

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, it provides the findings and discussion of the research. The researcher would answer and discuss two research questions based on the research findings in this study. In addition, this chapter gives an overview of figurative language. Moreover, the conclusions of this study are discussed in considering the results of the analysis.

A. Findings

1. Kinds of Figurative Language

a. Simile

Here is the lyric of the song that have a simile in it:

1) Jello Color Dance

Dance like jiggly jello (DATUM)

Red, Blue and Yellow

Dance like jiggly jello

Orange, Green, and Purple

(Stanza 1)

In the title of the song "Jello Color Dance", there is a datum in "Dance like jiggly jello". The datum use connective words like. Jiggy Jello in this content is defined as jelly. The word "Dance" is compared with jelly. The meaning is that the dance movement shakes the body to the right and to the left like a jelly being moved. The meaning of this content is to

invite children to dance. In addition, the content in this song teaches children to introduction of color.

2) Dinner Song

Thank you doodles and boodles

Thank you doodles and kaboodles

Like a bowl full of noodles (DATUM)

I've got lots of thank you for you!

(Stanza 1)

In the title above "Dinner Song", there is datum in "Like a bowl full of noodles" which is related to the previous lyric, namely "Thank you doodles and kaboodles". This datum uses connective words like. In the lyrics of this song, the word "Thank you" is compared to a bowl full of noodles. The meaning of "a bowl full of noodles" is that an empty bowl is then filled with so many noodles that it fills the bowl and cannot be counted. Which when likened to "thank you" means he wants to thank you very much.

3) Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

Twinkle twinkle little star

How I wonder what you are

Up above the world so high

Like a diamond in the sky (DATUM)

Twinkle twinkle little star

How I wonder what you are

(Stanza 1)

In the title of the song "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star", there is a datum in "Like a diamond in the sky". The datum use connective words like. In this lyric, star is compared with diamond. The meaning is stars shining bright in the sky like diamond which it is as beautiful as valuable. The meaning of this content is a child who admires the thousands of stars in the sky. In addition, this content invite children to admire how great God created thousands of stars and the height of the sky in space.

Based from the datum, the reseacher can conclude that in the first song "Jello Color Dance", there is 1 song lyric, in song "Dinner Song", there is 1 datum of song lyric and in song "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star", there is 1 datum of song lyric. So, the total of simile is 3 datum of song lyrics.

b. Personification

1) Traffic Safety Song

Five little ducklings crossing the street (DATUM 1)

The first one jumps up on his feet (DATUM 2)

Mamma says stop when the light is red (DATUM 3)

When the light turns green, you can go ahead (DATUM 4)

Hold my hand and look both ways (DATUM 5)

Then we'll be safe when we cross today (DATUM 6)

(Stanza 1)

In the title of the song "Traffic Safety Song", six datum of personification were found. The six personifications in the datum show one duck and five little ducks crossing the street. One duck is the mother and five little ducks are her children. Datum (1) is shown in the lyric "Five little ducklings crossing the street". The datum is a personification because five little ducks which are animals (non-human) are described as being able to cross the street as if they were like humans. In datum 2 in "The first one jumps up on his feet" depicts one little duck jumped to his feet. The datum also figure of speech because little ducks (non-human) are describe as being able to jump to its feet. In datum 3 in "Mamma says stop when the light is red" is shown when the mother where a duck wanted to cross the street with her child then saw a red traffic light and she stopped her son who wanted to cross. The datum also figure of speech because the mother which is a duck (non-human) are describe as being able to say stop when the red light as if she was like humans. In datum 4 in "When the light turns green, you can go ahead" is shown when the mother which is a duck crossing the road with her child when she saw a green traffic light. The datum also figure of speech because the mother yang mana a duck (non-human) is describe as being able to across when the light is green as if she was like humans. In datum 5 "Hold my hand and look both ways" is shown when the mother which is a duck wanting to cross the road with his child and then seeing the traffic light is green and he holds his child and looks right and left when crossing. The datum is figure of speech because the

mother which is a duck (non-human) is describe as being able to holding hands and looking right and left when crossing the street as if she was like humans. In datum 6 “Then we’ll be safe when we cross today” is shown when the mother which is a duck and her child already crossing. The datum also figure of speech because the mother which is a duck (non-human) are describe as being able to cross as if she was like humans.

The content in this song teaches children how to cross the street. When the light is red, they stop and when the light turns green, they can cross. This song also teaches when children are crossing, hold the hand of the person beside you and then look right and left before crossing so that children can reach the destination safely.

2) The ants go marching

The ants go marching one by one, hurrah hurrah (DATUM 1)

The ants go marching one by one, hurrah hurrah

The ants go marching one by one

The little one stops to suck his thumb (DATUM 2)

and **they all go marching down to the ground**, (DATUM 3)

To get out of the rain, Boom! Boom! Boom! Boom! (DATUM 4)

(Stanza 1)

In song "The ants go marching", in the first stanza there are four personifications were found. The four personifications in this content show marching ants dressed as soldiers. Datum (1) is shown in “The ants go marching”. The datum is a personification because ants (non-human) are

described as being able to march (human action). In datum 2 in “The little one stops to suck his thumb” depicts an ant that stopped and then he sucked his thumb. The datum also figure of speech because ants (non-human) having the human characteristics when children are suck the thumb. In addition, datum (3) is shown in “they all go marching down to the ground”. The datum is a personification figure of speech, because ants which are animals (non-human) are described as being able to line up down to the ground as if they were like humans. In datum 4 is shown “To get out of the rain”. The datum is a personification because ants or an animal which is non-human are described can get out of the rain as if they were like humans.

The content in this song has a meaning that is to set an example for children that when they are doing activities outside, they can be like a group of ants marching.

In this song, there is also a personification in another lyric. Here are the other lyrics:

The ants go marching two by two, hurrah, hurrah

The ants go marching two by two

The little one stops to tie his shoe (DATUM 5)

and they all go marching down to the ground,

To get out of the rain, Boom! Boom! Boom! Boom!

(Stanza 2)

In the lyrics above, the datum 5 "The little one stops to tie his shoe" is personification. The datum is personification because ants (non-human) are given human action that is tie shoe. Shoes is also an item used by humans not by animals. The personification function here is to set an example for children to be able to do something independently without the help of their parents or other people, including tying shoes.

The ants go marching three by three, hurrah, hurrah

The ants go marching three by three, hurrah, hurrah

The ants go marching three by three,

The little one stops to climb a tree (DATUM 6)

and they all go marching down to the ground

To get out of the rain, BOOM! BOOM! BOOM! BOOM!

(Stanza 3)

In the datum above, in the lyrics " The little one stops to climb a tree" describes a small ant climb a tree. In the lyrics there is a personification that is small ants which are animals (non-humans) carry out human activities "climb a tree". Other lyrics:

The ants go marching four by four, hurrah, hurrah

The ants go marching four by four,

The little one stops to shut the door (DATUM 7)

and they all go marching down to the ground,

To get out of the rain, Boom! Boom! Boom! Boom!

(Stanza 4)

In the datum above, in the lyrics "The little one stopped closing the door" describes a small ant closing the door. In the lyrics there is a personification that is small ants which are animals (non-humans) carry out human activities "close the door". The personification figure of speech in this lyric aims to teach children to close doors. Another lyric:

The ants go marching five by five, hurrah, hurrah

The ants go marching five by five,

The little one stops to check the skies (DATUM 8)

and they all go marching down to the ground,

To get out of the rain, Boom! Boom! Boom! Boom!

(Stanza 5)

In the datum above, the lyrics "The little one stops to check the skies" showed a small ant stopping its colony from looking up the sky. In the lyrics there is a personification that is small ants which are animals (non-humans) carry out human activities "check". In addition, the song's content is how an ant colony predicts rain. The personification figure of speech in this lyric aims to give introduction of the weather to children. This is one of activities to know the weather which they can examining the sky to determine whether it is raining or not. There are another lyric:

The ants go marching six by six, hurrah, hurrah

The ants go marching six by six, hurrah, hurrah

The ants go marching six by six,

The little one stops to pick up sticks (DATUM 9)

and they all go marching down to the ground

To get out of the rain, BOOM! BOOM! BOOM! BOOM!

(Stanza 6)

In the datum above, the lyrics " The little one stops to pick up sticks" describes a small ant picks up the sticks. In the lyrics there is a personification that is small ants which are animals (non-humans) carry out human activities "pick up". Other lyrics:

The ants go marching seven by seven, hurrah, hurrah

The ants go marching seven by seven, hurrah, hurrah

The ants go marching seven by seven,

The little one stops to eat a lemon (DATUM 10)

and they all go marching down to the ground

To get out of the rain, BOOM! BOOM! BOOM! BOOM!

(Stanza 7)

In the datum above, the lyrics " The little one stops to eat a lemon" describes a small ant eat a lemon. In the lyrics there is a personification that is small ants which are animals (non-humans) carry out human activities "eat a lemon". Next lyric:

The ants go marching eight by eight, hurrah, hurrah

The ants go marching eight by eight, hurrah, hurrah

The ants go marching eight by eight,

The little one stops he's feeling great (DATUM 11)

and they all go marching down to the ground

To get out of the rain, BOOM! BOOM! BOOM! BOOM!

(Stanza 8)

In the datum above, the lyrics " The little one stops he's feeling great" describes a small ant feeling great. In the lyrics there is a personification that is small ants which are animals (non-humans) carry out human characteristics "Feel great". Next lyric:

The ants go marching nine by nine, hurrah, hurrah

The ants go marching nine by nine, hurrah, hurrah

The ants go marching nine by nine,

The little one stops to check the time (DATUM 12)

and they all go marching down to the ground

To get out of the rain, BOOM! BOOM! BOOM! BOOM!

In the datum above, the lyrics " The little one stops to check the time" describes a small ant check the time. In the lyrics there is a personification that is small ants which are animals (non-humans) carry out human activities "check the time". Another lyric:

The ants go marching ten by ten, hurrah, hurrah

The ants go marching ten by ten, hurrah, hurrah

The ants go marching ten by ten,

The little one stops to say "THE END" (DATUM 13)

and they all go marching down to the ground

To get out of the rain, BOOM! BOOM! BOOM! BOOM!

(Stanza 10)

In the datum above, the lyrics "The little one stops to say "THE END" describes a small ant say the end. In the lyrics there is a personification that is small ants which are animals (non-humans) carry out human activities "say".

3) Itsy Bitsy Spider

The itsy bitsy spider climbed up the water spout (DATUM 1)

Down came the rain and washed the spider out (DATUM 2)

Out came the sun and dried up all the rain (DATUM 3)

and the itsy bitsy spider climbed up the spout again

The lyrics of the song above entitled "Itsy Bitsy Spider" also contain four personifications. Datum (1) "The itsy bitsy spider climbed up the water spout", the word spider (non-human) having the human characteristics "climb up" which is where the spider should have crept in. In addition, in datum 2 "Down came the rain and washed the spider out". The word rain (non-human) having the human characteristics "wash" which is rain is describe as being able to wash. There is also datum on "Out came the sun and dried up all the rain". The word sun (non-human) in line 3 also having the human characteristics dry.

In figure of speech of personification in the datum above has several purposes. The first goal in the first datum is to give an example to the children that when its rain, children must shelter from the rain. For the

second datum, the purpose is to make the sentence more alive and interesting.

4) Hey Diddle Diddle

Hey diddle diddle the cat and the fiddle,

The cow jumped over the moon

The little dog laughed to see such fun, (DATUM 1)

and **the dish ran away with the spoon** (DATUM 2)

(Stanza 1, 4, 5, 6)

In the title of the song "Hey Diddle Diddle", two personification figures of speech were found which is in line 3 and 4. Datum (1) is shown in "The little dog laughed to see such fun". The datum is a personification because little dog is given human characteristics laugh. Then, in datum "And the dish ran away with the spoon". The word dish and spoon (non-human) in line 4 also having the human characteristics "run-away". Here is another lyric:

Hey diddle diddle the cat and the fiddle

The cow jumped over the spaghetti

The little dog laughed on roller skates!

And the dish ran around with confetti! (DATUM 3)

(Stanza 6)

The datum is shown in "The dish ran away with confetti " describes the dish and confetti (non-human) having the human characteristics "run around". This kind of depiction is intended to give children an idea of

introduction the animals. In addition, this content teaches children about when they work together with their friends, they must be united.

5) Dentist Song

You're going to the dentist

You're going to the dentist

What will happen there?

We'll tell you!

Your chair goes down and up! (DATUM 1)

It even fills up your cup!

Have you ever seen such a funny chair! (DATUM 2)

(Stanza 3)

From the datum, the lyrics contains two personifications. The datum 1 "Your chair goes down and up!". The word chair (non-human) is given human activities, which is goes down and up. In addition, datum 2 showed "Have you ever seen such a funny chair!". The word chair (not human) is given a human nature which is funny. Here are another lyric:

You're going to the dentist

You're going to the dentist

What will happen there?

We'll tell you!

The mirror's fun (DATUM 3)

It's teeny and teeny tiny!

They'll check your gums are healthy everywhere!

(Stanza 3)

From the datum, the lyrics contained one personification. The datum showed "The mirror's fun". The word mirror (not human) is given a human nature which is fun.

You're going to the dentist

You're going to the dentist

What will happen there?

We'll tell you!

The goody bag is so fun (DATUM 4)

You'll get one when you're done!

There are goodies and surprises you can share

(Stanza 6)

Based on the lyrics above, it can be seen that the lyrics contained one personification. The datum showed "The goody bag is so fun". The word mirror (not human) is given a human nature which is fun. This representation is to give an idea to the target audience (children) that going to the dentist is not scary but fun. In addition, this content also shows how the doctor checks his teeth, how to brush his teeth properly and after checking the child will be given a goody bag.

6) Opposites Song

Emmy keeps things nice and clean (DATUM 1)

Mimi makes a messy scene (DATUM 2)

But elephant and little mouse
Are the best of friends around!

(Stanza 2 & Stanza 4)

The figure of speech contained in Datum 1 and Datum 2 is a personification figure of speech which describes Emmy (a little elephant) who keeps everything nice and tidy. Furthermore, in datum 2 there is a personification figure of speech depicting Mimi (a mouse) who is a mess. The word messy showed an activity carried out by humans. The content of the song is about how a little elephant and mouse have different personalities. This kind of depiction is intended to give children an idea of friendship. Even if they have different personalities or habits, friends are still friends.

7) Jello Color Dance

All the colors are so fun (DATUM 1)

Every single one!
Rainbow jello in my tum
Fun for everyone!

(Stanza 9)

Based on the lyrics above, it can be seen that the lyrics contained one personification. The datum showed “The goody bag is so fun”. The word mirror (not human) is given a human nature which is fun.

8) Dinner Song

For the good days and bad days

Silly days and sad days (DATUM 1)

Perfect and messy days too (DATUM 2)

Thanks a bunch, thanks a ton

‘Cause I got to spend them with you!

(*Stanza 2, 4, 6, 8, 9*)

Based on the lyrics above, it can be seen that the lyrics contained two personifications. The datum 1 showed “Silly days and sad days”. The word day (non-human) is given human characteristics which is silly and sad. In addition, in datum 2 “perfect and messy days” the word day (non-human) also given human actions which is someone likes to do something perfect or vice versa someone who used to messy.

From the datum, the researcher can conclude that in the first song “Traffic Safety Song”, there are 6 datum of song lyrics, in song “The ants go marching”, there are 13 song lyrics. In song “Itsy Bitsy Spider” there are 3 datum of song lyrics. “Hey Diddle Diddle” there are 3 datum of song lyrics. In “Dentist Song” there is 4 datum of song lyric. In “Opposite Song” there are 2 datum of song lyrics. Last, in “Jello Color Dance” there is 1 datum. So, the total of personification are 31 datum of song lyrics.

c. Apostrophe

Here is the lyric of the song that have apostrophe in it:

1) Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

Twinkle twinkle little star

How I wonder what you are (DATUM)

Up above the world so high

Like a diamond in the sky

Twinkle twinkle little star

How I wonder what you are

(Stanza 1,2,3,4)

Based on the lyrics above, it can be seen that the lyrics contain apostrophe. The datum above speaks directly to the dead star "above the world so high", so in this part of the song the dead stars as if they present and are able to understand. This song teaches children to learn about the wonders of nature and the beauty around us. This song can also help develop language and cognitive abilities in children.

Based on the datum, the researcher can conclude that in the song "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star", there are any 1 datum of song lyrics that contain apostrophe. So, the total of apostrophe is 1 datum of song lyrics.

d. Synecdoche

Here is the lyric of the song that have synecdoche in it:

1) Traffic Safety Song

Five little ducklings crossing the street

The first one jumps up on his feet

Mamma says stop when the light is red

When the light turns green, you can go ahead

Hold my hand and look both ways (DATUM)

Then we'll be safe when we cross today

(Stanza 1)

Based on the lyrics, there is one synecdoche pars pro toto which stated a part for the whole in “Hold My Hand”. The word hand in the datum means part of the human body to stand for the whole of it (human). It means hangs together each other and handfull. The content in this song teaches children how to cross the street. When the light is red, they stop and when the light turns green, they can cross. This song also teaches when children are crossing, hold the hand of the person beside you and then look right and left before crossing so that children can reach the destination safely.

Based on the datum, the researcher found synecdoche in the song “Traffic Light Song”, there are any 1 datum of the song lyric. So, the total of synecdoche is 1 datum of song lyrics.

e. Symbol

Here is the lyric of the song that have symbol in it:

1) Traffic Safety Song

Five little ducklings crossing the street

The first one jumps up on his feet

Mamma says stop when the light is red (DATUM 1)

When the light turns green, you can go ahead (DATUM 2)

Hold my hand and look both ways

Then we'll be safe when we cross today

(Stanza 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)

In the lyrics, there are lyrics that contain a symbol in datum 1 and datum 2. In data 1 “Mamma says stop when the light is red”, the symbol is red light means that children can not cross the street. In addition, in datum 2 “When the light turns green, you can go ahead”, the symbol is green light means that children can cross the street. The content in this song teaches children how to cross the street. When the light is red, they stop and when the light turns green, they can cross. This song also teaches when children are crossing, hold the hand of the person beside you and then look right and left before crossing so that children can reach the destination safely.

2) Jello Color Dance

Red is bold and merry (DATUM 1)

Blue is deep and cool (DATUM 2)

Yellow is soft and bright (DATUM 3)

Like yummy jello bites

(Stanza 2)

In the lyrics above, there are three datum that use symbol. In datum 1, “Red is bold and merry”. There is a symbol which is “Red” which has meaning bold and merry. In addition, in datum 2, “Blue is deep and cool”, the symbol “Blue” means that deep and cool. Last in datum 3, “Yellow is soft and bright”, the symbol “Yellow” means that soft and bright. The

content in this song teaches children about introduction of colors to children. Here is another lyric:

Orange is bright and happy (DATUM 1)

Green is fresh and free (DATUM 2)

Purple is rich and sweet (DATUM 3)

Like yummy jello treats

(Stanza 5)

In the lyrics above, there are three datum that use symbol. In datum 1 with “Orange is bright and happy”. There is a symbol which is “Orange” which has meaning bright and happy. In addition, in datum 2, “Green”, the symbol “blue” means that fresh and free. Last in datum 3, “Purple is rich and sweet”, the symbol “Purple” means that rich and sweet. The content in this song teaches children about introduction of colors to children.

Based on the datum, the researcher concluded that in the song “Traffic Safety Song”, there are any 2 datum of song lyrics that contain symbol. In “Jello Color Dance” there are 6 datum of song lyrics. So, the total of symbol are 8 datum.

f. Hyperbole

Here is the lyric of the song that have hyperbole in it:

1) The Stretching and Exercise Song

Let’s stand up and touch the sky, (DATUM)

Touch the sky, touch the sky,

Let's stand up and touch the sky
and dance together

(Stanza 1)

In title "The Stretching and Exercise Song" there is a hyperbole in line 2 "Let's stand up and touch the sky" is exaggerated. It is impossible for someone to touch the sky. In addition, the use of the phrase "touch the sky" is also included in the figure of speech hyperbole.

2) Hey Diddle Diddle

Hey diddle diddle the cat and the fiddle,

The cow jumped over the moon (DATUM)

The little dog laughed to see such fun

And the dish ran away with the spoon

(Stanza 1,4,5)

In title "Hey Diddle Diddle" there is a hyperbole in line 2 "The cow jumped over the moon" is exaggerated. It is impossible because a cow can jump over to the moon.

Based on the datum, the researcher found hyperbole and concluded that in the song "Daisy Bell" there are any 2 datum of song lyrics that contain hyperbole. So, the total of hyperbole is 2 datum.

2. The Most Dominant Types of Figurative Language in Cocomelon Song

Based on the datum, the researcher found figurative language in the Cocomelon's song with 46 datum. There are simile with 3 datum, personification with 31 datum, apostrophe with 1 datum, synecdoche with 1

datum, symbol with 8 datum, and hyperbole with 2 datum. Based from the datum above, the most dominant figurative language used in the tenth Cocomelon song is personification with 31 datum.

B. Discussion

Considering the datum that has been presented in the previous explanation, the researcher would analyze and interpret the findings. Then, the researcher would discuss the findings as well as connect them to the theories. The findings are discussed further bellow.

1. Kinds of Figurative Language in Cocomelon Song

There were 6 kinds of figurative language that researcher found that in Cocomelon ten song including simile with 3 datum, personification with 31 datum, apostrophe with 1 datum, synecdoche with 1 datum, symbol with 8 datum and hyperbole with 2 datum. So, the researcher found 46 datum in ten songs of Cocomelon.

In *Dinner Song* out of 9 stanzas it turns out that there are only 4 stanzas that have simile of figure of speech contained in them, namely in stanza 1, stanza 3, stanza 5 and stanza 7 and each stanza there is only 1 simile of figure of speech with the same song lyrics. Meanwhile, the other lyrics is normal lyrics because did not contained figure of speech. For example, in stanza 1 line 3 “like a bowl full of noodles” this datum used connective words like. Which is in accordance with the theory of Perrine (1977) which says that the simile is a figure of speech in which two things are compared using connective words. In this song there is also personification that is found in

stanza 2, 4, 6, 8 and stanza 9. In each of these stanzas there are 2 song lyrics that contain personification of figure of speech with the same lyrics “Silly days and sad days” and “Perfect and messy days too”. The datum used personification figure of speech because an object is given human characteristics which is in accordance with Perrine (1977) which says the personification is the figure of speech that objects or animals demonstrate human characteristics or behaviors.

In *Jello Color Dance* from 9 stanzas, it turns out that there are only 3 stanzas that have simile of figure of speech contained there and from 3 stanzas it has 2 song lyrics that have simile of figure of speech with the same lyrics. Meanwhile, the other lyrics is normal lyrics because did not contained figure of speech. For example, in stanza 1 line 1 “Dance like jiggy jello”, in this datum used connective words like. Which is in accordance with the theory of Perrine (1977) which says that the simile is a figure of speech in which two things are compared using connective words. In this song there is also a symbol that is found in stanza 2 and stanza 5. In each of these stanzas there are 3 song lyrics that contain symbolic of figure of speech. In stanza 2 in line 1 “Red is bold and merry”, in line 2 “Blue is deep and cool”, and in line 3 “Yellow is soft and bright”. In addition, the researcher also found symbol in stanza 5 in line 1 “Orange is bright and happy”, in line 2 “Green is fresh and free”, in line 3 “Purple is rich and sweet”. These datum is symbol because it shows the symbol and its meaning, for example, "Red is bold and merry" means that the symbol of red means bold and merry. This is in accordance

with the theory of Perrine (1997) which says that symbol is a figure of speech where a symbol means something else.

In the song *Hey Diddle Diddle* it turns out that there are only 4 stanzas that have personification of figure of speech contained there, namely in stanza 1 there are 2 song lyrics that contain personification of figure of speech. Meanwhile, the other lyrics is normal lyrics because did not contained figure of speech. In line 3 "The little dog laughs to see such fun" and line 4 "and the dish ran away with the spoon", stanza 4 there is personification of figure of speech in line 3 but this not include to the datum because the structure is the same with stanza 1 line 3, the differences is in the object. In line 3 "The little dog laughed on roller skates! ", stanza 5 has 2 lyrics that contain personification in line 3 "The little dog laughs to see such fun" (this not include to the datum because the structure is the same with stanza 1 line 3, the differences is subject) and line 4 "And the dish ran away with confetti". In addition, in stanza 6 there are 2 lyrics that also contain personification in line 3 "The little dog laughed on roller skates!" (this not include to the datum because the structure is the same with stanza 1 line 3, the differences is subject) and line 4 "And the dish ran away with confetti!". For example, in stanza 1 in line 3 "The little dog laughs to see such fun" and line 4 "And the dish ran away with the spoon" these datum use personification figure of speech because an object is given human characteristics which is in accordance with Perrine (1977) which says the personification is the figure of

speech that objects or animals demonstrate human characteristics or behaviors.

In the song *The Stretching and Exercise Song*, there are only one data hyperbole. The researcher found there are two datum in one stanza but the researcher just took one data because has same lyric. Meanwhile, the other lyrics is normal lyrics because did not contained figure of speech. In this song there is hyperbole found in the line 1 "Let's stand up and touch the sky" In title "The Stretching and Exercise Song" there is a hyperbole in line 2 "Let's stand up and touch the sky" is exaggerated. It is impossible for someone to touch the sky. In addition, the use of the phrase "touch the sky" is also included in the figure of speech hyperbole. This data is in line with Perrine's theory that says figure of speech hyperbole stated a situation or something with exaggeration.

Then, in the song *Traffic Safety Song*, all stanzas have personification figure of speech contained in them and of the six stanzas from stanza 1 to stanza 5 have the same lyrics in the line 1 "Five little ducklings crossing the street", line 3 "Mamma says stop when the light is red", line 4 "When the light turns green, you can go ahead", line 5 "Hold my hand and look both ways" and line 6 "Then we'll be safe when we cross today", The only thing that is different in each stanza in line 2 is the subject so the researcher just took 1 datum. For example, in stanza 1 line 2 "The first one jumps up on his feet" but in stanza 2 line 2 "The second one jumps up on his feet" so there are different subjects in each stanza. In stanza 6 itself, the second line "All of

them jump on their feet" and line 3 "They all say stop when the lights are red" have different lyrics among the lyrics in other stanzas. In addition, the datum above used figure of speech personification. For example, in stanza 1 line 1 "Five little ducklings crossing the street" used personification because the datum use personification figure of speech because an object is given human characteristics which is in accordance with Perrine (1977) which says personification is the figure of speech that objects or animals demonstrate human characteristics or behaviors. In addition, in this song there is also a synecdoche of figure of speech shown in each stanza of the song. line 5 "Hold my hand and look both ways", it is shown by the lyrics that include a synecdoche in "Hold My Hand". The lyric from the song above means handful and all hangs together. This is in accordance with Perrine's (1977) theory that says synecdoche is a figure of speech which has the function of using a part to present whole or vice versa. In addition, In this song there are also two symbolic figure of speech, namely in "Mamma says stop when the light is red" and "When the light turns green, you can go ahead" where these lyrics are found in stanza 1 to stanza 5, while in stanza 6 there are different actors but with the same figure of speech. The datum contained symbol. In "Mamma says stop when the light is red", the symbol is red light means that children cannot cross the street. In "When the light turns green, you can go ahead", the symbol is green means that children can cross the street. The datum obtained is a symbol that is common in the community regarding the color of traffic lights, which is in accordance with the theory of Perrine (1977)

which stated that a symbol is the figure of speech where a symbol means something else or is common in society.

In the song *Twinkle Twinkle Little Star*, the 4 stanzas all have the same lyrics and in each stanza on the ‘Like a diamond in the sky’ contains figure of speech simile because the star in the sky is compared with a diamond. The datum used connective words like. Which is in accordance with the theory of Perrine (1977) which says that the simile is a figure of speech in which two things are compared using connective words. In addition, in each stanza, in line 2 “How I wonder what you are” contains figure of speech apostrophe because the lyric speak directly to dead star “Up above the world so high”, so it means the dead star as if they are present and are able to understand. This is in line with Perrine's theory (1977) which stated that an apostrophe is the figure of speech which showed to someone who is not present or a human being and it can be an inanimate object that is considered as if it were alive and present and can understand what is being said.

In *Dentist Song* out of 8 stanzas, there are only 3 stanzas that have personification figure of speech. Meanwhile, the other lyrics is normal lyrics because did not contained figure of speech. There are two datum on line 5 “Your chair goes down and up!” dan line 7 “Have you ever seen such a funny chair” pada stanza 3. There is also in stanza 4 in line 5 “The mirror’s fun” and in stanza 6 in line 5 “The goody bag is so fun” is also personification but the researcher did not take this datum because the words fun is the same with stanza 4 in line 5, so the researcher just took 1 datum. These datum used

personification figure of speech because an object is given human characteristics which is in accordance with the theory of Perrine (1977) which says personification is figure of speech in which animals or objects are given human action or human characteristics.

Then, in the song *The Ants Go Marching*, all 10 stanzas in this song each have personification figure of speech. In stanza 1, there are 4 personification datum in line 1 “The ants go marching one by one, hurrah, hurrah”, line 4 “The little one stops to suck his thumb”, line 5 “they all go marching down to the ground”, line 6 “To get out of the rain”. In another stanza in line 1, line 2, and line 3 has the same lyrics but different subject but the researcher did not take datum and line 5 and line 6 have the same lyrics as the other stanzas so the researcher just taken 1 datum. Meanwhile, in line 4 each stanza is different. For example, in stanza 2 in line 4 “The little one stops to tie his shoe”, in stanza 3 in line 4 “The little one stops to climb a tree”, in stanza 4 in line 4 “The little one stops to shut the door”, in stanza 5 in line 4 “The little one stops to check the skies”. In stanza 6 in line 4” The little one stops to pick up sticks”, in stanza 7 in line 4 “The little one stops to eat a lemon”, in stanza 8 in line 4” The little one stops he’s feeling great”, in stanza 9 in line 4” The little one stops to check the time (Sun clock)”, in stanza 10 in line 4 “The little one stops to say "THE END”. These datum used personification figure of speech because an object is given human characteristics which is in accordance with Perrine (1977) which says the personification is figure of

speech that animals or objects were given human action or human characteristics.

In the song *Itsy Bitsy Spider* there are personification figure of speech with four datum on line 1 “The itsy-bitsy spider climbed up the water spout”, line 2 “Down came the rain and washed the spider out”, line 3 “Out came the sun and dried up all the rain”. These datum used personification figure of speech because an object is given human characteristics. In line 4 “and the itsy bitsy spider climbed up the spout again” the word climbed up is the same with line 1 so the researcher did not taken the datum. By giving human characteristics is in accordance with the theory of Perrine (1977) which says personification is figure of speech in which animals or objects are given human action or human characteristics.

Last, in the song *Opposite Song* out of 5 stanzas there is only 1 stanza that has personification figure of speech, namely in stanza 4 in line 1 “Emmy keeps things nice and clean” and line 2 ”Mimi makes a messy scene”. These datum are personification because non-human which is Emmy and Mimi are animals but they are given the characteristic of human. Meanwhile, the other lyrics is normal lyrics because did not contained figure of speech. This is in accordance with Perrine (1977) which says the personification is figure of speech that animals or objects were given human action or human characteristics.

2. The Most Dominant Types of Figurative Language in Cocomelon Song

Regarding with findings, the researcher found that there were 46 datum of figurative language in the Cocomelon's song. There were: simile with 2 datum, personification with 31 datum, apostrophe with 1 datum, synecdoche with 1 datum, symbol with 8 datum, and hyperbole with 2 datum. For more explanation:

In the song *Dinner Song*, there is one kind of figure of speech, namely simile with one datum. Then, in the song *Jello Color Dance* there are two figures of speech with one simile datum and six symbol datum. In the song *Hey Diddle Diddle* there is personification with four datum. In addition, in the song *The Stretching and Exercise*, there are one figures of speech, namely one hyperbole with one datum. Then, in the song *Traffic Safety Song*, there are three figures of speech with six datum personification, datum synecdoche and 2 datum Symbol. In the song *Twinkle Twinkle Little Star*, there is one apostrophe with one datum. In addition, in *Dentist Song*, there is one figure of speech, namely personification with two datum. Then, in the song *The Ants Go Marching*, contain personification figures of speech with thirteen datum. In the song *Itsy Bitsy Spider*, there is personification with four datum. Last, in the song *Opposite Song* there are two datum of personification figures of speech. Based from the datum above, figurative language that most dominant used in the tenth Cocomelon song is personification with 31 datum.

The datum above is the datum found by the researcher in ten cocomelon songs using the theory of Perrine (1977), the researcher chose this theory because this theory is suitable as a theory to examine figurative language in music

especially in nursery rhyme. In addition, it is also used in other studies by examining different songs. In one of Dewi's researches (2021), she found 7 figures of speech, namely simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, paradox, hyperbole, understatement, and irony. Which means that with this theory, the researcher also does not get datum from all the figures of speech based on the song to be researched. In this research, the researcher also did not find some figures of speech such as: methapor, metonymy, allegory, paradox, understatement and irony. The figures of speech that were not found were because none of the ten songs studied fit the figures of speech. Judging from the similarities between Dewi's research (2021) and the current research by using the same theory in different songs, there are figures of speech that are not found, namely the figures of speech of metonymy and allegory.