# CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The introduction to the topic is provided in the first chapter of this study. To make the introduction more understandable, there are five components listed. The parts are research background of the study, problem of study, objectives of the study, limitation of the study and signifance of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is one of the human communication tools used to interact with each other. Language is essential for human interaction, communication, and information gathering in daily life. With the existence of language, every human being can express ideas, imagination and desires to others, such as when they need help. Language serves to establish or strengthen human relationships with one another. It might be argued that language plays a crucial part in human existence. Humans would be unable to comprehend communication without language. Language is used to convey ideas, thoughts, and imaginations as well as feelings or emotions. It is both sharable and writable. Oral language is a type of communication in which words are used directly and are frequently accompanied by body language and tone. Speaking and conversing are examples of spoken language, whereas Written language is a variety of language that has written text as a core element. Novels, newspapers, songs, poetry, magazines, and other works of literature all use written language. Language can also be called art. Art is a

beautiful and interesting thing, therefore, other people empathize to deepen their knowledge through language. This language called art can help us to express ideas with literal works, which are commonly used in language art or commonly called figurative language.

Figurative language is a shape of parable or not the actual which means used to write or deliver things related to everyday lifestyles. Essentially, figurative language is part of semantics. Consistent with Griffith (2006) semantics is the take a look at of the which means of phrases and the which means of sentences, abstracted from the context of use. So, figurative language is sometimes defined as a way of saying something that is different from the usual way of saying it. It is more narrowly defined as a way of saying one thing but meaning another. Not only in novels and poetry, but figurative language is likewise determined in song lyrics
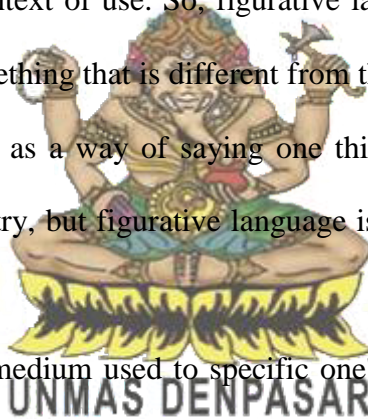
Song lyrics is a medium used to specific one's emotions through the voice sung by means of someone. The song is an thrilling component to analyze because it has many kinds of the figurative language contained in the song lyrics. In recent times many humans want to take note of songs, but they generally have a tendency to recognize the because of this implied in the song. Understanding the meaning that contained in a song lyric is the most crucial factor because of the reality there the singer emphasizes or expresses the emotions that the singer is handling. The stunning voice and proper song isn't the most effective element that may be loved with the aid of the goal market, of direction, stunning words are needed to make the song more thrilling to be heard. In a song, we also can get

knowledge with the aid of decoding the languages within the song lyric while listening to and exploring the personal meanings of this lyrics.

Based on the reason above, the author is interested by studying figurative language in songs because nearly anybody loves to pay attention to songs. However, once in a while people concentrate to songs without know-how the which means of the song. In reality, every song has a message to convey to listeners. Therefore, in this study the facts were taken from songs, especially Meghan Trainor song because the meaning contains hidden meanings thats pleasent to hear and interesting to research. With this research it can help some people understand figurative language. Therefore the author has a goal for reader, to understand the meaning of the novel. They just understand figurative language in song. The author also hopes that this research can make it easier for readers to easily understand the figurative language in the song. Hopefully, this research is expected to give more knowledge to the research in figurative language.
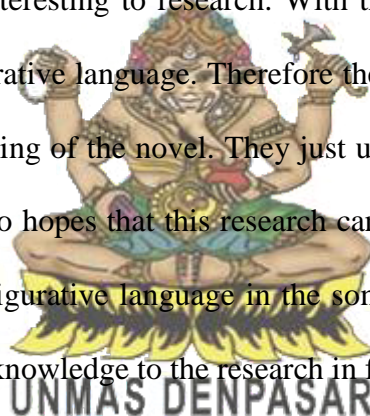
1.2 Problems of Study

Based at the background of the study above, the author formulated the problem by making the research question below :

1. What types of figurative language are found in Meghan Trainor selected song lyrics?

2. What is the meaning of figurative language found in Meghan Trainor selected song lyrics?

1.3   Objectives of the Study

According to the research problems, there are two objectives of the study that deals with the problem as mentioned below :

1. To identify the types of figurative language in Meghan Trainor selected song lyrics.

2. To describe the meaning of figurative language in Meghan Trainor selected song lyrics.

1.4   Limitation of the study

The researcher focused on analyzing the types of figurative language in Meghan Trainor selected song lyrics based on the theory by Perrine (1969) and identify the meaning of figurative language found in Meghan Trainor selected song lyrics based on the theory by Leech (1981).

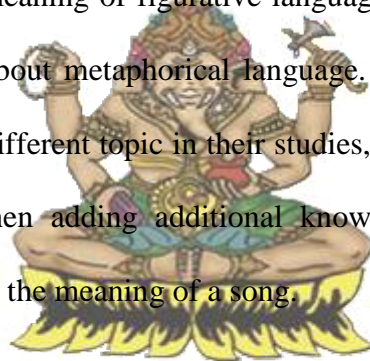UNMAS DENPASAR
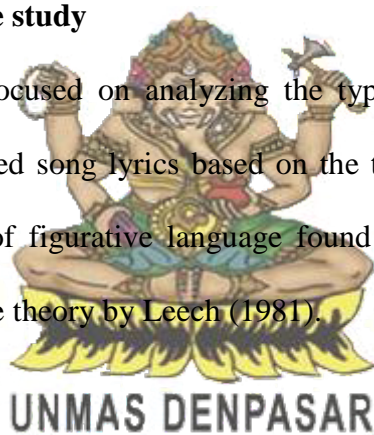
1.5   Significance of the study

The results of this observe are expected to assist make it easier for readers to recognize figurative language and make treasured, useful contributions to readers, learners, teachers, and further researchers approximately exploring figurative language. This studies will help them in studying figurative language in literary works.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The author hopes that this study will inform readers about the different kinds of figurative language that may be found in song lyrics. Additionally, the author hopes that readers will understand the figurative language in song lyrics, particularly those by Meghan Trainor.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

The author hope this studies will serve as a resource for students looking to learn more about the meaning of figurative language. As another source that can help you learn more about metaphorical language. In order for readers to write relevant thesis with a different topic in their studies, as well as alternative sources for readers to use when adding additional knowledge about the varieties of figurative language and the meaning of a song.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

This section presents three part of this section review related study, concepts and theories. The author reviewed five sources for related studies consisting of two theses and 3 journals or articles.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The author reviews two previous thesis and three published articles that are relevant to the research topic.

The first is a thesis written by Maftuhah (2018) entitled "Figurative Language in Selected Brian Mcknight's Songs". The study was primarily concerned with the figurative language used in Brian McKnight's songs and the most prevalent forms of that language. The author analyzed the data using qualitative and descriptive method and used the theory of figurative language proposed by Perrine (1969) and theory meaning proposed by Leech (1981). The results of the study is that there are five types of figurative language that can be found in Brian Mcknight's songs. They are 11 data of hyperboles, 9 data of personifications, 7 data of similes, 6 data of metaphors and 4 data of metonymy. So, the total of figurative languages that are used in Brian Mcknight's songs is 37 data. It can be said that the most dominant type of figurative language is hyperbola. The similarity between Maftuhah's research and this research is both analyze the data by applying Perrine's (1969) theory and Leech's (1981) theory.

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The difference is that it used different data sources, Maftuhah used Brian Mcknight's song as a data source and this research used Meghan Trainor's songs as a data source.

The second is a thesis written by Harmastuty (2016) entitled "A Study of Figurative Language in The Script's Album No Sound Without Silence". The research focused on the types of figurative language used in the lyrics of the Script's No Sound Without Silence album and also its predominate types of figurative language. The author analyzed the data using descriptive qualitative method. The author used the theory of figurative language proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (2003), Jay (2003), and Colston (2015). The result of the study is that there are ten types of figurative language in The Script's Album No Sound Without Silence. They are 6 metaphors, 6 similes, 46 hyperboles, 5 meiosis, 9 idiomatic expressions, 39 rhetorical questions, 4 metonymy, 1 irony, 1 sarcasm and 9 personification. Hyperbole and rhetorical inquiries are the figurative language varieties that are utilized the most frequently. The similarity of this research is both discuss the figurative language in song. The difference from this research was using different data sources and theories. Harmastuty's research used The Script's Album "No Sound Without Silence" as her data source and used theory Lakoff and Johnson (2003), Jay (2003), and Colston (2015). This research used Meghan Trainor's selected songs as a data source and used Perrine's (1969) theory to analyze the type of figurative language supported by Leech's (1981) theory to analyze the meaning.

The third is taken from an article by Permana and Rajeg (2018) entitled Figurative Language in the song lyrics of Passenger's Album "All the Little Lights". The author collects the data using qualitative and descriptive methods and used the theory of figurative language proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) and used theory meaning proposed by Leech (1974). The result of this study is that there are nine types of figurative language that can be found in Passenger's Album "All the Little Light". They are 2 data of similes, 2 data of metaphors, 2 data of personifications, 1 data of metonymy, 1 data of hyperbole, 1 data of Irony, 1 data of dead metaphor, 1 data of paradox, and 1 data of allusion. It can be said, the most of the figurative languages is similes. The similarity of this research is both discuss figurative language in song. The difference from this research was using different data sources and theories. They used Passenger's Album "All the Little Lights" as a data source and they used Knickerbocker & Reninger (1963) as theory. This research used Meghan Trainor's selected songs as a data source and used Perrine's (1969) theory to analyze the types of figurative language supported by Leech's (1981) theory to analyze the meaning.

The fourth is taken from an article by Heni (2022) entitled "Figurative Language Used in Ed Sheeran's Selected Songs". The purpose of this study is to describe the many kinds of figurative language and to examine its meaning. The author used the theory of figurative language proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) and theory meaning proposed by Leech (1974). The result of this study is that there are six types of figurative language that can be found in Ed Sheeran's Selected Song. They are simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy,

hyperbole and irony. So, the total of figurative languages that are used in Edd Sheeran's songs is 14 data. The similarity of this research is both discuss figurative language in song. The difference was using different data sources and theories. Heni's research used Edd Sheeran's selected songs as her data source and used Knickerbocker & Reninger's (1963) theory to analyze the types of figurative language and used Leech's (1974) theory to analyze the meaning. This research used Meghan Trainor's selected songs as a data source and used Perrine's (1969) theory to analyze the types of figurative language supported by Leech's (1981) theory to analyze the meaning.

The last one is an article written by Endang (2021) entitled "An Analysis of Hyperbole in Album "Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent". The research focused to know the types and know the meaning of hyperbole in the song. To clearly depict the issues found, the author used qualitative method and used the theory of figurative language proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) and theory meaning proposed by Leech (1981). The result of this study is that there are five songs from Lewis Capaldi's album Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent contain eight hyperbolic figures of speech: 12.5% in Memar, 25% in the song Maybe, 12.5% in Hollywood song titles, 25% in Fade, and 25% in Lost on You. From the 8 data, all song lyrics contain connotative meanings. The similarity between Endang's research and this research is both analyze the data by applying Leech's (1981) theory. The difference was using a different data source, Endang's Album "Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent" as her data source and using Knickerbocker & Reninger (1963) as her theory. In this research, Meghan Trainor

selected songs as a data source and used Perrine (1969) as a theory to analyze the types of figurative language.

2.2 Concepts

To assist the broad understanding that underpins this research, this section provides explanations of the themes that will be discussed in this section. The following notions are truly required because the fundamental idea of the analysis in this title is probably still hazy or ambiguous. There are the three concepts such as: Figurative Language, song lyric and Meghan Trainor.

2.2.1 Figurative Language

Figurative language is when words or statements have a deeper meaning than their literal meaning would suggest. According to Perrine figurative language is a language that uses non-literal meanings. Figurative meaning invites people to have a broader opinion than what is written which sometimes tells about something that does not create experience. (Perrine, 1969) adds that "figurative language gives us imaginative pleasure".

2.2.2 Song Lyric

Song lyrics are a medium used to express one's feelings through the voice sung by someone. The song is an interesting thing to analyze because it has many types of figurative language contained in the song lyrics. Nowadays many people like to listen to songs, but they tend to know the implied meaning of the song.

Knowing the meaning contained in a song's lyrics is the most important point because there the singer emphasizes or expresses the feelings that the singer is facing. Song lyrics can also carry messages with the aim of inspiring listeners, expressing the imagination, illusions, feelings, and ideas of the author.

2.2.3 Megan Trainor

Meghan Elizabeth Trainor, known professionally as Meghan Trainor is an American singer-songwriter and television personality. Born December 22, 1993. Meghan Trainor is active from 2009 until now. In this study, the author choose Meghan Trainor selected song lyrics in album "Takin' it Back" released on October 21, 2022, with its single "Made You Look" reaching the top five in many countries, including the UK, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand. There are 16 Meghan Trainor songs in the album "Takin It Back", but the author only chose 9 songs to be analyzed in this study.

2.3 Theories

In theoretical bases, the writer discusses the theories that used in the analysis. Furthermore, these theories helped the writer in analyze the data. The theories that used in this analysis such as:

2.3.1 Types of Figurative Language

Comparing words to other words that are thought to be comparable is a figure of speech. This kind of figure of speech can be used to express both

tangible and abstract objects that share a feature, making it simple for readers to grasp the sentiment being described in the text. By way of comparison, the figures of speech are listed as follows.

1) **Simile**

Simile is comparison between two unlike using connotative, such us "like" or "us". According (Perrine, 1969 : 65) Metaphor and simile are both used as a means of comparing things that are essentially unlike. Simile uses word or phrase such us *like, as, than, similar to, resembles, or seems*. For example : "*Then stills its Artisans – like Ghosts*". The author find example in Emely Dickinson's poem entitle *"It Sifts From Leaden Sieves"* (Perinne, 1965 :65).
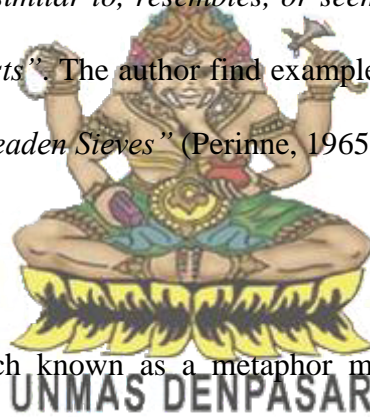
2) **Metaphor**

A figure of speech known as a metaphor makes an implicit comparison between two things usually unlike. (Perrine, 1969: 67) states metaphor the comparison is suggested, meaning that the figurative term is used in place of or in conjunction with the literal term. For example: "*I'm a riddle in nine syllables*". The author find example in Sylvia Plath's poem entitled *"Metaphors"* (Perrine, 1969: 187).

3) **Personification**

Personification is giving human characteristic to an object, animal, or an abstract idea. According (Perrine, 1969 : 67) personification is giving the

attributes of a human being a animal, an object or an idea. For example : *"And the starled little waves that leap".* The author find example of Personification in Robert Browning's poem entitled *"Meeting at Night"* (Perrine 1969 : 187).

4) Apostrophe

According (Perrine, 1969 :67) Personification is a figure of speech that uses an absent, deceased, or non-human subject to speak to another subject as if they were present and capable of responding. Apostrophes and personification are two techniques for enhancing the speaker's language's emotion and immediacy. For example *: "My heart, have you no wisdom thus to despair? My love, my love, my love, why you left me alone?".* The author find example in James Joyce's poem entitled *"I hear an Army*" (Perrine, 1969: 188).
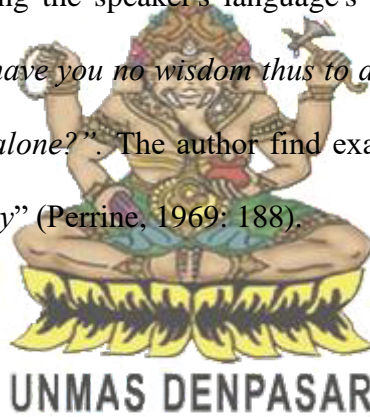
5) Metonymy

Metonymy is the figure of speech which describes one thing by using term for another thing which is closely associated with it. According (Perrine, 1969 : 69) Metonymy is figure of speech that substitute the detail of an experience for the experience itself. For example : *"Paint the meadows with the light in spring"* (Perrine, 1969: 69).

6) Symbol

Symbol is typically a person, place, thing, or event that metaphorically represents another thing. Something that represents something else may be

referred to as a symbol. (Perrine, 1969 : 83). For example : "Two roads diverged in a yellow wood, And sorry I could not travel both". The author find example in Robert Frost's poem entitled "The Road Not Taken" (Perrine, 1969: 83).

7) Allegory

According (Perrine, 1969: 91) Allegorry is less popular in modern literature than it was in medieval writing. Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface.

George Orwell's Animal Farm is one of the most well-known literary allegories (Literary Devices Editors, 2013). It is an allegory that employs farm animals to represent the defeat of Russia's Communist Revolution prior to World War I. The behavior of the farm animals is used to demonstrate the revolution's corruption and avarice. It also explains how individuals with influence can alter societal ideologies.
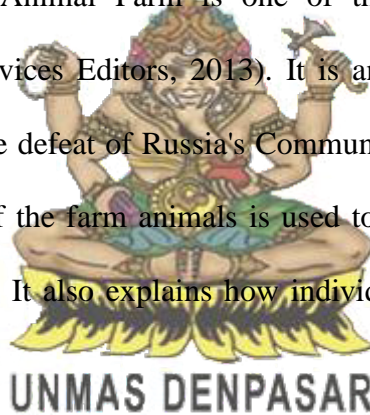
8) Paradox

Paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true. It may be either a situation or a statement. Paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true (Perrine, 1969 : 109). For example : *"Damn with faint praise"* (Perrine, 1969 : 111).

9) Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an exaggeration used for special effect. Hyperbole or overstatement is simply exaggeration but exaggeration in the service of truth"

(Perrine, 1969 : 110). For example : "Close to the sun in lonely lands". The author find example in Tennyson's poem entitled "The Eagle" (Perinne, 1969 : 71).

10) Understatement

Understatement is a less meaningful metaphorical language. According to Perrine (1969: 111), understatement is putting things in less than one way, whether it be in what is stated or simply in the manner in which it is said. For example : " *Here take it, just a little gift"*.

11) Irony

More than just a figure of speech, irony has deeper connotations (Perrine, 1969: 115). According to Perrine, there are three different kinds of irony: situational, dramatic, and linguistic. Speaking the reverse of what is intended is verbal irony. Dramatic irony and situational irony are effective literary devices because, like symbols, they allow a poem to communicate much more than is actually said by implying meanings without explicitly declaring them. For example : "*A mother's hardest to forgive. Life is the fruit she longs to hand you, Ripe on a plate. And while you live, Relentlessly she understands you*". The author find example in Phyllis Mcginley entitled "*The Adversary"* (Perrine, 1969 : 115).

12) Allusion

According (Perinne, 1969 : 117) Allusion is reference to a place, person or event This can be real or imaginary and may refer toanything, including fiction,

folklore, historical events, or religious manuscripts. For example : "This ceremony reminds me of the proclamation of independence in 1945"

2.3.2 Types of Meaning

Semantics is the branch of linguistics that studies the meanings contained in language, codes, or other types of representations. In other words, semantics is the study of meaning in language. According to Griffiths (2006), phrase meaning—as opposed to its use context—is a descriptive topic. Semantics is the study of word meaning. Semantics, according to Griffiths (2006), is the study of a "toolkit" for meaning, or information that is embedded in a language's vocabulary and patterns to create additional information. Deciphering meaning, down to the level of sentence meaning in language vocabulary and in its pattern to build more elaborate meaning, up to the level of sentence meaning.

Leech in his book semantics break down "meaning" into seven different types giving primary importance to logical or conceptual meaning. The seven other types are conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning and thematic meaning.
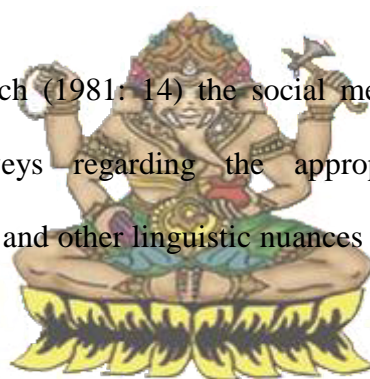
1) Conceptual Meaning

According (Leech, 1981: 9) Conceptual meaning (occasionally know as 'denotative' or 'cognitive' meaning) can be considered as a central elements in linguistic communication and can be clasified as integral to the necessary purpose of language.

2) Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is the communicative value of what it refers to (Leech, 1981: 12). Connotative meaning relates with the figurative meaning. Therefore, it is broader than the conceptual meaning that just discusses the literal meaning. In connotative meaning, people can improve the referent of a word. It can be the characteristics, psychological, and social properties.

3) Social meaning

According to Leech (1981: 14) the social meaning is the meaning that a language piece conveys regarding the appropriate social text to use. Understanding stylistic and other linguistic nuances is necessary for text decoding.

4) Affective meaning

Affective meaning is largely a parasitic category in the sense that to express our emotions we rely upon the mediation of categories of meaning – conceptual, connotative, or stylistic. According to (Leech, 1981:15). Affective meaning is the feeling and attitude that is conveyed by the speaker through uses of language.

5) Reflected Meaning

According (Leech, 1981 : 29) stated that when a term has many conceptual meanings, there is an increase in reflected meaning and collative meaning at the lexical level of language. Reflected meaning is found in taboo words.

6) Collocative meaning

According (Leech, 1981:30) Collocative meaning is the meaning which a word   acquires in the company of ceritain words. Collocative meaning referat to associations of a word because of its usual meaning or habitual co-occurance with ceritain types of work. "Pretty" and "handsome" indicate "good looking". The world "pretty" collocates with girls, woman, flowers and garden. Beside that, the word "handsome" collocates with boys or men. So "pretty woman" and "handsome man"
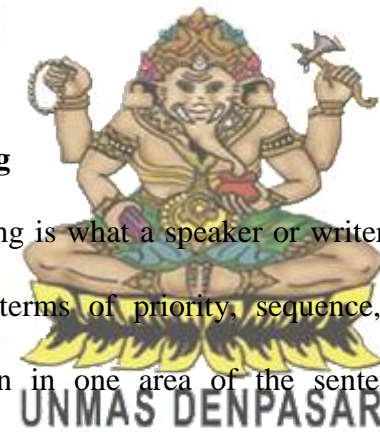
7) Thematic meaning

Thematic meaning is what a speaker or writer conveys by the organization of their message in terms of priority, sequence, and emphasis. In order to emphasize information in one area of the sentence or phrase, the thematic meaning can also be represented by stress and intonation. Thematic significance aids in correctly comprehending the message and implications.