CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Semantic is a subfield micro linguistics which is committed to the study of meaning. It can be thought as the philosophical of meaning in language that was focused on the relationship between word, phrases, signs, and symbols. Semantics is the scientific study of meaning and there are two types of meaning, namely literal meaning and non-literal meaning. The literal meanings are based on actual words or actual meanings, they do not use figurative or symbolic language. When the speaker speaks literally, he has no hidden meaning in his words. Literal meaning occurs when the speaker's meaning is different from what the real meaning of the words or sentences. The speaker speaks utterances, which imply the different meanings from its real meaning. The speakers have hidden meanings and non literal meaning. One subject of study that explain broadly about non-literal meaning is figurative language.

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) figurative language is sometimes called metaphorical languageor simply metaphor because it is Greek ancestor "Metaphereien" means to carry meaning beyond it is literal. Regardless of the type of figure of speech observed, it is basic function is always to carry meaning from the literal to the figurative level. It is associated with lyrics of the song uses figurative language. There are many types of figurative language such us: metaphor, simile, hyperbole, synecdoche, paradox, metonymy, dead metaphor, hyperbole, allusion, irony and symbol. One kind of media literature words that usually by figurative language to expres the means is song lyrics.

Song lyrics is an expression of the song writer's feelings about something feeling, and experienced. In expressing feelings the songwriter uses imaginative figurative language in the lyrics of the song to create distinctiveness and appeal. Figurative language used in song lyrics can help listeners understand the songwriter's ideas. In fact most people listen to songs because they are motivated by a singer's voice, rhythm, and singer's personality. However, there is something very important in the song, it is knowing and understanding the literal meaning in the song lyrics. The goal is that listeners can interpret the purpose of the song that is being created and sung by the singer. One of the singers who is very famous for his songs that contain a lot of literal meaning is Ellie Goulding.

Based on the background of the study, this study is very interesting because some people sometimes found difficulties in understanding the types of figurative language and its meaning used in song lyrics. The research was conducted since it was motivated by curiosity about the type of figurative language used in the song lirics of Ellie Goulding Album "Brightest Blue''so that this research was carried out because it was motivated by cursioty about something that was not yet known. Ellie Goulding also used figurative language in his songs so that the songs are more interesting, imaginative, memorable, inspiring, and aesthetic. This study was analyse figurative language used in the song lyric of Ellie Goulding Album "BRIGHTEST BLUE". This research was conducted because of curiosity and curiosity about something that is not yet known, especially about the types of figurative language and the meaning of each type of figurative language used in the

lyrics of the song Ellie Goulding Album "Brightest Blue" so this research was conducted.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the problems could be formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of figurative language used in the song lyric of Ellie Goulding album "Brightest Blue"?

2. What is the meaning of each figurative language used in the song lyric of Ellie Goulding album "Brightest Blue"?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

From the background of thesis writing, the author has a research objective.

The objective of the study are:

1. To identify the types of figurative language used in the song lyric of Ellie Goulding album "Brightest Blue"?

2. To analyze the meaning of each figurative language used in the song lyric of Ellie Goulding album "Brightest Blue".

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This research was focused on analysis the types of figurative languages and analyze the meaning of each figurative language that used in the song lyric of Ellie Goulding album "Brightest Blue". This study was using two theories in analysis the type and the meaning of figurative language, the first theory was used theory

from Knickerbocker and Renninger (1963) an analysis the type of figurative language, the second theory was used from Leech (1969) to analyse the meaning.

1.5 Significances of The Study

This study is focused on figurative languages and the result of this study expected to give useful and worthwhile information and contribution for educators, english teachers and english academicians in understanding more about figurative languages. The result of this study was giving contribution for academic field and practical field, as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretically Significance

The result of this study is expected to enrich the knowledge to study figurative language, especially in understanding the types of figurative language and its meaning in literary works like song lyrics as the data source in this study. This study was inspiring for those who like to do similar research along with the progress of science in general.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This study was intended to fulfill the academic requirement in completing the study at the Faculty of Foreign Language (FBA) Mahasaraswati University Denpasar. The other purpose for this result was used as references for the next researcher on understanding about figurative language in literary work.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATUR

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In the review of related literature, there are reviews of studies that have the same topic with this research study in order to support the analysis in this research study and to get a deeper undarstanding of analysing figurative language in the song lyrics.

The first thesis entitled "an analysis of figurative language in the song lylics by MaherZain"by Ain (2013). The aims of the research from the thesis are: To find out the types of figurative language are used in Maher Zain''s songs, and to find out the most dominant figurative language in Maher Zain''s songs. The result of the some figurative language in the song lyrics of Maher Zain are, Personification, Metaphor, Simile, Alliteration, Irony, Litotes, Euphemism, Parallelism, Antithesis, Hyperbole, and Synecdoche. The most dominant figurative language used in some songs is hyperbole. The similarities between the previous research and the current research is to analysis figurative language used in song lyrics. The purpose of this study is to focus on knowing the types of figurative figurative language that are the most dominant in Maher Zain's song. The differences between the previous research and the current research is, previous research used the theory of Perrine and Keneedi to identify the types of figurative language, the current study used the theory of Knickerbocker and Renninger to identify the types of figurative language.

The second thesis entitled: an analysis of figurative language in the song lyrics of map of the soul: 7 ALBUM by Nainggolan (2021). This study aimto find

the types and the meanings of figurative language used in the lyrics of BTS songs on the album Map of the Soul: 7. There were 53 data found. From the analysis, the writer found several types of figurative language used, there are 1 data of Synecdoche (1.88%), 1 data of paradox (1.88%), 1 data of Sarcasm (1.88%), 1 data of Allusion (1.88%), 3 data of Apostrophe (5.67%), 3 data of Symbol (5.67%), 5 data of Simile (9.44%), 5 data of Antithesis (9.44%), 10 data of Hyperbole (18.86%), 11 data of Metaphor (20.76%), and 12 data of Personification (22.64%).1 data (2) "but my growing shadow swallowed me and became a monster", as it is known that the shadow is a dark colored object and has properties. However, in the song Interlude: the word shadow is described as something that can act like a human who is swallowing. The similarities between the previous research and the current research is to analysis figurative language used in song lyrics. The purpose of this study is to focus more on knowing the types of figurative figurative language that are the most dominant in Maher Zain's song. The differences between the previous research and the current research is, previous research used the theory of Abrmsand Keneedi to identify the types of figurative language, the current study used the theory of Knickerbocker and Renninger to identify the types of figurative language.

The Article "an analysis of figurative language Ariana Grande's album "thank u, next"by Hulu (2021). This study aims to determine the most dominant type of figurative language and then to identify the themes of the twelve songs in the song lyrics of Ariana Grande's album "thank U Next." From the results of the analysis, the research found that were 73 data using figurative, nine data for simile (12.32%), 17 data for metaphor (23.28%), eight data for personification (10.95%),

10 data for hyperbole (13.69%), nine data for symbols (12.32%), four data for irony (5.47%), and 16 data for idioms (21.91%). The most dominant is a metaphor the themes contained in each song are Denial for the song imagine, needed for the song needy, space for the song Nasa, pretend for the bloodline and fake smile song, rebound for bad idea song, relation for a make up song, short and regretful for ghost in song, misinter preted for inmy head, friendship for the song 7 rings, empowerment and self love for the song. Thank U Next, and Self love for the song break up with your girlfriend, I a'm bored. The similarities between the previous research and the current research is to analysis figurative language used in song lyrics. The purpose of this study is to focus more on knowing the types of figurative figurative language that are the most dominant in Maher Zain's song. The differences between the previous research and the current research is, previous research used the theory of Keneedi to identify the types of figurative language, the current study used the theory of Knickerbocker and Renninger to identify the types of figurative language.

2.2 Concepts

In this part explains the descriptions of the concepts are figurative language, song, lyric and Ellie Goulding. The defenition of them presented as follows:

2.2.1 Figurative Language

Figurative language is words or phrases that do not have literal meaning in daily life or are not actual words. The use of figurative language is used to giving a

sense beauty and emphasis on the importance of what is conveyed. Often, figurative language is used in poem and song lyrics.

According Knickerbocker and Renninger (1963:367) state that of figurative language is sometimes called metaphorical language, or simply metaphor, because it is Greek ancestor "Metaphereien" means to carry meaning beyond it is literal. Regardless of the kind of figure speech which observed, it is basic function is always to carry meaning from the literal to the figurative level.

2.2.2 Song

Song is a composition for sound by singing along with a musical instrument. According to Hornby (1995:1133) song is a piece of music with words that is sung. A song is a composition consisting of lyrics and music with the intention of the lyrics being sung, the purpose of producing proportional feelings or emotions related to a particular issue.
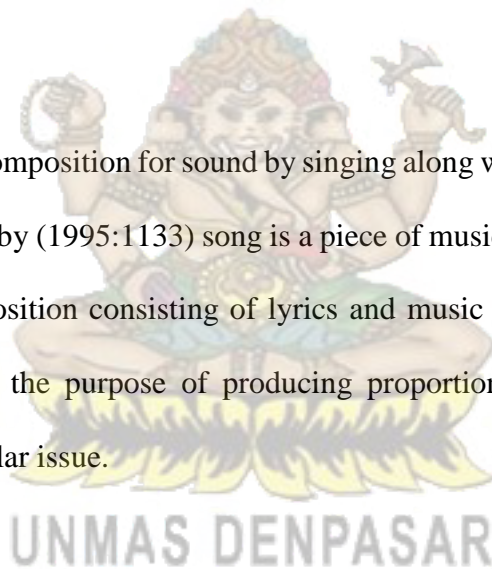
2.2.3 Lyrics

Lyrics are a collection of interesting words to form a song, consisting of a verse and choruses. The meaning of the lyrics can be explicit or implict. Some lyrics are abstract understandable. In such cases, the explanation emphasizes form, articulation, meters, and symmetry of expression. Lyric is a written work written by someone who imagines in stringing beautiful words that have a deep meaning. The lyrics and music combined was a beautiful song and pleasing to the ear.

According to Hornby (2000: 802), he stated that the lyrics is expressing a person's personal feeling and thoughts, connected with singing and written for a lyric poem is the words of a song. According to Wikipedia lyrics are a series of words that make up a song usually consisting of several stanzas and a chorus or chorus. However, words for extended musical compositions such as in opera are usually referred to as "libretto" and the author "librettist".

2.2.4 Elena Jane Goulding

Elena Jane Goulding born 30 December 1986) is an english singer and songwriter. Her career is begun when she met record producers stars and frank music, and he was later discovered by Jamie Lilly white, who later became his manager after a contract with polydor records in july 2009, Goulding released his debut mini album, an introduction to Ellie Goulding later that year. In 2010, she became the second artist to top the BBC's annual sound of poll and win the Critics' Choice Award at the Brit Awards in the same year.

2.3 Theories

This research used two main theories there are, Theory about the types of figurative language taken from Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) in a book entitled "Interpreting Literature" and the theory of meaning proposed by Leech (1981) in his book entitled "Semantics: The study of meaning".

2.3.1 Figurative Language

According to Knickerbocker and Renninger (1963: 367) figurative language is sometimes called metaphorical language or simply metaphorical because it is Greek ancestor. "Metaphereien" means to carry meaning beyond it is literal. Regardless of the type of figure of speech observed, it is basic function is always to carry meaning from the literal to the figurative level.

2.3.2 Kinds of Figurative Language

According to Knickerbocker and Renninger (1963: 367). They propose several types of figures, such as simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, irony, paradox, dead metaphor and allusion.

2.3.1.1 Simile

A simile is expressed as a comparison of two essentially different objects, actions or attributes where they share some aspect of commonality, introduced by "like" or "as". Example: "My love is like a red rose" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963) It is called a simile because the word "like" in the sentence above has a function to compare "love" with "red rose". Although different, the sentence above shows the similarity between "my love" and "red rose". In this case, the writer wants to convey to the reader that love is as beautiful as a rose.

2.3.1.2 Metaphor

Similar to similes, metaphors are comparing two things using one type of object or using it elsewhere to show a comparison between them. A metaphor is an implied comparison in which the words "like" or "as" are omitted. For example: "Life but the shadow walks" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963). This metaphor is used instead of the parable "life is like a walking shadow". In the sentence above, the writer wants to tell the reader about the similarities of two things. The author does not use the word "like" or "as" like simile, this is compared implicitly. The writer's goal is to make the sentence sound good and give the reader a good feel when they read the sentence.

2.3.1.3 Personification

Personification is a figure of speech that gives human characteristics to an object, animal or abstract idea, such as emotions, desires, sensations, physical movements, and speech. Personification is like metaphor, in that there is an implied comparison between non-human and human things.Example: This honor comes a gray pilgrim Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963). The sentence in the example above shows the use of personification, because the word "come" is for humans, but "this honor" is not human. creature.

2.3.1.4 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an overused figure of speech that is used to evoke strong feelings or to create a strong impression. Hyperbole is not meant to be taken

literally. For example: "For example: "Go and catch a shooting star"(Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963). The sentence above is a hyperbole because it is an impossible statement. Hyperbole is used in the sentence so that the sentence has a special effect to influence the reader's mind to be stronger.

2.3.1.5 Irony

Irony is a figure of speech in which the true meaning is completely at odds with the espoused or superficial meaning. For example: "The Tsar is God's choice and was live" (Knickerbocker, 1963). The tsar in the sentence above is actually not God's choice and was live forever. The sentence above means "the tsar is an authoritarian individual". This is the exact opposite of what it was means. The author aims to give an ironic meaning to the sentence.

2.3.1.6 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech that shows the use of part for the whole. Synecdoche substitutes some important detail or aspect of the experience for the experience it self (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1963:367). Simply put, Synecdoche is a figure of speech that mentions a part of something to suggest. Example: "fifty winters have passed". It is called a synecdoche because the word "winter" is part of a year which in this sentence represents a whole year. So, this sentence means, fifty years have passed.

2.3.1.7 Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech that describes something by using terms for other things that are closely related to it. Metonymy is characterized by the substitution of a term or object closely related to the word in mind for the word itself (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1963:367). Example: "Crown" is used for "King". This sentence shows that metonymy is represented by crown and king in words. Actually these words have a close relationship with the kingdom, because the kingdom has a king and a crown as a symbol of government.

2.3.1.8 Paradox

Paradox is a statement or situation that contains elements that seem contradictory or inappropriate, but on closer inspection may be true. (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1963:367). Example: "Light is the darkest thing in physics".
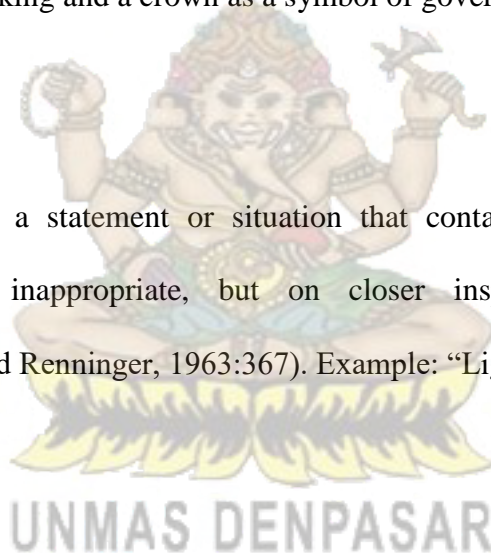
2.3.1.9 Allusion

Allegory is a figure of speech is a reference to some well-known place, event, or person. Not a comparison in the true sense, but a figure in a sense that contains more meaning than its narrow meaning (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1963:367). Example: "No! I'm the prince of Halmet, nor was it meant to be". This sentence is called a figure of speech because this example gives a reference that no one is a prince and one is always called prince halmet honestly admitting that he was not a prince.

2.3.1.10 Dead Metaphor

Dead metaphors are metaphors that have a figurative meaning but have lost their figurative meaning through endless uses (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1963:367). Example: "Clock face"Called a dead metaphor because it emphasizes more on what is being discussed, showing a certain part of the clock that is the central part of the topic.

2.3.1.11 Symbol

A symbol is a thing (it can be an object, person, situation or action) that stands for something else that is more abstract. For example: "red is courage". In fact, the Symbolists were a late 19th century movement that reacted to realism.

2.3.2 Theory of Meaning

According to Leech (1974), the meanings of these words are complex, in that they have components such as ideas, qualities, relationships, personal feelings and associations. The meaning of words is categorized into seven types, such as conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning.

2.3.2.1 Conceptual Meaning

According to Leech, conceptual meaning which is sometimes called "denotative" or "cognitive" meaning is widely considered to be a central factor in linguistic communication and can be demonstrated as an integral part of the

language part of the essential function of language in such a way that other types of meaning are not. Leech (1974:13) pointed out that the purpose of extensional meaning is to provide an abstract symbolic configuration for the interpretation of each sentence, which accurately indicates what we need to know if we want to distinguish this meaning from all other possible sentence meanings come language.

2.3.2.2 Connotative Meaning

According to Leech (1974:14), connotative meaning is the expression of communication value based on the signified, higher and higher than it is pure conceptual content. Talking about connotations is actually talking about real-world experiences that one associates with. An expression when someone uses or hears it. The meaning of a word is open to interpretation and cannot be determined. Connotations play a major role in the language of literature, politics, advertising, and song lyrics. Certain words or sentences convey connotative meanings due to the use of figurative or figurative language.

2.3.2.3 Stylistic Meaning

Stylistic meaning is the meaning conveyed by a language about the state of it is use. In part, we decode the social meaning of texts through our recognition of the different dimensions and levels of style in the same language. A recent english account has recognized some of the main dimensions of stylistic variation, for example:

1. They threw stones at the police, and then carried out loot.

2. After throwing stones at the police, they fled with the money.

Sentence (1) can be uttered by two criminals, talking casually about the crime afterward. Paragraph (2) can be said by the chief examiner in making the official report. Both can describe the same incident Leech (1974:15)

2.3.2.4 Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is a form of meaning that can reflect how the speaker feels about the listener or the subject Affective meaning refers to the part of meaning that conveys the emotions and attitudes of language users. Affective meaning shows the attitude of the speaker towards the person concerned. This meaning can be conveyed clearly only with the right choice of words as many have emotive content in them e.g. vicious, evil, tyrannical, love, hate, anger, sadness and pleasure. Interjections are affective words because they are expressions of emotions like oh, my dear, dear, hurray.

2.3.2.5 Collocative Meaning

According to Leech (1974: 20) says that collocative meaning consists of word associations that arise from the meaning of a word that tends to occur in it is environment.. For example, the words "handsome"and "beautiful" have the same meaning as "handsome" but can be distinguished by the range of nouns that are likely to occur or be placed together beautiful woman and handsome man. The ranges may match even though they suggest a different kind of attraction due to the collocative association of the two adjectives.

2.3.2.6 Reflected Meaning

According to Leech (1974:19) pointed out that when a meaning of a word forms part of our response, the reflected meaning is the meaning that appears in the context of multiple conceptual meanings to another meaning. It involves interconnection at the lexical level of language. It is only in poem that invites a high sensitivity to language in all respects, do we find the reflected meaning operating at a disadvantage.

2.3.2.7 Thematic Meaning

According to Leech (1974:19) The method of communication in which the speaker or writer organizes the message in terms of order, focus, and emphasis. for example, it is often felt that active sentences such as (1) below have different meanings from their passive counterparts (2) even though the conceptual content looks 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?" " while the passive voice answers the implicit question "Who donated the first prize?" The two sentences are different, so it is possible that the speaker is Mrs. Bessie Smith.