

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Figurative language can be defined as a word in a way that deviates from the conventional order and meaning to convey a complicated meaning, colorful writing, clarity, or evocative comparison. It is a system of communication and the most important means of communication that is generally used by a particular group or community. Many arts were created to entertain people in this world like a song. Language is a very important tool to help address in understanding messages conveyed by the addresser. As we know, language plays an important role as a bridge to communicating someone to another. Two languages are an acquired systematic vocal activity representing meanings coming from human experiences.

Song lyrics are some data with importance utilized in figurative language. And to get it, the person needs to think carefully if finds something difficult in the meaning of the lyric. To comprehend the verses, know and track down the meaning of the figurative language used in song lyrics. Each song has an explicit reason to pass on to the general society as the audience. The melody contains a word that has a style in the tune of the song.

Due to the interest in this study of Figurative Language, this study focuses on figurative language which is used mainly in Natalie Taylor's Song Lyrics.

Those beautiful lyrics or those figurative languages would be useless if the listeners could not fully understand the true meaning behind those song lyrics. To understand the meaning, it is important to learn how to interpret figurative language. Therefore, it is very interesting to analyze the figurative language that is found within the song lyrics more deeply.

1.2 Problems of the Study

This study elaborates on some problems of figurative language used to occur in song lyrics, which are:

1. What are the types of figurative language used in Natalie Taylor's song lyrics?
2. What is the meaning of the figurative language used in Natalie Taylor's song lyrics?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objective of the study based on the problem above as follow:

1. To describe the types of figurative language used in Natalie Taylor's song lyrics.
2. To analyze the meaning of the figurative language used in Natalie Taylor's song lyrics.

1.4 Limitations of the Study

This research was focused on discourse analysis which concerns the use of figurative language and the language expression used in a song. In addition, Perrine (1982: 61) states that figurative language is broadly defined as any way

of saying something other than ordinary way. The researcher limits the discussion by taking the data only from Natalie Taylor's song lyrics.

1.5 Significance of Study

This report has been made and hoped to have several significances as the following:

5.1.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretical, by conducting this research, the researcher expects that this research will give a contribution to the development of discourse analysis theory, especially in becoming a comprehensive understanding of figurative language. On the other hand, this research can enrich information for people or the next researchers who want to concern their study on figurative language in a song lyric.

5.1.2 Practical Significance

Practically, through the result of this research, the writer wants to show the types of figurative language in song lyrics in communication with each other in the song so that the researcher of this research will understand the meaning of figurative language in song. For linguistic students, this research can be used as an additional reference to related figurative language research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

This chapter presents the result of reviewing some theories that are relevant to the problems. The study review consists of the concept of language, and theoretical framework as the main guideline in writing this thesis. Besides that, thesis chapter also explain the concept used and also the theory that was used to analyze the problem of the study.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In this study, the researcher analyzed the previous research related to the current study. There are some related articles and a thesis.

Firstly, it was carried out by Mutia (2017) entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Owl City Song Lyrics*. This research focuses on finding that figurative language can give the special effect to beautify and intensify further meaning to a related particular message in lyrics. The lyric of those songs generally involves constructed figures of speech by the writer. The researcher found 19 figurative languages appear in 4 lyrics of owl city's song. There are 9 personifications, 8 hyperboles, 1 metonymy, and 1 metaphor.

The second research was carried out by Sutrisno (2017) entitled *A Figurative Language Analysis of Song Lyric 'Mirrors' by Justin Timberlake*. this thesis focused on found types of figurative language in exploring the meaning of

the selected lyrics in Justin Timberlake's songs. The essayist utilizes the allegorical language hypothesis by Sapir (2007: 7), language is a purely human and non -instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires using a system of a voluntarily produced symbol. To support this research of figurative language found in Justin Timberlake's melody, the creator uses abstract techniques to explore each sentence in the song lyric. The results of this analysis, the writer found any kind of figurative language in the song, there are; symbols, metaphors, personification, and simile.

The third research was carried out by Darmayasa (2015) entitled *Analysis of Figurative Language Used in the Song Lyrics of Lady Gaga's Album 'The Fame'*. This article focused on identifying the kinds of figurative language that exist in song lyrics and also to purpose on analysis the meaning of figurative language that is delivered in Lady Gaga's song lyrics. This article uses the theory by K. L Knickerbocker & H. William Reninger (1963) who are proposing types of figurative language such as; simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, paradox, dead metaphor, and allusion.

The fourth research was carried out by Hasyim (2019) entitled *The Analysis of Figurative Language in "Endless Love" Song Lyric*. This article focused on find out the kinds and the meanings of figurative language in song lyrics. These article uses the theory of James Kreuzer (1960) "Studies in prose writing". The researcher found seven types of figurative language in "Endless Song" such as: repetition 36%, hyperbole 32%, metaphor 12%, pleonasm 8%, personification 4%, dispersonification 4%, and onomatopoeia 4%.

And the fifth research was carried out by Rohman (2014) entitled *An Analysis Of Figurative Languages in Adele's Song Lyrics in The Album Entitled 21 and Its Application in Language Teaching*. This thesis focused on find out the types of figurative language found in Adele's song. In this research, the researcher found several types of figurative in adele's song such as: 1 simile, 10 metaphors, 4 personifications, 1 irony and 34 hyperboles.

Based on the three research above, it can show the different data sources, also has the same object that is analysis figurative language but the difference is the subject of the analysis and theory. This review on clarify the sort of figurative language and the significance in Natalie Taylor's song lyrics.

2.2 Concepts

The concepts of the research help the writer for this research. The concepts will take from many sources that are related to analyzing data. Concepts are interpreted which be analyzed from the key term which follows: Figurative Language, Song Lyrics, and Natalie Taylor.

2.2.1 Figurative Language

Figurative language is the use of words in a way that deviates from the conventional order and meaning to convey a complicated meaning, colorful writing, or evocative comparison.

2.2.2 Song Lyric

Lyrics are words that make up a song, usually consisting of verses and choruses. The song is a musical composition intended to be performed by the human voice. This is often done with distinct melodies using patterns of sound and silence. Song lyrics commonly represent what the writer would share, it could be love, sorrow, or even sadness based on the feelings of the songwriter. A unique of the song is that makes the readers could be touch, then make it remember the lyrics.

2.2.3 Natalie Taylor

Natalie Taylor is an American singer and songwriter. She was born on 07th August 1976. She has known for her emotionally driven songs that have soundtracks for many television shows, commercials and viral videos. She is active since 2010 until now. Her carrier was booming when she releases the single "*surrender*" in 2015 and being hits in 2020 after being viral. The song is certified gold in the USA and Canada. The song also spent time on AC Hot Radio's Top 30. In 2021, Natalie Taylor released an EP entitled Covers, Vol.1 includes various covers of her as heard on television shows such as Grey's Anatomy, Lucifer, and World of Dance.

2.3 Theories

This research will use the theory of types of figurative language according to Perrine (1991) which has kinds of figurative languages, such as; metaphor, personification, simile, onomatopoeia, hyperbole, allusion, irony, clichés, idiom

and euphemism. And to classify the types of meaning, the study will use the theory of meaning by Leech (1982: 61) such as; conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocation meaning and thematic meaning.

2.3.1 Figurative Language

According to Keraf, Figurative language or style is a way of showing the mind through a special language that shows the soul and the characteristic of the writers (language use). A good language style has to certain three elements, there are sincerity, respect, and attractiveness, (Keraf, 2009: 113). Figurative language can be used in any form of communication, such as in daily conversation rarely, articles in newspapers, advertisements, novels, poems, etc. Figurative language uses some words that go beyond their ordinary meaning. It requires the readers to use his/ her imagination to figure out the author's meaning. It makes figurative meaning is difficult to understand because we cannot find the meaning of the figurative language in the dictionary just like the other vocabulary words that we usually use in our daily conversation. There are types of figurative language according to Perrine (1991) as follows:

1) Metaphor

Metaphor are used to describe certain things or feelings compared to something else.

Example: "You're my bright star".

“Time is money” (Time is money).

2) Personification

Personification is used to express the actions of non-human objects that are given human characteristics.

Example: "The moon smile above us"

"The sky was full of dancing stars"

3) Simile

The simile is used to express a comparison between two objects that usually carry the same character.

Example: "You're so innocent like an angel." (You are so innocent like an angel)

4) Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is used to describe how a certain word sounds exactly as it is.

Example: "Whoosh" is the sound of the wind.

5) Hyperbole

Hyperbole is used to express an exaggerated expression.

Example: "I see a smile that can light up the whole town." (I see a smile that can light up the whole city).

6) Allusion

The allusion is used in sentences that refer to events, legends, parables, important figures or events in the past that are considered known to both the speaker and the interlocutor to relate events in the present.

Example: My uncle's face is very similar to Rano Karno's when he was young.

7) Irony

the irony is a figure of speech or one of the most widely known literary devices, used to express strong emotions in conveying a particular purpose. As defined, Irony is the use of words to convey the opposite meaning of what is said.

For example : I just love watching the same cartoon five times every afternoon. It's such a delight.

8) Cliches

Clichés is the expression that has been used so often that it is considered stale / obsolete and boring.

Example : Many hands make light works.

9) Idiom

Idioms are words or groups of words whose meaning is not reflected in the words that compose them.

Example: Be careful he's a long-handed person (thief).

10) Euphemism

Euphemism is the refinement of words or sentences by choosing words that have positive connotative meanings.

For example : Homeless people are given jobs by the government (compare with homeless people).

2.3.2 Theory of Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 1) meaning is divided into seven different elements. He classifies types of meaning in seven types. It is Conceptual Meaning, Connotative Meaning, Social Meaning, Affective Meaning, Reflected Meaning, Collocation Meaning, and Thematic Meaning.

1) Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual Meaning is likewise called logical or denotative meaning. It is essential propositional meaning which related to the essential word reference. Conceptual meaning is the meaning of a word or group of words based on a clear designation of something outside the language or based on certain conventions and is objective. For example: Marina raised her hand when the teacher called. 'Raise hands; actually means, that is to raise your hand.

2) Connotative Meaning

Connotative Meaning is a word that has another meaning behind it or something related to a word. Or connotative meaning is related with what is communicated by virtue or what language refers to. For example: Because of his big head, Reno was shunned by his friends. 'Big head' means arrogant.

3) Social/Stylistic Meaning

Social meaning conveyed by the piece of language about the social context of its use. The decoding of a text is dependent on our knowledge of stylistics and other variations of language. We recognize some words or pronunciation as being dialectical i.e. as telling us something about the regional or social origin of the speaker. Social/stylistic meaning related with what is communicated of the social circumstances of language use. For example; “I ain’t done nothing”

The line tells us about the speaker and that is the speaker is probably a black American, underprivileged and uneducated.

4) Affective Meaning

Affective Meaning is a sort of meaning which an effect the personal feeling of speakers, including his/her attitude to the listener, or his/her attitude to something he/she talking about. For some linguists it refers to emotive association or effects of words evoked in the reader, listener. For example; ‘Home’ for a sailor/soldier or expatriate and ‘Mother’ for a motherless child.

5) Reflected Meaning

Reflected Meaning means involves an interconnection on the lexical level of language, it is the meaning, which arises in case of multiple conceptual meaning, when one senses of word forms part of our response to another sense. For instance, on hearing the Church service, the synonymous expressions The Comforter and The Holy Ghost both refer to the Third Trinity, but the Comforter sounds warm and comforting, while the Holy Ghost sounds awesome. Reflected meaning is also found in taboo words. For examples are terms like erection, intercourse, ejaculation. The word ‘intercourse’ immediately reminds us of its

association with sex (sexual intercourse). The sexual association of the word drives away its innocent sense, i.e. 'communication'. The taboo sense of the word is so dominant that its non-taboo sense almost dies out.

6) Collocative Meaning

Collocation Meaning related with what is communicated through association with words which tend to occur in the environment of another word. Collocation meaning consists of the associations a word acquires on account of the meanings of the words, which tends to occur in its environment. For instance, the words pretty and handsome share common ground in the meaning of good looking. For example; Big business not large or great. Collocation meaning refers to associations of a word because of its usual or habitual co-occurrence with certain types of words. 'Pretty' and 'handsome' indicate 'good looking'.

However, they slightly differ from each other because of collocation or co-occurrence. The word 'pretty' collocates with – girls, woman, village, gardens, flowers, etc. On the other hand, the word 'handsome' collocates with – 'boys' men, etc. so 'pretty woman' and 'handsome man'. While different kinds of attractiveness, hence 'handsome woman' may mean attractive but in a mannish way.

7) Thematic Meaning

Thematic Meaning related with what is communicated by the way in which the message is organized in terms of order and emphasis. Or thematic meaning is the meaning that is communicated by the way in which the speaker or writer organizes the message, in terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis. It is often felt

an active sentence such as (1) below has a different meaning from its passive equivalent (2) although in conceptual content they seem to be the same (Leech, 1974: 19). For example:

- 1) Mrs. Smith donated the first prize
- 2) The first prize was donated by Mrs. Smith.

In the first sentence “who gave away the prize “is more important, but in the second sentence “what did Mrs. Smith gave is important”. Thus the change of focus changes the meaning also. The first suggests that we already know Mrs. Smith (perhaps through earlier mention) its known/given information while it’s new information

