

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

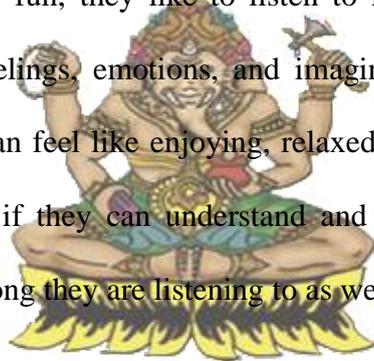
1.1 Background of the Study

Language is the most important aspect for human life to communicate with other people which is used by humans to express ideas, thoughts, and feelings in various communication situations. Language can be in the form of spoken, written or even gestures from someone, but in that language there is a meaning to communicate. According to (Webster News Collegiate Dictionary, 1981:641) language is a systematic tool for conveying ideas or feelings by using conventional signs, sounds, signs or characteristics and has an understandable meaning. Thus, language that can build the listener's imagination is usually called figurative language.



Figurative language is a language that uses words or expressions with different meanings from their literal interpretation. According to Keraf (2010: 136), figurative language style is a deviation further, especially in the area of meaning. Figurative language style Initially formed based on comparisons or equations. Comparing something with something else, means trying find special features that show the similarities between the two things. Comparison actually contains two meanings, namely the comparison that included in plain or direct language style, and comparisons that included in figurative language style, Figurative language is not only found in novels and poetry, but can also be found in song lyrics.

The song is a decoration of the human voice followed by a musical instrument and will be a very beautiful strain by the listeners, Song lyrics are usually made into stanzas, and each stanza usually has figurative language that has several meanings to convey to the listener and people who hear the song can feel what the song means and can know their feelings and experiences or something that happened in their life through the song. Because songwriters create their songs based on their experiences or other experiences that have been seen and felt in everyday life. There are many people who feel sad, bored, anxious, and worried about doing something fun, they like to listen to music or sing songs because music can describe feelings, emotions, and imagination. Thus, when a person listens to music they can feel like enjoying, relaxed and happy. In addition, they will give appreciation if they can understand and absorb every word meaning from the lyrics of the song they are listening to as well.



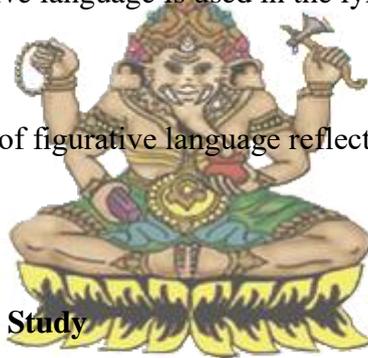
In this study, the writer analyzes the figurative language found in the lyrics of Daughtry's selected songs. Daughtry's is the American rock band Daughtry's. The band was formed on November 21, 2006 in America, by RCA Records, to date. Daughtry's writes beautiful songs with many figurative languages and Daughtry's has many albums, but in this research the writer analyzes sixteen song lyrics randomly selected from different albums as the data of this research the songs are: *Battleships*, *World On Fire*, *Home*, *You don't belong*, *Open Up yourEyes*, *No surprise*, *I'll fight*, *Waiting for Superman*, *Used To*, *Traffic Llight*, *The Victim*, *Somebody*, *Spaceship*, *Over You*, *One Last Chance*, *Losing My Mind*.

The purpose of the discussion is about figurative language in song lyrics, to find out the creator's efforts to attract the attention of listeners and readers through the use of figurative language that carries meaning in the lyrics intended explicitly and implicitly used in Daughtry's selected song lyrics.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background above there are two problems of the study presented as follows:

1. What type of figurative language is used in the lyrics of Daughtry's Selected songs ?
2. How is the meaning of figurative language reflected on the lyrics of Daughtry's selected songs?



1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research problems above, this study aims to answer the the following research questions:

1. To find out the type of figurative language used in the lyrics of Daughtry's the selected songs.
2. To find out the meaning of the figurative language used in the lyrics of Daughtry's the selected songs.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study focuses on the analysis of the types of figurative language found in the lyrics of the selected song Daugtry based on the theory proposed by

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:283). Also this research is limited to the analysis of the meaning of figurative language found in the lyrics of the song Daugtry which was selected based on Leech's theory (1981:9-19).

1.5 Significance of the Study

The author hopes that this research can contribute in every aspect of human can be a source to add insight to writers and listeners, especially in the field of figurative language. The significance of this research will be divided into two parts as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This research is expected to contribute to increasing knowledge for readers about the figurative language, meaning, or message used in the lyrics of Daugtry's chosen song. in this study can be used as a reference for further researchers who are interested in analyzing figurative language, especially in song lyrics.



1.5.2 Practical Significance

The practical significance of this research is to increase knowledge for writers about figurative language and its meaning, which is used in the lyrics of Daugtry's chosen song. Also this research is to increase the writer's knowledge in choosing words with the right meaning to communicate in front of many people.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW RELATED OF LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

There will be two theses and three articles used as the review of related literature in this study.

The first thesis written by Cindy (2019) is entitled "The Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Three of Lady Gaga's Songs from a Star is Born Album". This study aims to present the figurative language used in Lady Gaga's songs From A Star is Born Album. In her research, she used a graph method to analyze the data. And the source of the data was taken from Lady Gaga's songs From A Star is Born Album. The author uses the theory of Kennedy (1979:187), Peter, Hayati & Hadiwardoyo, Tjahjono and Masruri. The type of figure of speech found states that there are 3 paradoxes, 2 similes, 3 hyperboles, 1 rhetoric, 1 metaphor, 1 symbol. The dominant types of figurative language in his research are hyperbole and paradox. The similarity between her research and this research is that both of them analyze the figurative language contained in the song lyrics. The difference is from the different theories used by her and the data sources. This research took the data source from the lyrics of the song Daughtry's choice and her data source was taken from the Star Is Born Album by Lady Gaga's.

The second thesis written by Listiani (2015) is entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language Found on the Song Lyric by Taylor Swift's "Speak Now" Album. This study aims to present the figurative language used in Taylor Swift's

song Album. In this research, qualitative descriptive methods are used to classify data and analyze sentences. The data source is taken from Taylor Swift's "Speak Now" Album. The author uses the theory of Kennedy (1949:487), Hornby, 1986:23. The type of figure of speech found states that there are 13 personifications, 20 hyperboles, 8 similes, 4 metaphors, 10 symbols, 2 synecdoche, 2 oxymorons. Totally, the figurative languages that is used in The Taylor Swifts' songs is 59. The last is the dominant of figurative languages that used is hyperbole. The similarity of this research is that both of them analyze the figurative language contained in the song lyrics. The difference can be seen in the theories used by her thesis and the data sources. This study took the data source from the lyrics of the song Daughtry's choice and her data source was taken from the Taylor Swifts album.

The third review is taken from an article written by Aman (2022), entitled "Discovering the Intended Meaning of Figurative Languages in Damian Marley's Song Lyrics". His research had two objectives, namely to identify the type of figurative language used in Damian Marley's song lyrics and the dominant type of figurative language found in Damian Marley's song lyrics. The method used in data collection was the observation method. In his research used qualitative methods to analyze the data. The source of the research data was taken from Damian Marley's song lyrics. He used two theories from Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974) which were used to determine the type of figurative language used in Damian Marley's song lyrics and the second theory proposed by Leech (1981) which was used to determine the meaning of the figurative language used

in Damian Marley's Song. There were six types of figure of speech used in Damian Marley's song lyrics, which consist of 3 metaphors, 5 similes, 2 ironies, 3 illusions, 1 synecdoche, and 2 metonymy. The most dominant type of figurative language was simile. The similarity between his research and this research is that they use both to study the analysis of figurative language as a subject and also song lyrics as an object and the theory used is the same. The data sources are different from the data sources in this study. This research took the data source from the selected Daughtry song lyrics and the data source was taken from the Damian Marley song lyrics.

The fourth review is taken from an article written by Daniswara (2016) entitled "The Meaning of Figurative Language with Reference to Four Iron Maiden Songs". His research had two objectives, namely to identify the types of figurative language used in Iron Maiden song lyrics and the dominant types of figurative language found in Iron Maiden song lyrics. The method used in data collection was the observation method. In his research used qualitative methods to analyze data. The source of the research data was taken from Iron Maiden song lyrics. He used three theories from Knickerbocker and Reninger (1976) and an additional theory from Wellek and Warren (1984) which are used to determine the type of figurative language used in Iron Maiden's song lyrics and the second theory put forward by Leech (1974) which was used to determine the meaning of figurative language used in Iron Maidens song. There were eight types of figure of speech used in Iron Maiden's song lyrics, consisting of 1 metaphor, 1 hyperbole, 1 irony, 1 imagery, 1 simile, 1 personification, 1 symbol, and 1 metonymy. The

most dominant type of figurative language was metaphor. The similarity of his research with this research was that both are used to examine the analysis of figurative language as a subject and also song lyrics as an object and the theory used is the same. The data sources are different from the data sources in this study. This research took the data source from the selected Daughtry song lyrics and the data source was taken from the Iron Maiden song lyrics.

The fifth review is taken from an article written by Swarniti (2022) entitled “Analysis of Figurative Language in the Lyrics of the Song “Easy On Me”. This study has two objectives, namely to identify the types of figurative language used in Adele's song lyrics and the dominant types of figurative language found in easy on me song lyrics. The method used in data collection is the observation method. In his research used qualitative methods to analyze data. The research data source was taken from the lyrics of Adele's song entitled Easy on me. He uses the theory from Miller and Greenberg (1981) which is used to determine the type of figurative language used in the lyrics of the song Easy on me. There are eight types of figures of speech used in the lyrics of Adele's song Easy on me, consisting of 1 figure of speech, 2 ellipsis, 2 metonymy, and 8 symbols. The most common data found in data sources are symbols. The similarities between his research and this research are that both are used to examine the analysis of figurative language as a subject and also song lyrics as an object. and the theory and data sources used are also different from the data sources in this study. This research took the data source from the lyrics of the selected Daughtry song and the data source is taken from Adele Easy on me.

2.2 Concepts

This part explains the descriptions of the concepts of figurative language, lyrics and song lyrics. The definition of them are presented as follows:

2.2.1 Figurative Language

According to Perrine, 1982:6 First, figurative language provides imaginative pleasure in literary works. Second, how to bring additional images into poetry, making abstracts concrete, making literary works more sensual. The third figure of speech is a way of adding emotional intensity to statements that are merely informative and adding lengthy stance. And the last one is how to talk a lot in short compass. He divides figurative language into seven types, namely metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, paradox, overstatement, understatement, irony and illusion. According to Keraf (2010: 116), the style of language in terms of non-linguistic and linguistic. In terms of language, the aspects of language that is used, then the style of language can be distinguished based on the starting point of the elements language used, namely: (1) language style based on word selection, (2) language style based on the intonation or tone contained in the discourse, (3) language style based on sentence structure, (4) language style based on direct no meaning.

2.2.2 Song Lyrics

According to Sayuti, 1985:13). is a song lyric must have a meaning structure and a form structure. Song lyrics are actually the same as poetry, because both have similarities in form and meaning structure. Lyric poetry is the words of

a song. The language of song is actually not much different from the language of poetry, namely short lyrical poetry that expresses emotions. Song lyrics are poems that are sung. From the expression of emotions manifested in sounds and words. The language in song lyrics has a rule, namely the elements of poetry are emotional through sound and words. In addition to getting a certain impression as poetry, the lyrics of the language are concise and dense. This is because the lyrics of the songs have undergone a process of condensing meaning and selecting the poet's creative diction.

2.3 Theories

In this part the author explains the theory used to overcome the problems in this research discussed in this section. The first theory that the author used to analyze the data in this research is called "Interpreting Literature," and was proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger in 1974:283) to study the various types of figurative language used in the lyrics of Daughtry's favorite songs. The second theory was put forward by Leech (1981:) to find out the meaning of the figurative language used in the lyrics of Daughtry's chosen songs.

2.3.1 Figurative Language

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:283), figurative language is sometimes called metaphorical language, or simply metaphor because its Greek ancestor "Metaphereien" means to carry meaning beyond its literal meaning (meta = beyond + pherein = to bring i.e to bring beyond). Knickbocker & Reninger (1974: 283) proposed ten types of figurative language namely *simile*, *metaphor*,

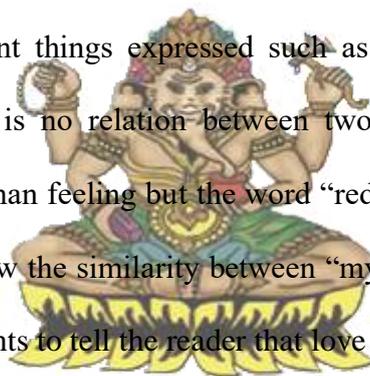
personification, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, paradox, dead metaphor, and allusion. These definitions include the following:

2.3.1.1 Simile

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974: 283), simile is figure of speech involving comparison, it draws resemblance with the help of the words “like” or “as”.

Example: “My love is like a red rose” (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1974:283).

It is called simile because the word “like” in the sentence above is comparing two different things expressed such as word “love” and word “red rose”. The fact, there is no relation between two words above because word “love” is as part of human feeling but the word “red rose” is as part of flower but the sentence above shows the similarity between “my love” and “red rose”. In this sentence, the writer wants to tell the reader that love is as beautiful as a red rose.



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2.3.1.2 Metaphor

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974: 283) stated that metaphor is a figure of speech which concisely compares two things. It is considered implied comparison without using words “like” or “as”.

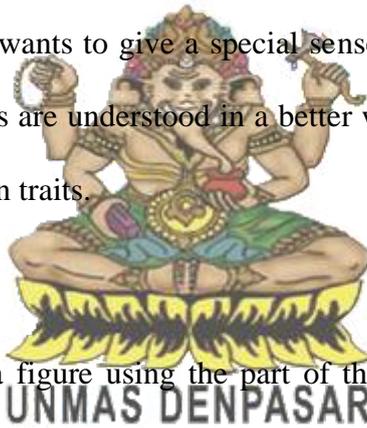
Example: “Life’s but a walking shadow”. (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1974:283)

The expression above instead of saying “life is like a walking shadow”. Metaphor and simile have close relation because comparing the different things, but the difference is simile using words “as and like” to compare two different things but metaphor compares the thing implicitly.

2.3.1.3 Personification

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974: 283), personification is giving human characteristic to an object, animal, or an abstract idea. Personification implied comparison between an non human thing and a human being. Example: “These honors comes, a pilgrim gray”. (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1974:283)

In the sentence above shows the use of personification because the word “comes” is only for human being however the word “honor” is not human being. In this case, the writer wants to give a special sense to bring inanimate things to life, so that their actions are understood in a better way because it easier to relate to something that human traits.



2.3.1.4 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure using the part of the whole, (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1974: 283).

Example: “Fifty winters (years) passed him by”. (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1974:283).

The word “winters” used a part for the whole sentence and in this sentence mean fifty years passed him. Synecdoche is a figure of speech in which use a part of something to stand for the whole things. Synecdoche is a great literary device, especially for poets who strive to express a great deal in a single image.

2.3.1.5 Metonymy

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974: 283), Metonymy is describing one thing by using the term for another thing closely associated with it.

Example: “The crown” is used “for the king” (Knickerbocker & Reninger, 1974:283).

This sentence show that the metonymy is represented by ‘crown’ and ‘king’ in the words. Actually, this word is having close relationship for the empire, because the empire has a king and crown as a symbol of government.

2.3.1.6 Hyperbole

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974: 284), hyperbole is figure of an exaggeration used for special effect. The hyperbole is perhaps one of most widely recognized forms of figurative language and one of that permeates everyday life the advertising and entertainment industries.

Example: “Go and catch falling star” (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1974:284)

It is impossible to “catch a falling star”. This sentence is hyperbole because in the example above is describes the illogical thing since no one is able to catch the falling star. As we know, the word “star” in the sentence above is kind of a fixed point in the sky which has the bigger size. Literally, it is impossible to be done, but this figurative language means that someone has high expectation even though impossible to be done and also giving a message in order that we can go and catch our dream and wish in this life.

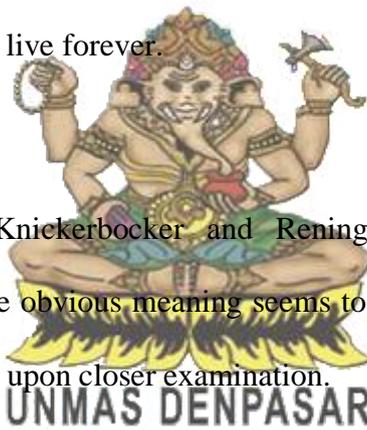


2.3.1.7 Irony

Irony is statement of which the real meaning is completely opposed to its professed, or surface meaning. (Knickerbocker & Reninger, 1974:284).

Example: “The Czar is the voice of God and shall live forever”. (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1974:284)

The czar is normal human being the voices came out from the mouth is generally not different from the human. The meaning of sentence above is an song writeritarian individual. The czar only a normal human being not the voice of the God and cannot live forever. The word shall life forever is opposed the real meaning that we cannot live forever.



2.3.1.8 Paradox

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger, (1974: 284), Pradox is statement whose surface obvious meaning seems to be illogical, even absurd, but which make good sense upon closer examination.

Example:“Light is the darkest thing in physics”. (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1974: 284).

In the sentence above the words “light” and “physics” is the part of sense similar to human having a legs and hands for making a good sense.

2.3.1.9 Dead Metaphor

Dead metaphor is a metaphor which has lost its figurative meaning through endless use. (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1974: 284).

Example:“The back of the chair”.” The face of the clock”. (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1974:284).

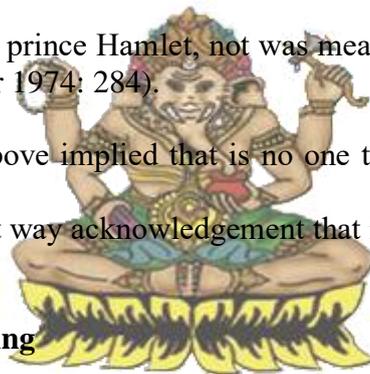
It is called dead metaphor because its give more stress to the chair. In the sentence “the black of the chair” shows the specific part of the chair which become the central part of the topic. And also in the sentence “the face of the clock” shows specific part of the clock with becomes the central part of the topic.

2.3.1.10 Allusion

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974: 284) states that allusions is a reference to some well known place, even or person. Not comparision in the exact sense, but a figure in the sense that implies more than its narrow meaning.

For example: “No I am prince Hamlet, not was meant to be“. (Knickerbocker and Reninger 1974: 284).

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.

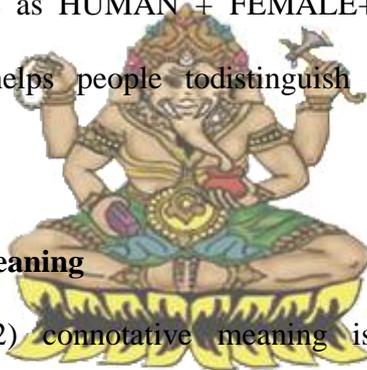


2.3.2 Theory of Meaning

According to Leech (1981:9) It is asserted that semantics (as the study of meaning) is central to the study of communication and as communication becomes more and more a curious factor in social organizations, the need to understand it becomes more and more urgent. Leech (1981: 9). Grouping meaning into seven types, namely: conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflection meaning, and also thematic meaning. These definitions include the following:

2.3.2.1 Conceptual Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 10). State that conceptual meaning also called denotative meaning is widely assumed to be central factor in linguistic communication. Conceptual meaning refers to the logical sense of the utterance and is recognizable as a basic component of grammatical competence. It is alternatively described as the cognitive or denotative meaning. This is the basic or universal meaning and can be represented at the lexical level, as well as that of the clause or simple sentence. For example: the word "woman" as conceptual meaning, it can be defined as HUMAN + FEMALE + ADULT, and in addition conceptual meaning helps people to distinguish one meaning from another (1981:11).



2.3.2.2 Connotative Meaning

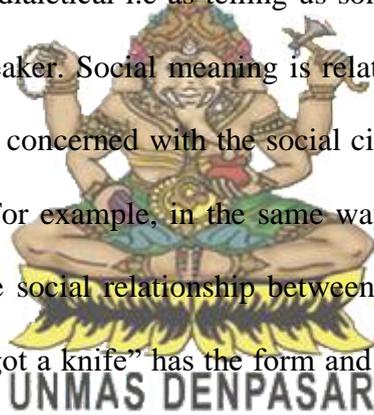
Leech (1981:12) connotative meaning is the communicative value possessed by an expression based on what it refers to, on its pure conceptual content. As can be seen from the definition, connotative meaning inevitably overlaps with certain aspects of conceptual meaning. Therefore, "reference" overlaps with elements of conceptual meaning, such as when a contrastive feature of conceptual meaning becomes an attribute of "real world" reference. But the additional attributes expected of a reference depend on various other factors, such as age or society, and can also depend on the individual, as Leech claims. (1981, 12)

In this context, the relationship between conceptual and connotative meaning can be easily compared with the relationship between language

(conceptual) and the "real world" (connotative). For this reason, connotative meaning can be seen as an open and unstable category compared to conceptual meaning.

2.3.2.3 Social Meaning

social meaning is the piece of language conveys about the social circumstances of its use. The decoding of a text is dependent of our knowledge of stylistics and other variations of language. We recognize some words or pronunciation as being dialectal i.e. as telling us something about the regional or social origin of the speaker. Social meaning is related to the situations in which utterance is used. It is concerned with the social circumstances of the use of the linguistic expression. For example, in the same way, some stylistic usage let us know something of the social relationship between the speaker and hearer. The example is "I haven't got a knife" has the form and meaning of assertion and yet in social reality (if said to the waiter in a restaurant) it can readily take on the force of a request such as "Please bring me a knife". From this example, we can conclude that small steps to the consideration of how language reflects personal feelings of the speakers including his attitude to the listener, or his attitude to something he is talking about.

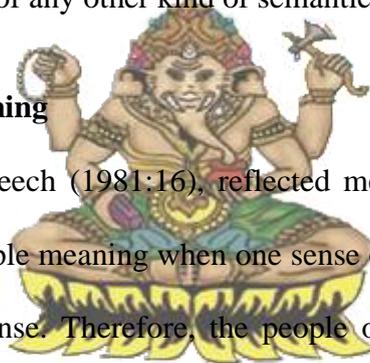


2.3.2.4 Affective Meaning

According to Leech (1981:15), affective meaning is largely a parasitic category in the sense that to express our emotions rely upon the mediation of other categories of meaning conceptual, connotative, and stylistic. Emotional expression through style comes about for instance when we adopt an impolite tone to express displeasure, or when we adopt a casual tone to express friendliness. The example the word of “Aha! and Yippe!” Those words have a function to express emotion. When we use these, we communicate feeling and attitudes without the mediation of any other kind of semantic function. (Leech, 1981:15).

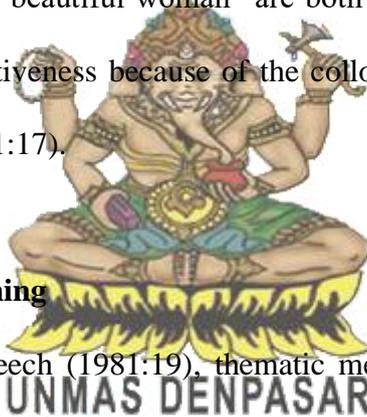
2.3.2.5 Reflected Meaning

According to Leech (1981:16), reflected meaning is the meaning which arises in cases of multiple meaning when one sense of a word forms of part of our response to another sense. Therefore, the people often have difficulty in use a word with particular sense. Leech says that in the church service, The comforter and The Holy Ghost refer to the third Trinity. They are religious words, but unconsciously there is response to their non-religious meaning too. Thus the comforter sounds warm and comforting while the Ghost sounds, awesome or even deadful. One sense of the word seems to rub off on another especially through relative frequency and familiarity (A ghost is more frequent and familiar in no religious sense). (Leech, 1981:16).



2.3.2.6 Collocative Meaning

According to Leech (1981:17), collocative meaning consists of word associations that are obtained because the meanings of words tend to appear in their environment. For example, "beautiful" and "handsome" have the same meaning in terms of handsome. However, they differ slightly from each other due to collocation. The word beautiful collocates with girl, woman, garden, flower, etc. In addition, the word handsome is in coalition with boys, men, etc. So beautiful woman and handsome man, while the attractiveness is different then "handsome woman and beautiful woman" are both acceptable, even though they suggest different attractiveness because of the collocative association of the two adjectives. (Leech, 1981:17).



2.3.2.7 Thematic Meaning

According to Leech (1981:19), thematic meaning is the meaning that is communicated by the way the speaker or writer organizes the message, in terms of sequence, focus, and emphasis. that the active sentence is like. Has a different meaning from its passive equivalent, even though in the contextual context the meaning is the same.

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

The active voice answers the implicit question "what did Mrs. Bessie Smith?" whereas the passive voice answers the implicit question "who donated the first prize?" in other words, sentence (1) differs from sentence (2) suggesting we know

who Mrs. Bessie Smith. It refers to what is communicated by the way the speaker or writer arranges the message in terms of ordering focus and emphasis. So active is different from passive even though the conceptual meaning is the same. Various parts of the sentence can also be used as subjects, objects or complements to show excellence. This is done through focus, theme (topic) or emotive emphasis. Thematic meanings help us understand messages and their implications well.

