

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Communication is a process that occurs in the world, whether it is done face-to-face or through social media. Communication can be interpreted as a tool for exchanging information, pulling together with other people, and even for buying and selling, and language is also one of the tools that can be used to carry out various other activities. Communication can not only be done by one person to another but can be done by oneself. Communication requires a medium to realize good communication; one of the media that can be used is language because according to Maftuhah (2018), language has an important role so that humans can communicate with each other.

Literature is half of the language. Literature is also known as an art that is composed of language, which means that a literary work is created to get the attention of the community. Eagleton (2003) stated that literature is done by writing a literary work by fantasy, which is not true. Literary works are known in two types, namely fiction, and non-fiction. Types of nonfiction literary works are biographies, autobiographies, essays, and literary criticism. While examples of fictional literary works are prose, poetry, drama, and song.

Songs are usually made when human expresses their emotion, experiences, feelings, ideas, and self-confidence. For instance, several songwriters used figurative language in the song lyric to produce the song look catchy and so that it

can be related to the listener's emotions. Figurative language is the language that uses figurative language style as an act of conveying an impression about something to give a special effect on understanding sentences.

Based on Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963), figurative language can be said as metaphorical language or simply metaphor because it means to bring out the meaning from literal meaning to the figurative style. Many authors use the type of linguistic style to convey their impression of something to the special effect of understanding each sentence of their work. Figurative language defines such a rich variety of ways to say something in distinct ways. A figure of speech has a very important role in the lyrics of songs or any literary work.

The song is a literary work that contains an intro, choruses, verses, coda, and bridges. Besides containing denotative meaning, the songwriter also inserts connotative meaning to deliver the message. Knowing what the meaning of the song is will allow it to find out whether the song relates or not. And if knowing the meaning makes the song more enjoyable to hear. When analyzed figurative language can facilitate our practice to better understand the meaning contained therein.

In this study the researcher analyzed the song lyrics of Olivia Rodrigo's album "Sour" which consist of 11 songs entitled: *Brutal*, *Traitor*, *Driver License*, *1 Step Forward*, *3 Steps Back*, *Déjà vu*, *Good 4 U*, *Enough For You*, *Happier*, *Jealously Jealously*, *Favorite Crime*, *Hope Ur Ok*. Because most of Olivia Rodrigo's songs in the album "Sour" are contained figurative language,

sometimes the listeners also the writing found some difficulties in comprehending the meaning of the lyrics.

1.2 Problems of the Study

From the introduction above, the problems of the study are:

- 1) What types of figurative language are found in song lyrics of Olivia Rodrigo's album entitled "*Sour*"?
- 2) What are the meanings of figurative language found in song lyrics of Olivia Rodrigo's album entitled "*Sour*"?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The aim of the study is so that readers can understand this research. The objectives of the study can be proposed as well:

- 1) To find out what types of figurative language are used on Olivia Rodrigo's album entitled "*Sour*".
- 2) To analyze the meaning of figurative language found in Olivia Rodrigo's album entitled "*Sour*".

1.4 Limitation of the Study

Based on the two problems of the study stated above, the writer focused analyzed the type of figurative language in Olivia Rodrigo's album "*Sour*" and it is explained used by theory from Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963), such as simile, metaphor, personification, and so on. And also the writer analyzed the meaning of figurative language contains in the song lyrics using the theory of

meaning from Leech (1981) which focused on analyzing the data source two types of meaning; conceptual meaning and connotative meaning

1.5 Significance of the Study

There are two significances of the study, they are theoretical significance and practical significance. Theoretical significance means that this research can contribute to semantics theory and can be used for study in the future. Meanwhile, practical significance means this research can contribute solutions to solving the practical problem.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The writer hopes this analysis is can increase ability concerning the type of figurative language and its meaning in literary works such as songs that used for this research. This research inspired those who enjoyed conducting similar research along with scientific advances in general.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This analysis shall be worthwhile for the writer. Besides that, this research can give benefit anyone to more understanding of figurative language in song lyrics. Because song lyrics are one of the literary works that contain a lot of figurative language. Moreover, the writer hopes that the result of this research can present as a reference for those who are focused on this subject.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

In these sections, the author would like to support this study by explaining previous studies and theories that correlate with the current study. First, the author describes five previous studies and then explains the concepts and theories of figurative language.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

Many researchers have examined several literary works, such as poetry, drama, and song lyric, that contains a figure of speech. There are five examples of some studies that have been done:

The first study was taken from the thesis written by Kusmirayani (2021) entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Language in Frozen Movie Original Soundtrack”. Her thesis focuses on analyzing figurative language and its meaning. She utilized the theory of Perrine (1982) in her study to classify the types of figures of speech and used the theory of Leech (1981) to analyze the meaning of figurative language. She discovered eight types of figurative language used in the Frozen Movie Original Soundtrack as well as; simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, symbol, paradox, understatement, and overstatement. The apostrophe is one of the types of figurative language mostly received in the Frozen Movie Original Soundtrack. Compared with previous studies, the similarity with this study is used figurative language as the research subject. The differences were

data source and theory. Kusmirayani used the theory of Perrine (1982), and her data source was taken from Frozen Movie Original Soundtrack. Subsequently, the data source of this study took from Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics and utilized theory by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) to analyze the type of figurative language.

The second study was taken from the thesis entitled "Figurative Language Analysis in William's Poem the Little Black Boy and The Echoing Green by Elfita (2021)". She focuses on analyzing figurative language and its meaning. In the previous study, the author used the theory of Perrine (1982), where the research consisted of similes, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, paradox, hyperbola, understatement, and irony. Understatement is mainly found in William's poem. To analyze the meaning, she used the theory of Leech (1981). The similarity between the previous and current studies is that they utilized the same topic for the research, namely figurative language. The differences were data source and theory. This study used Perrine (1982), and the data source was taken from William's Poem. Meanwhile, the data source of this study took from Album Sour by Olivia Rodrigo and used the theory by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) for analyzing the type of figurative language.

The third study was taken from an article about figurative language entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Cnn International News Headlines Post on Facebook" by Kasma, Utami, and Jayantini (2021). The aims of their study focus on analyzing figurative language and its meaning. They utilize the theory of Perrine in his book "Literature, Structure, Sound, and Sense" and the

theory of Study of meaning by Leech (1985). The results of their research can be shortened in such a way: they get four types of figurative language, including metonymy, simile, and hyperbole. The dominating type is metonymy. The similarity between the previous study and this study is the use of figurative language in the research subject. However, the differences in the study are the data source and the theory. The data source of their research was taken from Cnn International News, which used the theory by Perrine (2018) to analyze the type of figurative language and theory of Leech (1985). Meanwhile, in this study, the writer used the theory from Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) to analyze the type of figurative language and was helped by the theory from Leech (1981) to analyze the meaning. The data used in this study was taken from Album Sour by Olivia Rodrigo.

The fourth study was taken from an article entitled "The Analysis of Figurative language on Passenger Song Lyric in Runaway Album" written by Palguna, Juniarta, and Candra (2021). Their study focuses on analyzing figurative language and its meaning. They used the theory by Arp & Perrine (2018) to analyze the type of figurative language where the researchers found six types such as personification, metaphor, imagery, simile, symbol, and overstatement. Meanwhile, to identify the meaning, they used the theory of Leech (1981). The similarity between the previous study and this study is used figurative language is the research subject and used the theory of Leech (1981) to analyze the meaning of figurative language. However, the differences in the study are the theory and the data source.

The data source of their study was taken from Runaway Album by Passenger and used the theory of Arp & Perrine (2018) to analyze the data. Meanwhile, in this study, the writer will use the theory from Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) to analyze the type of figurative language. The data used in this study was taken from Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics.

The fifth study was taken from an article by Rusadi, Pratiwi, and Santika (2022) entitled "The Analysis of Figurative Language Found in Twilight Saga Poem by Stephenie Meyers". Their study focuses on analyzing figurative language and its meaning. They used the theory from Perrine (1977) to analyze the type of figurative language, to analyze the meaning; they used the theory of Leech (1981). The results of their research can be concluded in such a way: they found 17 data including simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, symbol, hyperbole, and irony. The similarity between the previous study between this study is the use of figurative language in the research subject. Furthermore, the differences in the study are the data source and the theory. The data source of their study was taken from Twilight Saga poem and used the theory of Perrine (1977). Meanwhile, in this study, the writer used the theory from Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) to analyze the type of figurative language and analyze the meaning based on the theory by Leech (1981). The data used in this study was taken from Album Sour by Olivia Rodrigo.

2.2 Concepts

This study used this concept to clarify the term and understand the reader's perception. In this study, there are four concepts. There are figurative language, song lyrics, Olivia Rodrigo, and Sour album.

2.2.1 Figurative Language

According to Abrams (1999), figurative language is a marked deviation from what is understood by language users as the standard meaning of words or standard word order.

2.2.2 Song Lyric

According to Awe (2003), song lyrics are just like verbal language. Song also can be said to be a piece of music with words for singing. Therefore the aberration of the meaning of words in the sentence may be a language game in producing song lyrics.

2.2.3 Olivia Rodrigo

Olivia Rodrigo is an American singer and songwriter. She was born on 20 February 2003, in Murrieta, California. Olivia Rodrigo debuted at No. 1 on the Billboard Hot 100 when she was only 17 years old, making her the youngest singer to reach that place. The information was taken from <https://www.biography.com/musician/olivia-rodrigo>.

2.2.4 Sour Album

The sour album by Olivia Rodrigo was released on May 21, 2021. In which the album has a total of 11 songs. The songs in this sour album are primarily about her love story, tragic ending, heartbreak, and search for identity. The information was taken from <https://www.cultura.id/olivia-rodrigo-sour>.

2.3 Theories

There are several explanations about the theory applied in this research; they are types of figurative language based on Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) and supported by the theory of meaning by Leech (1981) because this theory helps the writer to elaborate the data.

2.3.1 Types of Figurative Language

The figure of speech usually became a part of writing a song to make the song give a special effect to the listener. Types of figurative language are as follows:

1) Simile

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) declared that a simile is a figure of speech that compares an object with something that begins with the words like or as.

For example: *"My love is like a red rose."*

The sentence above is a simile. My love and red rose compared as the subject. Because his love is so beautiful like a blooming red rose, in this case, the writer compliments his partner by using an explicit word.

2) Metaphor

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) said metaphor is a figure of speech made to compare something directly. The metaphor used to be (am, is, are) to compare different things. The different concepts of simile with metaphor, for instance, Simile A like B, and Metaphor A is B.

For example: *"He has a heart of stone."*

The sentence above is categorized as a metaphor by seeing the phrase *heart stone*. Stone is the hard thing. This sentence is figurative because it means the man is complicated to understand. After all, his heart was challenging to break like a stone.

3) Personification

Personification brings an object, an abstract or animal idea that is given human characteristics Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963). Personification is also mentioned as a metaphor because it implies the different things between animate and inanimate objects.

For instance: *"The sky was full of dancing stars."*

The meaning of the sentence is that the night was magnificent because many stars were shining.

4) Synecdoche

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) stated that synecdoche applies the section for the entire.

For instance: *"All eyes on you."*

The sentence above is arranged as a synecdoche because the significance of the utterance is that everyone is looking at him. The phrase all eyes mean there are people.

5) Metonymy

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) declared that metonymy is reporting something by using the provision for another thing intimately related to it.

For instance: *"Somebody wants your love, so open the door."*

The meaning of the figurative above is that someone needs someone to accept his love feeling because he is falling in love with her.

6) Hyperbole

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) hyperbole is excessive for giving a memorable reaction to a sentence. This type is usually found in everyday life, for example in advertising.

For instance: *"Go and catch up with the falling star."*

The sentence above clearly belongs to the hyperbole category because catching up with the stars is impossible for humans to achieve. Stars are a kind of

meteor in the sky and are very large. However, in this case, the sentence *goes catch up, the falling star* can be said to be our big dream that we even could not reach it.

7) Irony

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) stated that irony is an argument whose actual meaning is entirely against its confessed or superficialities. It means irony is a figure of speech that gives a meaning which is not true. It is a difference between appearance and reality.

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

The meaning of that sentence is different from the true meaning. That is, what happened was that the house was filthy because there were many things everywhere.

8) Paradox

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) propose that paradox is an expression whose superficialities, the evident meaning, look to be unreasonable, indeed absurd, but it makes reasonable.

For instance: *"We just need to move quickly but carefully."*

The expression above means that they want to move as soon as possible but carefully.

9) Dead metaphor

Based on Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) a metaphor must lose its figurative meaning through endless use.

For instance: *"Break a leg."*

The phrase above means to say lucky break. An utterance used in the plentiful period and no longer has any leverage can be called a metaphor.

10) Allusion

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) declared allusion is a matrix to several famous places, accidents, or even humans, not to compare in the proper taste, but a figure in the sense that signifies more than cramped meaning.

For instance: *"Hey! Guess who the new Einstein of our school ."*

The meaning of the expression is that they call Einstein a representative of intellectual students. They hint at the famous scientist Albert Einstein.

2.3.2 Types of Meaning

The second theory used to analyze the data is the theory of meaning which become crucial to analyze the data. Leech (1981) declared that the meaning of words is complex. They have components such as concept, level, relation, personal feelings, and association. In his theory of semantics, there were seven types of meaning: conceptual, connotative, social, affective, reflected, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning.

1) Conceptual meaning

Leech (1981) declared conceptual meaning, also called denotative meaning and cognitive meaning, and extensively pretended the umbilical elements in linguistic communication it is ably indicated to be integral to the necessary function of language. Mainly, conceptual meaning is the appropriate meaning of the sentence, and behind the sentence, there is no other meaning. The goal of conceptual meaning is to offer an applicable semantic to a sentence, even an explanation.

2) Connotative meaning

Leech (1981) proposed that connotative meaning is the connection value an interpretation has by the benevolence of what it assigns to, above or over its exact conceptual meaning. By way of explanation, in the connotative taste, a word can have another meaning or other reference in consent with the situation of the sentence.

3) Social meaning

According to Leech (1982), social meaning is expressed from a portion of language about the social background of its utilization. Social meaning is relevant to the condition in which an assertion is used. It is a consideration of the social state of affairs of the use of the linguistic expression.

4) Affective meaning

Leech (1981) declared that affective meaning is the feeling, as well as the attitude of a particular, conveyed by the speaker over the uses of language. For instance, "*I hate you, you idiot.*"

This sentence categorizes as an affective meaning because the speaker seems to have a very negative attitude toward the audience. However, we are frequently wise and convey our attitude insinuatingly.

5) Reflected meaning

Leech (1981) proposed that reflected meaning is the meaning that appears to avoid multiple conceptual meanings when one meaning of a word patterns the environment of our feedback into a selected meaning. One meaning of a word looks contagious "to other meanings thus far, only that it is the mighty suggestive power either through frequently also, familiarity, or through the strength of its association.

6) Collocative meaning

According to Leech (1981), words that tend to exist in the environment and are related and communicated through associations are called collocative meanings. Success can have one expression within the sense of "financial freedom," but they will even be notable by the scope of nouns that are expected to imply together or when combined.

7) Thematic meaning

Leech (1981) stated that thematic meaning refers to the action of a speaker or writer organizing the information in circumstances of order, focus, and insistence. Frequently, to feel that the active features a different meaning from the passive, even though it seems conceptually equivalent.

