

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language can make people communicate and interact with others. Language means communication. Human beings always communicate with others, written or spoken. Without languages human cannot make information each other. Language without meaning is meaningless' (Fromkin, 2020). English language also known as international language. English are popular language, because it can be tools to communication with international people and people always call it as international language.

For life, people should use language because that very useful to aspect human life like art, education and technology. English songs have benefit to express human feelings. Listen to songs is fun but listeners it can be bored when not understand figurative language commonly found in the songs. Half people like the music or song to accompany their daily life including young till adult people.

Figurative language is the part of semantics. According to Reimer (2010: 2) semantics is how to learn of meaning. We often find in daily communication, people always telling about the meaning based on their purpose. We listen to a song, sometimes we cannot focus to song lyrics, mainly when the song has figurative elements. To be honest, we just liked a song because the music or singer personal.

Knickerbocker (1963: 367) said, metaphorical language or simply metaphor (meaning literally of transfer) sometimes called as figurative language because figurative language sloping in using the comparison to convey the meaning. According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367) proposes ten types of figurative languages namely, simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, paradox, dead metaphor, allusion, metonymy, hyperbole and irony.

This study analyzed the figurative language in song lyrics. Some lyrics can make us confused and difficult to be understood, it terms of the meaning because there are many figurative languages appeared that we do not know its meaning and in daily life we also can hear that in a conversation. Figurative language worth it to make song because it can be make listeners interested and remember the song lyrics. It is very important for the musician uses figurative language in song lyrics so that the lyrics become more lively and pleasant to hear.

Maroon 5 is a popular pop rock band. His voice is beautiful and the lyrics of songs that can be understood by many people and all his songs are famous and many people know his songs. All songs performed by Maroon 5 have a very deep meaning. Maroon 5 song lyrics are using English. So that, many people in various parts of the world can easily understand the lyrics of the song. As we know, Maroon 5 has several types of music genres such as Pop, Rock, Techno, Ballad, and also tells more of love, imagination and nature. Therefore, this study uses the song from the popular singer in the world, Maroon 5 because in the lyrics of the song from

Maroon 5 contains figurative languages and the writer interesting to analyze how much figurative language in Maroon 5 song lyrics.

### **1.2 Problems of the Study**

From the background, the writer found two problems that can formulated as follows:

1. What types of figurative languages are found in Maroon 5 song lyrics?
2. What are the meaning of the figurative languages used in Maroon 5 song lyrics?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

This study has two objectives, it can be seen below:

1. To identify the types of figurative languages found in Maroon 5 song lyrics.
2. To analyze the meaning of the figurative languages used in Maroon 5 song lyrics.

### **1.4 Limitation of the Study**

The writer limits the analysis based on the types of figurative language found in Maroon 5 song lyrics and the theory used to identify types of figurative language by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) and the theory by Leech (1981) to analyze the meaning found in Maroon 5 song lyrics. The data are analyzed descriptively according to the theory used.

## **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The significance of this research divided into two section, namely theoretical significance and practical significance, which is explained further as follows:

### **1.5.1 Theoretical Significance**

This study expected to enrich the study of English language particularly in figurative language to help more understanding the meaning in lyrics. This study gives additional references for other researcher who are interested in literature study in analysis of figurative language.

### **1.5.2 Practical Significance**

Hopefully, the research finding of the study can give values and benefit to readers. This research is very significance and useful for people who interested in figurative language that found in song lyrics because when we listen to the music, we can find lots of figurative language.



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## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIS

In this chapter, the writer wants to explain the previous study and theory which has correlated to the present study and to support this research. Firstly, the writer explains three previous study. Secondly, discussing about the concepts and the last is theory of figurative language.

#### 2.1 Review of Related Literature

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 understanding.

The first study was conducted by Hadnyani (2019) entitled “The Translation of Figurative Language in Subtitle of “Kung Fu Panda 3” Movie”. In her research, she focused on analyzing the kinds of figurative language and the procedures of translation are used in translating the figurative language in the “Kung Fu Panda 3” movie. This previous study used the theory from Abrams (1999) and Larson (1998) and the theory of translation procedure from Vinay and Dalbernet (2000). Descriptive qualitative method applied in analyzing the data. It is found that six types of figurative language in Kung Fu Panda 3 movie, such as: hyperbole, dead metaphor, personification, metonymy, metaphor and simile. The metonymy was taking the dominant type of figurative language in the movie because lot of expression were using the term of another thing. Furthermore, there are four procedures of translation found in her researched, such as: adaptation,

modulation, literal translation, and equivalence. The literal translation is taking the dominant data in translating the figurative language

There are some differences between Hadnyani's research and this study: first, the data analyze that used in her research from "Kung Fu Panda 3" movie and used theory by Abrams (1999) and Larson (1998) to find out the types of figurative language. While, in this study used the data from Maroon 5 selected songs and also used theory by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) to find out the types of figurative language. Second, Hadnyani's analyzed the procedures of translation are used in translation the figurative language in "Kung Fa Panda 3" movie. While, in this study focused to analyze the meaning of figurative language are found in Maroon 5 selected songs. There is one similarity between Hadnyani's researched with this study is the main problem of the research discuss about figurative language.

The second study was conducted by Listianah (2019) entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language in the English Translation of Al-Quran of the Surah Al-Insyiqaaq". In her research, she focused to find out the types of figurative language and also the meaning of figurative language found in the English translation of the Al-Quran in surah Al-Insyiqaaq. This previous research used the theory from Perrine (1982) and Leech (1981). Descriptive qualitative method applied in analyzing the data. It is found that six types of figurative language, such as: personification, symbol, hyperbole, paradox, synecdoche and irony. The most dominant types are hyperbole because the sentence is exaggerated and to make beautify the composition of the sentence to create imaginative, impressive or certain

effects for the reader and listeners. Furthermore, there are four types of meaning found in her researched, such as: connotative meaning, affective meaning, social meaning and reflected meaning. Connotative meaning was the most dominant in types of meaning.

There is one difference between Listianah's research and this study. In her research, she focused to analyzing the data from Al-Quran and used theory by Perrine (1982) to analyzed types of figurative language in the English Translation of Al-Quran of the Surah Al-Insyiqaaq. While, in this study used the data from Maroon 5 selected songs and also used the theory by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) to find out the types of figurative language in Maroon 5 selected songs. There are some similarities between Listianah's researched and this study. First, the main problem of the research discusses about figurative language. Second, used the theory by Leech (1981) to find out the meaning of figurative language.

The third study was conducted by Yasmin (2021) entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language Found in Calum Scott Song Lyrics". In his study, he focused to analyzed the kinds of figurative language and the meaning found in Calum Scott song lyrics. This previous study used the theory by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) and Leech (1981). Descriptive qualitative method applied in analyzing the data. It is found eight types of figurative language in Calum Scott songs, such as: hyperbole, personification, paradox, synecdoche, metaphor, metonymy, irony and allusion. Hyperbole and personification was taking the dominant types of figurative language in Calum Scott songs. Furthermore, there are four meaning found in Calum Scott songs, such as: connotative meaning, affective meaning, reflected



meaning and conceptual meaning. Connotative meaning was the most dominant in types of meaning.

There is one difference between Yasmin's researched with this study is used different data, Yasmin's researched focused on analyzing the figurative language found in Calum Scott song lyrics. While, this study focused on analyzing the figurative language are found in Maroon 5 song lyrics. There are some similarities between Yasmin's research and this study. First, used same theory by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) to find out the types of figurative language and theory by Leech (1981) to find out the meaning. Second, the main problem of the research discusses about figurative language and meaning found in songs.

## **2.2 Concepts**

The concepts are used to make the terms in this study clear and to avoid misinterpretation of reader perception. There are three concepts of this research, such as: figurative language, song and song lyrics.

### **2.2.1 Figurative Language**

Figurative language can be the way to make the writing more interesting and sometimes figurative language used to make the lyric or sentence not boring. According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) figurative language is a language that used words or expression with the meaning that different from the literal interpretation. There are ten types of figurative language namely: Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Hyperbole, Synecdoche, Metonymy, Irony, Paradox, Dead Metaphor and Allusion.



### **2.2.2 Song**

Song is one of the literary works in the form of poetry which is sung by a singer. Hornby (2000:1281) stated that “song is a short piece of music with words that you sing”. Song is art of music which is conveyed the meaning. Song gives many impact to listener because in song has many meaning of life. It means when the songwriter writes a song, it can be the true story from the songwriter life.

### **2.2.3 Song Lyric**

The song lyrics are usually representative of songwriter feelings to someone. The writer of lyrics is called lyricist. The songwriter wrote the song as a means of political. According to Oxford Dictionary (2008), lyric is expressing direct personal feeling. Songwriter usually convey the meaning of the song lyrics in different way.

## **2.3 Theories**

Two theories are used to answer the problems in this research. The first theory is proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) to analyze the types of figurative language and second theory is proposed by Leech (1981) to analyze the meaning of figurative language in Maroon 5 song lyrics.

### **2.3.1 Types of Figurative Language**

Figurative language is important part in writing mainly to make song lyrics so the listener interested with that song. Figurative language gives effect and emotion to listeners. There are types of figurative language:

## 1. Simile

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367) proposed that simile is a stated comparison between two things that introduced by like or as. The concept of simile is A like B. For instance:

*"Her smile was like the sun"* (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963: 367)

The expression of the sentence above is categorized as a simile. *Smile* and *sun* clearly compared the two things. Smile is happiness while sun is the big ball in sky that has light and heat. The sentence above explained the writer feeling because the women are very happy at that time, like when sun shines in the morning. Simile is an explicit comparison. In this case the writer gives the compliment to his partner by using explicit words.

## 2. Metaphor

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) stated metaphor is an implied comparison, introduced by like or as omitted. Metaphor using to be (am, is, are) to compare different things. The concept metaphor is A represent B. For instance:

*"Life is a walking shadow"* Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367)

The sentence above is categorized as metaphor because compared two different things. The word 'life' is comparing with 'a walking shadow' and both of them have different meaning. Life is happiness and sadness of person. The writer used the expression above to describe his hard life.

### 3. Personification

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) stated personification is the expression that gives human characteristic to another thing such an object, animal, or abstract idea. Personification shows a comparison between nonhuman thing and human being. For instance:

*"The sky was full of dancing stars"* Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367)

The sentence above can be categorized as personification. It is because there is nonhuman thing used in the sentence and it can be seen from the word 'The sky' and human thing, it can be seen from the word 'Dancing'. As we know, the sky is blue space that has many things. The word 'Dancing' is not actually move. The meaning of the sentence above is the night is very lovely at that time because there were many stars shining.

### 4. Synecdoche

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) proposes synecdoche is using the part to whole or vice versa. It means when the word for a part of something is used to refer to the whole thing or the word for a whole is used to refer to a part. For instance:

*"All eyes on you"* Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367)

The sentence above is categorized as synecdoche. It is mentioned as synecdoche because the writer used part to explain the whole and it can be seen from the word

‘Eye’. Eye is the part of human organs. The meaning of the expression above is all the people look to him. The phrases *all eyes* mean here is people.

### 5. Metonymy

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) proposes metonymy is how to describe one thing using the term for another thing closely associated with it. metonymy means “change of name.” it is a way of replacing an object or idea with something related to it instead of stating what is actually meant. For instance:

*"Somebody wants your love so open the door"* Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367)

The sentence above is categorized as metonymy because the song writer used a term to explain another term and it can be seen from the word ‘ The door’. As we know, door is a piece of furniture that used to in or out of room but in this sentence, the door means the feeling of someone. The sentence above is someone falling in love with someone and he asks to accept his love feelings.

### 6. Hyperbole

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) states that hyperbole is an exaggerated word that is used for special effects. Hyperbole is perhaps one of the most widely recognized and pervasive forms of figurative language in daily life and in the advertising and entertainment industry. The writer use hyperbole to add extra comedy or drama to a situation or even to the propaganda. For instance:

*"Go and catch up the falling star"* Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367)

The sentence above is hyperbole; it can be seen clearly the illogical thing of expression. As human being we only have limited energy, and we do not have magic energy to create the impossible thing. As we know star is types of meteor in the sky which has the big size. Literary, it is impossibility thing if human fly and catch up the star, it is just exaggerating from the author.

## 7. Irony

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) defined irony is statement which the real meaning is opposed with the real situation. Irony is the actual meaning contrary to the confession or surface, Irony is a speech that gives meaning that is not true. This is the different between appearance and reality. For instance:

*"Your house is very beautiful because there are so many things on the floor"*

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367)

The sentence above can be categorized as irony because there has opposed with real situation. The meaning of that expression is quip because there could be something in that house. The statement above is a contrast between what was happen and what happen in that house.

## 8. Paradox

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) defined paradox refer to the expression whose surface which obvious meanings seems to be silly even ridiculous yet which make good sense upon closer examination. For example:

*"We just need to move quickly but careful"* Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:368)

The sentence above is paradox. It is mentioned paradox because the sentence seems to be silly even ridiculous that make good sense. Meaning of sentence above is they want to move as fast as possible but carefully.

### 9. Dead metaphor

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974: 283) stated dead metaphor is a frozen metaphor, a metaphor that has lost its figurative meaning through endless use. For example:

*"Break a leg"* Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:368)

The sentence above can be identified as dead metaphor. It can be seen from the sentence that endless use. The meaning of the expression above is to say good luck. Dead metaphor means an expression that has been used too many time that no longer has any impact.

### 10. Allusion

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) said allusion is a reference to some famous place, event, or person. Not a comparison in the proper sense, but a figure in a sense that implies more than a narrow sense. For example:

*"Hey! Guess who the new Einstein of our school"* Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:368)

The sentence above can be categorized as allusion because the writer used the expression to address Einstein as a genius student. The writer alluded famous

person. The meaning of the expression above is they address Einstein as a representative of genius student. They are alluded famous Scientist Albert Einstein.

### 2.3.2 Types of Meaning

The second theory that used to analyze the data is theory of meaning which become essential to analyze the data by Leech (1981). There are types of meaning such as, Conceptual meaning, Connotative meaning, Social meaning, Affective meaning, Reflected meaning, Collocative meaning and thematic meaning

#### 1. Conceptual Meaning

Leech (1981: 9), conceptual meaning also known as denotative meaning and cognitive meaning and widely assumed as central factor in linguistic communication, that can be shown to be integral to essential function of language. Conceptual meaning is important in social linguistic. The purpose of conceptual meaning is to provide an appropriate semantic to a sentence or statement. Conceptual meaning helps human to identify one to other meaning in sentence. Conceptual meaning also calls as a logical sense of utterance. This is the basic or universal meaning can be represented at the lexical level, clause, or simple sentence. The features for “people” lexemes categorize as (human), (adult), (male). The application of these features use a binary notation the value of a feature is specified as positive (+), negative (-), or neutral (+). It is logical, cognitive or denotative meaning. Here the semantic feature of conceptual meaning:

- a. Man [+ Human + Male + Adult]
- b. Girl: (+ Human + Female + Adult]



## 2. Connotative Meaning

Leech (1981:12) proposes that connotative meaning is the communicative value of an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual meaning. Connotative meaning is the meaning that more than meaning in dictionary. This the conceptual content of woman is (+human), [+female], [+adult] but the psychological connotations could be 'gregarious' having material instinct' or typical (rather than invariable). Connotative meaning is the explicit that sometimes people use in conversation. The fact if we compared connotative meaning with denotative meaning is connotative meaning refers to the hidden meaning while denotative meaning refers to the real meaning or fact condition.

## 3. Social Meaning

According to Leech (1981:14) Social meaning is conveyed by piece of language about the social context of its use. Social meaning is related to the situation in which an utterance is use. It is concern with social circumstances of the use of linguistic expression. Social meaning tells about the social facts, social situation, class, region, and speaker – listener relation by its style and dialect used in sentences. For instance, that clearly known as social dialect and social background of the speaker "I ain't done nothing" this sentence tells us about the background of the speaker might be a black American.

## 4. Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is the feeling and attitude that is conveyed by the speaker through uses of language. In affective meaning, language is used to express personal

feelings or attitude to the listener or to subject matter of he/she discourse. For instance:

*"You are vicious tyrant and a villainous reprobation and I hate you for it!"*

This sentence categorizes as an affective meaning because the speakers have negative attitude towards his listener. But often we are more careful and convey our attitude indirectly.

### **5. Reflective Meaning**

According to Leech (1981:16) stated reflective meaning is the sentence which has more than one conceptual meaning which make someone will response one sense to another sense. For example: "She is crying at the stage". The expression in part of reflected meaning because the expression above can be interpreted in two sense. Firstly, the girl is crying because of something bad happened. Secondly, it can be interpreted as she is crying for being successful at something.

### **6. Collocative Meaning**

Collocative meanings are communicated through associations with words that tend to occur in the environment. For instance: "Pretty and handsome", that mean is good looking. "Pretty" is collocates to girl, women or flower, while "handsome" collocates to boy, man and other things.

### **7. Thematic Meaning**

Thematic meaning refers to the way the speaker or writer message in terms of order, focus, and emphasis. For example: 1) my dad bought a new spoon yesterday

morning. 2) the new spoon was bought by my dad yesterday morning. The meaning of the first and second sentence are some but differ in emphasis the message.

