

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

The existence of language helps people to express their thoughts, ideas, and feelings or even build a good relationship with one and another. Languages are used widely by many people who do not share the same language to build communication (Harmer, 2006). Language is the most important part of writing. Mastering a variety of languages in the world can make it easier for you to communicate with foreigners. As for scientific studies that study a language called linguistics. Hartman (1972: 132) states that linguistics as a study and its object is language. Linguistics has several branches of knowledge including phonetics, phonology, syntax, morphology, and semantics.

According to J.W.M Verhaar (1981:9), semantics (English: semantics) means a theory of meaning or a theory of meaning, namely the branch of the systematic language that investigates meaning or meaning. Semantics is also central to the study of the human mind, thought processes, and cognition. All of them are closely related to the way of classifying and conveying experiences through language. Beliefs and meanings have a strategic position in the study of semantics because they can reveal what the intended purpose of the speaker's utterance is or how far the information can be received by the listener. Every word produced by a speaker must have a meaning, both literal and non-literal. The literal meaning

expresses the speaker's meaning according to common usage or a dictionary, while the non-literal meaning (figurative language) connotes an additional layer of meaning.

A figurative language is a form of language used by the author or speaker to convey something beyond the literal meaning of Tarigan (Azwardi, 2016). Figurative language is usually used in poetry or song lyrics. By studying figurative language, song listeners and poetry connoisseurs can better understand the meaning, feelings, and messages conveyed in song lyrics and poetry stanzas. The function of using figurative language in a song is to make the song more beautiful and interesting. To express the inner feelings of the songwriter or singer so that special meanings or effects are obtained. This study discuss the types of figurative language based on Perrine's (1970) theory. The types of figurative language used to analyze this research are simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, apostrophe, allegory, paradox, and irony. Figurative language is very interesting and suitable to be analyzed by lovers of poetry and songs. By studying figurative language, the listeners of poetry or songs can better understand the meaning and feelings conveyed by the author or singer to the poem reader or song listener.

Songs are one of the most popular forms of entertainment. The song is often played in almost all places, such as shopping, restaurants, and others. Along with the times, many songs contain figurative meanings. Expressions of feelings from a singer or songwriter that form a series of words are called song lyrics. Song lyrics are usually written by the songwriter or singer. One of the most famous girl groups

in the world is Little Mix. A series of selected song lyrics from Little Mix is interesting to analyze because their songs are very popular and many people know and enjoy their songs. However, not many know that there are several types of figurative language found in the lyrics of their chosen songs. Many expressions of feelings are conveyed through the song lyrics by the singer, which describes the singer's feelings that touch the hearts of listeners. Thus, it is considered a very promising source for obtaining data sets for analysis.

1.2 Problems of the study

Based on the above background, there are two research problems to be discussed:

1. What are the types of figurative language found in Little Mix's lyrics?
2. What is the meaning of figurative language used in Little Mix's lyrics?

1.3 Objective of the study

There are two objectives of research related to the problem, as mentioned below:

1. To identify the types of lyrics that contain figurative language in Little Mix's song lyrics.
2. To analyze the meaning of figurative language in Little Mix's song lyrics.

1.4 Limitation of the study

This research aims to identify the types of figurative language that appear in the lyrics of selected songs by Little Mix that apply the theory proposed by Perrine (1970). In addition, this study also focuses on analyzing the meaning of

figurative language in the song's lyrics, Little Mix, which was analyzed using the theory of seven types of meaning by Leech (1974).

1.5 Significance of the study

The significance of the study that resulted from this research can be divided into two categories: theoretical significance and practical significance.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This research is expected to provide readers with knowledge of how figurative language is formed and its meaning. This helps readers or listeners understand the meaning or message in the song's lyrics. In addition, this research inspires those who like to do similar research, like the progress of science in general.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This analysis can be a resource for practicing figurative language for educational terms and enriching knowledge of literary works. This research is also expected to provide constructive feedback to English translators and students, especially those who are heavily involved in English translation work. If not, it is hoped that special analysis become of great use to readers who wish to put all the theory into practice.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPT, AND THEORIES

This chapter discusses some previous studies that have been chosen about the topic of this study. This study uses two theses and one article journal for review, such as the result of analysis theories used, and compared this study with clearly explained.

2.1 Review of Related of Literature

In this review of related literature, the researcher used two theses and one journal as a comparison. Here is the first research review of the thesis entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language Found in Hillsong Church Song Lyrics" by Miru (2019). In his research, the problems he obtained include what type of figurative language is found in Hillsong Church and how the figurative language is used to strengthen the theme in Hillsong Church songs. This study uses the theory of Arthur (1996:536) to classify any kind of figurative language and a second to find out the theme. And the result of the research analysis above is that there are eight types of figurative language in eight songs. There are symbols, personification, simile, paradox, oxymoron, metaphor, hyperbole, and synecdoche.

Based on the research above, the similarities and differences can be compared. The similarities between the research above are that they are both analyzing the type of figurative language in the song. The difference between this study and the previous thesis is that the theory used in the analysis is different. The research above uses the theory proposed by Arthur (1996:62) and the theme

theory by Kenney (1966), while the researcher uses the theory of Perrine (1970) to find out the types of figurative language.

The second review was taken from the thesis entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language Found in James Blunt's Song Lyrics" by Sagala (2019). In this research, the problem he has obtained is what type of figurative language is found in James Blunt's Selected Song. This study uses the theory of Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) to analyze the types of the figurative language contained in James Blunt's Song. This research reveals that there are six types of figurative language used in James Blunt's song. They are simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, synecdoche, and metonymy.

Based on the research above, the similarities and differences can be compared. The similarities between the research above are that they are both analyzing the type of figurative language in the song. The difference between this study and the previous thesis is that the theory used in the analysis is different. The research above uses the theory proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) to find out the types of figurative language, while the researcher uses the theory of Perrine (1970) to find out the types of figurative language.

The last review is a study entitled "*An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift's Song Lyrics*" by Setiawati and Maryani (2018). The purpose of this study was to determine the types of figurative language used in Taylor Swift's lyrics and to describe the contextual meaning of the figurative language used in Taylor Swift's lyrics. This study uses the theory of Kennedy (1983: 481). The results of the

data analysis showed that there were six types of figures of speech found, consisting of simile, metaphor, hyperbole, paradox, irony, and personification.

Based on the research above, the similarities and differences can be compared. The similarities between the research above are that they are both analyzing the type of figurative language in the song. The difference between this thesis and the previous thesis is that the theory used in the analysis is different. The research described above uses the theory proposed by Kennedy (1983: 481) to find out the types of the figurative language contained in the song.

2.2 Concept

In this section, the concept is an explanation of the definition of something related to the research topic that is the keyword in the research. In accordance with the title of this study, it explains:

2.2.1 Figurative Language

Figurative language cannot be interpreted literally in pronouncing something other than the common way of saying one thing and the capability of another. This often affords a more nice way of announcing what we suggest by using direct statements, which are divided into 11: Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Apostrophe, Synecdoche, Symbol, Allegory, Paradox, Overstatement, Understatement, and Irony (Perrine 1970: 577).

Perrine (1970) states that parent of speech is a way to say one element and mean any other thing, he states that discern of speech need to now not be taken actually and that determine of speech serves to provide a wider which means to a

word, phrase or sentence than its expression. He also argues that figures of speech can be an high quality ability of announcing what we mean as a substitute than direct statements.

2.2.2 Little Mix

Little Mix is a British woman group consisting of Jade Thirlwall, Perrie Edwards, and Leigh-Anne Pinnock. Former member Jesse Nelson left the group in 2020. The group established itself by turning into the first group to win the UK version of The X Factor in 2011. Their musical style is predominantly pop, R&B, dance-pop, a tropical residence influenced, Latin Pop, and digital music. The lyrics of their songs and frequently touching, and their song lyrics also comprise issues of women's empowerment, body positivity, and LGBT rights (Wikipedia).

2.2.3 Song lyrics

The song is one of the familiar literature in the ear of the listener. According to Jamalus (1988: 5), songs can be described as works of art while sung with musical instruments. Furthermore, the Hornby USA song (1995) can be defined as a short rhyme or a series of verses in music that are intended to be the song. From the above explanation, it can be concluded that song belongs to literature in the form of poetry, shown with song and accompanied by musical instruments.

Firdaus (2013) states, "Lyrics are printed as a form of verbal exchange between the creator and the readers." In most cases, they raise a message (whatever it is), at least to give listeners something suggestive. Such functions and

communication varieties are constant in these people's cultural contexts, relying on their musical tastes, opportunities, etc.

2.3 Theories

This study uses two theories. The main theory used in this research is the theory of figurative language by Perrine (1970). Perrine's (1970) theory has eleven types of figurative language. This theory is used to find and classify the types of figurative language found in Little Mix's lyrics. The second theory that is used is the seven types of meaning theory by Leech (1974). This theory describes and analyzes the meaning of each figurative language found in Little Mix's lyrics.

2.3.1 Type of Figurative Language

Figurative language is an important part of writing and is also widely used in speech. An image is a way to use a description to create a special image to emphasize your emotions. It is also closely related to the senses. Figurative language is a language that cannot be taken literally. It often provides a more effective means of saying what we mean than making direct statements. Perrine (1970) proposed that there are 11 figurative language types to analyze: Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Synecdoche, Apostrophe, Metonymy, Symbol, Allegory, Paradox, Hyperbole (Overstatement), and Irony.

1. Simile

Simile is a comparison that is expressed by the use of some words or phrases such as “like”, “as”, “than”, “similar to”, or “resembles”. Simile is an explicit comparison, it means that it implies something to one another directly, that is why,

it needs effort to show explicitly the similarity. The example is “her nose is like a cherry”. In this sentence, nose is compared to cherry. In connotative meaning, it means to say how cute she got a nose that essentially looks like a cherry. (Perrine, 1970).

2. Metaphor

A metaphor is a comparison between things essentially unlike, and the comparison is implied. That is, the figurative term is substituted for or identifies the literal term. What is essentially different is shown to have some sort of similarity or to create a new image. Similarities between the objects being compared can be implied rather than stated directly. It only makes sense if the similarities between the two become apparent or if someone understands the relationship between the two words. One example is "time is money." (Perrine, 1970).

3. Personification

Personification is giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, object, or idea. This can really affect how readers imagine things. This type of image is widely used in children's books, poetry, and fictional literature. Personification creates an abstract emotional image by making anomalous statements about activities that inanimate objects may not be able to perform. An example is "The chance is to knock on the door." (Perrine, 1970).

4. Hyperbole

Hyperbole or overstatement is simply exaggeration in service of truth. It is an exaggeration of the meaning of words and events, and understatement refers to

disregarding the meaning. Both are forms of visual language used to set accents and evoke emotions. (Perrine, 1970).

5. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech in which one word or phrase is substituted for another with which it is closely associated, also the rhetorical strategy of describing something indirectly by referring to things around it. It is the use of something closely related to its actual meaning. (Perrine, 1970). The meaning of a word is extended from the usual referent to the one associated with that referent. An example is "The pen is mightier than the sword." The pen refers to the "written word" and the "sword," which means "military aggression and power."

6. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the use of the part for the whole. (Perrine, 1970). For example, "give me your hand." It means that someone is asking for a favor from the others. Synecdoche is a phrase that uses a part of something to describe the whole thing. It is important in many of its uses. This allows the speaker to emphasize a specific part of the whole and emphasize its importance by replacing the whole. Synecdoche is a great literary tool, especially for poets who want to express many things in one picture. The reader pays attention to the power of associative and references thinking to automatically understand that some can represent the whole. For example, the phrase "soldier armed with steel" is simpler than the phrase "soldier armed with swords, knives, daggers, and arrows."

7. Symbol

A symbol is roughly defined as something that means more than what it is. It means that a symbol is an image with an overt literal function in a poem but also evokes an arrangement of additional meaning. Symbolism occurs when a word has a meaning in itself but is used to represent something completely different. Symbolism is a literary way of extending meaning by using commonly accepted symbols or something that stands for another thing. These symbols have built-in beliefs or ideas which a reader brings to a story. This relieves the author of the necessity of explaining them. This is easily confusing with the concept of metaphor; however, in a metaphor, the author relies on the reader to draw the comparison. (Perrine, 1970). For example: "He was disappointed when the mirror broke." Broken mirror is a symbol of separation.

8. Apostrophe

Apostrophe consists in addressing something nonhuman as if it was alive and present and could reply to what is being said. An apostrophe is a figure of speech, something by an exclamation. A speaker uses an apostrophe, detaches himself from reality, and addresses an imaginary character in his speech (Perrine, 1970). Example: "Oh, Rose, how sweet you smell and how bright you look!"

9. Allegory

Allegory is a narrative or description with a second meaning beneath the surface. Allegory can be defined as extended metaphors, series, or related symbols. As a literary medium, a parable in the most general sense of extended metaphor. Fables have been widely used in all art forms throughout history. This is primarily because complex ideas and concepts can be easily explained so that the viewer,

reader, or listener can understand or be impressed. Writers and speakers usually convey the parable through literary or hidden meanings through symbolic figures, acts, images, and events that create the moral, spiritual, or political meaning the author is trying to convey. Used as a rhetorical means. For example, "History of animal farms." Farm animals represent different parts of post-revolutionary Russian society. (Perrine, 1970).

10. Paradox

A paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true. It may be either a situation or a statement. In paradoxical statements, the contradiction usually stems from one in all phrases being figuratively or in multiple tenses. For example, "If you want to maintain your secret, wrap it up in frankness." (Perrine, 1970).

11. Irony

The irony is a figure of speech representing a particular kind of extended reference: extension in a direction opposite to normal. This is a word or phrase that is ironically used and has a meaning that is in sharp contrast or inconsistent with its usual meaning. For example, in difficult moments, kindness makes things worse, and someone says, "Well, that is much better." Irony is a rhetorical word with the opposite meaning to its usual meaning. Example: "How nice she is! She said when she told her I had to work all weekend (Perrine, 1970).

2.3.2 Theory of Meaning

In this research, the researcher used the theory of meaning based on Leech (1974). Leech's interest in semantics gave way to his interest in pragmatics.

Language is primarily understood as what you know, not what you do, and communication through language is a matter of practicing that knowledge. Based on Leech (1974:10), there are seven types of meanings.

1) **Conceptual Meaning**

According to Leech (1974: 10), conceptual meaning is the essential and inextricable part of what language is and is widely regarded as the central factor in verbal communication. This is also called logical, cognitive, or intentional meaning. This type of meaning is considered basic because it is called an expansive or cognitive meaning. As a basic meaning, conceptual meanings appear to be more accurate and lasting than other types. This is because many features of a word can be considered and investigated through the meaning of scientific analysis.

2) **Connotative Meaning**

According to Leech (1974: 14), connotative meaning is the meanings that do not directly indicate it, objects, or objects to which it refers. Connotative meaning usually includes emotions, memories, and other objects. The importance of the problem varies from person to person, as it can vary by age and society. Meaning focuses on the experience associated with the sentence when the user hears or hears the sentence. The meaning of meaning depends on the individual or social time, culture, experience, and knowledge and can be relatively inconsistent.

3) **Social Meaning**

Social meaning is the meaning conveyed by the piece of language about the social context of its use is called the social meaning. Text decoding is based on knowledge of styles and other language variations. Some words and pronunciations

are recognized as dialectics. NS. As something about the speaker's regional or social origin. Social impact is related to the circumstances in which the utterance is used. It deals with the social context of the use of linguistics (Leech, 1974: 15).

4) **Affective Meaning**

According to Leech (1974: 18), affective meaning refers to what is conveyed about the feeling and attitude of speaking through language (attitude to the listener as well as attitude to what he is saying). Affective meaning is often conveyed through the conceptual and semantic content of the words used.

5) **Reflected Meaning**

Leech (1974: 19) says that in church service, 'the comforter and the Holy Ghost' refer to the third in Trinity. They are religious words. However, unknowingly, there is also a reaction to its non-religious importance. The "Comforter" sounds warm and subdued, while the "Ghost" sounds "great" or "terrible." One meaning of a word seems to be rubbed into another, mainly by relative frequency and familiarity (for example, the spirit is more general and not known in the religious sense).

6) **Collocative Meaning**

Collocative meaning is the meaning a word acquires in the company of certain words. Place words side by side or only with specific words (e.g., neither large companies nor large companies). Collaborative meaning refers to the association of words with a particular part of speech by common or habitual appearance. For example, "Pretty" and "handsome" are short for "good looking," Leech (1974: 20).

7) **Thematic Meaning**

According to Leech (1974: 19), thematic meaning refers to what is communicated by how a speaker or a writer organizes the message in terms of ordering focus and emphasis. Therefore, active is different from passive, but its conceptual meaning is the same. You can also use different sentence parts as a subject, object, or supplement to emphasize. This is done through focus, subject matter, or emotional emphasis. The subject's meaning helps you understand the message and its meaning correctly.

