

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the study

Language is a set of regularly spoken or compound images used by people to communicate with each other. In most cases, people need to communicate, interact and receive data from others. Kreidler (1998: 5) argues that language is a complex, appropriate skill, communicates everything speakers need to communicate, and is adaptable to change to meet speakers' changing needs. So language is what people refer to when they talk to their other person to get data. A person has different goals in correspondence, and from them he uses unique and probably unique punctuation marks. The language that can shape the audience's creative thinking is called figurative language. Figurative language is mostly can be found in literature.

Eagleton (2003: 1) states that literature is fictional writing in the sense of fiction, writing that is not literally true. But even the shortest consideration of what people generally include under literary titles suggests that it doesn't work. Therefore, literature most commonly refers to works of creative fiction such as poetry, drama, fiction, realism, journalism, and songs. Literature is a tangible form of language tool that evokes images of magic and human expression in the form of experience, thoughts, emotions, thoughts, emotion, and self-confidence. Many

types of information provide so much information that they use the non-literal meaning of the words. For example, some song lyrics use figurative words to make them more interesting and imaginative. A figurative language is a language that uses metaphor of words to say one thing and has meaning

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 308) pointed out that figurative language is an image that is used to explore in a specific way, not through what is known and less understood. It can be a specific repetition, arrangement, or assignment of a word with lexical meaning or a sentence with a specific meaning based on the literal meaning of the word. Visual language adds meaning to words, beautifies them, and emphasizes their importance. As such, imagery is embedded and intimately connected to our culture, behavior and models of the world. It commonly used in poetry and also song lyrics.

The words in a song are called lyrics and can consist of an intro, poetry, chorus, bridge, and ending. Analyzing the metaphorical words of the lyrics is important for several reasons. First of all, it's better to sing a song and know the meaning of the lyrics than not to fully understand the lyrics. Understanding the content of the lyrics will give you some lessons and useful information. Second, analyzing metaphorical words gives us more practice to better understand their meaning.

Therefore, In this study focusly analyzes figurative languages in song lyric by Maroon 5's song album "V". The album was released on August 29, 2014, through 222 and Interscope Records. "V" was Maroon 5's first album to be released through Interscope after the band's previous label, A&M Octone Records,

transferred them along with most of its artists to Interscope and “V” is represent the fifth studio album by Maroon 5. Maroon’5 is an American pop rock band from Los Angeles, California. It currently consists of lead vocalist *Adam Levine*, keyboard and rhythm guitarist *Jesse Carmichael*, bassist *Mickey Madden*, lead guitarist *James Valentine*, drummer *Matt Flynn*, keyboardist *PJ Morton*, and multi instrumentalist *Sam Farrar*. Maroon 5 is one of the bands that has received many awards, such as “Favorite Pop/Rock/Band/Duo/Group” at American Music Awards, and also “Best New Artist” in Grammy Awards. The study is important to do because the society especially in Indonesia sometimes find somewhat difficult to understand the meaning of the lyrics Maroon 5’s songs on the album “V”. Some examples of figurative words we can find from it, such as *Lost Stars*, *Animals*, *Feeling*, *Unkissme*, *Leaving California*, *My Heart is Open*, *Sugar*, *New Love*, *This summer’s Gonna Hurt Like a Motherfucker*, and *Maps*.

## 1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background above, two questions are raised and need to analyze, as follows:

1. What types of figurative language are found in lyrics song of Maroon 5’s album entitled “V”?
2. What are the meaning of the figurative language found in lyrics song of Maroon 5’s album entitled “V”?

### **1.3 Objective of the Study**

The research objectives are to help readers understand the purpose of this research based on the research problem. There are two goals of this study, namely:

1. To identify the types of figurative language found in lyrics song of Maroon 5's album "V".
2. To analyze the meaning of figurative language found in lyrics song of Maroon 5's album "V".

### **1.4. Limitation of the Study**

Based on the background of the research situation above, this study specifies and analyzes figurative language in Maroon 5 lyrics. It describes the types of figurative languages such as personification, metaphor, simile, and hyperbole, metonymy, paradox, synecdoche, allusion, and irony. This study also focused on analyzing the meaning of the song such as conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning and thematic meaning. There are two theories used by the writer to analyze the data from this survey. The first theory is the "literary interpretation" proposed by Knickerboker and Reninger (1963:367) is to identify the kind of figurative language present in Maroon 5 lyrics. The second is proposed by Leech (1981:9-19) in his book *A Study of Meaning* to discover the type of figurative meaning of language used in words in Maroon 5.

## **1.5. Significance of the Study**

Based on the findings, it is hoped that this study will be helpful to readers who need some information about figurative language. This research is helpful for future theoretical and practical education, observation, analysis and research.

### **1.5.1 Theoretical Significance**

This study can increase the knowledge of the readers, especially those who enjoy and understand the meaning and message of lyrics. By reading this thesis the reader will know some types and specific meaning occur in the lyrics of Maroon 5 song.

### **1.5.2 Practical Significance**

This study benefits for researchers, deepens their understanding of figurative languages, and provides them with the convenience of selecting and using words that have the correct meaning in communicating with the general public. It's hoped that the finding of this study will help readers understand the use of words that contain figurative words and prevent them from using them in the wrong way.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES**

This part provides an overview of the relevant literature, concepts and theories. The conduct of this study is based not only on the theory written by some linguists or other researchers. But this is also done by comparing past research or analysis on the same topic, but definitely with different variables. Some of the compared related literatures are written in a linguistic journal and published online. Concepts consist of the general meaning of definitions related to the topic under discussion, and theories consist of some theories used to analyze data.

#### **2.1 Review Of Related Literature**

In this section the writer would like to review some related studies which have analyzed about figurative language before, There were some reviews of related literature from previous studies which were related with the topic of this research.

The first thesis is related to the study written by Tanita (2018) entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in the song Lyrics of Justin Bieber,s Album Believe". She used the theory proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963). In her study she used descriptive qualitative method, because the data were from the text and lyrics of Justin Bieber song. This research took two aims: the first purpose of this research was to find out the types of "figurative language used in song lyric by Justin Bieber. The second purpose was to analyze the meaning of figurative language used in in the song lyric by Justin Bieber. In her research she found types

of figurative language in Justin Bieber songs namely metaphor, hyperbole, personification, synecdoche, paradox, and dead methaphor. The similarities in this study with the previous study used theory by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) and the problem of this studies analyzed the types and the meaning of the figurative language. The differences this study with the previous study is used the different song lyries as the data source.

The second review is related to the study written by Harung (2019) entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in the song Lyrics of Katy Perry's album Entitled "Witness". She used theory purposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963). In her study she used descriptive qualitative method, because the data were from the text and lyrics of Katy Perry song This research took two aims: The first purpose of this research was to find out the types of "figurative language used in song lyric by Katy Perry. The second purpose was to analyze the meaning of figurative language used in in the song lyric by Katy Perry. In her research she found types of figurative language in Katy Perry songs namely simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, synecdoche, paradox, and metonymy. The similarities in this study with the previous study used theory by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963). This study differs from the previous study in the data source used.

The third review is from article by Sinjiardita (2018) entitled Figurative Language in The song lyrics of 5 Seconds of Summer and One Direction's Albums. The focus on this research is types of figurative language and the meaning of figurative language in the song lyrics of 5 Seconds of Summer and One Direction's Albums. This study used documentation method in collecting the data. In this



research, the researcher use the qualitative method. The findings show that in 5 Seconds of Summer's albums five type of figurative language found in the data; they are personification, irony, simile, metaphor, and hyperbole. while from One Direction's album four types of figurative language were found; they are: personification, simile, metaphor, and hyperbole. There are two types of meaning found in the data; they are: conceptual meaning, connotative meaning. It can be concluded that in the rock band's album Sounds Good Feel Good irony was found. However, in pop band's album Midnight Memories irony was not found. But in those two album conceptual meaning was more frequently used. The similarities between the article written by Ni Putu Sinijardita and this study are this study also analyzed the types of figurative language and also the meaning of figurative language. The method that was used to analyze the data is similar to this study. The difference is seen in the data source, this study used "V" album by Maroon 5, whereas the study written by Ni Putu Dina Sinijardita used of 5 Seconds of Summer and One Direction's Album as the data source.

## **2.2 Concepts**

This section explains some of the concepts established in this study and avoids misunderstandings in perception. Some terms relevant to this study are defined as follows:

### **2.2.1 Figurative Language**

According to knickerbocker and Reninger (1963), a figurative language is sometimes referred to as a figurative language, a simple figurative language, or a simple metaphor, a more general object that describes a particular object or way of



things. Or enhance the effect by introducing and comparing with the object. ... The types of metaphorical languages are simile, metaphor, anthropomorphic, exaggerated, ironic, parable, metaphor, paradox, metonymy, and dead metaphor (Knickerbocker (1963: 367).

### **2.2.2 Song Lyric**

Songs are music and words can fit together; or music may “fit” words and vice versa (Cuddon, 2013: 666). Thus, the definition of lyrics or poetry can be considered poetry by the author and vice versa. The words of a song are called lyrics. A lyric poem is a fairly short poem consisting of the words of a single speaker expressing secondary states of perception, thought, and feeling. Lyrics are collections of words that make up a song. The meaning of the lyrics can be expressed or implied. Some lyrics are abstract and almost incomprehensible, and in this case, the interpretation emphasizes the symmetry of form, pronunciation, measurement, and expression.

### **2.2.3 Meaning**

According to Leech (1981), meaning is to give a specific interpretation of a sentence, an abstract composition of a sign, and we need to be sure if we want to separate the meaning of other possible sentences in the language. It shows exactly that. There are 7 variety of meanings that can be found which are, conceptual meaning, semantic meaning, social meaning, emotional meaning, reflective meaning, cooperative meaning, and thematic meaning.

## 2.3 Theories

This part describes the theory that are used to answer the research questions. There are two theories used by the writer to analyze the data from this survey. The first theory is the “literary interpretation” proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) is to identify the kind of figurative language present in Maroon 5 lyrics. The second is proposed by Leech (1981:9-19) in his book *A Study of Meaning* to discover the type of figurative meaning of language used in words Maroon 5.

### 2.3.1 Types Of Figurative Language

In theory, there are several types of figurative language such are: metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, paradox, dead metaphor.

#### 2.3.1.1. Simile

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) proposed that simile is stated comparison, introduced by *like* or *as*.

For example:

“*My love is like a red rose*” (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963)

It is called simile because the word “like” in the sentence above has a function to compare “my love” with “red rose”. Although they are different things, the sentence above show the similarity between “my love” and “red rose”. In this case the writer wants to tell the reader that loves is as beautiful as a rose.

#### 2.3.1.2 Metaphor

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) stated that metaphor is an Implied, comparison, introduced by like or as omitted

For example:

*“My home is heaven”* (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963)

This metaphor is used instead of the simile “home is like a heaven”. In the sentence above, the writer wants to tell the readers about the similarity of two things. The writer does not use word “like” or “as” like simile, it is compare implicitly. The aims of the writer are to make the sentence sounds good and can give the readers a good sense when they read the sentence.

### **2.3.1.3 Personification**

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) stated that personification is giving human characteristic to an object, animal, or abstract idea. Personification is a metaphor, in the sense that there is an implied comparison between a nonhuman thing and human being.

For example:

*“There honor comes, a pilgrim gray”* (Knickerbocker and Reninger,1963)

The sentence in the example above shows the use of personification, because the word “comes” if for human being, however “these honor” is nonhuman being.

### **2.3.1.4 Hyperbole**

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) stated that hyperbole an exaggeration used for special effect. The hyperbole is perhaps one of the most widely recognized forms of figurative language and that permeates everyday life the advertising and entertainment industries.

For example:

*“Go and catch a falling star”* (Knickerbocker and Reninger:1963).

This sentence is called hyperbole because the sentences above describe the illogical thing since no one is able to catch the falling star. As we know star is a planet in the sky which has the bigger size than our size. In the meaning “go and catch the falling star” the writer does not command to catch the real falling star. Falling star in this case means that everyone has a high expectation to get and catch the dream.

### **2.3.1.5 Irony**

Irony is a statement whose real meaning is completely opposed to its professed or surface meaning (Knickerbocker and Reninger 1963:367).

For example:

“The czar is the voice of God and shall live forever” (Knickerbocker and Reninger,1963)

The sentence means that the czar has the same place or position as a God because the czar is the voice of God which is chosen to lead the society.

### **2.3.1.6 Paradox**

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) stated that paradox is a statement whose surface, obvious meaning seems to be illogical, even absurd but which makes good sense upon closer examination.

For example:

“Light Is the darkest thing in physics” (Knickerbocker and Reninger,1963).

In the sentence above, the word light, darkest, and physic are paradox, because it’s part of sense similar to human being having a legs and hand for making a good sense.

### 2.3.1.7 Synecdoche

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) stated that synecdoche is using part for the whole or using the whole for the part.

For example:

“fifty winters passed him by” (Knickerbocker and Reninger,1963)

In this sentence above the word winters using the part for the whole sentence means fifty years passed him.

### 2.3.1.8 Metonymy

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) stated that describes one thing by using the term for another thing which is closely associated with it.

For example:

“the crown” is used for “the king” (Knickerbocker and Reninger,1963)

The crown is identical with the king”, it is means that a person who leads an empire or a kingdom. The empire itself has a kind and a crown as a symbol of government.

### 2.3.1.9 Allusion

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) stated allusion is a reference to some well-known place, event or person. Not a comparison in the exact sense, but the figure in the sense that it implies more than its narrow meaning.

For example:

“No! I am not prince Hamlet, nor was meant to be” (Knickerbocker and Reninger,1963)

The sentence above implied that is no one to be a prince and the prince Hamlet itself in honest way acknowledgement that is not a prince himself.

### 2.3.1.10 Dead metaphor

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) stated dead metaphor is a metaphor which has lost its figurative meaning through endless use.

For example:

“the face of clock” (Knickerbocker and Reninger,1963).

It is called dead metaphor since it give more stress to the thing which talks about: it shows the specific part of the clock with becomes the central part of the topic

Dead metaphor is the metaphor which has lost its figurative meaning through endless use. For example: “the back of the chair,the face of the clock” . (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963).

It is called dead metaphor because it gives more stress to things which is talked about. In this case “the back of the chair” shows the specific part of the chair , which become the central part of the topic. And also in the sentence “the face of the clock, which become the central of the topic.

### 2.3.2 Theory of Meaning Proposed by Leech

According to Leech (1981: 9-19) in his book “*The Study of Meaning*”, found seven variant of meaning, namely:

#### 2.3.2.1 Conceptual Meaning

This meaning also called denotative or cognitive meaning, is highly considered to be a central element of linguistic intercourse. Also known as logical, cognitive, or denotation. This kind of meaning is considered basic because it is considered to be a central element of communication. As a basic meaning, conceptual meanings seem to be more accurate and permanent than other types of

meanings. This is because a set of world features can be studied through a given scientific analysis.

Example :

A shoe is a foot covering, usually made of leather, with a sturdy sole that does not reach above the ankle. (Leech, 1981)

### **2.3.2.2 Connotative Meaning**

This meaning is the communicative sense of an expression, based on what it refers to, what it provides, and what is very cognitive. The connotative meaning of certainty and openness is the same as our knowledge and belief in the open universe. Conceptually, the word woman is defined in terms of three different characteristics (human, -female, +adult). But connotatively, we have learned a number of additional, non-standard features that women are expected to recommend to deal with having physical features, eg: having two feet, having a uterus.

Example:

Don't follow me, you are a women it's my business! (Leech,1981)

From the above example. These sentences describe an angry person. This can happen because those who say so are very careful about women, such as being weak, timid, and easily crying.

### **2.3.2.3 Social Meaning**

Social meaning is a meaning that language conveys about the social context of its use, called social meaning. The decoding text is based on knowledge of stylistics and other linguistic differences. Some words and pronunciations are



recognized as dialectics. That is, it tells us about the speaker's regional or social pedigree. Social meaning is related to the context in which the discourse is used. This is due to the social context of the use of language expressions.

For example:

It's black horse (Leech,1981)

As you can see from the example above, the word horse means the ordinary meaning horse, in contrast to the example.

#### **2.3.2.4 Affective Meaning**

Affective meaning it refers to the emotional connection or effect that words evoke on the audience, the listener. It is about what is conveyed about personal feelings or attitudes towards the audience. In the emotional sense, language is used to express the personal feelings or attitudes of the listeners or the subject of the discourse.

For Leech (1981) Affective meaning refers to what feelings and attitudes are conveyed from speaking through the use of language (attitudes and attitudes toward what he says). Affective meaning is often uttered through the conceptual and substantive state of the words used.

For example:

I hate you, you idiot! (Leech 1981)

In the above sentence, the speaker seems to have a very bad attitude towards the audience. This one is called as the affective meaning.

### 2.3.2.5 Reflected Meaning

According to Leech (1981), when the meaning of one word is part of the answer to another meaning, the association with another meanings of the same sense or meaning that occurs in the case of multiple conceptual meanings. What is transmitted through. This means that the meaning of a given word affects the understanding and use of all other meanings of that word. This usually happens when familiarity with one meaning of one word affects the interpretation of another. For example, in church rituals, hearing the synonymous expressions of the comforter and the ghost of Holly indicate that they are both Trinity third parties. But the terms Reaction seem to be non-religious in the sense of comfort and ghost. The comforter arise warm and reassuring (in a religious context, it means strengthening or support), while the Holy Spirit appears frightening and terrifying. Therefore, depending on the situation, one meaning of the word "contagious" appears to have other meanings.

It can have prominent suggestive force, either through its relative frequency, familiarity, or associative power. Leech (1981) states that the meaning of reflexes is found in poetry because it explains the highest meaning of language and functions in a vague manner.

Example:

Are limbs, so dear-achieved, are sides,

Full-nerved-still-warm-to hard to stir (Leech, 1981)

The poem written above is meant to describe Wilfred Owen, a soldier who died in battle. The poet uses the words verbose and dear. Others perceive the context

of “lover”. Therefore, the meaning reflected here is accompanied by emotional power and gives new meaning depending on the context.

### **2.3.2.6 Collocative Meaning**

Collocational meanings consist of the required associations of words because the meanings of words tend to develop in their context. Collocational meaning refers to the association of a word with a certain class of words because of its frequent or frequent occurrence.

Example:

You’re beautiful girl (Leech,1981)

From the above example, the word “beautiful” only fits with the word “girl”, and “beautiful” cannot be put together with the word “boy” whose exact equivalent is the word “girl”.

### **2.3.2.7 Thematic Meaning**

Thematic meaning refers to what the speaker or author conveys according to the way in which the focus is ordered and the emphasis organizes the information. Therefore, active is different from passive, even though the concepts have the same meaning. Sentence parts can also be used as subjects, objects, or complements to show superiority. This is done through focus, subject matter, or emotional emphasis. The meaning of the subject helps to better understand the information and its meaning. Active sentences such as (1) below are often thought to have different meanings from passive sentences (2), although conceptually both seem to have the same content (Leech. 1981)

Example:

Mrs. Bessie Smith donated the first prize (Leech, 1981)

The first prize was donated by Mrs. Bessie Smith (Leech, 1981)

From example (1) above, we can assume that the active voice answers the implicit question “What did Mrs. Bessie Smith do?” While the passive voice answers the implicit question, “Who donated the first prize?” ) On seeing (2) it appears that we know of Mrs. Bessie Smith.

### **2.3.3 Theory of Context of Situation**

Situational context refers to the context, time and place in which the utterance takes place, and the relationships between the participants. This theory has traditionally been addressed through the concept of register, which helps clarify the relationship between language and context by treating it under three basic headings: domain, content, and context (Halliday and Hasan 1989). : 14).

#### **2.3.3.1 Field**

Domain refers to what is happening in the nature of the social work being done, the WHO is about the WHO players, the language numbers are some of the important components.

#### **2.3.3.2 Tenor**

The tenor of the speech refers to WHO's involvement in the nature, status and roles of the participants.

#### **2.3.3.3 Mode**

Mode refers to the role played by the language and what the participants expect from that language for themselves in a given situation.

For example: Text (from Bishop Woolwich's broadcast sermon) Christians must therefore take atheism seriously and not only allow the man to answer it, but allow himself to still be a believer in the middle of the twentieth century. With that in mind, I would ask you to expose yourself to three major points of modern atheism. These are not three atheisms, each manifested in varying degrees - but three motivations that suggest that humans, especially over the past hundred years, have questioned them and the God we raised. They can be expressed in three summary statements: 1. God is intellectually redundant; 2. God is emotionally dispensable; 3. God is morally intolerant. Let us consider each in detail (Halliday and Hasan 1989:15).

