

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a communication tool that humans have in order to communicate with other humans and become the most important thing in life. Language is often viewed as a vehicle of thought, a system of expression that mediates the transfer of thought from one person to another. A language is a set of elements and a system for combining them into patterned expressions that can be used to accomplish specific tasks in specific contexts. Utterances report news, greet relatives, invite friends to lunch, request the time of day from strangers; with language, we make wisecracks, poke fun, argue for a course of action, express admiration, propose marriage, create fictional worlds and so on, Finegan (1989:6). The language can be used in media communication within any social context and can express someone's feelings or emotions and to express ideas, thoughts and information. It will be spoken or written. Spoken language is a form of a language that communicates spoken words directly, usually following by tone and body language, while written language is a form of language that uses written text as an element of reality. As far as we know that language is a part of literature.

Literature is a personal human expression primarily of thought, feeling enthusiasm, concepts and description that can appear enchantments and it also uses language as media communication. Literary language is different from the

language that we use every day in our life. Literature expresses phenomenon of human life and their environment, Reiss (1992:70). Literature as one of the aspects of culture is used to express a human thoughts and ideas. Literature usually appears in novels, plays, poems, song lyrics, etc. The song lyrics are also examples of writing art. Sometimes it is written to express the writer's feelings and emotions and usually uses a figure of speech.

According to Kennedy (1987:492), figurative language is language that uses figures of speech. Some authors use figurative language to produce images in readers' minds and to express ideas in fresh, vivid, and imaginative ways. Figurative language can be found in songs. Song is one example of literature. When listening a song, sometimes people may not focus on the lyrics are used in a song, people just like the song because the singer or maybe the music is good. When people try to focus on the lyric, they find some difficulties in understanding the meaning of the song lyrics, when the lyrics use figurative language. Knowing the meaning of a lyric is important, the message conveyed by the songwriter and can be understood. From this phenomena, the writer is interested to analyze figurative language in song because almost all people like to listen to a song. The data has taken from songs, in particular, the song lyrics by Jamie Miller. The songs are meaningful and enjoyable to hear and there are so many figurative languages that could be analyzed. The writer is attracted to analyzing the lyrics of the song because the lyrics take the values of love, friendship, human life inspiration, seduction and inspired youth. Jamie Miller is famous enough for The Voice UK's 2017 show. Although it is not a winner, it has earned its career in the

international music industry. One of the songs is called "Here's Your Perfect", which has been streamed or heard over 200 million times.

Based on the description above, learning figurative languages used in the song lyrics by Jamie Miller are interesting to study. Besides, several types of figurative languages are found and study about the meaning of figurative languages used in the song lyrics by Jamie Miller.

1.2 Problems of the Study

In accordance with the explanation above, the problem that rise up as follows:

1. What are the types of figurative language used in the song lyrics by Jamie Miller?
2. What are the meaning of figurative languages in the song lyrics by Jamie Miller?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

By doing this analysis, the objectives are related to the problems formulated as below:

1. To identify the types of figurative language used in the song lyrics by Jamie Miller.

2. To describe the meaning of figurative language in the song lyrics by Jamie Miller.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study focused on analyzing the types and the meaning of figurative language in the song lyrics by Jamie Miller. There are twelve (12) song lyrics used as the data source. The theories that used to solve the problems the type of figurative language is theory by Kennedy (1987:492) and theory Leech (1974:10-27) used to analysis the meaning of figurative language in the songs lyrics.

1.5 Significance of the Study

In this study, it is expected to benefit as follows:

1. Practically, the study contributes to English students in their English studying process, and it gives additional knowledge to English students and the other readers.
2. Theoretically, the result of this study are expected to give worthy contribution for all people who want to study English literature.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

Literature review is required to know what has been done by the other student who have explored the related topic and theory at work. There are three articles reviewed for this study.

The first writing is taken from an article written by Aman (2022) entitled “Discover the Intended Meaning of Figurative Language in Darmian Marley’s Song Lyrics”. He used the theory proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974). This research used descriptive method as the technique for the data analysis. The aim of the article is to find out the kind of figurative language used in nine *Darmian Marley* songs and analyze the meaning of the figurative language used in *Darmian Marley* songs. In this research, types of figurative language found were simile, metaphor, irony, synecdoche, metonymy and allusion. Furthermore, simile is the most dominant type of figurative language in *Darmian Marley’s* songs. Nevertheless, his study could be used as a reference for improving knowledge in conducting this study. In spite of taking the same topic for the study, there were some differences between her and this study. First, the theory for analyzing the types of figurative languages was different since the theory of Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974) was used in his study, while this study used the theory proposed by Kennedy (1987). Second, his analysis is the

kind of figurative language and the meaning of figurative language from *Darman Marley's* songs and on this research the writer analyzed the types and meanings of figurative language from twelve (12) song lyrics by *Jamie Miller*.

The second writing is a thesis entitled “*Figurative Language Used in Maher Zain's Song Lyrics*” by Dewi (2020). This thesis analyzed the figurative language used in those song lyrics. The song has mostly religious value: Islam. Her problem of the study is to find out the types of figurative language and disclose the most dominant types of figurative language. The research design was content analysis. It is intended to investigate those two research problems in relation to figurative language. This student used a descriptive qualitative method and used the theory of figurative language proposed by Perrine and supported by the theory of Abrams, Keraf and Reaske. She concludes that there are eight kinds of figurative language in 5 song lyrics and hyperbole is the most dominant type of figurative language. In spite of taking the same topic for the study, there were some differences between her and this study. First, the study focus on types of figurative language used in Maher Zain's Song and the most dominant of figurative language in Maher Zain's Songs, whereas this study focused on types of figurative language and the meaning of figurative language used in the song lyrics by Jamie Miller. Second, the theory for analyzing the types of figurative languages was different from the theory of Perrine and supported by the theories of Abrams, Keraf, and Reaske, while this study used the theory proposed by Kennedy (1987) and support the theory by Leech (1974). Last, the song analyzed had religious value, while in this study the song lyrics had a romantic love story.

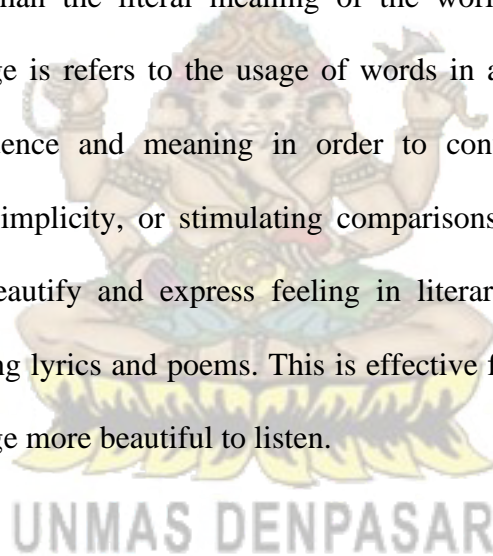
The third writing is taken from thesis written by Cindy (2019) entitled *The Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Three of Lady Gaga's Songs From a Star Is Born Album*. This student only analyzes three of nineteen songs because the three songs are the most popular compared to the others and there are many figurative languages. This thesis described types of figurative language and meaning of Lady Gaga's songs. From the analysis, there were six types of figurative language in three song lyrics and the most dominant is hyperbole because there are so many words that exaggerate the meanings. It could be very useful as references for this study. It had the same analysis, especially the type of figurative language and the meaning of the song lyrics. In spite of taking the same topic, there were some differences between her and this study. First, she used theory from Kennedy, Peter, Hayati & Hadiwardoyo, Tjahjono and Masruri, while in this study used theory from Kennedy and supported by Leech. Second, her analysis is the kind of figurative language and the meaning of figurative language from three of Lady Gaga's songs, while in this research the writer analyzed the types and the meanings of figurative languages from twelve (12) song lyrics by *Jamie Miller*.

2.2 Concepts

Concepts is explanations of something that relates to research topic. Based on this point of research, the explanation are about:

2.2.1 Figurative Language

In expressing or describing something, an author conveys a way that is different. An author in conveying feelings and thoughts also uses language in different way. It makes of varied thoughts and feelings. Variation in the use of the word, the wording or language, are called figurative language. Figurative language is a language that uses words different from their proper definition in order to achieve a deeper understanding. A figure of speech is a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the word (Kennedy, 1987:492). Figurative language is refers to the usage of words in a way that deviates from conventional sequence and meaning in order to convey complex meanings, colorful writing, simplicity, or stimulating comparisons. Figurative language is mostly used to beautify and express feeling in literary works such as drama scripts, novels, song lyrics and poems. This is effective for singers because it can make their language more beautiful to listen.



2.2.2 Jamie Miller

Jamie Miller is a Welsh singer who currently lives in Los Angeles. He appeared on The Voice UK in 2017, where he was in third place. Although it is not a winner, it has earned its career in the international music industry. Since the first introducing to the world of his phenomenal vocal talent, the Wales-born singer/songwriter has achieve meteoric success, including over 460 million global streams and more than 210 official YouTube views to date, while winning the admirations of the superstars like Kelly Clarkson, P!nk, Sam Smith, and Jenifer

Hudson. But for 24 years old Los Angeles, one of the most monumental victories so far lies in making a single breakthrough of “Here’s Your Perfect”: an April 2021 release that spent a staggering 13 weeks on Billboard’s Global Excl. U.S. chart, surpassed 380 million global streams, earned 90 million YouTube views, and received acclaim from major outlets like Rolling Stone on the strength of Miller’s fearlessly confessional songwriting and warm yet commanding vocal work.

2.2.3 Song Lyrics

Song is the art of singing which contains pleasant or even pathetic. According to Hornby (1995:1113), song is a piece of music with words that is sung. A song is a composition made up of lyrics and music, with the intent of the lyrics being sung, for the purpose of producing a proportionate feeling or emotion in relation to a particular matter. Song and music are one unity, they cannot separate each other. The lyrics were originally in Greek poetry: the kind of poem which was to be set to the lyre: hence the word lyric. The lyrics are an important part of song, because lyrics can make a song beautiful.

2.3 Theories

Theoretical framework explains the theories needed to support this research analysis. The theory used in this research is the theory of figurative

language according to Kennedy (1987) and the theory of meaning proposed by Leech (1974).

2.3.1 Figurative Language

Figurative language is a language that uses figures of speech. A figure of speech is a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the word. Figures of speech may be said to occur wherever a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of word (Kennedy, 1987:492).

According to Kennedy (1987:492), figurative language divided into several types: personification, metaphor, simile, hyperbole, paradox, metonymy, synecdoche, understatement, apostrophe and pun.

1. Personification

According to Kennedy (1987:492), personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth or nature) is made human. Personification causes inanimate objects, creatures, or concepts to have human characteristics.

For example:

The sky was full of dancing stars.

The meaning of this statement, *the sky* of that night is attractive because full of stars.

2. Metaphor

Metaphor is a variety of analogy which compare two things directly, but in a short pattern. Kennedy (1987:492) affirmed that metaphor is a statement that one thing is someone else, which, in a literal sense, it is not. It not uses connective words such as *like* or *as*.

For example:

1. *The has a heart of stone.*

The meaning of *heart of stone* is the woman cannot accept opinion from the others because her heart is hard like a stone.

3. Simile

Kennedy (1979:492) affirmed that simile is comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually like, as, than or verb such as resembles. Generally, simile is defined as a type of figurative language that used to explain the resemblance of two objects (in shape, colour, characteristics etc.).

For example:

1. *Her face like a moonlight.*

The writer compares *face* and *moonlight* because both of them have same attribute, so clear, clean, and everybody can see it clearly.

4. Hyperbole

Kennedy (1987:492) stated that hyperbole is emphasizing a point with statements containing exaggeration. It can be ridiculous or funny. To add color and dimension to a character, hyperbole may be applied to fiction.

For example:

1. *We could be the greatest thing that the world has ever seen.*

The meaning is there is no other singer who can be more than them and there is no singer who can be their rival.

5. Paradox

Paradox is a variety of figurative language which has a real contrasted with a fact. It can be meant all of the things that interesting because of their truth. Paradox is apparent self-contradiction or deliberate inconsistency. A statement or situation containing apparently contradictory or incompatible elements, but on closer inspection may be true (Kennedy, 1987:492). A paradox is statement that seems at first glance self-contradictory or opposed to common sense.

For example:

1. *I feel sad in the middle of wedding party happiness.*

The writer compares sad and happiness in the sentence to explain the he isn't happy in the wedding party. Meanwhile most of people feel happy when they are in the wedding party.

6. Metonymy

Metonymy is the figure of speech that uses character or name of thing that related to name of person, something as pronounce, uses words to describe another things closely associated with it. Kennedy (1987:502) affirmed that metonymy is the name of the things substituted for another closely associated with it. Metonymy refers to the use of a phrase associated to an actual concept of metaphorical in nature are attributed to an animal.

For example:

1. *Student in our school like to read St. Francesco.*

Francesco in the sentences refers to book that he has made.

7. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the use of part thing to stand for the whole of it or vice versa (Kennedy, 1987:492). From the definition above a synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part is used for the whole.

For example:

1. *All eyes on me.*

The meaning of the sentences, all of people is looking at her. The word *eyes* is used to designate a part for the whole.

8. Understatement

Understatement is saying less than one means that may exist in what are said or merely in how one says it. According to Kennedy (1987:492), understatement is opposite of hyperbole, implying more than is said.

For example:

1. *It isn't too serious, I have a tiny tumour on my brain.*

This is an example of understatement from the catcher in the rye by Salinger.

9. Apostrophe

Apostrophe is defined as an addressing someone absent or something no human as if it was a life and present and could reply to what is being said. According to Kennedy (1987:501), apostrophe is a way of addressing someone or something invisible or not ordinarily spoken.

For example:

1. *Oh, Christmas tree, how lovely your branches.*

The statement above is an apostrophe because Christmas tree is not a living person.

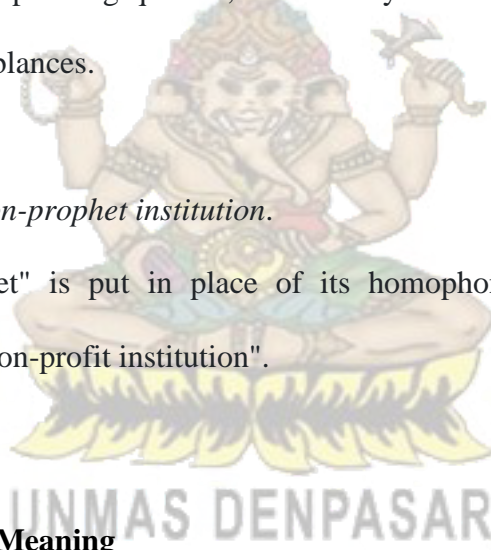
10. Pun

According to Kennedy (1987:504), pun or play on words is word of similar or identical sound but of very different denotation. Although puns at their worst can be mere piddling quibble, at best they can sharply point to surprising but genuine resemblances.

For example:

1. *Atheism is a non-prophet institution.*

The word "prophet" is put in place of its homophone "profit", altering the common phrase "non-profit institution".



2.3.2 Theory of Meaning

Leech (1974:9) stated that the meaning of the word is complex, there are components such as ideas, quality, relationship, personal feeling, and associations. Meaning of the words are grouped into seven types, namely connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning.

1. Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning is related to semantic or the study of meaning. The emphasis in this classification must be placed on logical or conceptual meaning (also called denotative or cognitive). This is widely considered to be a central factor in linguistic communication. Leech (1974:10) argued that the purpose of denotative meaning is to provide, for any interpretation of a sentence, a configuration of abstract symbol, then indicating as possibilities. This is a basic propositional meaning, who conforms to the main dictionary definition.

2. Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual content, (Leech 1974:14). The connotative meaning inescapable overlap with certain aspect of the conceptual meaning. While, the “reference” overlaps with the element of conceptual meaning, as in when the contrast features of conceptual meaning become proper of the “real world” referent. But additional attributes expected from the referent depend on various other factor, such as age or society, and they can also depend on the individual, as claimed by Leech (1974:12).

3. Social Meaning

Social meaning is the meaning conveyed by the piece of language about the social context being used. It is closely related to the social groups that are part of the situation. There are classifications of socio-stylistic variation which vary such as, dialect, region, status etc. Social meaning is related to the situation in

which an utterance is used. This relates to the social circumstances of using expression of language (Leech, 1974:15).

4. Affective Meaning

Affective meaning has to do with the speaker's personal feelings or attitudes. In a way comparable to social meaning, the affective meaning is only indirectly related to conceptual representation. Leech (1974:16) stated that affective meaning is often explicitly conveyed through the conceptual or connotative content of the words used.

5. Reflected Meaning

If we talk about reflected meaning, it can be explained as the one appearing in situations of various conceptual meanings, when one sense of a word influences our response to another sense, as stated by Leech (1974:19). Furthermore, he indicated the statement above in the cases of The Comforter and The Holy Ghost where, although both terms refer to the third element in the Holy Trinity, there are certain semantic differences between those two expressions. Thereby is The Comforter described by Leech as something “warm and comforting” while The Holy Ghost he perceives as “awesome” (1974:19). Lastly, he points out that in similar cases words can also impose the suggestive power with a little help of the power of associations (1974:19).

6. Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning is the meaning that a word is consistent with certain words. Collocative meaning consists of the associations a word derived from the meaning of words which tend to occur in its environment.” (Leech 1974:20). To

clarify his definition, he used the examples of the adjectives “pretty” and “handsome” and the words which usually find themselves in their vicinity.

7. Thematic Meaning

Leech (1974:22) stated that thematic meaning is by the way a speaker or writer organizes the message, in terms of ordering, focus and emphasis. There are several examples of these even, such as examples where active and passive sentence construction is confronted. Nevertheless in essence, Leech stated that the thematic meaning is “a matter of choice between alternative grammatical constructions”, as in the sentences “A man is here to see you.” and “There is a man here to see you” Leech (1974:22). Moreover, emphasis by substituting one element with another or stress and intonation can also be of great importance when dealing with this type of meaning (1974:20-24).

