

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 The Background of study

Language is important in every aspect of our lives because it allows people to communicate in a manner that enables the sharing of common ideas. Language can help to question, provide answers to questions, communicate thoughts and desires, and understand the expression and feelings of others.

In communicating with others we need a certain medium we call language. We as humans can communicate with other people who speak the same language and if we communicate or talk to people with different languages we will not understand what the person is trying to express because we don't know the meaning of the words they are saying. There are many variations used as a means of communication.

Communication is an important thing in human life. Through communication people want to express and emphasize their opinions, thoughts and ideas. They need communication with other people, to add insight, exchange knowledge and information, to express opinions, thoughts and arguments. With this communication also, people want to express, emphasize, clarity of meaning. Communication is also very useful for all readers in conveying, expressing opinions, ideas, arguments, and meanings.

In conveying opinions, ideas, argument, and meaning, writers need supporting elements to attract and convince readers about what they want to convey through their work. Rhetorical devices is a tool in linguistics where certain patterns are

used with the aim of evoking or triggering certain reactions from readers or listeners.

Kenneth Burke (1950) described that: is the art of persuasion, which along with grammar and logic (or dialectic – see Martianus Capella), is one of the three ancient arts of discourse. Rhetoric aims to study the techniques writers or speakers utilize to inform, persuade, or motivate particular audiences in specific situations. Taking place in Athens in the early fifth century, the demos "the people" created "a strategy for effectively talking to other people in juries, forums, and the senate". In rhetoric, the term identification refers to any of the wide variety of means by which a writer or speaker may establish a shared sense of values, attitudes, interests with an audience. Also known as consubstantiality Song lyrics are part of literary works that use rhetorical devices with the purpose of providing an important aesthetic to expand and deepen response to the world of objects and ideas that the author wants to convey. *Lirik lagu mengandung perangkat retorika dengan sastra dalam istilah yang kompatibel, selalu menarik pendengar untuk memperhatikan konotasi daripada denotasi. Perangkat retorika yang digunakan dalam karya sastra, yang mengandung cita rasa dan tujuan pengarang agar karya sastra lebih menarik bagi pembaca. Pradopo (1994:93) menunjukkan bahwa "bahasa kiasan sebenarnya adalah gaya bahasa kiasan* (Song the lyric contain a rhetorical devices with literature in the compatible terms, always interesting listeners to pay attention to connotation rather than denotation. The rhetorical devices is used in literary works, which contain the taste and purpose of the author literary works are more attractive to readers. Pradopo

(1994:93) points out that “figurative language is actually a figurative language style).

Song lyrics are part of literary works that use rhetorical devices with the purpose of providing an important aesthetic to expand and deepen response to the world of objects and ideas that the author wants to convey. Song the lyric contain a rhetorical devices with literature in the compatible terms,always interesting listeners to pay attention to connotatio rather than denotation.

Jamie Miller is one of singers who is popular now especially in Indonesia. See in followers and subscribers Jamie in Social Media reach millions. Jamie Miller has many great songs (1) Here Your Perfect, (2)Hold You, (3) I Hate You,I Love You, (4) Hukuna Matata, (5) Running Out of Roses, (6) City That Never Sleeps, (7)Onto Something, (8) Lonely Together, (9) Wild Thoughts. Jamie is a popular singer in USA. All the songs are also very natural and interesting because his song related to personal experiences about family life, friendship, and also love.

Based on the background of the study, the writer chose this topic because:

1. The song writer used the rhetorical devices in their song lyrics to create it more interesting in conveying ideas and opinions.
2. The researcher interesting to analyze Jamie Miller song because he is the one popular singer from USA. His lyrics based on real life experience. He is popular with his pure and honest lyrics.

## **1.2 The Problems of Study**

1. What types of rhetorical devices are expressed in Jamie Miller song lyrics?
2. Which types of Rhetorical Devices are dominantly used by Jamie Miller ?

## **1.3 The Objectives of Study**

Based on the research question, then the following is the purpose of research:

1. To find out the types of Rhetorical Devices which are expressed in Jamie Miller song lyrics.
2. To find out the types of Rhetorical Devices which are dominantly used in Jamie Miller song lyrics.

## **1.4 The Scope of Study**

This research is limited only by describing and identifying the unutterances in every stanza of Jamie Miller songs. The limitation here is necessary to reach specific result at the end of the discussion.

## **1.5 The Significances of Study**

This thesis is expected to give the significance to the readers both theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically, the result of this research is expected to enrich the knowledge and research in terms of the Rhetorical Devices used in the song lyrics Miller.
2. Practically, this research aims to give the significance to the writer and the readers.

- a. For the writer, this research can enrich her knowledge and her insight about the rhetorical devices used in this song. Since doing the work of this thesis, the writer found a lot of new knowledge that previously she did not know about the rhetorical devices
- b. For the readers, especially for the students of Department of English who are interested in rhetorical devices. The writer hope they will get some benefits from this study, especially to help them get deeper understanding about what he wants to convey through his song lyrics.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### 2.1 Theoretical Framework

Song can be used to convey multiple messages, though generally song is thought to have two major functions: mate attraction and male–male aggression, particularly in the context of territory establishment and defence. In someone's every song can express whatever he is thinking as well as feeling. Not all song lyrics can be understood easily, because some of them contain rhetorical devices that are sometimes difficult for people to understand. Rhetorical Devices uses words in a certain way to convey meaning or persuade readers. It appeals to an audience emotions, sense of logic or perception of authority. Rhetorical devices evoke an emotional response in the audience through use of language, but that is not their primary purpose. Anytime you try to inform, persuade, or argue with someone, you are engaging in rhetoric. If you've ever had an emotional reaction to a speech or changed your mind about an issue after hearing a skilled debater's rebuttal, you've experienced the power of rhetoric.

According to Harris (2003) the use of rhetorical devices as follows: by learning, practicing, altering and perfecting them, and by testing their effects and nuances for yourself, these devices will help you to express yourself better. Harris also lists some of the purposes of these devices including helping to pay attention, helping to understand one point and finally helping to be remembered.

Another theory of Rhetorical devices by Richard B (1989) said rhetoric is both the practice of persuasive communication and a formal art of studying such

communication. Moreover, the power of rhetoric's call to persuasion is that it is formulated as an "art of shaping society, changing the course of individuals and communities, and setting patterns for new action.

After looking at the information above, we know that the true meaning of there actually many rhetorical devices that interpret the definition of rhetoric the device. Itself and the most important thing we have to pay attention to rhetoric devices always reflects the expression to emphasize the meaning of the message from author.

## **2.2 Linguistics**

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. It encompasses the analysis of every aspect of language, as well as the methods for studying and modelling them. The traditional areas of linguistic analysis include phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Each of these areas roughly corresponds to phenomena found in human linguistic systems: sounds (and gesture, in the case of signed languages), minimal units (words, morphemes), phrases and sentences, and meaning and use. Linguistics studies these phenomena in diverse ways and from various perspectives. Theoretical linguistics (including traditional descriptive linguistics) is concerned with building models of these systems, their parts (ontologies), and their combinatorics. Psycholinguistics builds theories of the processing and production of all these phenomena. These phenomena may be studied synchronically or diachronically (through history), in monolinguals or polyglots, in children or adults, as they are acquired or statically, as abstract objects or as embodied cognitive structures, using texts (corpora) or through experimental elicitation, by gathering data mechanically, through

fieldwork, or through introspective judgment tasks. Computational linguistics implements theoretical constructs to parse or produce natural language or homologues. Neurolinguistics investigates linguistic phenomena by experiments on actual brain responses involving linguistic stimuli.

### **2.3 Rhetorics**

Rhetoric (/ˈrɛtərɪk/) is the art of persuasion, which along with grammar and logic (or dialectic – see Martianus Capella), is one of the three ancient arts of discourse. Rhetoric aims to study the techniques writers or speakers utilize to inform, persuade, or motivate particular audiences in specific situations. Taking place in Athens in the early fifth century, the demos "the people" created "a strategy for effectively talking to other people in juries, forums, and the senate". **Aristotle** defines rhetoric as "the faculty of observing in any given case the available means of persuasion" and since mastery of the art was necessary for victory in a case at law, for passage of proposals in the assembly, or for fame as a speaker in civic ceremonies; he calls it "a combination of the science of logic and of the ethical branch of politics". Rhetoric typically provides heuristics for understanding, discovering, and developing arguments for particular situations, such as Aristotle's three persuasive audience appeals: logos, pathos, and ethos. The five canons of rhetoric or phases of developing a persuasive speech were first codified in classical Rome: invention, arrangement, style, memory, and delivery.



## 2.4 Rhetorical Devices

Defining rhetorical devices based on Oxford dictionary is a use of language that is intended to have an effect on its audience, repetition, figurative language and even rhetorical questions are all examples of rhetorical devices. Rhetorical devices are common, such as saying language is a living beast: that's metaphor, one of the common rhetorical devices. Another is alliteration, like saying "bees behave badly in boston". Rhetorical devices go beyond the meaning of words to create effects that are creative and imaginative, adding literary quality to writing (*vocabulary.com*).

Aristotle's art of rhetoric emphasizes persuasion as the purpose of rhetoric. His definition of rhetoric as "the faculty of observing in any given case the available means of persuasion", essentially a mode of discovery, limits the art to the inventional process, and Aristotle heavily emphasizes the logical aspect of this process. In his account, rhetoric is the art of discovering all available means of persuasion. Another linguist, Connor (1996) said that rhetorical devices aims discourse from its intentional (purpose-driven) and instrumental (means of fulfilling the purpose) perspectives. Thus, rhetorical discourse organization is an approach where textual structures are employed to achieve a desired effect.

### 2.4.1 Types of Rhetorical Devices

According to Albertine (2005: 51) suggests, Style is a language that starts from language commonly used in traditional and literal styles to describe people or objects. By using language style, imaginative presentation becomes more fresh and memorable. Language style includes: the meaning of words, images, parables,

as well as symbols and allegory. The meaning of the word includes, among others: denotative and connotative meanings, allusions, parody and so on; while parables include, among others: similes, metaphors and personifications. Style is in the traditional canon of rhetoric and means the manipulation of language for rhetorical effect. Historically, eras that emphasized style in rhetoric also tended to regard rhetoric as of secondary importance in public discourse, as the window dressing for logic and more substantive modes of invention. When we think of style more broadly as the use of gesture, clothing, decoration, objects, grooming in short, of style in the more colloquial sense of "he's got style" then we see a wider and more important role for style as a major form of rhetoric. style has become a major if not the major rhetorical system at work in the world today. We understand what others mean, and we influence others, through style much more than we do through carefully planned discursive discourses, argument, and expository presentations. Because global capitalism is the engine behind this preoccupation with style, style is a system of communication likely to increase in dominance and importance.

Rhetoric is about constructing a form so as to achieve a desired effect. Rhetoric as "the faculty of discovering all the available means of persuasion in any situation" (Corbett 1990, 3). Implicit in this definition is the idea that there exists a finite set of formal devices capable of achieving effects, and that in any given situation some of these devices will be applicable and others not. Historically, rhetoric has been a practical discipline. It seeks to understand what works in the area of persuasive communication. What makes rhetoric noteworthy in the context of contemporary debates in consumer research is that it expects to find the answer

to "what works" in a limited and structurally different set of formal and stylistic devices. Edward P. J. Corbett discusses figures of speech in his aptly named excerpt, "Figures of Speech," from his larger work *Classical Rhetoric for the Modern Student*. He uses the term "figures of speech" as a "generic term for any artful deviations from the ordinary mode of speaking and writing".

Corbett divides figures of speech into two main groups: the *schemes* and the *tropes*. **Schemes** are figures of speech that deal with word order, syntax, letters, and sounds, rather than the meaning of words, which involves tropes. **Tropes** are An artful deviation from the ordinary or principal signification of a word. A trope uses a word in an unusual or unexpected way.

The rhetorical device in Jamie Miller's song the lyrics consist of Rhetoric schemes: Phonological schemes; alliteration, Morphological schema; anadiplosis, anaphora, epistrophe, polyptoton, symploce, and synonym. Rhetorical tropes consist of irony, metaphor, personification, and simile.

### **1. Rhetoric Schemes**

**According Tom McArthur :** Schemes include such devices as alliteration and assonance (that purposefully arrange sounds, as in *The Leith police dismisseth us*) and antithesis, chiasmus, climax, and anticlimax (that arrange words for effect, as in the cross-over phrasing *One for all and all for one*).

**Wolfgang G. Miller:** There is a theory dating back to classical times that rhetorical figures or **schemes** originated as forms of expression 'used naturally by people in states of extreme emotion' (Brinton 1988:163), that they are, in fact, imitative of emotional states. Thus, rhetorical figures of omission, unusual word order or repetition are held to be imitative of actual disturbances of language in

emotional contexts, which, in turn, reflect feelings and emotional states such as anger, grief, indignation or consternation. Now while it is undoubtedly true that such schemes as aposiopesis (breaking off an utterance before it is completed), hyperbaton or repetition are frequently related to emotional states, it must also be realised that the whole reservoir of rhetorical schemes represents a system which provides a multitude of possibilities of expressing meanings, among which emotions form only one variety.

### **Functions of Schemes**

Chris Holcomb and M. Jimmie Killingsworth: In addition to structuring reality, the schemes help writers organize and orchestrate their relationships with readers. As vehicles for social interaction, they can:

- Signal the level of formality (high, middle, low) as well [as] local shifts across these levels.
- Control the emotional intensity of prose cranking it up here, ratcheting it down there.
- Showcase the writer's wit and command over his or her medium.
- Enlist readers into collaborative relationships, inviting them to desire the completion of a pattern once they get its gist (Burke, *Rhetoric of Motives* 58-59).

### **2.Rhetoric Tropes**

The word trope comes from the Greek word *tropos*, meaning a turn or change of direction. Critics and scholars from the classical era through today have taken up the study of tropes, though over time the definition has changed somewhat. Where in classical rhetoric, a trope refers to a specific figure of

speech or literary device. When you're reading a work of literature and start to recognize that the writer is making similar "moves" over and over, you're picking up on some of that writer's favored tropes.

All writers manipulate language to create certain effects. At the level of individual phrases and sentences, the skillful use of tropes is key to creating writing that's fresh, memorable, and persuasive. Poets might spend hours trying to find just the right metaphor to capture a mood or sensation, while marketers might use *antanaclasis* to create a punchy catchphrase for a new product. Today, writers and critics frequently use the word trope to describe themes, motifs, plot devices, plot points, and storylines that have become familiar genre conventions.

Pop culture is full of readily recognizable tropes which function as a shared vocabulary for readers, writers, and critics. For example, westerns typically include the trope of bad guys wearing black hats and good guys wearing white. Similarly, there are countless works of fantasy or science fiction that feature the "chosen one" trope, in which a main character like Harry Potter is uniquely called to defeat the dark lord. A romance novel might feature a classic boy meets girl scene and will likely employ a love triangle to complicate the plot before resolving into a happy ending. Certain tropes are more strongly associated with particular genres, but all genres, including literary fiction, make use of tropes. It's in this modern usage that the word trope can take on a pejorative connotation, since an over-reliance on common tropes can be a sign of lazy or bad writing. That's not to say using tropes is a bad thing, but there's a

fine line between skillfully deploying a trope and overusing it to the point of cliché.

The following is a description of the rhetorical device according to Corbett (1999:143):

### **1. Alliteration**

Alliteration is the same letter or sound at the beginning of an adjacent or closely related word.

(1) *She sells seashells by the sea-shore.*

*( Dia menjual kerang di tepi pantai )*

As researcher know alliteration is the same consonant sound repeated at the beginning few words, therefore the above expression is clearly indicated as an alliteration according to Corbett (1999:143). The same consonant sound is repeated in the lyrics of this song can be identified by the words 'she', 'sell', 'shells' and 'seashore'. Same consonant sound “S” repeated is the first letter of each word.

### **2. Anaphora**

Anaphora is a word or phrase is repeated at the beginning of successive phrases, clauses or lines

(2) Go big or go home.

*( menjadi besar atau pulang )*

In this sentence researcher find the expression anaphora. The repetition here is the word at the beginning, which is 'go'. The word 'go' here is used twice. Its function is to emphasize that the reader should pay more attention to ambitions to become someone big (useful) or go home.

### 3. Symploce

Symploce is a rhetorical term for the repetition of words or phrases at both the beginning and end of successive clauses or verses.

(3) "The madman is not the man who has lost his reason. The madman is the man who has lost everything except his reason."

("Orang gila bukanlah orang yang kehilangan akalnya. Orang gila adalah orang yang kehilangan segalanya kecuali akalnya.")

Symploce is always indicated by a single word or phrase repeated at the end successive utterances. So in this expression, the word 'madman' is repeated at the beginning and at the end of the phrase is indicated as a 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.

( Kami lelah, kami lelah tetapi kami tidak lelah.)

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.

(5) You're so full of trickery! Playing tricks on me!

( Anda sangat penuh tipu daya! Memainkan trik pada saya! )

In this example, the root "trick" is repeated with "trickery" and "tricks" . In this sentence, the researcher finds polyptoton expressions. there are repetitions of words that come from the same root but with different endings, namely 'trickery'

and "tricks". Its function is to emphasize that doing something requires accurate tricks or tactics.

## 6. Epistrophe

Epistrophe repetition of one or more words at the end of a phrase, clause, verse, or sentence. This type of rhetorical device is also referred to as "epiphora.

(6) *May God bless you. May God keep you.*

(*Semoga Tuhan memberkati Anda. Semoga Tuhan menjagamu.*)

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 'may' 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.*

(*Pikiran negatif, pikiran dendam, kebencian, rendah diri.*)

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 involving the comparison of one thing with another thing of a different kind, used to make a description more emphatic

(8) *I was just like a zombie*

(*saya hanya seperti 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 a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable.

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

(*Dia hanya kucing bagi saya*)

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 animals, ideas, abstractions or inanimate objects are endowed with human characteristics

(10) *The sky are crying*

(*Lidah kering berteriak ke langit*)

This expression is personification because there is the representation of an object "sky" as if it were a person. In this expression the writer of the song lyric traits inanimate object 'sky' 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) *A marriage counselor files for divorce.*

(*Seorang konselor pernikahan mengajukan gugatan cerai.*)

This is ironic because the expectation is that a professional who coaches couples through rough patches would herself have a strong marriage.

## 2.5 Defenition of Song Lyrics

Definition of Song Lyrics According to the Grolier, “Song is a short musical work set a poetic text with equal importance given to music and to the words”.Song is a short metrical composition intended for singing, One in rhymed stanzas a lyric a ballad.Then, here there are some definitions of lyrics:

- 1) Lyrics are the compositions in verse which is sung to a melody to constitute a song. Lyric is expressing deep personal emotion or observations.
- 2) According to Merriam Webster, song is a melody for a lyric poem or ballad. Lyrics are a set of words that make up a song. Lyrics can be studied from an academic perspective. For example, some lyrics can be considered as a form of social commentary. Lyrics can also be analyzed with respect to the sense of unity (or lack of unity) with music.
- 3) Song is one of teaching media that can be used to teach any material, it may be used to create a more relaxing in learning foreign language. It also can be used to teach vocabulary because in the lyrics of song there are several kinds of vocabularies.

Song is an artistic composition of tones or sounds in sequence,combination,and temporal relationship(usually accompanied by musical instruments) to produce musical compositions that have unity and continuity (contain rhythm). And a variety of rhythmic tones or sounds are also called songs. The words in the song are usually in the form of rhythmic poetry,but some are religious or free prose.

Awe (2003:51) Song is like a vocal play of language style and deviation of the meaning of words, it is a language game in creating song lyrics. In addition, musical notation and melodies adapted to the lyrics are used to amplify the lyrics, so that listeners get carried away with what the author thinks. Menurut Luxemburg (1989) mengatakan bahwa lagu dapat dianggap sebagai puisi dan sebaliknya dan tepat, seperti definisi teks puisi tidak hanya cukup untuk jenis sastra tetapi juga ekspresi iklan, peribahasa, slogan, doa dan lirik lagu pop (According Luxemburg (1989) said that song can be considered as poetry and vice versa and appropriate, such as the definition of poetry texts not only suffices for types of literature but also advertising expressions, proverbs, slogans, prayers and pop song lyrics).

From the definition researcher conclude that a song is a musical composition of poetic lyrics, poems and words to sing. Usually accompanied by the use of instruments, namely musical instruments. But sometimes the song is sung without background music as an accompaniment used as a delivery tool the singers expression, feeling, idea, or emotion. In performing his songs, Jamie Miller tends to sing Here Your Perfect song which are express sadness, love story, and also about life. All those poetic song lyrics well composed in a slow and easy to hear musical composition and has depth meaning that touches people's heart, especially for teenagers who are in love or feeling heartbreak, therefore many people like his songs.

## 2.6 Previous Research

The following studies presents study that have similarity:

1. Andraini (2016), analyzed the Rhetorical analysis Stand Up Comedy in Indosiar (<http://repositori.uin-alauddin.ac.id>). Researcher described the Rhetoric found in Stand Up Comedy in Indosiar applied based on Brooks (1972). Researcher discovered the research problem is the Elements of rhetoric used by three Stands up Comedian (Cemen, Musdalifa, and Ephy) in Stand Up Comedy Academy Indosiar. The similarity used the method of qualitative approach.
2. Maria Goldiana (2017), researcher tried to analyze and identify Hillary Clinton Speech (*The journal of english language study*). Researcher analyzed the data based on procedures proposed by Miles and Huberman (1994) that consist of data reduction, data display and drawing or verifying conclusion.
3. Ahmad Naufal (2017), researcher analyzed the Rhetorical devices in La La Land movie (<http://idr.uin-antasari.ac.id>). The Rhetorical devices is analyzed by using Newmark's translation methods and Nida's equivalence theory. The methodology has been chosen in conducting this research is qualitative descriptive method and the type is library research. Data processing in this research is divided into four phases: displaying, explaining, interpreting, and describing. Then the results of the analysis will be displayed and analyzed in the form of findings and discussion.

Based on the three previous research, this research has the similarity and the difference. The similarity is all of the previous research, including this research study about rhetoric. The difference of the previous research with this research is

in the object of research. Andriani research focused on analyzing for the Rhetorical analysis Stand Up Comedy in Indosiar. Goldiana's Research focused on analyze and identify Hillary Clinton Speech. Naufal's research focused on analyzing the Rhetorical devices in La La Land movie.

## **2.7 Jamie Miller**

Jamie Miller is a musician from Wales who moved to Los Angeles to develop a musical career. The career of the man born in 1997 began with his participation in the talent event The X Factor but failed to reach the top. Not wanting to give up, Jamie finally returned to participate in the singing talent event The Voice UK 2017 which earned him third place after joining Jennifer Hudson's team. Thanks to his singing talent under the tutelage of Jennifer Hudson, Jamie began to be known to the public as a singer with his distinctive voice. Jamie was then offered to join the music label Atlantic Records, which also oversees Megan Thee Stallion to Cardi B. Signed in a well-known music label, Jamie immediately released his first single The City Never Sleeps in 2020. Since his first single until now, this multitalented pop and soul singer has had 9 single songs. His last song Here's Your Perfect skyrocketed quickly in various countries in the world and almost topped all music charts.

## 2.7 Conceptual Framework

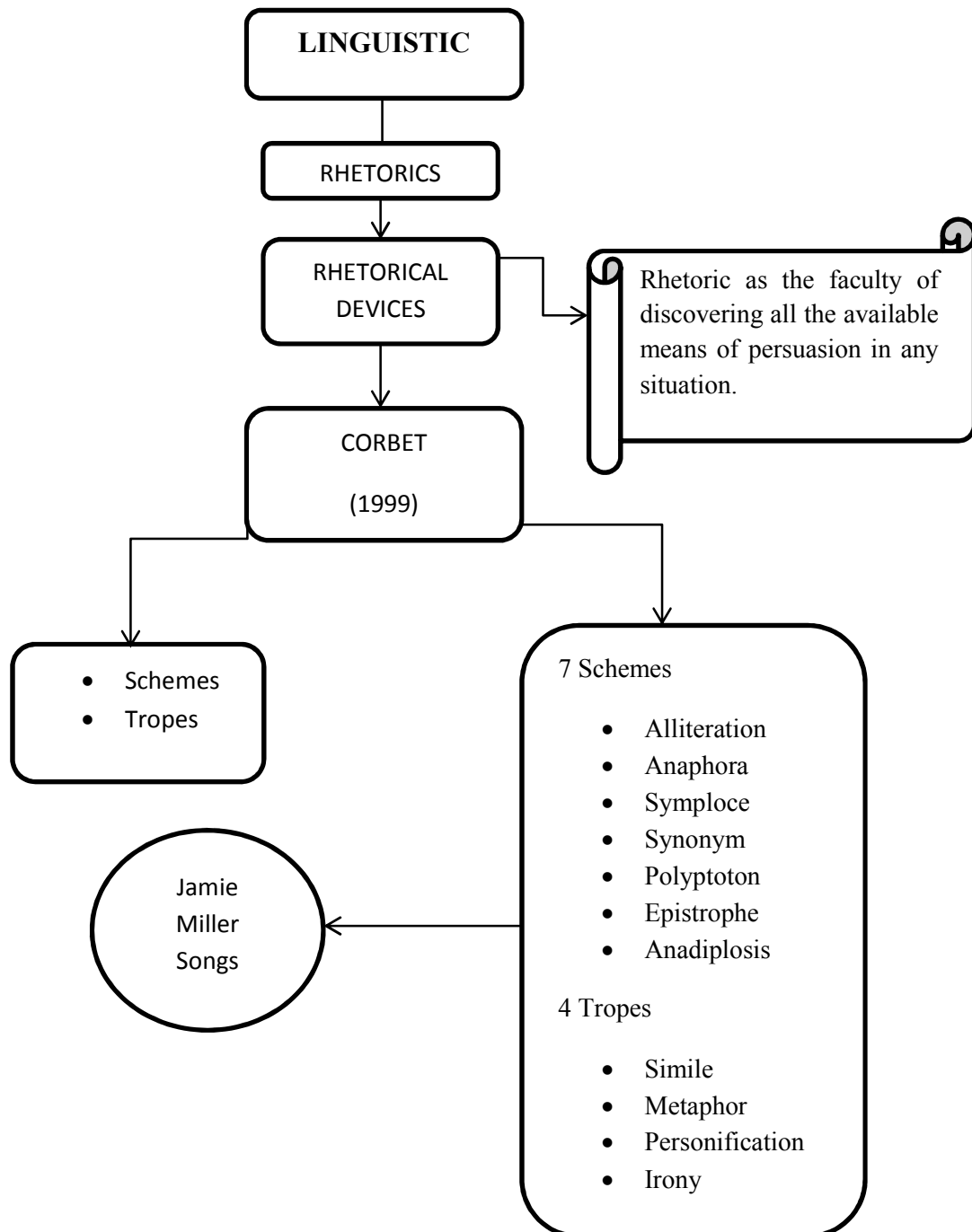


Figure 2.7: Rhetorical Devices of *Jamie Miller Songs*.

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

#### 3.1 Research Design

This research used descriptive qualitative approach mixed res as the research design. Descriptive qualitative is the type of research that will analyzes the written and oral words. According to Cresswell (1994) "A qualitative study is defined as an inquiry process of understanding a social or human problem, based on building a complex, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of informants, and conducted in a natural setting. This research pointed out at particular songs that are Jamie Miller's song lyrics.

Denzin and Lincoln (2000) claim that qualitative research involves an interpretive and naturalistic approach: "This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or to interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them".

#### 3.2 Sources of Data

Data of this study will in the form of utterances in every stanza in Jamie Miller song lyrics that used rhetorical devices. In conducting this research, the researcher will analyze all songs from his songs, to make the analysis deeper. The followings are the analyzed songs: (1) *Here Your Perfect*, (2) *Hold You*, (3) *I Hate You, I Love You*, (4) *Hukuna Matata*, (5) *Running Out of Roses*, (6) *City That Never Sleeps*, (7) *Onto Something*, (8) *Lonely Together*, (9) *Wild Thoughts*.

#### 3.3 Technique of DataCollection

- 1 The first step, the writer takes or download all the lyrics of Jamie Miller's, song as a source of data for this research which is found on a website called [www.genius.com](http://www.genius.com). Download means to receive data from a remote system, typically a server such as a web server, an FTP server, an email server, or other similar system. This contrasts with uploading, where data is sent to a remote server. A download is a file offered for downloading or that has been downloaded, or the process of receiving such a file.
- 2 Transcribing the script
- 3 The third step is after downloading the lyrics, the writer lists and underline the Rhetorical Devices which are find in the Jamie Miller song's .

### **3.4 Technique of DataAnalysis**

In this study, after all the data is collected, the next step is to analyze the data. The data analysis procedure is:

1. Listen and read all the songs that are owned by Jamie Miller, then understand the meaning of every word uttered by Jamie Miller.
2. Identify rhetorical devices according to rhetorical devices.
3. Classify the rhetorical devices in each Jamie Miller song.
4. Make a calculation of the types of rhetorical devices in the table
5. Make a conclusion