can be found in the song "*If This Is What love Is*". In this expression the comparison is between hands and stone. Stone is inanimate object which is hard and strong. The hands are described as hard and strong as stone. This expression actually describes about a man that is admired by a woman. For her, he is a cool man with cool personality which is compared with stone.

(33) You are free like poor men

By identifying the word '*like*' we know that this sentence is an expression of a simile. In this simile expression, the comparison is between 'you' (someone) with '*poor man*'.

This expression can be found in the song called "*Circle Song*". The comparison is about freedom. Poor man is free. He is not bounded with status, big name, etc. So 'you' (someone) is free as poor man even though he is not poor. Actually this expression tells about a woman words in convincing a man she loves who doubt her

love. She asks the man to really analyze his heart does he loves the woman too or not. The fact the man does not love her so the woman let him free to love another woman.

(34) And if you see my tongue like stone

This is the last expression which is identified as simile. The word 'like' is the comparison sign. The 'tongue' is compared with 'stone'. The 'tongue' is described like stone which keeps quite and does not move.

We can found this expression in the song called "*Circle Song*". Jewel's comparison means the tongue does not say anything to reveal his feeling and opinion.

4.2.9 Metaphor

Metaphor compares two different things by speaking of one in terms of the other. Unlike simile or analogy, metaphor asserts that one thing is another thing. Here are metaphor expressions which are found in Jewel's song lyrics.

(35) Hair aflame wild look in your eyes

This expression uses metaphor. It can be seen from the anger which can be seen in someone's eye. The '*anger*' is compared with '*hair aflame wild*'.

This expression can be seen in the song called "*Amen*". By using this expression Jewel wants to describe the story of someone's anger. She is very angry with the life condition around her where injustice situation is created by the people who have power. Through this metaphor expression she wants to emphasize the angeriness of people who experiences injustice.

(36) My little sister is a zombie in a body

Metaphor expression is used in this expression. The writer of the song lyrics compares '*a little sister*' of someone with '*a zombie in a body*'.

We can find this expression in the song called "*Little Sister*". Actually this expression describes the disappointment and sadness of the older sister to her little sister who so nondependent to do anything.

(37) Your hands are icy cold

This is another example of metaphor. The comparison in this expression is between someone's '*hands*' and '*ice cold*'.

This expression can be seen in the song called "*Life Uncommon*". Jewel compares someone who is adroit and wise with ice cold.

(38) She's just a kittycat to me

This expression is a metaphor expression. It can be identified by looking the girl ('*she*') who is compared with '*kittycat*'.

This expression can be seen in the song called "*A Very big Girl*". In this expression Jewel wants to describe about a grown up girl but the way she thinks is just like a child.

4.2.10 Personification

Personification metaphorically represents an animal or inanimate object as having human attributes-attributes of form, character, feelings, behavior, and so on. Ideas and abstractions can also be personified. Here are the expressions of personification which I found in Jewel's song lyrics.

(39) A dry tongue screams at the sky

Expression (39) is personification because there is the representation of an object or concept as if it were a person. In this expression the writer of the song lyric traits inanimate object '*dry tongue*' as if it human which can screams. It is identified as personification since it gives the attribute of human to an inanimate object.

We can see this expression in the song of "*Amen*". By using this expression, Jewel wants to emphasize the disappointment of people who experience injustice in their life. They often protest about the injustice which is happened to them but they get nothing or useless. Their protests are described as a tongue which is dry because often screaming about their protests.

(40) But the wind just breathes words in

This is another example of personification expression. This expression is indicated as a personification because '*the wind*' is treated as it has human attribute, it describes as if it can breaths just like human can do.

This expression can be found in the song called "*Amen*". Through this personification expression, Jewel emphasizes the disappointment of people who experience injustice in their life. They have conveyed their opinion but it is only the wind blows for the people who have authority because they do not care about it.

(41) Sign above his door says Welcome Home

Expression (41) also categorized as personification. We can know by identifying the word '*says*'. From the context, it is clear that '*sign above his door*' is an animate object, but the writer of the song lyric describes the sign with human attribute. The sign is described as if it can say 'welcome'.

We can see this expression in the song called "*Adrian*". Jewel uses this expression to describe a girl hope for the boy she loves who is suffering in comma. She imagines if the boy is conscious she will welcome her with beautiful decoration in front of the door of his house. The sign which is decorated to welcome the boy when he comes home is made so interesting so that it seems can say "welcome home" to the man who are waited for.

(42) But if you could hear the voice of my heart it would tell you

In this expression personification is indicated the words '*tell*'. This expression describes heart which can talk just like human.

We can found this expression in the song called "*Angel Standing By*". The writer of the song lyric uses this expression to describe a woman's deep feeling of loneliness. She feels alone but she is unable to tell anyone to help her. She needs a helper to guide and to show her the meaning of mercy of life so she will not feel alone anymore.

(43) My bones are tired, Daddy

Expression (43) is personification, because there is representation of object or concept as if it were a human. '*My bones*' is an inanimate object, but it is described as if it can feel tired like human can feel.

Jewel uses this expression in the song called "*Daddy*". Through this personification expression, Jewel wants to express a child's exhaustion. She is treated badly by her father. He orders her to do a lot of things for him. He does not be a good father for his child. In this expression actually Jewel wants to describe about the girl's

story who feels tired with her father attitude that never stop to treat her bad. She is really exhausted both physically and psychologically.

4.2.11 Irony

Irony is expression of something which is contrary to the intended meaning; the words say one thing but mean another. These expressions are irony expressions which are found in Jewel's song lyrics.

(44) He's got big hands but the minds of little boy

Irony uses contrary expression to the intended meaning; the words say one thing but mean another.

This irony expression can be seen in the song called "*Adrian*". The contrary in this expression tells about the story of the man who is suffered in comma after an accident. He can not do anything both physically and psychologically. So he looks unused. He just likes a child who is limited to do anything but the fact he is a grown up man.

(45) Ev'ry day starve while we eat white bread

This expression contains irony expression. Jewel describes the situation of people of a nation who are starving whereas they get enough food provided by the government.

This expression appears in the song called "*Little Sister*". Actually what she means by starving is starving about justice, and freedom to express opinion where people can not get chance from the government to get it. So this expression describes Jewel's unsatisfying and disappointment feeling about injustice action which is done by the authority people.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Song is used to express human's thought, feeling, emotion and idea. Through song, someone could express whatever he or she thinks or feels. It could be about sadness, humanity, freedom, romance, love story, etc. Jewel conveys her thinking, ideas, and feelings through her song lyrics.

Some rhetorical devices are found in Jewel's song lyrics. The functions of rhetorical devices are to attract the readers or listeners attention, to clarify meaning, to stimulate emotions and to ornament the words. There are eleven kinds of rhetorical devices which are found in Jewel's song lyrics, they are alliteration, anaphora, symploce, synonym, polyptoton, epistrophe, anadiplosis, simile, metaphor, personification, irony. I found 45 expressions which use rhetorical devices. They consist of 3 alliteration expressions, 4 anaphora expression, 1 symploce expression, 3 synonym expressions, 3 polyptoton expressions, 6 epistrophe expressions, 1 anadiplosis expression, 13 simile expressions, 4 metaphor expressions, 5 personification expressions, and 2 irony expressions. Simile is the most frequently used in her song lyrics.

Jewel uses rhetorical devices in order to make the song lyrics more interesting, artistical and colorful for the listeners and the readers. Sometimes it is difficult for the listeners and readers to understand the meaning of rhetorical devices. For that reason, I

described rhetorical devices of the song lyrics to help listeners and readers understand the ideas or messages which are conveyed by the writer of the song lyrics in her songs. Through her songs, Jewel tries to convey the values of humanity, freedom, sadness, happiness and love story.

After doing this study, I would like to convey my suggestion concern with the topic of this study. It will be a significance value if the English department students especially and the readers generally try to study another kinds of rhetorical devices outside what I have already studied, because rhetorical devices consist of many varieties. By studying and understanding the meaning of rhetorical devices which are found in literary works especially song lyrics, people can be attracted to learn English through English song lyrics.

APPENDIX 1

COLLECTED DATA

Data No.	Phrases/ Sentences	Kinds of Rhetorical Devices	Found		
			song no.	stanza	line
1.	Hair aflame wild look in your eyes	metaphor	1	1	3
2.	Because baby looks like a very big girl	simile	8	1	6
3.	A dry tongue screams at the sky	personification	1	2	5-6
4.	But the wind just breathes words in	personification	1	2	7
5.	Where's my angel? Where's my golden one? Where's my hope?	anaphora	1	3	5-7
6.	Some are being beaten Some are being born	anaphora	1	3	9-10
7.	She sat by his side	alliteration	2	4	1
8.	She wondered why he was still alive at all	alliteration	2	4	3
9.	Sign above his door says Welcome Home	personification	2	5	2
10.	He's like unused toy	simile	2	8	3
11.	He's got big hands but the minds of little boy	irony	2	8	4
12.	Fly, let me fly	symploce	3	1	6
13.	But if you could hear the voice of my heart it would tell you	personification	3	2	6

14.	Hold me, release me, show me	epistrophe	3	2	9
15.	My bones are tired, Daddy	personification	4	1	1
16.	I don't eat as good as I should	simile	4	1	3
17.	Drink lots of black coffee and smoke like a chimney	simile	4	1	6-7
18.	Gonna use your tongue as a stamp	simile	4	3	1
19.	Knock, knock, knocking on his door	polyptoton	5	1	2
20.	'Cause so many times you've come to me cry, crying	polyptoton	5	1	5
21.	My little sister is a zombie in a body	metaphor	5	2	1
22.	Ev'ry day starve while we eat white bread	irony	5	4	1
23.	We are tired we are weary but we aren't worn out	synonym	6	2	2
24.	There are plenty of people who are pray for peace But if praying were enough it would have come to be	anadiplosis	6	3	1-2
25.	There is a new army coming and we are armed with faith	polyptoton	6	3	9
26.	Your hands are icy cold	metaphor	6	5	2
27.	We try to hustle them, try to bustle them, try to cuss them	anaphora	7	3	1-2
28.	She's just a kittycat to me	metaphor	8	2	3
29.	It doesn't hurt me none It doesn't mean anything	anaphora	9	1	3-4
30.	I don't sit home slone and stare	alliteration	9	3	5
31.	Oh joy! glee!	synonym	9	5	5
32.	You're like a crevice	simile	10	2	5
33.	You're like a razor	simile	10	5	2

34.	You're like a crevice Like a crack, not a trace	synonym	10	2	5-6
35.	You're like a rock	simile	10	5	1
36.	And if you see my words like wind	simile	12	5	3
37.	You're kisses as kind as candles	simile	11	2	3
38.	Know that I am speaking of the wind And if you see my words like wind	symploce	12	5	2-3
39.	You're hands as giving as stone	simile	11	2	4
40.	Know that soft tongues like stone And if you see my tongue like stone	epistrophe	12	1	4-5
41.	You are free like poor men	simile	12	2	4
42.	Know it's wisdom lies in silence And if you see my wisdom in silence	epistrophe	12	1	6-7
43.	And if you see my tongue like stone	simile	12	1	5
44.	Know some things are better left unseen And if you know things are better left unseen	epistrophe	12	3	4-5
45.	The night shall carry you in her arms And if you see I carry you in my arms	epistrophe	12	3	6-7

APPENDIX 2
SELECTED DATA TO BE ANALYZED

❖ Alliteration

Data No.	Phrase/ Sentence	Song No.	Stanza	Line
7.	She sat by his side	2	4	1
8.	She wondered why he was still alive at all	2	4	3
31.	I don't sit home slone and stare	9	3	5

❖ Anaphora

Data No.	Phrase/ Sentence	Song No.	Stanza	Line
5.	Where's my angel? Where's my golden one? Where's my hope?	1	3	5-7
6.	Some are being beaten Some are being born	1	3	9-10
28.	We try to hustle them, try to bustle them, try to cuss them	7	3	1-2
30.	It doesn't hurt me none It doesn't mean anything	9	1	3-4

❖ Symploce

Data No.	Phrase/ Sentence	Song No.	Stanza	Line
12.	Fly, let me fly	3	1	6

❖ Synonym

Data No.	Phrase/ Sentence	Song No.	Stanza	Line
24.	We are tired we are weary but we aren't worn out	6	2	2
32.	Oh joy! glee!	9	5	5

36.	You're like a crive Like a crack, not a trace	10	2	5-6
-----	--	----	---	-----

❖ Polyptoton

Data No.	Phrase/ Sentence	Song No.	Stanza	Line
19.	Knock, knock, knocking on his door	5	1	2
20.	'Cause so many times you've come to me cry, crying	5	1	5
26.	There is a new army coming and we are armed with faith	6	3	9

❖ Epistrophe

Data No.	Phrase/ Sentence	Song No.	Stanza	Line
14.	Hold me, release me, show me	3	2	9
39.	Know that I am speaking of the wind And if you see my words like wind	12	5	2-3
41.	Know that soft tongues like stone And if you see my tongue like stone	12	1	4-5
43.	Know it's wisdom lies in silence And if you see my wisdom in silence	12	1	6-7
45.	Know some things are better left unseen And if you know things are better left unseen	12	3	4-5
46.	The night shall carry you in her arms And if you see I carry you in my arms	12	3	6-7

❖ Anadiplosis

Data No.	Phrase/ Sentence	Song No.	Stanza	Line
25.	There are plenty of people who are pray for peace But if praying were enough it would have come to be	6	3	1-2

❖ Simile

Data No.	Phrase/ Sentence	Song No.	Stanza	Line
2.	Because baby looks like a very big girl	8	1	6
10.	He's like unused toy	2	8	3
16.	I don't eat as good as I should	4	1	3
17.	Drink lots of black coffee and smoke like a chimney	4	1	6
18.	Gonna use your tongue as a stamp	4	3	1
33.	You're like a crevice	10	2	5
34.	You're like a razor	10	5	2
36.	You're like a rock	10	5	1
37.	And if you see my words like wind	12	5	3
38.	You're kisses as kind as candles	11	2	3
40.	You're hands as giving as stone	11	2	4
42.	You are free like poor men	12	2	4
44.	And if you see my tongue like stone	12	1	5

❖ Metaphor

Data No.	Phrase/ Sentence	Song No.	Stanza	Line
1.	Hair aflame wild look in your eyes	1	1	3
22.	My little sister is a zombie in a body	5	2	1
27.	Your hands are icy cold	6	5	2
29.	She's just a kittycat to me	8	2	3

❖ Personification

Data No.	Phrase/ Sentence	Song No.	Stanza	Line
3.	A dry tongue screams at the sky	1	2	5-6
4.	But the wind just breathes words in	1	2	7
9.	Sign above his door says Welcome Home	2	5	2

13.	But if you could hear the voice of my heart it would tell you	3	2	6
15.	My bones are tired, Daddy	4	1	1

❖ Irony

Data No.	Phrase/ Sentence	Song No.	Stanza	Line
11.	He's got big hands but the minds of little boy	2	8	4
23.	Ev'ry day starve while we eat white bread	5	4	1

APPENDIX 3

THE RESULT

No.	Kinds of Rhetorical Devices	Number of Data	Total
1.	Alliteration	(7), (8), (31)	3
2.	Anaphora	(5), (6), (28), (30)	4
3.	Symploce	(12)	1
4.	Synonym	(24), (32), (36)	3
5.	Polyptoton	(19), (20), (26)	3
6.	Epistrophe	(14), (39), (41), (43), (45), (46)	6
7.	Anadiplosis	(25)	1
8.	Simile	(2), (10), (16), (17), (18), (33), (34), (36), (37), (38), (40), (42), (44)	13
9.	Metaphor	(1), (22), (27), (29)	4
10.	Personification	(3), (4), (9), (13), (15)	5
11.	Irony	(11), (23)	2
Data Total			45

APPENDIX 4
JEWEL'S SONG LYRICS

Artist : Jewel

Song : Amen

Album : Pieces Of You

You're mothers' child
But night lays you down
Hair aflame, wild look in your eyes
Naked bally to the ground
A forest fire
Nibbles at your veins
Crawls up your arm
runs away with your mind
And burns dry thoughts like leaves
Amen
Eyes stare up
But something's in the way
In the Bible only angels have wings
And the rest must wait to be saved
A dry tongue
Screams at the sky
But the wind just breathes words in
As a strange bird tries to fly
Amen
Pieces of us die everyday
As though our flesh were hell
Such injustice, as children we are told
That from Gid we fell,

Where are my angels?
Where's my golden one?
Where's my hope?
now that my heroes have gone
Some are being beaten
Some are being born
And some can't tell the difference
anymore
Ame
Hallelujah
Hallelujah

Artist : Jewel

Song : Adrian

Album : Pieces Of You

Adrian came home again last summer
Things just haven't been the same
around here

People talk

People stare

Oh, Adrian, come out and play

An unfortunate accident in a canoe

Dr. said, I'm sorry, not much I can do'

The air was so still

His eyes did not blink

Oh, Adrian, come out and play

Little Mary Epperson liked him

She vowed always to watch after him

Still he did not move

Dr. said it's not use

Oh, Adrian, come out and play

She sat by his side, watch the years fly

by

He looked so fragile, he looked so small

She wondered why he was still alive at

all

Everyone in town had that 'I'm so sorry

look'

They talk in a whispered hush, said

'I'd turn the machines off'

But still she sat by his side

Said, 'life he won't be denied'

Oh, Adrian, come out and play

Yellow flowers decorate his bedrooms

Sign above his door says Welcome

Home

But he just sits and stares

He's awake but still not there

Oh, Adrian, come out and play

She sat by his side, watched the years fly
by

He looked so fragile, he looked so small

She wondered why he was still alive at

all

And little Mary Epperson grew up lovely

She still comes to visit him on Sundays

He's like unused toy

He's got big hands but the mind of a
little boy

Oh, Adrian, come out and play

Adrian came home again last summer

Things just haven't been the same
around here

Artist : Jewel

Song : Angel Standing By

Album: Pieces Of You

And the churches don't have windows
 But the graveyards do
 Me and my shadow are wrestling again
 Look out stranger, there's a dark cloud
 moving in but if you could hear the
 voice in my heart it would tell you
 I'm afraid I am alone
 Won't somebody please
 Hold me, release me show me
 The meaning of mercy
 Let me loose
 Fly, let me fly
 Super aranoid
 I'm blending, I'm blurring, I'm bleeding
 Into the scenery
 Loving someone else is always so much
 easier
 But I hold myself hostage in the mirror
 But if you could hear the voice of my
 heart it would tell you
 I'm tired of feeling this way
 God won't you please,
 Hold me release me show me
 The meaning of mercy let me loose
 Let me fly, let me fly, let me fly
 I won't be held down

I won't be held back
 I will lead with my faith
 The red light has been following me
 But don't worry mother its' no longer
 my gravity
 Hold me release me show me
 The meaning of mercy let me loose
 Let me fly, let me fly, let me fly

Artist : Jewel

Song : Daddy

Album: Pieces Of You

My bones are tired, Daddy
I don't get enough sleep
I don't eat as good as I should, Daddy
What's that say about me?
Sometimes I sleep past noon, Daddy
Drink lots of black coffee and I smoke
like a chimney,
Yes, I left the refrigerator door half
open, Daddy
What's that say about me?
Sometimes I want to rip out your throat,
Daddy
For all those things you said that were
mean,
Gonna make you just as vulnerable as I
was, Daddy
What's that say about me?
Sometimes I want to bash in your teeth,
Daddy
Gonna use you tongue as a stamp
Gonna rip your heart out the way you
did mine, Daddy
Go ahead and psycho-analyze that
'Cause I'm your creation, I'm your love
Daddy

Grew up to be and do all those sick
things you said I'd do
Well last night I saw you sneak out your
window
With your white hood, Daddy
What's that say about you?
I'm sloopy, what's that say about you?
I'm messy, what's that say about you?
My bones are tired, Daddy

Artist : Jewel

Song : Little Sister

Album: Pieces Of You

Hey little sister, I heard you went to
mister so-and-so
Knock, knock, knocking on his door
Again last night, said you needed it bad
You know that ain't right
'Cause many times you've come to me
cry, crying
Trying to stop, you said it hurts so bad
But please don't let you
Go back for more.

My little sister is a zombie in a body
With no soul; in a role she has learned to
play,
In a world today where nothing else
matters.
But it matters, we gotta start feeding our
souls,
Not our addictions or afflictions of pain.
To avoid the same questions we must
Ask ourselves to get any answers,
We gotta start feeding our souls...

Have been lost to the million with lots
Who feed on addiction selling pills and
what's hot.

I wish I could save her from all their
delusions,
All the confusion
Of a nation that starves for salvation
But clothing is the closest approximation
To God and He only knows that drugs
Are all we know of love

Ev'ry day we starve while we eat white
bread
And beer instead of a handshake or hug.
We spill the pills and sweep them under
the rug.
My little sister is a zombie in a body
With no soul; in a role she has learned to
play

In a world today where nothing else
matter.
But it matters, we gotta start feeding our
souls.

Yeah, yeah, yeah

Hey little sister I heard that you went to
Mister So-and-So
Knock, knock, knocking on his door
again last night
and said you needed more.

Artist : Jewel

Song : Life uncommon

Album: Spirit

Don't worry mother it'll be all right	peace
And don't worry sister say your prayers	But if praying were enough it would
and sleep tight	have come to be
It'll be fine lover of mine	Let your words enslave no one and the
It'll be just fine	heavens will hush themselves
Lend your voices only to sounds of	To hear our voices ring out clear
freedom	With sounds of freedom
No longer lend your strength to that	Sounds of freedom
which you wish to be free from	Come on you unbelievers, move out of
Fill your lives with love and bravery	the way
And you shall lead a life uncommon	There is a new army coming and we are
I've heard your anguish I've heard your	armed with faith
hearts cry out	To live, we must give
We are tired we are weary but we aren't	To live
worn out	And lend our voices only to sounds of
Set down your chains, until only faith	freedom
remains	No longer lend our strength to that we
Set down your chains	wish to be free from
And lend your voices only to sounds of	Fill your lives with love and bravery
freedom	And we shall lead...
No longer lend your strength to that	Lend our voices only to sounds of
Which you wish to be free from	freedom
Fill your lives with love and bravery	No longer lend our strength to that
And we shall lead a life uncommon	which we wish to be free from
There are plenty of people who pray for	Fill your lives with love and bravery
	And we shall lead a life

Artist : Jewel

Song : A Very Big Girl

Album:

They say you're feeling charitable
And that she's just a homeless little girl
You say she needs counseling
She's on a track team
But I find it hard to believe
Because baby looks like a very big girl
You say she's harmless
I don't about that
She's just a kittycat to me
Looks like a very capable cat
What'cha say about that?
You say she's unattractive
She doesn't turn you on
But that expression on your face ain't exactly a yawn
You say she needs unenticing
But I find it hard to believe
Beacuse baby looks like a very big girl to me
Yeah that cupcake don't exactly look like no hostess to me
Cause baby looks like a very big girl to me

Artist : Jewel

Song : Breaking Up

Album:

Do not think it hurts me bad

It doesn't hurt me none

It does not mean anything

I'm fondling this gun

And I don't hurt that bad

And I don't miss you

I don't eat alone

Wishing I was eating with two

It's like a sad movie

They always get high ratings

In fact I feel like celebrating

I feel like celebrating

And do not think I ever thought that

This would really work

It was just sort of a casual thing

Like trying on a shirt

I don't sit home slone and stare

At your picture wishing that

You were still there

I never get lonely

In fact I'm probably masturbating

In fact I feel like celebrating

I feel like celebrating

Oh goody! oh joy!

I'm finally free

I no longer have to sit through

Your mother's casserole recipes

Oh joy! glee!

I'm finally free

La la la la

la la da da laaah

Artist : Jewel

Song : Making Me Blue

Album:

My body is changing
To fit itself around your shoe
And my insides are aching
To be closer to you

You're like a crevice
Like a crack, not a trace
I can't make myself small enough
To fit in your space

If you come down, if you come down, if
you come down
Down off your one-legged horse
Your immortal course
Is making me blue, yeah
You're making me blue, yeah

My limbs are changing
My heart is filled with growing pains
But you are so perfect
A brittle vessel filled with rain

You're like a rock
You're like a razor, like a tack
Your pulse is pale
But your humor's always black

If you come down, if you come down, if
you come down
Down off your one-legged horse
Your immortal course
You're making me blue, yeah
You're making me blue, yeah

I'm your servant
I'm down on my knees
I'll be wishing you here
After I leave
I would worship you irreverently
Just meet me half way

And I will lay you down
Come towards me, baby

We fit together
Like a couple of spoons
Although one moment the spell is
wrought
Hope no one opens this velvet drawer
Love is always over too soon

But I want to hold you
Forever in flight
'til we're two old flames

There's a mighty thin line
Dancing by a dim light

If you just come down, if you come
down
Won't you please come down
Down off your one-legged horse
Your immortal course

Is making me blue, yeah
You're making me blue, yeah

And my body is changing...
To fit itself around your shoe
(line may not be sung- end with
"changing....

Artist : Jewel

Song : Circle Song

Album:

If you see me speak without words
Know that I am speaking of the wind
And if you see my words like wind
Know that soft tongues cut through stone
And if you see my tongue like stone
Know it's wisdom lies in silence
And if you see my wisdom in silence
Then with you I will always be

And if you doubt my true love is true
Just see how you have no mockings on
your hands
And if you see you wear no chains
You are free like poor men
And if you see your freedom in being
poor
Pleased you'll be with the treasure of
your mind
And if you're pleased with the treasure
of your mind
Then with you I will always be

And if you wonder how it is that I left
Just watch the sun set slip away
And as you watch that sun slip away

Know some things are better left unseen
And if you know things are better left
unseen
Then night shall carry you in her arms
And if you see I carry you in my arms
Then with you I will always be
With you I will always be

Artist : Jewel

Song : Who will save your soul

Album: Pieces Of You

People living their lives for you on TV
 They say they're better than you and you
 agree
 He says hold my calls from behind those
 cold brick walls
 Says come here boy, there ain't nothing
 for free
 Another doctor's bill, a lawyer's bill,
 another cute cheap thrill
 You know you love him if you put him in
 your will, but...

Who will save your souls when it comes
 to the flowers now?
 Who will save your souls after those lies
 that you told, boy?
 And who will save your souls if you
 won't save your own?
 La da de da de da la da da

We try to hustle them, try to bustle them,
 try to cuss them
 The cops want someone to bust down on
 Orleans Avenue
 Another day, another dollar, another war,
 another tower went up
 Where the homeless had their homes
 So we pray to as many different gods as
 there are flowers

That we call religious friend
 We're so worried about saving our souls
 Afraid that God will take His toll that we
 forget to begin but...

Who will save your souls when it comes
 to the flowers now?
 Oh, who will save your souls, after those
 lies that you told boy?
 And who will save your souls if you
 won't save your own?
 La da de da de da la ha da

Some are walkin, some are talkin, some
 are stalkin
 Their kill got social security, but it doesn't
 pay your bills
 There are addictions to feed and there are
 mouths to pay
 So you bargain with the Devil, that you're
 o.k. for today say
 That you love them, take their money
 and run
 Say, it's been swell, sweetheart, but it was
 just small one of those things
 Those flings, those strings you've got to
 cut
 So get out on the streets, girls, and bust
 your butts

Artist : Jewel

Song : If This Is What Love Is

Album:

Somewhere between right and wrong is
a love song
Its tongue hits the target but it's phone
number is always wrong
It speaks through calluses of gentler
things
It speaks of kindness
But I don't think you know what that
word means
Your love is a bitter seed that only the
blind can see
If this is what love is
Then I guess there's no love song left in
me

Somewhere between right and wrong is
reality
Justice and shame speak foolishly of
impractical things
Your kisses are as kind as candles
Your hands are as giving as stone
Your mind is kind as hitler's until night
leaves you feeling alone
Your love is something I must do but
never be
If this is what love is
Then I guess there's no love song left in
me

I didn't mean to fall into darkness
It's just that I trip in the lights
Cause aw man it's hard to see that
clearly and not put up a fight
But I knew it hen would break and not
bend
Just look at this trouble I'm in
I need to realize
This is how the unhappy half dies

Somewhere between good and bad is
every lie I have ever been told
They all come down but good deeds
don't count it's what cards you hold
But I'm tired of your grey laughter
I am tired of your hungry eyes
This love is so rotten
It's startin' to attract flies
Your love is something that must do but
never be
Its blade is made of jealousy and
insecurity
Your love is a bitter seed that only the
blind can see
If this is what love is
If this is what love is
Then I guess there's no love song left in
me.

..