

CHAPTER III

DATA ANALYSIS

The researcher uses the Ardhito Pramono's mini album entitled *A Letter To My 17 Year Old* released in February 2019 as the object of the research.

3.1 Results / Findings

The results show that there were four aspects of language style found in "A Letter To My 17 Year Old" album. The aspects are syntactical level, lexico-semantics level, phonological level, and graphological level. On the other hand, graphological aspect has the least data. The dominant language styles of this album are using noun phrase and deviation which has dominant lyrics without subject, repetition, and dominant assonance in phonological level. The research shows that the purpose of the dominant language style in this album is to predispose the listeners of the songs to remember the song and make the songs easy singing, easy listening, and match the tempo of the songs.

3.1.1 Syntactical Analysis

In the syntactical analysis, the researcher examined the lyric phrases and deviations of the song lyrics. The researcher found several kinds of phrases in each song. The researcher found Adverbial Phrase, Noun Phrase, Prepositional Phrase, Adjective Phrase, Verb Phrase, and Modal Phrase. The dominant phrase used by Ardhito in the *A Letter To My 17 Year Old* album is Noun Phrase. The detail of phrases used by Ardhito in the album is made in the form of table that is attached

in appendix 2.

The researcher also found quite a lot of deviations in the album *A Letter To My 17 Year Old* by Ardhito Pramono. The deviation in this matter is the song lyrics intentionally use language in a way that contravenes grammatical conventions. Researcher only takes all deviations in the lyrics of each song. The researcher conclude the deviation and the correction of the deviation in the form of table below.

Table 1. Grammatical Deviations Found in A Letter To My 17 Year Old Album

No	Deviation Type	Lyric	Congruence
1.	Without subject	<p><i>Say hello!! When you're gazing the star</i></p> <p><i>Say hello!! When you're down and need more attention</i></p> <p><i>Say hello!! To your friends and your family</i></p> <p><i>Say hello!! After partying so hard</i></p> <p><i>Say hello!! When no body's around</i></p> <p><i>Say hello!! When you're entering the store</i></p> <p><i>Say hello!! To your ex when you're drunk</i></p> <p><i>Say hello!! To everyone around</i></p> <p><i>Say hello!! To the politician</i></p> <p><i>Say hello! To your father-in-law</i></p> <p><i>Say hello!! To your haters and all hypebeastes</i></p> <p><i>Say hello!! When your phone is ringing</i></p> <p><i>Thought it be the one pleasure, it's always mine</i></p>	<p><i>I say hello when you're gazing the star</i></p> <p><i>I say hello when you're down and need more</i></p> <p><i>I say hello to your friends and your family</i></p> <p><i>I say hello after partying so hard</i></p> <p><i>I say hello when no body's around</i></p> <p><i>I say hello when you're entering the store</i></p> <p><i>I say hello to your ex when you're drunk</i></p> <p><i>I say hello to everyone around</i></p> <p><i>I say hello to the politician</i></p> <p><i>I say hello to your father-in-law</i></p> <p><i>I say hello to your haters and all hypebeastes</i></p> <p><i>I say hello when your phone is ringing</i></p> <p><i>I thought it be the one pleasure, it's always mine</i></p> <p><i>I watch you look older</i></p> <p><i>I'm sitting down with cigarettes of ours</i></p> <p><i>I watch you given all your</i></p>

		<p><i>Watch you look older</i></p> <p><i>Sitting down with cigarettes of ours</i></p> <p><i>Watch you given all your money</i></p> <p><i>Take it easy for a little while</i></p> <p><i>Don't make it rains it's might for a little while</i></p>	<p><i>money</i></p> <p><i>I take it easy for a little while</i></p> <p><i>I don't make it rains, it's might for a little while</i></p>
2.	Without conjunction	<p><i>Then I remember the store we went last September</i></p> <p><i>It's goodbye for the past, all the blessings for the rest</i></p> <p><i>Will you tie my shoe do the laundry too?</i></p> <p><i>Will anyone, my followers on Instagram?</i></p> <p><i>Will you take my loot, my whole life too</i></p> <p><i>My precious baby, boyfriend too</i></p>	<p><i>Then I remember the store where we went last September</i></p> <p><i>It's goodbye for the past and all the blessings for the rest</i></p> <p><i>Will you tie my shoe and do the laundry too?</i></p> <p><i>Will anyone or my followers on Instagram?</i></p> <p><i>Will you take my loot and my whole life too</i></p> <p><i>My precious baby and boyfriend too</i></p>
3.	The use of abbreviation	<p><i>Cause l'm truly in love and so happy</i></p> <p><i>Cause you will understand how happy I am</i></p> <p><i>It's like a perfect cake, that my grandma's made</i></p> <p><i>Cause I want you to be free (want you to be free)</i></p> <p><i>Here there every lil' fake optics are the same mistake</i></p>	<p><i>Because l'm truly in love and so happy</i></p> <p><i>Because you will understand how happy I am</i></p> <p><i>It's like a perfect cake, that my grandmother's made</i></p> <p><i>Because I want you to be free (want you to be free)</i></p> <p><i>Here there every little fake optics are the same mistake</i></p>
4.	The incorrect use of to be, auxiliary, or modal.	<p><i>Here there every lil' fake optics are the same mistake</i></p> <p><i>Thought it be the one pleasure</i></p> <p><i>Don't make it rains it's might for a little while</i></p>	<p><i>Here there every lil' fake optic is the same mistake</i></p> <p><i>Thought it is the one pleasure</i></p> <p><i>Don't make it rains it might be for a little while</i></p>
5.	The misuse of plural and singular form	<p><i>But, then I would go to be in other space</i></p> <p><i>Here there every lil' fake optics are the same mistake</i></p>	<p><i>But, then I would go to be in other spaces</i></p> <p><i>Here there every lil' fake optic is the same mistake</i></p>

	<i>No ones around will come and share a bedtime story</i>	<i>No one around will come and share a bedtime story</i>
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In syntactical level, the researcher found that the dominant phrase used in this album is noun phrase which has 65 data and 5 types of deviations in "A Letter To My 17 Year Old" album. The deviation types are the lyrics without subject and conjunction, the use of abbreviation, the incorrect use of to be, auxiliary, or modal, and the misuse of plural and singular form. The researcher found that the dominant deviation used in this album is the lyrics without subject. It was found that there are 18 lyrics without subject.

3.1.2 Lexico-Semantic

In lexico-semantic, the researcher found several types of figurative language based on Keraf's theory used by Ardhito in the album *A Letter To My 17 Year Old*.

3.1.2.1 Figurative Language

There are 6 types of figurative language, they are hyperbole, metaphor, simile, onomatopoeia, repetition, and allusion found in the album *A Letter To My 17 Year Old*. It was found that there were 3 hyperboles, 2 of which were in the song Fake Optiks and 1 in the song Cigerrates of Ours, 1 metaphor in the song Cigerrates of Ours, 3 similes (2 similes from the song Bitterlove and 1 simile from Superstar), 3 onomatopoeia which is 2 from Superstar and 1 from Bitterlove, 29 repetitions (3 repetitions from Say Hello, 8 repetitions from Bitterlove, 4 repetitions from Fake optics. 7 repetitions from Superstar, and 7 repetitions from Cigerrates of Ours), and 1 allusion from Say Hello. From these data it is found that the dominant figurative

language used is repetition with 29 data.

Table 2. Figurative Language Found in A Letter To My 17 Year Old Album

No	Type of Figurative Language	Lyrics	Song
1.	Hyperbole	<i>If I could picture all my friend in this lonely world</i> (Ap.1:61) <i>It will be hundred thousand pictures on my hands</i> (Ap.1:62) <i>We suddenly turn into dust and die</i> (Ap.1:117,127,134)	Fake optics Fake optics Cigarettes of ours
2.	Metaphor	<i>Our fragmented love and cry</i> (Ap.1:116,126,133)	Cigarettes of ours
3.	Simile	<i>It's like a coffee with a rainbow's mood</i> (Ap.1:39,59) <i>It's like perfect cake, that my grandma's made</i> (Ap.1:48) <i>I'm living like a superstar</i> (Ap.1:80,94,101,102)	Bitterlove Bitterlove Superstar
4.	Onomatopoeia	<i>blah blah blah blah</i> (Ap.1:84) <i>Li-li-li-li-i</i> (Ap.1:103) <i>Pamparapam pam pam pam pam</i>	Superstar Superstar Bitterlove
5.	Repetition	<i>Say Hello!</i> (Ap.1:1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,15,16,17,18,19,20,24,25,26,27,28,29,30) <i>I don't need to be a pagliacci</i> (Ap.1:13,21) <i>Cause I'm truly in love and so happy</i> (Ap.1:14,22) <i>But, then I would go to be in other space</i> (Ap.1:37,55) <i>Sometimes, the bitter of love can be so good</i> (Ap.1:38,56) <i>It's like a coffee with a rainbow's mood</i> (Ap.1:39,59) <i>Sometimes you feel off, but sometimes you're feeling right</i> (Ap.1:40,49) <i>Is it to be or it is not to be?</i> (Ap.1:41,50) <i>To fall in love again, to be the one for me</i> (Ap.1:42,51) <i>Sometimes you fall</i> (Ap.1:43,52)	Say Hello! Bitterlove

		<p><i>But there'll be time, we'll be together</i> (Ap.1:44,53)</p> <p><i>My life has been fooled</i> (Ap.1:65,73)</p> <p><i>On someone who always been there</i> <i>cooked</i> (Ap.1:66,74)</p> <p><i>Thought it be the one pleasure, it's</i> <i>always mine</i> (Ap.1:67,75)</p> <p><i>It's goodbye for the past, all the</i> <i>blessings for the rest</i> (Ap.1:68,76,77)</p> <p><i>Will, would you take me to the</i> <i>rendezvous</i> (Ap.1:81,92)</p> <p><i>Don't forget to play my favorite tune</i> (Ap.1:82,93)</p> <p><i>I'm living like a superstar</i> (Ap.1:80,94,101,102)</p> <p><i>But when the nighttime comes I'm</i> <i>feeling very lonely</i> (Ap.1:88,95)</p> <p><i>No ones around will come and share a</i> <i>bedtime story</i> (Ap.1:89,96)</p> <p><i>And here I am longing someone to</i> <i>comfort me</i> (Ap.1:90,97)</p> <p><i>Will anyone, my followers on</i> <i>Instagram?</i> (Ap.1:91,98)</p> <p><i>Take it easy for a little while</i> (Ap.1:114,124,131)</p> <p><i>You know he did everything good so far</i> (Ap.1:115,125,132)</p> <p><i>Our fragmented love and cry</i> (Ap.1:116,126,133)</p> <p><i>We suddenly turn into dust and die</i> (Ap.1:117,127,134)</p> <p><i>Sitting down with cigarettes of ours</i> (Ap.1:108,113,123)</p> <p><i>I said it ooh</i> (Ap.1:118,128,130,35,137)</p> <p><i>Don't make it rains it's might for a little</i> <i>while</i> (Ap.1:129,136)</p>	<p>Fake Optics</p> <p>Superstar</p> <p>Cigarettes of Ours</p>
6.	Allusion	<i>I don't need to be a pagliacci</i> (Ap.1:13,21)	Say hello!

3.1.3 Phonological Level

In phonological level, the researcher used Khan and Jabeen theory which

focused on the language's sound system or the formal laws of pronunciation. The researcher analyzed four segmental features including alliteration, assonance, consonance, and phonaesthesia. It is found that there are 19 data of alliteration, 20 data of assonance, 19 consonance, and 15 phonaesthesia. The detail data of each feature are made in the form of table that is attached in appendix 3.

3.1.3.1 Segmental Features

a. Alliteration

The alliteration found by the researcher in the album "A Letter To My 17 Years Old" is 19 data, they are:

1. In the lyrics of "Say Hello" there are 4 data, including: /w/, /y/, /h/, /s/.
2. In the lyrics of "Bitterlove" there are 5 data, including: /th/, /f/, /b/, /t/, /l/.
3. In the lyrics of "Fake Optics" there are 2 data, including: /th/, /f/.
4. In the lyrics of "Superstar" there are 5 data, including: /l/, /w/, /t/, /m/, /b/.
5. In the lyrics of "Cigarettes of Ours" there are 3 data: /th/, /s/, /m/.

b. Assonance

The assonance found by the researcher in the album "A Letter To My 17 Years Old" is as much as 20 data, they are:

1. In the lyrics of "Say Hello" there are 6 data, including: 2 /o/, 2 /e/, /y/, /i/.
2. In the lyrics of "Bitterlove" there are 4 data, including: 2/e/, /u/, /oo/.
3. In the lyrics of "Fake Optics" there are 4 data, including: 2/e/, /oo/, /i/.
4. In the lyrics of "Superstar" there are 3 data, including: /oo/, /o/, /y/.
5. In the lyrics of "Cigarettes of Ours" there are 3 data: /e/, /y/, /ai/.

c. Consonance

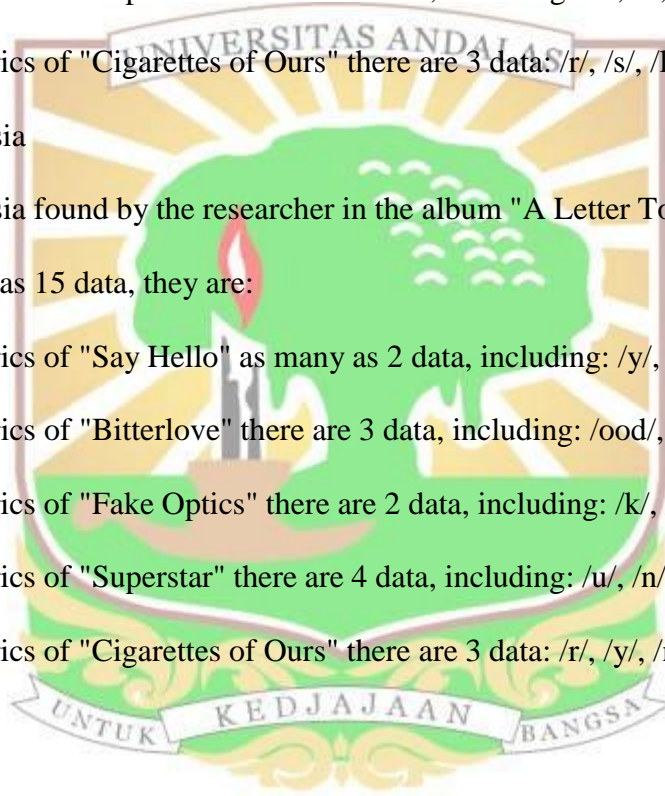
The consonants found by the researcher in the album "A Letter To My 17 Years Old" are 19 data, they are:

1. In the lyrics of "Say Hello" there are 4 data, including: /n/, /r/, /s/.
2. In the lyrics of "Bitterlove" there are 3 data, including: /n/, /s/, /r/.
3. In the lyrics of "Fake Optics" there are 4 data, including: /d/, /r/, /s/, /k/.
4. In the lyrics of "Superstar" there are 5 data, including: /d/, /t/, /n/, /v/, /m/.
5. In the lyrics of "Cigarettes of Ours" there are 3 data: /r/, /s/, /l/.

d. Phonaesthesia

The Phonaesthesia found by the researcher in the album "A Letter To My 17 Years Old" is as much as 15 data, they are:

1. In the lyrics of "Say Hello" as many as 2 data, including: /y/, /ing/.
2. In the lyrics of "Bitterlove" there are 3 data, including: /ood/, /i/, /n/.
3. In the lyrics of "Fake Optics" there are 2 data, including: /k/, /n/.
4. In the lyrics of "Superstar" there are 4 data, including: /u/, /n/, /y/, /too/, /r/.
5. In the lyrics of "Cigarettes of Ours" there are 3 data: /r/, /y/, /n/.



3.1.4 Graphological Level

On the graphological aspect, the researcher only found two data in Ardhito Pramono's *A Letter to My 17 Year Old* album. They are the usage of punctuation marks. There are only two punctuations which are used gramatically incorrect. The first punctuation is exclamation mark in "Say Hello" song. The exclamation mark in "Say Hello" song is double written. It should be written once in grammar. The

second punctuation is the hyphen mark. It is used in the word *crowd-ie* in “Say Hello” song. The researcher found it as graphological aspect because the word is ambiguous and the mark should not be put in the word *crowd*.

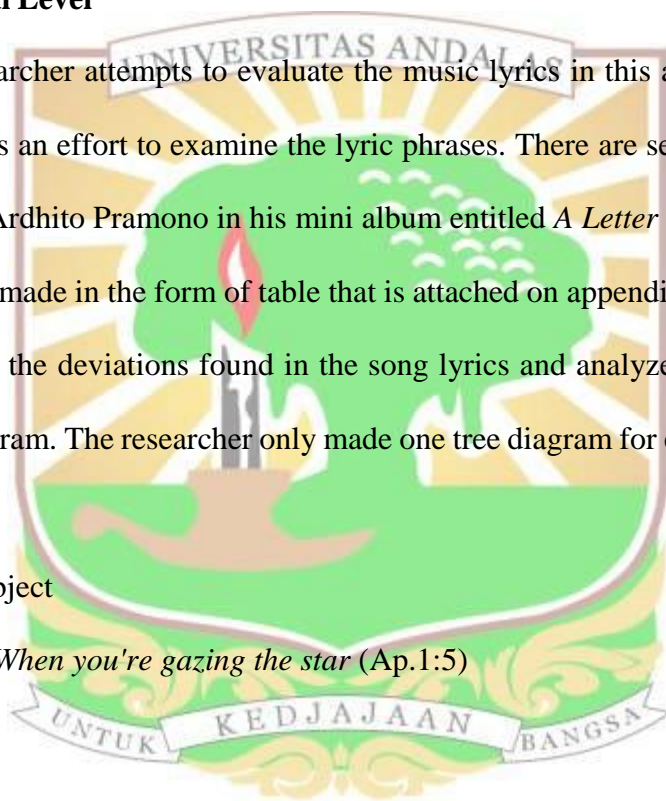
3.2 Data Analysis

3.2.1 Syntactical Level

The researcher attempts to evaluate the music lyrics in this area. First, the researcher makes an effort to examine the lyric phrases. There are several types of phrase used by Ardhito Pramono in his mini album entitled *A Letter to My 17 Year Old*. The data is made in the form of table that is attached on appendix. Second, the researcher made the deviations found in the song lyrics and analyzed them in the form of tree diagram. The researcher only made one tree diagram for each deviation type.

1. Without Subject

Say hello!! When you're gazing the star (Ap.1:5)



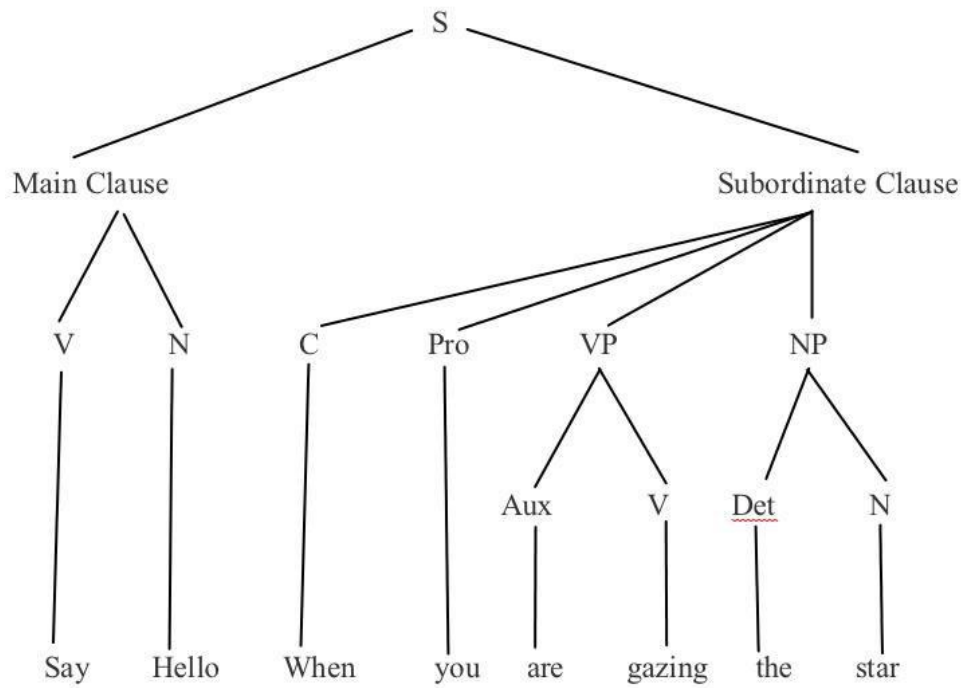


Diagram 1. Tree Diagram of Lyric Deviation Without Subject

In this lyric, the researcher found it as a deviation because a sentence needs a subject while this lyric does not contain a subject before the verb. Therefore the correct sentence for this lyric is “*I say hello when you're gazing the star*”.

2. Without Conjunction

Then I remember the store we went last September (Ap.1:46)

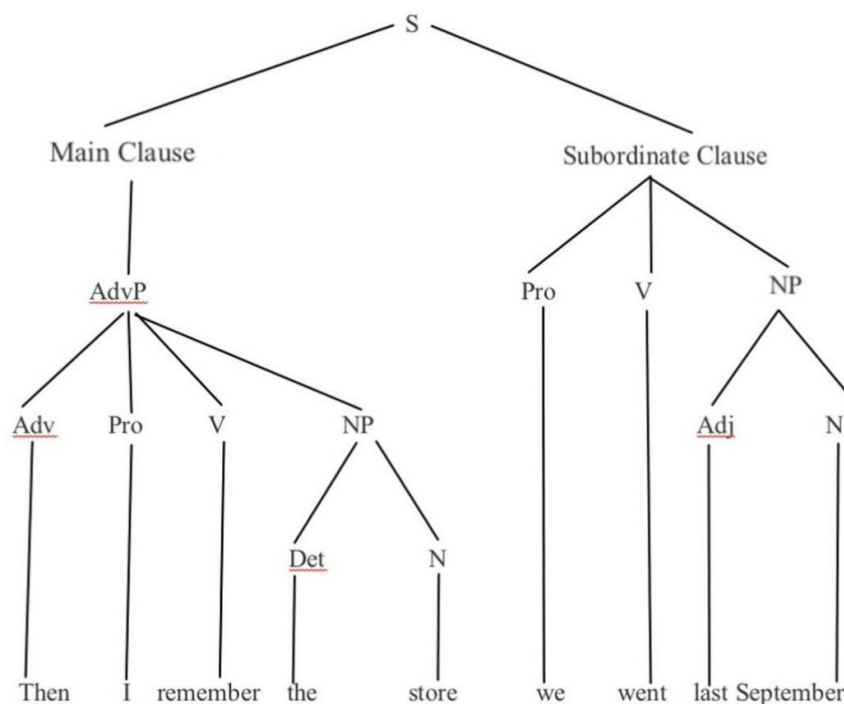


Diagram 2. Tree Diagram of Lyric Deviation Without Conjunction

The researcher found this lyric as a deviation because this lyric missed a subordinate conjunction. The proper subordinate conjunction for this lyric is *where* because the dependent clause states a place that needs to connect the place to the next clause. Therefore, the correct sentence for this lyric is “*Then I remember the store where we went last September.*”

3. Abbreviation

Cause l'm truly in love and so happy (1:14,22)

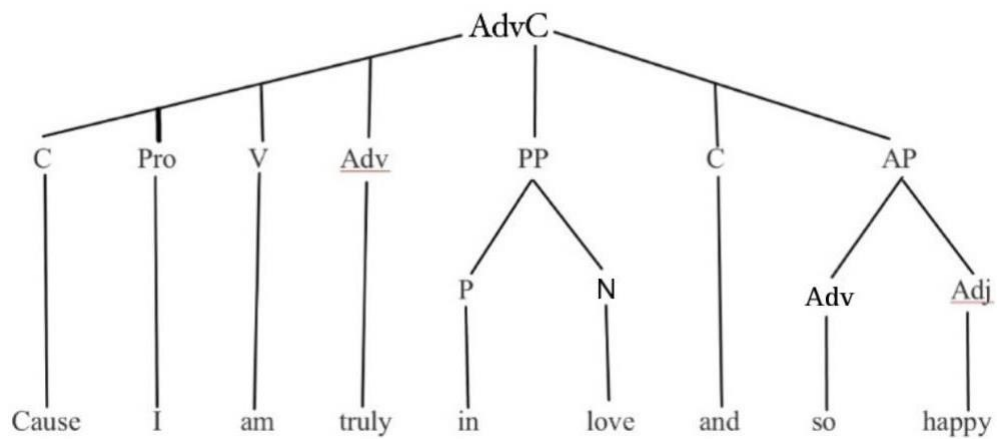


Diagram 3. Tree Diagram of Lyric Deviation Using Abbreviation

In this lyric, the researcher found it as a deviation because this lyric used an abbreviation of *because* becomes *cause* in the beginning of the lyric. The abbreviation here is known as a slang word. Therefore, the correct sentence that follows the grammatical rule is “*Because I’m truly in love and so happy*”.

4. The Incorrect Use Of To Be, Auxiliary, Or Modal

Don't make it rains it's might for a little while (Ap.1:136)

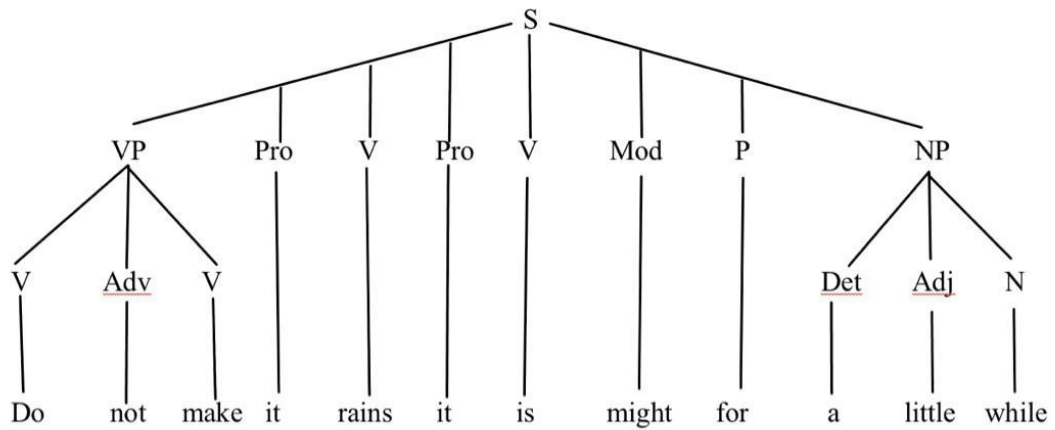


Diagram 4. Tree Diagram of Deviation Lyric Using The Incorrect Use Of To Be, Auxiliary, Or Modal

The researcher found this lyric as a deviation because this lyric has incorrect grammar. The researcher found the wrong use of to be in this lyric because it is put before a modal. The modal here needs a *be* after it, not a to be before the modal. Therefore the lyric should be written as “*don't make it rains it might be for a little while*”.

5. The Misuse Of Plural And Singular Form

But, then I would go to be in other space (Ap.1:37,55)

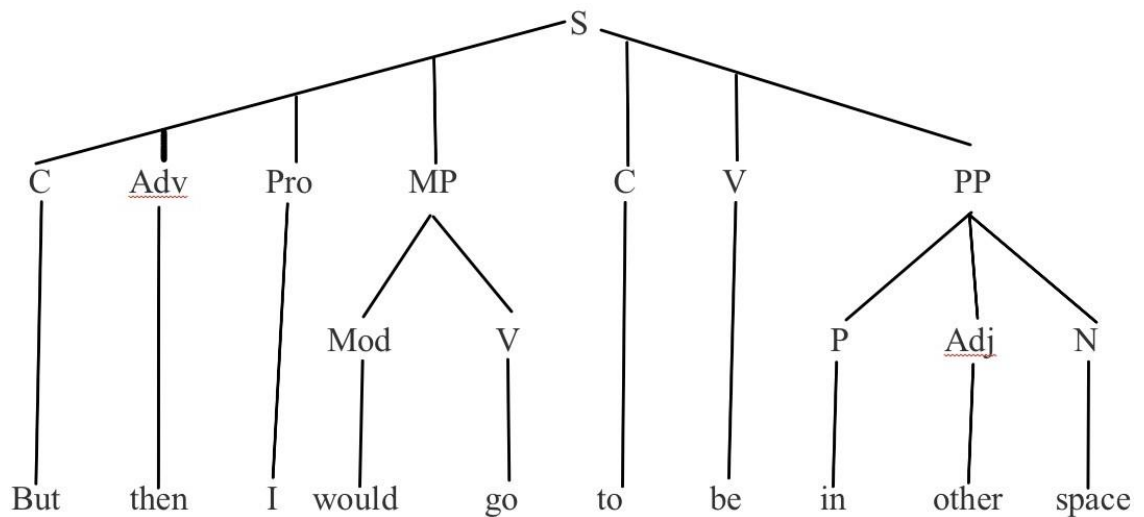


Diagram 5. Tree Diagram of Deviation Lyric Using The Misuse Of Plural And Singular Form

The researcher found this lyric as a deviation because this lyric has incorrect grammar. The phrase *in other space* should be written as *in other spaces* because “other” is placed before plural nouns that can and cannot be counted, or singular nouns that cannot be counted. Therefore, the correct sentence is “*But, then I would go to be in other spaces*”.

3.2.2 Lexico-Semantic

1. Repetition

Repetition refers to words that crop up often in the text as well as terms with tense or number changes. Since repetition is the simple identical repetition of a previous lexical item, it is also often referred to as reiteration, it is the most straightforward and evident form of lexical cohesiveness.

- 1) Say hello!
(Ap.1:1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,15,16,17,18,19,20,24,25,26,27,28,29,30)
- 2) I don't need to be a pagliacci (Ap.1:13,21)
- 3) Cause I'm truly in love and so happy (Ap.1:14,22)
- 4) But, then I would go to another space (Ap.1:37,55)
- 5) Sometimes, the bitter of love can be so good (Ap.1:38,56)
- 6) It's like a coffee with a rainbow's mood (Ap.1:39,59)
- 7) Sometimes you feel off, but sometimes you're feeling right (Ap.1:40,49)
- 8) Is it to be or is it not to be? (Ap.1:41,50)
- 9) To fall in love again, to be the one for me (Ap.1:42,51)
- 10) Sometimes you fall (Ap.1:43,52)
- 11) But there'll be time, we'll be together (Ap.1:44,53)
- 12) My life has been fooled (Ap.1:65,73)
- 13) On someone who always been there cooked (Ap.1:66,74)
- 14) Thought it be the one pleasure, it's always mine (Ap.1:67,75)
- 15) It's goodbye for the past, all the blessings for the rest (Ap.1:68,76,77)
- 16) Will, would you take me to the rendezvous (Ap.1:81,92)
- 17) Don't forget to play my favorite tune (Ap.1:82,93)
- 18) I'm living like a superstar (Ap.1:80,94,101,102)
- 19) But when the night comes I'm feeling very lonely (Ap.1:88,95)
- 20) No one around will come and share a bedtime story (Ap.1:89,96)
- 21) And here I am longing for someone to comfort me (Ap.1:90,97)

- 22) Will anyone, my followers on Instagram? (Ap.1:91,98)
- 23) Take it easy for a little while (Ap.1:114,124,131)
- 24) You know he did everything good so far (Ap.1:115,125,132)
- 25) Our fragmented love and cry (Ap.1:116,126,133)
- 26) We suddenly turn into dust and die (Ap.1:117,127,134)
- 27) Sitting down with cigarettes of ours (Ap.1:108,113,123)
- 28) I said it oooh (Ap.1:118,128,130,35,137)
- 29) Don't make it rains it's might for a little while (Ap.1:129,136)

According to Fitch (2006), repetition is a fantastic design element in music that effectively distinguishes it from words. In this album, there are 29 repetitions. The first dominant repeated lyric is “*Say Hello!!*” which is repeated 43 times in a song entitled “Say Hello!”. In the second song entitled “Bitterlove”, the dominant repeated lyric is “*It's like a coffee with a rainbow's mood*” which is repeated 5 times. The third song entitled “Fake Optics”, the most dominant repeated lyric is “*It's goodbye for the past, all the blessings for the rest*” which is repeated 3 times in the song. The fourth song entitled “Superstar”, the dominant repeated lyric is “*I'm living like a superstar*” which is repeated 4 times in the song. The last song entitled “Cigarettes of ours” has the dominant repeated lyric “*I said it oooh*” which is repeated 5 times.

2. Hyperbole

According to Keraf (2009:135), hyperbole is a figure of speech that includes an as-is assertion of an exaggeration. A hyperbole is an exaggeration that goes

beyond the truth. The wording is very dramatic and might draw the reader's attention.

"If I could picture all my friend in this lonely world" (Fake Optics, Ap.1:61)

"It will be hundred thousand pictures on my hands" (Fake Optics, Ap.1:62)

"We suddenly turn into dust and die" (Cigarettes Of Ours, Ap.1:117,127,134)

We can notice that the author employs excessive language by overusing vocabulary in the lyrics of the song by Ardhito Pramono above. The first song's lyric suggests that the author feels lonely and hopes that he himself can be a friend in this lonely world. Based on the second song's lyric, the author meant that there would be many stories to be made. The third song's lyric, the meaning of turning to dust here is to be cremated. To enhance the dramatic effect and increase its power, this lyricist purposefully utilizes exaggeration.

3. Simile

Keraf (2009:138) defines a simile as an explicit comparison. that our eyes serve as our primary means of seeing and navigation in the world. Similes contrast two words with different meanings from one another.

"It's like a coffee with a rainbow's mood" (Bitterlove, Ap.1:39,59)

"It's like perfect cake, that my grandma's made" (Bitterlove, Ap.1:48)

"I'm living like a superstar" (Superstar, Ap.1:80,94,101,102)

In the first lyric, the author tells that the bitter of love can be like a coffee with a happy soul. It shows that love also can make us happy. The second lyric shows that remembering things would be as good as grandma's cakes. Grandma's cake here means that something is good. And the third lyric means that the author lives like a person who excel brilliantly in his duties or professions; including class category. Based on the lyrics above, the usage of similes is to depict the emotions of the author in light of the aforementioned scenario.

4. Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is the creation of words that, in some way, sound like, resemble, or allude to the sound they represent.

"blah blah blah blah" (Superstar, Ap.1:84)

"Li-li-li-li-li-i" (Superstar, Ap.1:103)

"Pamparapam pam pam pam pam" (Bitterlove)

The first onomatopoeia "blah blah blah blah" means silly or pretentious chatter or nonsense. The second and the third onomatopoeia are the speech words to imitate the sound of a pleasant instrument.

5. Metaphor

According to Keraf (2009:139), a metaphor is a type of comparison that

connects two things directly yet succinctly. Metaphor is a type of figurative language that is used to explain things that are the same as or very similar to other things by making precise and direct parallels.

"Our fragmented love and cry" (Cigarettes Of Ours, Ap.1:116,126,133)

Based on the lyrics above, the author used the word "fragmented" for love and cry. Whereas fermentation is the natural process by which microorganisms such as yeast and bacteria convert carbohydrates. "Our fragmented love and cry" here means love and tears that have been fused into a story. According to the aforementioned lyrics, a metaphor is a figure of speech that expressly portrays something using analogies or comparisons.

6. Allusion

Allusion is a type of figurative language that uses a hint to indicate that certain persons, places, or events are similar to one another. Essentially, it is a reference—either explicit or implicit—to things that happened, people, or places in the actual world (Keraf, 2009:141). Allusion can also be used in sentences to remember past events which can be used to describe the present. Proverbs and expressions are often used in allusion sentences to describe a desired idea.

"I don't need to be a pagliacci" (Say Hello!, Ap.1:13,21)

The lyric above shows an allusion "pagliacci", which is an Italian opera with two acts and a prologue. Pagliacci means a clown. The use of figurative language of allusion is often incomplete, so this form is also called flash, but other people understand the meaning expressed by the author, so that both are considered known by the author and the listener.

From the discussion above we can conclude that the most used figurative language in the song lyrics in Ardhito Pramono's album "A Letter To My 17 Year Old" is hyperbole, simile, and onomatopoeia. It was determined that the researcher came to the conclusion that the song lyrics of Ardhito Pramono's album "A Letter To My 17 Year Old" were composed of figurative language-filled phrases. The study involves two issues: the first is what types of figurative language are presented in the song lyrics on Ardhito Pramono's album, and the second is which types of figurative language are utilized most frequently in the song. After analyzing the song lyrics in Ardhito Pramono's album, the researcher concluded that figurative language can be found and learned in the songs. The writers found there are six kinds of figurative language, the results of analyzing the nine songs are, there are 3 hyperbole, 1 metaphor, 3 similes, 3 onomatopoeia, 2 repetitions, and 1 allusion.

3.2.3 Phonological Level

1. Assonance

According to Hasanuddin (2002: 76). Assonance is the use of sound elements repeatedly in one line of poetry. It's the same with alliteration, only the

repetition here is the repetition of vowel sounds.” Below are examples of the data from each song.

(1) *When your phone is ringing Say hello!! To your ex while you're drinking*

(Say Hello) with assonance /i/

(2) *That you would be the only one*

(Bitterlove) with assonance /u/

(3) *Here there every lil' fake optics are the same mistake*

(Fake Optics) with assonance /e/

(4) *Will you tie my shoe do the laundry too? and do all that things I shouldn't do?*

(Superstar) with assonance /u/

(5) *Why'd you given all your money? For such a precious story*

(Cigarettes of Ours) with assonance /y/

2. Alliteration

Gorys Keraf (2002: 138) states that alliteration is a figure of speech in the form of repetition of the same consonants. Alliteration is a figure of speech that uses repetition of consonant letters (consonants) in the opening of words, in which there are at least two repetitions of consonant letters. This type of figurative meaning is often used in poetry or song lyrics, because the meaning conveyed in figure of speech can be internalized and understood with feeling. With a beautiful blend of language and delivery, literary connoisseurs can be touched and can interpret what the author has conveyed. Here are some examples of the data found:

(1) *Say hello!! To your friends and your family*

(Say Hello) with alliteration /y/

(2) *But there'll be time, we'll be together*

(Bitterlove) with alliteration /l/

(3) *But then I realized that my life's been so much mess*

(Fake Optics) with alliteration /th/

(4) *My precious baby, boyfriend too*

(Superstar) with alliteration /b/

(5) *The feelings I have when you passed that store*

(Cigarettes of Ours) with alliteration /th/

3. Consonance

Consonance are phonemes that are not vowels and in other words are realized by obstruction. So, the airflow through the mouth is blocked at the articulation places. In the Latin alphabet, there are 21 letters that represent consonants, including B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, X, Y, and Z. However, the Latin alphabet cannot represent all the consonants that are pronounced in all the world's languages. One way to adapt pronunciation transcriptions from existing pronunciations, linguists established a transcription system to represent all the sounds of speech in the world, namely the International Phonetic Alphabet. Below are examples of the data from each song.

(1) *Say Hello! To your haters and al hypebeastes*

(Say Hello) with consonance /s/

(2) *The sweetest love can be so hard to find*

(Bitterlove) with consonance /n/

(3) *Here there every rare fake optics are the same mistake*

(Fake Optics) with consonance /k/

(4) *And do all that things I shouldn't do?*

(Superstar) with consonance /d/

(5) *A Then goodbye to our memories Sitting down with cigarettes of ours*

(Cigarettes of Ours) with consonance /s/

4. Phonaesthesia

Phonaesthetics is the study of the beauty and pleasure associated with certain sounds of words or parts of words. Speech sounds have many aesthetic qualities, some of which are subjectively considered melodious (pleasant) or cacophonous (unpleasant). Phonaesthetics remains a growing and often subjective field of study, with no scientifically or formally established definition.

(1) *When your phone is ringing Say hello!! To your ex while you're drinking*

(Say Hello) with Phonaesthesia /ing/

(2) *T Is it to be, or it is not to be to fall in love again, to be the one for me*

(Bitterlove) with Phonaesthesia /i/

(3) *Thought it be the one Pleasure it's always mine*

(Fake Optics) with c Phonaesthesia /n/

(4) *I'm feeling very lonely No ones around will come and share a bedtime story*

(Superstar) with Phonaesthesia /y/

(5) *Can you stay out of my pain? The memories and the smell of she remains*

(*Cigarettes of Ours*) with Phonaesthesia /s/

3.2.4. Graphological Level

The researcher used Yeibo and Akrele (2014) theory to analyze the graphological level. In this level, the researcher focused on examining the written language usage patterns including the text layout, word size or shape, and graphical or orthographical element. The researcher found only 2 data in the album *A Letter to My 17 Year Old*. The first graphological level used by Ardhito in this album is on *Say Hello* song, it is the using of double exclamation mark on some lyrics that contain “say hello”. Some of them are:

1. Say hello!! When you're in love with the crowd-ie (Ap.1:1)
2. Say hello!! When you're down and need more attention (Ap.1:2)
3. Say hello!! To your friends and your family (Ap.1:3)

Etc.

The second graphological aspect that is found by the researcher in *A Letter to My 17 Year Old* album is the using of the hyphen mark in the word “crow-die” on *Say Hello* song.

*Say hello!! When you're in love with the **crowd-ie*** (Ap.1:1)

As we know, the hyphen mark is utilized to connect words in a compound. Hyphen is often used in compound adjectives when they appear before a noun (for instance, "a coffee-colored dress"); however, they are not hyphenated when they appear after a word ("her dress was coffee colored"). When an adjective is preceded by an adverb ending in -ly or a frequent compound adjective (such as "the tax reform

bill"), hyphens are typically removed ("an oddly worded note"). In a suspended compound, such as "short- and long-term memory systems," a hyphen without a space comes after the first part and one with a space comes after the second. In this case, the researcher found that the hyphen mark is not used properly because it is put between a noun and *ie*. Even though the word *crowd-ie* here means *crowd*, the researcher found that the writing of the word is ambiguous because *crowdie* has different meaning in British English. The word *crowdie* means a cheese-like dish in British English.

