CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is verbal communication and an arbitrary system symbol of sound. Humans use language to communicate their ideas, thoughts, and feelings. Language's primary function is as a tool for communicating and interacting with others. Each individual maintains contact with the environment around him to maintain social relationships. This can be done by asking about the news or simply greeting the other person.

Linguistics is the study of language. Language can be learned from branches of linguistics and its relationships with other disciplines, according to Akmajian et al (2001:5). Along with Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, and Pragmatics, Semantics is a branch of linguistics. Semantics is a branch of linguistics that is equally important to research.

The study of the meaning of words and sentences is known as semantics. The goal of semantics is to determine the correct meaning of a word, phrase, or sentence and to eliminate any ambiguity that might lead the reader to believe that a word has multiple meanings. On the other hand, semantics allows students to investigate meaning because removing or changing one word from a sentence changes the entire meaning, or the sentence becomes ambiguous. As a result, where the

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sentence contains a literal or figurative meaning, the meaning in a sentence becomes extremely important in clarifying the meaning of the sentence.

Knickerbocker And Reninger. (1963: 367) stated that figurative language is sometimes called metaphorical language, or simply metaphor because it comes from the language of its ancestors Greek, "Metapherein" means to carry the meaning beyond its literal meaning. Figurative language is used in literary works to demonstrate the creativity of the author also as the beauty of language itself. Figurative language is the part of speech that will use words to convey a meaning which is different from literal meaning or interpretation. Figurative language is the common language in poetry and prose, but this can also be found in the lyrics of the song.

In conveying the meaning of a song, every songwriter has a different style of language. Musicians of different genres, such as male or female musicians, or of different age groups, such as children and adults, have different verbal styles and ways of expressing emotions through lyrics. Language plays a very important role in a song. Musicians can use language to convey the meaning of their songs, and good songs can be seen in the way they will use communication language.

Songs are generally composed of figurative language, as figurative language is used in well-written lyrical poetry. The figurative language's descriptive words have a different meaning than the literal language's, even though the words convey the same meaning. Bring the author of the investigation to the analysis for the sake of logic. The author of this study examined figurative language in Drake's song lyrics. One of the most popular songwriters and also famous singers is drake. He is

one of the top singers, songwriters, and record producers from 40(record producer). He has many albums but in this research, the writer will choose the "So Far Gone" album that was released on February 13, 2009. The songs on this album are so interesting because there are many types of figurative language used in the lyric of the song. The songs on this album are R&B/Soul and Hip-Hop/Rap Genre.

Based on the explanation above, figurative language is very complex. That is why the writer is very interested in discussing figurative language in Drake's songs. Many figurative languages can be found in these songs. Besides, Drake is a popular singer in the world

1.2 Problems of the Study

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

1. What types of figurative language are found in Drake song lyrics?
2. What is the meaning of figurative language in Drake song lyrics?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The goal of the study, in accordance to the formulation of the problem presented above are:

1. To find out of figurative language in Drake song lyrics.
2. To analyze the meaning of figurative language in Drake song Lyrics.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

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Based on the problem, the study focused on analyzing types of figurative languages in Drake song lyrics and the meaning of figurative language in Drake song lyrics.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of the study consists of theoretical significance and practical significance.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This research is expected to give a contribution to enrich the knowledge about figurative language, the meaning of the messages used in Drake's Song lyrics. This study can also be used as a reference for the next research interested in analysing the figurative language used in the song lyrics.

1.5.2 Practical significance

Practically this research can give understanding for the readers and about figurative languages that exist in song lyrics since when we listen to the music there are many figurative languages are found. In addition, this research can be used as references for the next researchers who interested in conducting further research about figurative languages

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND

THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

This study discusses figurative language. Several studies have suggested a similar topic. This review of previous studies helps to understand the topic and also find new things that can be lifted from this topic. In this graduate paper, the author reviews related studies to support this paper. The author wants to present previous studies in particular on the analysis of figurative language in general.

The first study is written by Paddmawati (2019) entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Advertisement in Bali Advertiser Newspapers". Her study aims to identify figurative language types and to find out the implied meaning of the figurative language used in Advertisements in Bali Advertiser Newspapers. In her study, she used theory from Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963), and the theory of meaning by Leech (1983) to analyze the data. In her thesis, she found five types of figurative language such as hyperbole, metonymy, personification, synecdoche, and metaphor. The similarities between his study and this study are both analyze figurative language in song lyrics. The difference between her study and this study is data source was taken from Bali Advertiser

Newspaper while this study used drake song lyrics. In her study, she used the theory by Leech (1983) as the types of meaning while this study will use the theory of Leech (1981) as the types of meaning

The second study is written by Yastanti,(2018) entitled "Figurative Language in Song Lyrics of Linkin Park". The objectives of their study are to identify the types and meaning of figurative language in the song lyrics of Linkin Park. In collecting the data, they took data from the Linkin Park album entitled "One More Light". They will use some selected songs such as Nobody Can Save Me, Sorry for now, and Talking to My Self. Heavy, and One More Light. They will use the descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. In their study, they used theory from Perine in Sari (2016) to analyze types of figurative language. The result of their study shows that there are seven types of figurative language in Linking Park's song lyrics such as personification hyperbole, allegory, repetition, simile, metaphor, and synecdoche. The dominant in the study of figurative language in song lyrics of Linkin park is hyperbole. The difference between their study and this study is in the data source. The similarities between his study and this study are both analyze figurative language in song lyrics.

The third study is written by Pambudi (2016) entitled "Figurative language will be used in Roberts Frost's Poems". In this study, the writer will use the theory from Perrine (2011) to analyze the study to identify types of figurative language found in Roberts Frost's poems types of figurative language and the theory from Leech (1983) to analyze the meaning of figurative language. In his study, he found six types of figurative language such as personification, symbol,

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metaphor, hyperbole, irony, and apostrophe. The difference in this study is the writer used the theory from Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367) as the types of figurative language and the theory by Leech (1981) as the types of meaning and the data source. The difference between this study and his study is the data source will be taken from Robert Frost's Poems while this study uses Drake song lyrics. His study used theory from Perrine (2011) as the types of figurative language and the theory by Leech (1983) while this study used theory from Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) as the types of figurative language and the theory by Leech (1981) as the types of meaning. The similarities between his study and this study are both analyzing focus to identify types of figurative and finding out the meaning of figurative language.

2.2 Concepts

In this part the writer explains about some concepts related to the topic of the study. The concepts of the study are figurative language, song lyrics and Drake.

2.2.1 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 iteral meaning (meta = beyond + perein = that is to bring beyond). Regardless, then, of the kind of figure of speech we observed, its basic function is always to carry meaning from the literal to the figurative level. It means that a way of saying something,

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but has a meaning in another way. Figurative language is a type of language that used in song lyrics, poetry or novels that have a variation language.

2.2.2 Song Lyrics

According to Jamalus(1988:5) reveals that songs can be describe as art works in singing to musical instruments accompaniment Hornby (1995:113) describe song is piece of music with words that is sung It means song is a combination of human voice and music instruments In addition. Hornby (1995:766) states music is the arrangement of sounds in a pleasing sequence or combination to be sung or played on instruments. Based on the above explanation it can be concluded that the song is one of the literatures in the form of poem which is showed by sung and accompanied by musical instruments

2.2.3 Drake

Drake is a Canadian rapper, singer and songwriter, who has emerged as one of the best rappers in recent times. He started his career as an actor in the Canadian TV series 'Degrassi: The Next Generation', but soon switched to music, which has been his passion since childhood. He began his musical journey with a number of self-released mixtapes. As he gained popularity, he released an EP titled 'So Far Gone'. He later went on to release four studio albums, 'Thank Me Later', 'Take Care', 'Nothing Was the Same' and 'Views'. His songs are marked by his egotistical lyrics, often dealing with his personal experiences and relationships with women. Drake, who had a different childhood than most other rappers of African-American origin, feels irritated at the notion that growing up in a

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neighborhood with guns and drugs makes his peers more "official". According to him, his struggles were no less daunting, but he would prefer that people know him by his music, and not his upbringing.

2.3 Theories

This part explains the theories that the writer used to answer the problems of the study. In this study, the writer use two theories to analyze the data in this research. The first theory proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninnger (1974) to find out types of figurative language found in Drake song lyrics. The second theory proposed by Leech (1981) to find out the meaning of figurative language used in Drake song lyrics.

2.3.1 Type of Figurative Language

According to Knickerbrocker and Reninger (1963:367),(1974: 283), the kinds of figurative language are simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, dead metaphor, allusion, and paradox. The explanation can been seen as follows.

2.3.1.1 Simile

Simile is stated comparison between two things, human and human, human and things, concrete and abstract things. Simile introduced by the words "like" or "as" in every statement or sentence. In this comparison, things that are compared have different meaning. For example: *You make me smile like the*

sun". It called simile because the word "like" in the sentence has function to compare "smile" with "sun." The comparison means that the boy smiling so bright because "sun" having bright ray. (Knickerbrocker and Reninger, 1963:367)

2.3.1.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is an implied comparison. Metaphor is stated comparison between two things, human and human, human and things, concrete and abstract things. The term is actually same as simile, but the comparison not using words "like" or "as." For example: "*You are my angel*". "My angel" compared with "you" that means the girl is very beautiful creatures and she always helping the boy. (Knickerbocker and Reninger;, 1963:367)

2.3.1.3 Personification

Personification is a metaphor that implied comparison between a non human being and human being. It gives characteristic to an object, animal, or an abstract idea. For example: "*The tulips nodded their heads in the breeze*". "Nodded their heads" is an abstract idea that because tulips are flowers and they cannot nodding like a human. The wind blew them so the tulips swing like nodded their head. (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963:367)

2.3.1.4 Synecdoche

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974: 283) Synecdoche is a figure of speech using a part for the whole.For the example: *"Fifty winters passed him"*. Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974: 283)

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From this sentence fifty winters are used for representing the whole year.

2.3.1.5 Metonomy

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974: 283) Metonyny is a figure of speech which describes one thing by using a term for another thing which is closely associated with it.For example: *"the crown used for the king"*. Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:283)

From the example above we can see that the crown is one of the objects that is very close to king.

2.3.1.6 Hyperbole

Hyperbole means "over casting," which involves exaggeration of ideas used for special effect. Hyperbole is an unreal exaggeration to emphasize the real situation. For example: "*Cause you know I'd walk a thousand miles if I could just see you tonight*". In the sentence explains that girl want to see the boy even the boy very far away from her. (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1963:367)

2.3.1.7 Irony

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974: 284) Irony is a statement whose real meaning is completely opposed to its professed, or surface meaning.For the example: *"The czar is the voice of God and shall live forever"*. Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974: 284)

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

2.3.1.8 Dead Metaphor

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974: 284) Dead metaphor is a metaphor which has lost its figurative meaning through endless use. For the example: *"The face of the clock"*. Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974: 284).

This sentence shows the specific part of the clock, which becomes the central part of the topic.

2.3.1.9 Allusion

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974: 284) Allusion is a reference to some well-known place, event, person. Not comparison in the exac sense. But the figure in the sense that implies more than its narrow meaning. For the example: *"No, i am not prince hamlet, not was meant to be"*. Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974: 284).

The sentence above gives the sense of allusion, and prince hamlet implies more than its narrow meaning. It is called allusion because this example gives the reference that no one is a prince.

2.3.1.10 Paradox

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974: 284) Paradox is a statement whose surface, obvious meaning seems to be illogical, even absurd, but which makes good sense upon closer examination. For the example: *"the normal is the rarest thing in the world"*. Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974: 284).

The word "normal" is a something that is normal and usually happens in everyday life and is considered good by many people and it's very unlikely to happen in the real life.

2.3.2 Theory of Meaning

In the communication process people convey the meaning in order to get the response by the hearer. In applying the communication people convey the meaning through many ways such as; direct and indirect. Leech (1981) stated meaning is a major factor in communication. There are seven meanings such as Conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning.reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning Leech (1981).

1) **Conceptual Meaning**

Leech (1981: 9) stated that conceptual meaning is called denotative meaning or cognitive meaning. It is a major factor in linguistic communication and it can be shown to be an essential function of languages. Conceptual meaning is important in social life and it helps us to distinguish one meaning to another meaning in sentences whether in spoken and written. Conceptual meaning also

calls as logical meaning because the meaning that conveys is propirate with the situation or condition.There's the feature corscept for people lexemes categorized as (human), (adult) (male). To apply the feature using bistary notation the value of feature is specified as+human -male + adult. It is logical, cognitive, or denotative meaning Here is the semantic meaning of conceptual meaning.

Man(+ adult + human + male)

Woman =(+adult + human-female)

2) **Connotative Meaning**

According to Leech (1981: 12) stated that connotative meaning is the communicative value of an expression by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual meaning. Connotative meaning is the meaning that is more than meaning in a dictionary. This the conceptual content of woman is human], [+female], [tadult] but the psychological connotations could be gregarious" having material instinct' or typical (rather than invariable).2) Connotative Meaning Connotative meaning is the meaning that is used by people in their experience or in the real world. Connotative always be opposite with denotative but the purpose of the word still the same.

3) **Social Meaning**

According to Leech (1981: 14) stated that social meaning is the meaning which is a piece of language that conveys about the social circumstances of its use. The social meaning is also related to the accent or dialect of the use of Janguage in a broad scope. Social meaning can be found when in a conversation situation

with people with different social backgrounds, and from there we can see how the speaker conveys the language.

4) **Affective Meaning**

According to Leech (1981: 14), stated that affective meaning can be called sort meaning is often explicitly conveyed through the conceptual connotative content of the word used. Affective meaning is the language that is used to express personal feeling or attitude to the listener.

5) **Reflected Meaning**

According to Leech (1981: 16) stated that reflective meaning that has more than one conceptual meaning that appears simultaneously in one problem and is interpreted by the listener. Reflective meaning exists in a sentence or speaker's utterance because there is also a relationship between one conceptua meaning and another. For example, the sentnce "stupid", stupid here also has another conceptual meaning which means "less clever".

6) **Collocative Meaning**

According to Leech (1981: 16) stated that collocative meaning is the meaning that consist of associations that arise or are obtained from a word because the meaning is around of environment itself. Collocative meaning also called the meaning that has a relationship with certain feature from a number of word in the environment itself which has synonym. For example, book, pen, bag

marker there are a group of school equipment and they still in the one environment.

7) Thematic Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 19) stated that thematic meaning is the meaning or what is communicated by the way of the speaker or writer to organize the message for the listener, in the terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis. Thete is an active sentence and passive voice below that have the same conceptual content but different communicative value.7) Thematic meaning Mrs. Bessie Smith was donated the first prize The first prize was donated by Mrs, Bessie Smith. By seen the sentence above we can identify that the active sentence answers ar implicit question" what did Mrs. Bessie Smith donated?, and the passive sentence above is answer the implicit question" who donates the first prize?", the first sentence is related to the second sentence, suggest that we know who is Mrs Bessie Smith. The meaning of the sentence above can be found in two different ways.