CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language writing is different corresponding to the language that for the most part use in the public culture and work. The language in society using the pattern that already in language, when someone talk with other people, they only get a message what they delivered and there is nothing special inside the message. The structure that they use when make conversation is normal structure in language, people just say what they want to say and easy to understand the language in the conversation. The language use in conversation is commonly not a formal language, usually the people using formal language with the superior, or the government. The language in works usually took a formal language; it is far from literature works, even in entertainment works, only a few people can do a literary work in this world.

Literature language is related with figurative language. According to Perrine (1970) figurative language can be defined as a words or expression uses that has a different meaning form the literal interpretation. In addition, figurative language is used in any type of correspondence, for example, in once in a while used in day-by-day conversation, assessment in paper, commercial, books, poems, etc. In here figurative language has many types in many works in literature, recognize a literature works, it is requiring to understand the figurative language first, because it has a connection with each other. Commonly the figurative language used by

people that has open minded, it is quite difficult to create something using figurative language, indeed the figurative language need people that has wide imagination.

Figurative language can be found in some literary works, one of which is the song lyrics. The lyrics are the expression of writer feelings or mind that containing the message. The use of figurative language in the song lyrics is to make the song interesting to be heard. Here is one of the examples of figurative language found in the It's Time album by Michael Buble: *"But I wanna go home"* (Home: Line 4). The example of figurative language above is symbol, because according to the explanation of symbol implies something that more than what it is and the figurative language above is "Home". The meaning of symbol in words "Home" is something that is always be missed when go far away from something you loved, because perhaps someone will go to somewhere even more beautiful place, you will always miss something that you love.

This study analyzed the lyrics of some song in Michael Buble's album. The reason why this study analyzed the song from Michael Buble because it contains some figurative language that which can be interesting to analyze.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Identified with the foundation of the review above, here are the formed of problems by research:

1. What are types of figurative language used in Michael Buble song lyrics in *It's Time* album?

2. What are the meanings of figurative language used in Michael Buble song lyrics in *It's Time* album?

1.3 Objective of the Study

There are two objectives of the study that arrangement with the problem as referenced previously. Those are:

1. To find out the types of figurative language use in Michael Buble song lyrics in *It's Time* album.

2. To analyze the meaning of figurative language use in Michael Buble song lyrics in *It's Time* album.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The limitation of the study is on analysis of figurative language that use in Michael Buble song lyrics in *It's Time* album. This study used Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) theory to analyzed the figurative language used in Michael Buble song lyrics in It's Time album. This study analyzed the meaning of figurative language used the theory proposed by Leech (1981).

1.5 Significance of the Study

In view of the background and problem above, there were two significances found by author as follow:

1.5.1   Theories Significance

Theoretically, this research is aims to study of figurative language can provide the better knowledge and the additional information for language learners to improve their skill and understanding in analyzing figurative language also to find out the meaning of figurative language in the album.

1.5.2   Practical Significance

Practically, this study expected to useful for the future writer. For the researcher, this study provided the additional information and references about figurative language of the song, so it can help in doing research. For the reader, this study provides the information and the knowledge about figurative language which contained in the song. Additionally, they can have a better knowledge to comprehend the meaning of figurative language and can also create the sentences containing figurative words.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES FRAMEWORK

This chapter contains review of related research, concepts and theories framework which are utilized by the author in this research. They are very basic to help for better understanding and conduct the purpose of the study.

2.1. Review of Related Literature

The study of literature actually has been analyzed and discussion by another researcher. There are some relevant articles and thesis.

First research, it written by Suryatini, (2016) entitled" An Analysis of Figurative Language Found on the Song Lyric by Harris Jung's "Salam' Album". This study focuses types on figurative language that utilized by Harris Jung song and the figurative importance in Harris Jung's songs. The essayist used allegorical language hypothesis by Kennedy (1979) to investigate kinds of figurative language and to dissect the non-literal significance. In supporting this research of figurative language that found in Harris Jung's melody, the creator uses the abstract techniques to explore each sentence in the tune sections. The result of this survey is creator found various figurative language in Harris Jung's songs. There are; metaphor, simile, hyperbole, personification, synecdoche, and symbol. Then, at that point, the most prevailing in utilized figurative language is hyperbole. The similarities from Suryatini's thesis with this study are discussing the same topic which is figurative language and the study also analyze song lyrics as a data source. The differences Suryatini's thesis with this study can be seen in the theory that used to analyze

which is Suryatini's used Kennedy (1979) and this study used Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) theory.

The second article, was written by Hariyanto, (2017) entitled "The Analysis of Figurative Language Used in the Lyric of Firework by Katy Perry". This research aims to discover figurative language utilized in the song. It is normal the result of this review will be valuable for the reader particularly in knowing what figurative language is and what sorts of figurative language are. The design of the writer's research is descriptive qualitative research. The data of the song is found from kapanlagi.com entitle Firework. The outcome found that there are a few sorts of figurative language utilized in Katy Perry's song entitle Firework, like comparison, similitude, hyperbole, affiliation, symbolic, paradox, and personification. The context-oriented importance of each figurative language is likewise expressed clearly. The finish of this research is there are a few sorts of figurative language use by Katy Perry in her song entitle Firework. The logical significance of each figurative language is likewise expressed plainly. The finish of this research is there are a few sorts of figurative language use by Katy Perry in her song entitle Firework. Hariyanto study and this study discussing the same topic and song lyric as a data source, but the differences is the subject of the analysis which is Hariyanto used Katy Perry's song and this study used *Michael Buble's* song.

Third article was written by Nurhaida (2017) with entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Views (*Opinion Column)* of Online Padang Express Newspaper". This study focused on the types of figurative language used by writer in Online Padang Express Newspaper. The writer used the theory by Keraf (2009).

This study used qualitative method to analyze the data. The result of the study is found 100 data which is 66 metaphor, 25 simile and 9 personification. Nurhaida's study and this study has the same topic which figurative language, however the differences is Nurhaida's study analyzed figurative language in newspaper but this study used song lyrics as data source.

2.2. Concepts

The concept of this study was consisting of some definition related to terms which in this study. There are: Figurative Language, Song Lyric, and Michael Buble. And there are the three concepts describes by authors as follows:

2.2.1. Figurative language

Figurative is sometimes called metaphorical languages or simply metaphor because its Greek ancestor metapherein means to carry meaning beyond its literal meaning. Knickerbocker & Reninger (1963: 367) state the definition figurative language "Figurative language is sometimes called metaphorical languages or simply metaphor". It has basic function of carrying meaning from the literal to figurative level.

2.2.2. Song Lyric

According to Hornby (1995), lyrics are the expressed of writer's emotions. word that makes up a song, usually consisting of verses and choruses. Song is a melodic piece wanted to be sung by the human voice. This is regularly done at

particular and fixed pitches utilizing examples of sound and quietness. As stated by Jan Van Luxemburg (1989), lyric is a collection of poems that given the tone. Song lyrics commonly representative what the writer want to share, it could be love, sorrow, even sadness, the writer competed to create a song lyric that has power and unforgettable. A unique song lyric usually could make the readers attracted, then make it remember with the lyrics.

2.2.3. Michael Buble

Michael Buble is a Canadian singer, songwriter and record producer. He was born on September 9, 1975, in Burnaby, British Columbia. At age 17, he entered and won the British Columbia Youth Talent Search, dispatching his vocation. Since then, he has become a famous singer. His first collection arrived at the best ten in Canada and the United Kingdom. He is a Grammy award-winning Canadian singer and actor. It's Time is the fourth studio album by Michael Buble that was released in 2005. Michael Buble is a legend and has a beautiful lyric on his song, which is it includes the figurative language.

2.3   Theories

This thesis used two theories that is used to solve all the problem in this study. First is the theory from Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) on his book entitled: *Interpreting Literature,* to solve problem of find the types of figurative language in Michael Bubble song lyrics on *It's Time* album. Second theory was taken from Leech, (1981) Sematic: The study of Meaning Second Edition. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, to identified the meaning from figurative language used in Michael Buble lyrics song on *It's Time* album.

2.3.1 Figurative Language

According to Perrine (1970) figurative can be defined as a word or expression used that has a different meaning from literal interpretation. Figurative commonly on literary works, such as drama, poem, song lyric, etc. The aims of figurative language are to make the word more interesting.

2.3.2 The Types of Figurative Language

Figurative language ordinarily alludes to a language that digresses from the customary work order and which means to pass on a confounded significance, beautiful composition, lucidity, or suggestive correlation. It uses an ordinary sentence to refer to something without directly stating it. There are types of figurative language according to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) as follows:

1) Simile

Metaphor the correlation is communicated by utilize the word expression, like, as, then, similar, like, looks like, or seems (Knickerbocker and Reninger; 1963;367). For example, "He looks like an angel".

2) Metaphor

Same as simile, but metaphor implied comparison without using "like" or "as". Metaphor is an explanation that one thing is something different, which in exacting sense, it is not. Representation itself is very comparative with likeness, since contrasting two things, however for this situation similitude understanding the one

of the other ideas without used connection words (Knickerbocker and Reninger; 1963; 367).

For example," He is a night owl".

3) Personification

Personification is giving attributes of a person to a animal, and object, or an idea. Personification is a figure of speech assigning human characteristics to any non-human object (Knickerbocker and Reninger; 1963;367). For example: "The nature taught me, it's not all about the city crowds"

4) Synedoche

It is a figure speech that showing the use of a part for the whole or using a whole for a part (Knickerbocker and Reninger; 1963;367). For example, "Another winter day". This is actually representing the long time, it can be seen on word "another", so it is just not one day.

5) Metonymy

Metonymy (The utilization of something closely related for the thing really implied) are alike in that both substitute some critical detail or part of an experience for the actual experience (Knickerbocker and Reninger; 1963;367). For example: "The Crown" used to" The King"

6) Imagery

Imagery is the representation however language of sense experience. But indirectly, in a appeals way it requests to our sense through imagery, the imagination to the creative mind of sense experience (Knickerbocker and Reninger; 1963;367). For example: "He whiffed the aroma of brewed coffee"

7) Symbol

A symbol might be generally characterized as something that implies more than whatever it (Knickerbocker and Reninger; 1963;367). For example: Adam can teach a young dolphin new trick.

8) Allusion

Allusion is the determine of speech that is connection to some famous place, even or character. Not comparison with within the exacts experience, but discern inside the feel that means more than its slim meaning (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963;367)

9) Paradox

A paradox is a clear logical inconsistency that is all things considered in some way or another valid. It very well might be either a circumstance or a statement (Knicerbocker and Reninger; 1963;367). For example: "Your enemy's friend is your enemy"

10) Hyperbole

Hyperbole is just embellishment, yet distortion in the help of truth, you don't anticipate being taken in a real sense; you are marly adding accentuation to what you truly mean (Knickerbocker and Reninger; 1963;367). Like all sayings, hyperbole might be used with a variety of impacts. It could be comical or grave, fanciful or restrained, convincing or unconvincing. It can be ridiculous or funny. For example: My grandmother is as old as the hills.

11) Irony

Seems paradox, irony has implications that stretch out past its used just as an interesting expression. Verbal irony, saying something contrary to what one method, is regularly mistaken for sarcasm and with satire, and thus might be well to look a meaning of every one of the three terms (Knickerbocker and Reninger; 1963;367). For example:" Oh great! Now you have broken my camera).
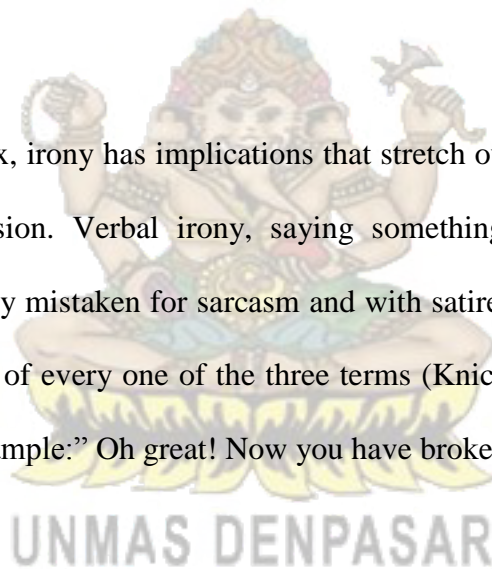
2.3.3   Theory of Meaning

According to Leech (1981), the meaning of word is complex, in which they have such components such as an idea, a quality, a relationship, personal feeling and association. In his semantic stated there are seven types of meaning that will be explain below:

1) Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning is similar to logical or cognitive meaning. Conceptual meaning is essential propositional meaning which relates to the essential word reference definition. Conceptual meaning is the literal meaning of the word demonstrating the thought or idea which it refers. It manages the main importance of articulation. It is denotative or literal meaning. Conceptual meaning assists us with recognizing one meaning from the meaning other sentence. Conceptual meaning is the base for all the other types of various kinds of meaning. The examples of conceptual are as follows :

Woman= +HUMAN, - MALE, +ADULT

A woman can be described as a human, she is not male, and she is an adult

Male= +HUMAN, +MALE, -ADULT

A male can be described as a human, he is a male, he is not adult

2) Connotative Meaning

Connotative is the worth an articulation has a righteousness what it alludes to, well beyond absolutely conceptual meaning. Connotative varies significantly as demonstrated by the social, recorded period, and the experience of the individual. Connotative meaning is dubious and open-completed one may say in which applied importance isn't. Connotative meaning is open-finished similarly as our insight and convictions about the universe are open-finished: any trait of the connotative meaning of the articulation which means it.

3) Social meaning

Social meaning is identified with the circumstance where an expression is used it. Social meaning is what a piece of language passes on with regards to its social conditions use. Somewhat, we 'interpret' the social meaning of a text through our affirmation of different estimations and levels of style inside a similar language. We perceive a few words or articulation as being dialectical for example as educating us something regarding the beginning of the speaker.

4) Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is a little advance to thought of how language mirrors the individual sensations of the speaker, including his action to the audience or the mentality too something that is discussing. Affective meaning is regularly unequivocally passed on through the conceptual or suggestive substance of the word use. Affective meaning importance is generally a parasitic classification as in to communicate our feelings we depend upon the intercession of different classifications of meaning conceptual, connotative, or stylistic. Emotional expression through style happens for example when somebody takes on a rude tone to communicate dismay or a relaxed to tone express friendliness.

5) Reflected Meaning

Reflected meaning is the significance which aries in expressions of various calculated importance, when one sensation of word structures is a piece of our act to another sense. Reflected meaning is imparted through relationship with one more

feeling of a similar articulation. The promptest piece of a speaker's message is the substance. In other words, those aspects deal with information, actions, events and experience. Reflecting content assists with offering concentration to the circumstance. It is also essential to mirror the sentiments and feeling communicated to bring them into sharp concentration. This assists the speaker with buying and acknowledge their own sentiments.

6) Collocative Meaning.

Collocative meaning is kind of implying that offers relationship of a word with other importance of the word in specific conditions. Collocation is a board term which describes words that regularly show up together in common usage, either spoken or in text. Pretty and handsome offer shared conviction in the implications "gorgeous", however might be recognized by the scope of things which they are probably going to co-happen. In any case, they are somewhat not the same as one another due to collocation or co-event. "Pretty" gathers with young ladies, lady, town, gardens, and blossoms. Then again, the word 'handsome' gathers with young men and men. The word 'beautiful' arranges with young ladies and lady.

7) Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning is what conveyed by the way make a speaker or writer assembles the message, similarly as mentioning, fixation, and accentuation. Diverse piece of the sentence likewise can be used as subject, article or supplement to show

prominence. It is done through main, subject (point) or emotive emphasis. Topical

significance helps us with understanding the message and its ideas appropriately.