

Stylistic Analysis of Coke Studio's Selected English Songs

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ABSTRACT:

Language is a basic element of communication to convey human expressions, thoughts, and emotions. Through the medium of language, human beings interpret everything around them; songs are an example of language use. To make the songs sound appealing to the listeners, singers may deviate from the lyrics as they sing. The focus of this study was on the semantic deviation to find out the style of the writer and to find the meaning. For this purpose, researcher selected two English songs from Coke Studio, "I'm in Love", and "My Happiness". This study presents lexical parallelism, and morphological parallelism, and at the end describes the Semantic deviation. For this study stylistics was the most suitable approach; stylistics is a field of linguistics that examines the relationship between language and its artistic use in literature, music, advertisements, and other forms of expression. This study used the semantic level, lexical level, and morphological level of stylistics for this research. The researcher used the qualitative method and content analysis for this study and applied the stylistic analysis on the selected songs of Coke Studio. This study analyzed the semantic, lexical, and morphological terms from the lyrics of the songs. This study also classified the terms found in the selected songs and also interpreted the meaning in terms of stylistics. This study concludes that in both songs, writers used the same semantic, lexical, and morphological devices. The most occurring device in both songs was Semantic Parallelism; the interpretation of stylistic devices suggests that the theme of love was mostly explored in the song.

Keywords: Parallelism, Semantics, Lexical, Stylistics

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1. INTRODUCTION

This section highlights the main arguments of the thesis. This chapter explains the Coke Studio, about music and language of songs. This chapter also highlights the research questions and objectives that were used in this research. Coke Studio take started with a music concert in Brazil after that successful concert this was followed by many other music shows. But this show become popular in Pakistan, and in recent times this show becomes very successful among the music community. Coke Studio is a very famous internet and TV show that started arising in 2008 in Pakistan (Williams & Mahmood 2019). This show was conceived by Rohail Hyatt and Coca-Cola funded this show. The British TV concert series, 'Live From Abbey Road' was the inspiration and concept of in which a group of musician gather and develop new songs(Williams & Mahmood 2019).

Coke Studio every year released new series of episodes featuring three to four music videos, almost thirty new songs with music videos are uploaded on the YouTube channel of Coke Studio at the end of every season. These videos are also uploaded on paid and free streaming channels like Spotify and these videos are also uploaded on Facebook and Twitter pages. Coke Studio has 13.5 million followers on YouTube at that time. A major role in the success of Coke Studio was played by Mr. Hyatt and his team. Coke Studio motivated the young artist and gave importance to the new composition of songs. A series of unique music has been performed and promote Pakistani culture as well the languages of Pakistan.

In television, digital, and musical media Coke Studio show has become one of the most influential platforms. For Pakistan's modernity in generating new narratives, Coke Studio assumed the main role. With the music creation, Coke Studio performed arts, classical poetry, and music traditions of deserted communities. In season 11 this shows curates a vision of Pakistan, branded as 'Sound of the Nation' which means 'One Nation—One Spirit—One Sound'. To archive Pakistani music and South Asian poetry, this curate feeds into private and individual endeavours, which help for making cultural memory (Williams & Mahmood 2019).

The singer cannot express the poetic phrases of a song concretely; although these are the significant form of feelings (express the emotions and feelings through the song phrases), to convey messages through songs many other arts together with the song. These phrases also impact the listener and make a strong emotional connection. Music poetry is an imitation that

reflects a picture of human life (Gunawat et al. 2017). With the help of figurative language in the song reader and listener understand the actual meaning.

The words, style, and expression used in folk songs are the same as the cultural components. With the help of style songwriters and singer utilized their pieces of art and gain the attention of listeners. Fixed summaries of the words in songs and poetry display information that evoked certain emotions and creates an imaginative picture. In songs, poetic words are frequently used that can reflect a sketch of the writer's thoughts and lifestyle and listeners also find the reflection of his/her life in the songs. A track in phrases symbolizes, attracts, reflects, and enhances the feelings of listeners without records from others. Deeper meanings are conveyed by the special choice of words, lyrics are also associated with the fact. Coke Studio's stuff is diverse in song lyrics that have an impact on youngsters.

Due to the stylistic choices within the structure of a text, one can determine the function of the text, stylistic also consider a gateway to interpretation (Simpson 2004). Simpson also says that constituents of linguistics structure are the structure forms, levels, and patterns of language are the style of language in which the language is employed. The function of stylistics also made a connection between language and artistic function (Mahlberg 2017).

Leech also added that what, why, and how are not many motivating questions, and why the expression is according to linguists that enhance the style. In stylistic literature considered a preferred object for study. But the connection between literature and stylistics should not be considered a creative work. Many forms of literature like, journals, newspapers, advertising, music, songs and formal conversation display a high degree of stylistic dexterity. The dexterity in the language would be wrong because it would be used exclusively for canonical literature (Waheeb 2017). According to this statement, it can be asserted that song lyrics are the conventional form of literature, like drama, poetry, and novels. For stylistic analysis, these objects make a good form, for applying the same stylistic tools.

The title of the songs and lyrics attract listeners there should be two possibilities happens it gets an award or became popular. Language style in lyrics and social context are representations of a song and the language style of the song discuss through the words, sentences, and structure in which the composer was written to it. With the expression of voice, the audience gets to know about the singer's feelings. Songs reflect a special context of culture and present several themes like love, hate, motivation, social issues, etc. Songs are based on the reality and experience of the writer that's why the writer uses many figurative languages

and use different lyric styles. The research questions formulated for exploring the research problem under discussion are the following:

1. What are the most occurring stylistic devices in the selected English songs of Coke Studio?
2. What kind of meaning is being generated by the use of stylistic devices?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This section discusses the previous studies about stylistics. This chapter defines language and linguistics. This chapter also discusses the history of songs and music. Moreover, this chapter also encapsulates the Coke Studio's journey, and this chapter identifies the research gap which provides a guideline for this study. The set of signs is known as language. To convey human expressions, thoughts, and emotions language is a very basic element. Through the medium of language human beings interpret everything around them. Language is a very fundamental and powerful tool of human nature, with its help human beings think and perceive the things around them, (Fromkin et al. 2013). Finegan and Besnier (1989) said language is a finite system of certain elements and principles that help the speaker in the construction of sentences to do particular communication. Other creatures than humans, in this world, communicate but their usage of communication or language is different, human beings use language to gain and achieve, understanding and to fulfil their needs. Humans are modified and change words according to their needs. Language impacts human beings' lives very much. Language can be enhanced and deeply learn to understand more about things, or for giving lessons to others. Words choice should be changed according to the context need. Just like poetry or songs vocabulary choice is different than medical.

Language study is known as linguistics. The language rules are called grammar, through these rules' ones learned and acquire language. In these rules sound system phonology, the word's structure is morphology, the sentence structure is syntax, the sound relation with the words is semantic, and the word's mental dictionary is lexicon. In this paper to understand more about language and to know and understand, how language works are called linguistics (Dechaine, Burton et al. 2012). It also helps to understand how human beings use language for a communicative purpose. How humans produce words, produce sounds, and make sentences are all these features of human language dealt with the linguistics.

Songs are a piece of music that has a special combination of words (Dale T. Griffe, *Songs in Action*, New York: Prentice Hall International, 1992). Songs fall in the category of poetry and speech because they songs and speeches are vocally produced and linguistically meaningful. And song and poetry are written down before publication, both are pieces of music that one can listen to (Adawiyah, 2017). Song is the Musical composition of words, syntax, sort of poetry, and a combination of melody that convey feelings and thoughts.

Songs have powerful impacts on society as well as mental health and growth. It's very common thing people to become emotional after hearing some specific sort of song. During listening to songs many people can be tearing moved. On the other hand, listening to English songs increase the student's English vocabulary and enhances English skills. As Lo and Li say, songs are helped tools to enhance students English listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills, through the English songs variety of English language can be taught to students like grammar, pronunciation, syntax structure, and parts of speech (Lo & Li 1998). Songs are also an essential part of cultural civilization because songs present the ideas, and culture of any society. Songs affect society culturally, mentally, emotionally, and morally.

People gain valuable insights when a culture exchanges songs and music with another culture. For self-representation music provides powerful scope because it is a creative field (Green, 2006). Music is a fundamental aspect of society because it is central to many activities and profoundly affects a person's mood, behaviour, and emotion (Becker 1986). MacDonald and Wilson (2014) said that for the construction, negotiation, and maintenance of identity, music also provides help. Listening to music can play an important role to maintain well-being and social relationships (Mitchell et al. 2012). Songs draw beautiful melodies in our hearts, they are not cross-culture masterpieces. On June 8, 2008, coke studio became a reality and became popular not in Pakistan and India but all over the world. Because in produce many types of music.

As discussed above, to gain different purposes and on different occasions, humans use language in different ways. This difference varies according to the purposes and conditions in which they use language. Song's vocabulary and style are different than other pieces of literature. Writers give shape to their thoughts by shaping the words (Batoool et al. 2014). In a text different forms, linguistic structures, and patterns are the important index that's why language is so important in stylistics (Simpson 2004). By using special words, sounds: writers, singers, and poets convey special message and stylistics concern to identify the message by using text. Leech and Short

(2007) believe that the connection between language and its artistic functions is all discussed under the term of linguistics. Every piece of literature and its author uses a unique style of writing and language for reader\listener understanding and amusement. Different expressions of language impact the human mind; impacts of language and expressions are analysed by the use of stylistics (Verdonk 2002).

What is the purpose of the speaker with use a certain language it also comes under the discussion of stylistics. Stylistic focused both on spoken and written language. By using songs, the stylistic analysis in spoken language can be done. Songs are the product of writers and singers in which the singer not only attracts the people with lyrics but also with the oral lyric delivery.

Music became popular among Pakistani people. Due to progress in the digital world, the expectations of music consumers have increased. Coke studio one of the best music brands in Pakistan conducted its first music concert in Brazil. That was the success of Coke Studio, and after that, in subsequent years it was followed by multiple music concerts. In Pakistan diverse music like classical, Hip Hop, pop and rock, Folk, English songs, and too many other languages Coke studio gave platform.

Sebastian says the branch of linguistics that deals with meaning are called Semantics (Sholihah 2018). Without spoken or written forms of language, we cannot express those ideas that exist in our minds (Kracht 2007). In semantic, meaning is analyzed, we cannot see or observe meaning we record and observe sound, through analysis of meaning one tries to analyze his\her own capacity for understanding and ability to create meanings (Kracht 2007). McElvenny (2014) say semantics is the connotation of a word or the thing that the speaker refers to through a word.

In semantics, most words are related to the idea but lexemes are the arrangement of words in a specific field that shared meaning based on an element. Lexeme is a dictionary word and lexical means equivalent to the term “a word meaning”. Lexeme is related to the words ‘lexicon’ and ‘lexical’ that have the same meaning as in the dictionary (Sholihah 2018). The sentence in which lexemes occurs depends upon its meaning this term is known as “lexical meaning”. The discussion about those things covers among other things lexical meaning.

Initially, the meaning of the word that refers to the real world is denotation. After that, the personal aspect of meaning or emotional association with the word is connotation, next is

ambiguous meaning or ambiguity said to double meaning, and next one is a synonym, the same meaning as the other expressions of meaning (Chaer 1990). The last one is, two forms with opposite meanings are antonyms (Yule 2022).

Figurative language which is used to compare an object and to increase the effect of a certain matter is attractive. Metaphor is the part of figurative language which is used to compare two opposite things directly (Semino & Culpeper, 2002). On the other hand, the simile is a comparison of one thing with the other by using the word 'like' (Sholihah, 2018). The symbol could be an object, action, or person which refers to something else more abstract. Hyperbole and irony are other parts of speech that are very common in daily life.

Morphology is another branch of linguistics in which the study of word formation is performed (Booij, 2012). It also shows how words are constructed based on their function in sentences. The smallest unit of words is Morpheme. Morphemes are the smallest unit that helps to form words; morphemes are also basic words (Booij, 2012). Some morphemes stand-alone like a top, roof, song, etc, and they are known as a free morpheme. Some need other words to create meaning and cannot stand alone like 'ing', 'ies', 'tion' etc they known as bound morphemes.

Individuals understand those things in which they find they find the meaning of their own lives; they thought through the specific medium they understand themselves (Steger, 2009). Songs are very effective literary works that refer to the works of creative imagination, and also include poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfiction writing (Sholihah, 2018). However, every word and lyric of the song expresses the personal feeling for singing, and the song's content also gives the moral value that in which have.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section presents the research design, method of data collection, data analyzing techniques, and procedure that are adopted in this study. Moreover, this chapter presents the reason for adopting the qualitative research design for this study. This chapter provides the theoretical fundamentals used in this research.

The instrument in this research are the authors themselves because this research adopts a qualitative approach. As the data was collected from Coke Studio's English songs, the writer listens to every song again and again and then comprehends each line of every song from the first line to the last line and identifies and marks the semantic, lexical, and morphemic choices

in the songs. The writer also tries to find the meaning behind these selections of words and tries to comprehend the messages of composers.

This research study selected the Coke Studio's two English songs. Song A is 'My Happiness' which was Season 1 sung by Sajid Ghafoor and Zeeshan Parwez, and song B is 'I'm in Love' which was written by Neil Diamond and first sung by the Monkees on 9 August 2001, but this song is also sung in Coke Studio on 29 June 2008 by Saba and Selina. Both the writer also takes the written text of the songs from Google and all the English text is taken from the song's lyrics. The use of the English language has many interesting linguistic aspects in the songs. Coke Studio became very popular in Pakistan and internationally famous that's why the writer used the Coke Studio for research.

4. RESULTS AND FINDINGS

This chapter highlights the analysis of the selected data of selected songs; also, this chapter presents the findings of the study. The writer used the two English songs of Coke Studio as the object of this study. The writer used the stylistic approach to identify the stylistic devices and to highlight the meaning to identify the answer to the research questions. The writer takes various steps for data collection and description. Initially, the writer read and hear the lyrics of two selected songs, after that writer identify the selected stylistic devices in the song. As the objective of the writer is to identify the semantic, morphological, and lexical devices in the songs, the writer identifies them and then describes and discusses the meaning. The writer describes data by giving frequency and percentage.

Morphological and Lexical Parallelisms

All the selected songs are from fourteen different seasons of Coke Studio and by different composers and singers.

Table 1

Morphological and Lexical Parallelisms

| Morphological and Lexical parallelism | Frequency | Percentage |
|--|------------------|-------------------|
| Phrase repetition | 1 | 3.44% |

| | | |
|-----------------------|----|--------|
| Words repetition | 27 | 16.17% |
| Morpheme's repetition | 8 | 4.8% |

Table 2*Morphological and Lexical Parallelisms*

| Morphological and Lexical parallelism | Frequency | Percentage |
|--|------------------|-------------------|
| Phrase repetition | 5 | 18.52% |
| Words repetition | 27 | 14.44% |
| Morpheme's repetition | 9 | 4.813% |

Song A

Lexical parallelism means the repetition of the same words, phrases, and morphemes in a text. Lexical parallelism is important to identify the connection between sentences in text. The sentence *"But Face to Face and You're My Happiness"* is repeated in this song; the speaker exposes his feelings for his loved one. The writer makes emphasis his feeling and considers the next person his happiness. Through repetition of the same phrases, the writer evokes feelings of love.

Many words and morphemes are repeated in this song, through this repetition singer talk about his feelings. The word 'You' was used 18 times, the word 'I' was used 8 times, and the word 'To' also used 8 times in these songs. The writer makes a connection between the first person and the second person by using the preposition 'To'. The writer expresses his feelings to the audience; he also used many nouns that are repeated in this song that express his feelings. Morphemes are also repeated in this song like **car**ing****, **sow**ing****, and **bring**ing****: these morphemes talk about his current feelings.

Song B

In song B five phrases are repeated, the phrase *'I'm a believer'* is repeated 8 times, the phrase *'I'm in love'* repeated four times, and *'I couldn't leave her if I tried'* is repeated three times in

this song. The songwriter was telling about his feeling in which he was, by repeating the same phrases the writer tells to the audience he is in the love, which means love never hit him before that.

In the song 'I'm in love' many words and morphemes are repeated. The word 'love' is repeated seven times, the word 'mind' is repeated four times, and the word 'leave' is also repeated four times in this song. By using these repeated nouns writer of this song was telling about his abstract feeling. He also used many pronouns that are repeated in this song and these pronouns also describe the love and feelings of the writer. Morphemes like 's', 'ed', and 'ing' ('giving', 'trying', 'dreams', 'tried', and 'needed') are repeated in this song.

Semantic deviation

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that deals with the study of meanings. Additionally, a semantic occurs when a word's context gives it more than one interpretation. Semantic deviations come in two forms:

1. Semantic oddity
2. Honest description

Semantic oddity

Semantic oddity refers to absurd utterances, as well as the transformation of meanings from literal to figurative. There are 5 types of a semantic oddity, pleonasm, oxymoron, paradox, metaphor, and simile.

Table 3

Semantic Oddity-Song A

| Semantic oddity | Ratio | Percentage |
|-----------------|-------|------------|
| Paradox | 5 | 2.994% |
| Metaphor | 3 | 1.797% |

In this songwriter used semantic oddity only 4.797%, which means the writer used a very low quantity of expressions.

Table 4*Semantic oddity-Song B*

| Semantic oddity | Ratio | Percentage |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Paradox | 2 | 1.07% |
| Metaphor | 3 | 1.605% |

Paradox-Song A

A paradox is a statement or opinion which seems to be self-contradict or absurd and may be true in reality.

So come from within and Let Me Show, this is verse no. 26 of song A, here, the writer gives a paradox statement by using the words ‘within’ and ‘show’. Within means that present inside, if someone or something is present inside; then what’s needed to show? If someone is in you there is no need to show something, because he is so close to you and you have no need to show anything: every feeling is open to him or her.

In verse 13 of this songwriter also used a paradox, (*A Part but Face to Face and You’re My Happiness*), in this statement writer also uses paradox because on the one hand, he is saying ‘a part’ but on the other hand, he said face to face. This is the self-contradicted statement of the writer because to express his feelings and considers that ‘a part’ is the only portion of his happiness but in the next statement he said when we face to face you become my happiness.

In verse 5 (*You could’ve been My Home*), Here, the writer gave a very self-contradict statement; he said you could have been my Home that’s means he/she was his home once upon. The writer of this song also used a paradoxical statement in verse 23, (*That we’re apart but Face to Face and You’re My Happiness*,) How persons should be apart or separate and face to face at the same time? In this phrase, the writer used an absurd statement by using the words, ‘apart’ and ‘face to face.

Song B

In verse no. of the song, B song writer used a paradox statement, (*Disappointment haunted all my dreams*). In this line, the writer gives the paradox statement by using ‘disappointment’ and ‘dream’. Disappointment means, sadness caused by the non-fulfilment of hopes, and dreams

mean a cherished ambition. If someone has true dreams, then there is no way for the disappointment that haunts his/her dreams.

The verse 11 of this song (*Seems the more I gave the less I got*), Here, the songwriter gave a self-contradict statement, he used the words 'more' and 'less': both these words are opposite to each other. The songwriter used a very ambiguous and self-contradict statement, due to the use of the word 'seems'.

Metaphor-Song A

Metaphor is a comparison of two things without using 'like' and 'as'.

In line 11 of the song, the songwriter used the metaphor, (*You could've Been My Home*), In this sentence, the writer compares a person with the home (you could have been my home). Home is the place for someone to live permanently, writer compares his beloved with home because he wants to live with her permanently. In line 25 of this songwriter also used metaphor, (*A Hope That I Held When There Was No More*), Hope is feeling desire or trust, and the writer compared this feeling with a person. He said 'hope' to his beloved person.

Song B

In line 14 of song B writer used metaphor, *when I needed sunshine, I got rain*, in this line song writer used two metaphors or love. First, he used sunshine as a metaphor, and secondly, he used rain as a metaphor, which means his expectations, he expects less in love but he got more.

Honest deception

When the actual nature of something is impliedly represented by employing exaggerated language, this is a form of honest deception.

Table 5

Honest deception-Song A

| Honest deception | Ratio | Percentage |
|------------------|-------|------------|
| Hyperbole | 3 | 1.797% |

| | | |
|---------|---|--------|
| Litotes | 5 | 2.994% |
| Irony | 1 | 0.599% |

Table 6

Honest deception-Song B

| Honest deception | Ratio | Percentage |
|------------------|-------|------------|
| Hyperbole | 4 | 2.14% |
| Litotes | 2 | 1.07% |
| Irony | 2 | 1.07% |

Hyperbole-Song A

Hyperbole involves over exaggeration in a language to make a strong emphasis on something. *Sowing Sorrows Where My Foot Steps*, is line 14 of song A, in this line writer exaggerates his groom, and sorrows because this is not possible sorrows are everywhere in his life. In line 28 of the song, the writer used hyperbole, *Take Out the Hate, It Just Couldn't Breathe*, there is no comparison of hate with the breath, the writer exaggerates his feeling of sadness in this line. Because there is no connection between hate and breathing.

Song B

In line 3 song writer used hyperbole, he said *love was out to get me*. Love is an abstract feeling; it has no physical parts with the help of these parts he outs to find someone.

In line seven songwriter also used hyperbole, he said '*not a trace of doubt in my mind*' it means he said now, he does no doubt in his mind. His mind is clear, he has just believed in his beloved. That is the extra exaggeration that the songwriter draws in his song because as a human being he has other feelings besides the feeling of love.

Litotes-Song A

This is the figure of speech used as an understatement, the speaker or writer uses a negative expression because positive or direct expressions are more forceful.

In this songwriter used litotes five times, in line seventeen he said, *'I know you can't do'*. He was discussing his love in this song he talked about his feelings and explained his loving feelings in front of his beloved. But in line seventeen he used a negative expression and said *I know can't do it*, which means his beloved can't love him. In line twenty-seven he also used litotes he said, *'you could never hold'*. That means he said to the next person I have feelings for you, but you could not hold to these feelings, the songwriter means this he knows about the next person's nature very well.

Song-B

In the song 'I'm in love' writer also used litotes; the songwriter said *I couldn't leave her*. Here writer used a negative expression for him by saying I could not leave her. The songwriter used negative expression in this line because if he used positive expression, it could be more forceful.

Irony-Song A

The irony is the expression that is used to criticize someone indirectly like one person is parsing to another, but he is taunting to second person by using double-meaning statements.

Caring Me to Break, is line fifteen of this song; the songwriter used irony in this line. 'Caring' means showing concern for other, here writer used irony by using the word caring and break because a person who shows concern for a person never break him/her.

Song-B

In line twelve of this songwriter used irony; he was taunting his beloved by saying *'what's the use in trying?'* It means his beloved trying to caring him, now. Before that, she has does not care and loved him, and that's why the songwriter taunting to her by using a double meaningful statement.

Semantic parallelism

In a text not only words, phrases and morphemes are repeated, but meanings are also repeated by three different techniques.

Table 7

Semantic Parallelism-Song A

| Semantic parallelism | Ratio | Percentage |
|--------------------------|-------|------------|
| Synonymous parallelism | 4 | 2.4% |
| Antithetical parallelism | 1 | 0.599% |
| Synthetic parallelism | 6 | 3.593% |

Table 8*Semantic Parallelism-Song B*

| Semantic parallelism | Ratio | Percentage |
|--------------------------|-------|------------|
| Synonymous parallelism | 1 | 0.535% |
| Antithetical parallelism | 1 | 0.535% |
| Synthetic parallelism | 4 | 2.130% |

Synonymous parallelism- Song-A

It means the repetition of the same idea by using different words and phrases that is parallel to each other in a text.

In lines five, six, and seven writers repeated the same idea by using different words in these lines. He expressed his love by using three different words, *innocence*, *plead*, and *held*; these three words just express the same idea. In line twenty-nine of this songwriter repeated the same idea by using different words. He said, to her '*I am open to you, be open to me?*' writer repeated the same idea by repeating to different sentence structure.

Song-B

In the song 'I'm in love' the writer used synonymous parallelism by using two different phrases. He said meant for someone else, which means his beloved has feelings for someone else; if the writer just used the phrase meant for someone other, here, the complete idea of the writer is understandable but he used the technique of synonymous parallelism and said, 'not for me.'

Antithetical parallelism- Song A

Antithetical parallelism is opposite to Synonymous parallelism because this one line gives the opposite idea from the previous line.

In this songwriter used antithetical parallelism in lines five and six. In line five the writer said if '*if I anger you my innocence*'; it means when the writer is in a state of anger or sad his beloved became his innocent but in line six the writer said 'if I let you plead'; here writer give an opposite statement that means if he allowed her beloved to asked, he was incomplete without her.

Song-B

In line eleven of this song the writer of this song said how much he gave to her (love, intention, care), she gave nothing or very little to him. In line, eleven writers used antithetical parallelism.

Synthetic (epithetic) parallelism- Song-A

The second line adds the meaning of the first line, or the message of the first line relates to the second line.

In this songwriter used epithetical parallelism in many places, like one this song added the meaning in line two. In the first line he said, '*if I stumble, would you hold me*' in the first line writer creates a situation, and in the second line, he asked a question related to the rising question.

In lines three and four writers also used synthetic parallelism, in line three he asked about his loneliness (*can't you see that loneliness is,*) in line four writer tells her beloved about his condition after his loneliness (*Bringing me down*).

Song-B

In this songwriter also used synthetic parallelism in many lines, in line one of this song he was talking about love (*I thought love was only true in fairy tales*) in line two also writer was talking about love, love has meaning for meaning but not for him.

The message of lines five, six, and seven are related to each other. In line 5 writer said disappointment haunted all his dream; it means he has no hope but in the next message when he saw her beloved face he became a believer, like that, in line seven he added some more explanation and said now, he has no trace of doubt in his mind.

5. CONCLUSION

This chapter concludes the research; the first objective is to find out the types of stylistic devices in the two selected songs of Coke Studio, “My Happiness” and “I’m in Love”. These types of stylistic devices are Semantic deviation and lexical and morphological choices of meaning. The purposes of the semantic choices occur are Semantic Oddity and Honest deception. Under the semantic deviation, this study finds out the paradox, metaphor, hyperbole, litotes, irony, and semantic parallelism. In this study to find the results, qualitative design and content analysis method is used. For example, explains hyperbole:

This study is based on two research objectives. The first objective of this study is to find out the semantic, lexical, and morphological choices most occur in Coke Studio’s English songs.

For in song A this study finds out that phrase repetition is 3.44% and in song B 18.52%, words repetition in song A is 16.17% out of a total of 165 words, and in song B 14.44% out of a total of 185 words, and morphemes are repeated 4.8% in song A and 4.813%. The next finding of problem one is semantic deviation. This study finds out both the songs have the same semantic deviation, but the quantity usage of these deviations is different in both songs. This is the similarity between songs, paradoxical statements, metaphors, hyperbole, irony, litotes, Synonymous parallelism, Antithetical parallelism, and synthetic parallelism are present in both songs, but the quantity of these types varies in both songs.

In song A writer of the song used paradox 2.994% and in song B writer of this song used paradox 1.0696%, like in song A he said, ‘So come from within and let me show’, in song B writer wrote, ‘Disappointment haunted all my dreams. This study finds that both the songs have metaphors; in song, A metaphor is used 1.797% and in song B 1.605% metaphors are used for example in song A writer said, ‘You could’ve been my Home’ and in song B writer said, ‘When I needed sunshine, I got rain’. In the song, A writer used hyperbole 1.797%, and in song, B writer used hyperbole 2.14%. In the song, A writer wrote, ‘Sowing sorrows where my footsteps’, and in song B writer wrote, ‘Love was out to get me’. In song A writer used litotes 2.994%, irony used 0.599%, and in song B litotes used 1.07% and irony also used 1.07%. ‘I know you can’t do’ is a statement used as litotes in song A and in the song, B writer said, ‘I couldn’t leave her’ this is litotes. An example of irony lies in song A’s verse no. 15, ‘Caring me to break’ and in song, B irony lies in line no.12, ‘What’s the use in trying’.

Like semantic deviation semantic parallelism is also present in both songs, in the song A synonymous parallelism is used at 2.4%, and in song B 0.535%. Antithetical parallelism is 0.599% present in song A and in song B 0.535% antithetical parallelism used. In the song, A synthetic parallelism used 3.593% and in song B synthetic parallelism used 2.130%. All this description is based on the solution to the first problem.

To find the answer to the second question, the researcher understands all the terms and does a content analysis of both songs because the second problem of this study is based on the meaning of stylistic terms that writers used in their songs. The most occurred purpose of both Coke Studios is semantic parallelism. The researcher read and listens again and again both the songs to find the meaning by using the stylistic device in songs.

To provide the answer to the second question writer mentioned the verse no. of the song and explain that verse. For example, in the song A researcher explains paradoxical statements, so come from within and Let Me Show, this is verse 26 of song A, this is a paradox due to the words 'within' and 'show'. Within means that present inside, if someone or something is present inside; then what's needed to show? If someone is in you there is no need to show something, because he is so close to you, and you have no need to show anything: every feeling is open to him or her. The researcher explains paradoxes in song B and explains all the devices that songs writers used in their songs. 'Sowing Sorrows Where My Footsteps' is line no. 14 of song A, the researcher explains this statement like that, In this line, the writer exaggerates his groom, and sorrows because this is not possible sorrows are everywhere in his life.

Although this study is based on two research problems, the researcher used the qualitative research method to find out the stylistic devices in Coke Studio's songs. The researcher used the content analysis method to explain all the devices that were used in songs. The emphasis on meaning is put by the use of stylistic techniques like personification, parallelism, and different types of semantic deviation. These findings are similar to the findings of stylistic analysis of Imrana's song; 'Imagine Say' (Darko, Afrifa-Yamoah, Djobua, & Darko, 2021). This research concludes that the use of stylistic devices helps to generate new perspectives on existing ideas and help to explore the depths of linguistics structures.

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