

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Figurative languages “defined as sometimes called metaphorical language, or simply metaphor means to carry meaning beyond its literal meaning” (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963: 367). Figurative language is a “deviation from the use of language by speakers from understanding the language,” deviation from series of words in order to obtain some special meaning (Abrams 1981: 63). Figurative language is also used in song lyrics which gets meanings that need to be understood by readers or listeners.

Song is a musical composition that is devised by organizing or combining sounds in a particular temporal or spatial relationship. Song is defined as a set of words with a musical composition uttered with rhymed stanzas (Oxfords, 2006: 863). A song has appeal and attract interest to the listener and usually created by composer and professional lyricist. Through song people can convey their ideas and feeling by voicing. Song usually consist of figurative language since the figurative language is on the lyrics that is written well. Knowing figurative language in the song also will help the listener to understand the meaning of the song. Some figurative languages are also very useful when it comes to write the song lyrics (Appleby, 1991) also mentioned that the figurative language and comprehend the meaning.

The figurative language differentiates its forms based on the relation between what is said and what is implied. Then (Perrine, 1997) proposed nine types of figurative language are simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, symbol, synecdoche, paradox, metonymy, and irony. And for the meaning from (Leech, 1981) mention seven types of meaning there are connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, collocative meaning, conceptual meaning, and thematic meaning.

For this study analyzed the song lyrics of Adele's and make twelve songs. This analyzed make for types of figurative language by (Perrine, 1997) and for the meaning make three types of meaning there are connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, and affective meaning.



1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background above, the problem of this study will be:

- 1) What types of figurative language are found in the song lyrics by Adele's Song Lyrics?
- 2) What is the meaning of the figurative language used in that songs?
- 3) What are the reason of figurative language use in that song?

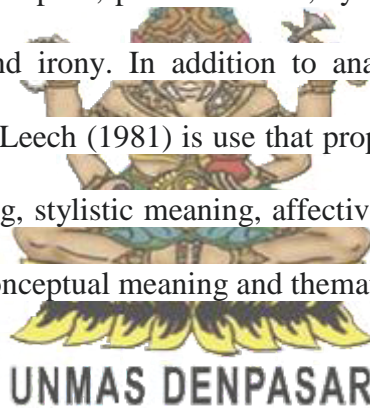
1.3 Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problem above, there are objectives of the study below. The objectives of this study are:

- 1) To find out the types of figurative language identified in the song lyrics Adele.
- 2) To analyze the reason behind the usage of figurative language.
- 3) To find out the reason use figurative language application.

1.4 Limitation of the study

This study focuses on analyzing the kinds of figurative language use in song lyrics Adele's by Perrin's (1997) theory that propose nine types of figurative language are simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, paradox, hyperbole, and irony. In addition to analysis of the types figurative meaning the theory by Leech (1981) is use that proposed seven types of meaning are connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning reflective meaning collocative meaning, conceptual meaning and thematic meaning.



1.5 Significance of the Study

In conducting the current study there are two significances provided are theoretical significance and practical significance.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study has to do with how figurative language help theory to comprehend itself better. This is already done by examining past research that are comparable to yours technically, you should do this anyhow to determine the gap in the literature

that you are trying to fill. This study is expected for the understand about song lyrics in figurative language. Have two benefits in research is theoretical and practical.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

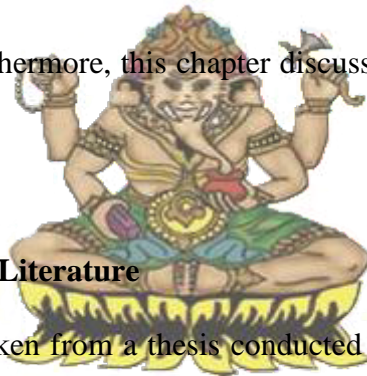
The reader is expected to understand the meaning of figurative language since the words meaning is important to recognize especially in the song lyrics where the figurative language used to express the songwriter's ideas and emotions. The reader is expected to be able to differentiate the types of figurative language and the application is properly used to convey the intended meaning especially in writing literature.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

This chapter reviews previous research that has a similar topic. Those previous studies have relation to contribution in explaining Figurative Language and the method to analyze the data in this research. In this study used some concept such are figurative language, song and lyrics. This figurative language review comes from previous studies that are similar to the current study with the two theses and three journals. Furthermore, this chapter discusses research and theories from relevant source.



2.1 Review of Related Literature

The first study taken from a thesis conducted by Sugiantara (2018) entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in the Song Lyrics of Ed Sheeran’s Album.” The aims of this study are to identify the types of figurative language used in the song lyric of Ed Sheeran’s album entitled “Devide” and to analyze and describe the contextual meaning of the figurative language used in the song lyrics of Ed Sheeran’s album entitled “Devide”. In this research there are two theories applied that is propose by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) to analyze the types of figurative language and theory by Leech (1974) to analyze types of meaning. This study used qualitative method and found 19 lyrics that contain types of figurative language with the types of simile and hyperbole extremely appear. Furthermore, there are 5 types of meaning found in this analysis with

the types of connotative meaning are mostly found.

The second study taken from a thesis conducted by Wedayanti (2021) entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Languages in John Mayer’s Selected Song Lyrics.” The aims of this study are to identify what are types of figurative languages found and what are the meaning of figurative languages used in the John Mayer’s Selected Song. To conduct the research there are two theories applied that is proposed by Perrine’s (1997) to analyze the types of figurative language and theory by Leech (1981: 9-19) to analyze the meaning.

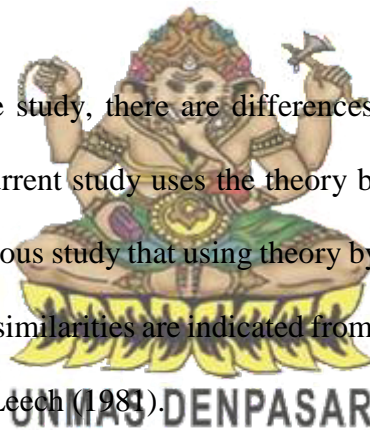
The third study is derived from Elsayati et al (2022) entitled “Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift’s Song “Fearless” Album.” The objective of this study to identify and analyze the types of figurative language and the meaning of figurative language found in the song lyrics of Taylor Swift's album "Fearless". In analyzing theory proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367) and the second is the theory of meaning by Leech (1974) to analyze the meaning of figurative language. There are 14 data analyze with the types of simile and hyperbole is extremely appear and connotative meaning mostly found.

The fourth study is conducted by Ngailo et al (2022) entitled “Figurative Language Analysis in Billie Eilish’s Selected Songs.” The objective of this study to identify and analyze the types of figurative language and the meaning of figurative language found in the song lyrics of Billie Eilish’s selected songs. In analyzing theory proposed by is Leech's (1981) theory of meaning, which examines the meaning of figurative language, and the second is Knickerbocker and Reninger's

(1974) theory of figurative language. There are 27 data analyze with the types of simile and metaphor is extremally appear and connotative meaning mostly found.

The fifth study reviewed is conducted by Alor et al (2020) entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Language Found on Emily Dickinson Poems.” The objective of this study is to identify and analyze the types of figurative language and the meaning of figurative language found in the poems of Emily Dickinson Poem’s. There are two theories used that is proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) to analyze the types of figurative language and the theory of meaning that proposed by Leech (1981).

In conducting the study, there are differences and similarities between the study reviewed. The current study uses the theory by Perrine (1997) which is the latest one than the previous study that using theory by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963). Meanwhile the similarities are indicated from the second problem discussed by using the theory of Leech (1981).



2.2 Concepts

A concept is a universal abstraction that refers to a category or class of entities, events or relationships. And this part explains about concepts that are related to overall understanding.

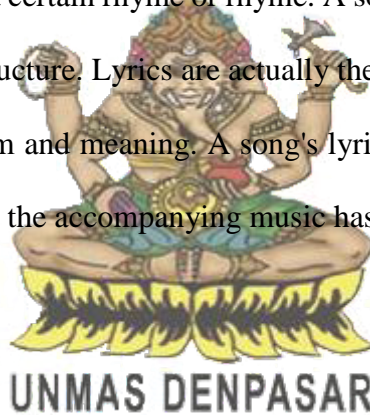
2.2.1 Figurative Language

Figurative language defined as terms used that different from usual meaning a particular mental picture (Hornby, 2015: 560). Figurative language, which refers

to the employment of figures of speech, serves three purposes is clarity, forthrightness, and beauty (Johnson & Arp, 2016: 773)

2.2.2 Song Lyrics

According to Hornby (2000: 1281) song is a short part of song with music words that you want to sing. Song characteristics are composition of ton or sound art in combinations, and temporal relationship to produce musical compositions have unity and continuity. According to Sayuti (1985: 13) Lyrics is arrangement of words in each line has a certain rhyme or rhyme. A song lyric must have a meaning structure and a form structure. Lyrics are actually the same as poetry, because both have similarities in form and meaning. A song's lyrics must be written either as it is being created or after the accompanying music has been put together.



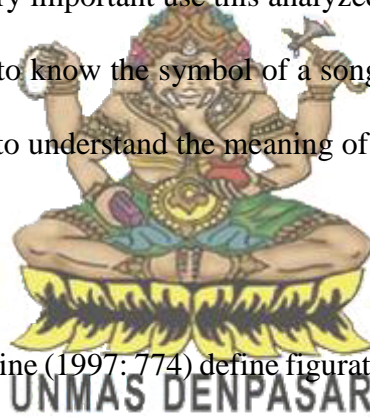
2.2.3 Adele's Songs

Adele's song lyrics is the way Adele explained her divorce to her son, Angelo, who was just 9 years old. Adele separated from Simon Konecki in 2019 and was officially divorced in March 2021. One of the album that represent about her love journey namely album 30 consist of 12 songs entitled All Night Parking, Strangers by Nature, To Be Loved, My Little Love, Love Is A Game, Cry Your Heart Out, Hold On, Can I Get It, I Drink Wine, Oh My God, Easy On Me, Woman Like Me. Adele albums since 2018 until 2021 and finally this album realized on 19 November 2021 by Melted Stone and Colombia Records. The first single is "Easy on Me", was released on 15 October 2021 and was an international success number

one in 26 countries. The second single, "Oh My God" was released on 29 November 2021 and managed to occupy the top 10 positions in Europe and America (Rahma Sulistya, 2023.)

2.2.4 Meaning

Meaning is the message submitted by words, sentences and symbols in a context. According to Leech (1981) meaning is the connotation of a word. Furthermore, meaning is the semantics part that point about the literal speech form of word. Meaning is very important use this analyzed because it can make it easier for readers or listeners to know the symbol of a song lyrics made by the author. It can also make it easier to understand the meaning of a song.



2.3 Theories

According to Perrine (1997: 774) define figurative language is a language that use as any way of saying something other than the literal meaning or not the ordinary way of delivering the meaning. The use of figurative language can add extra dimension to the language.

2.3.1 Types of Figurative Language

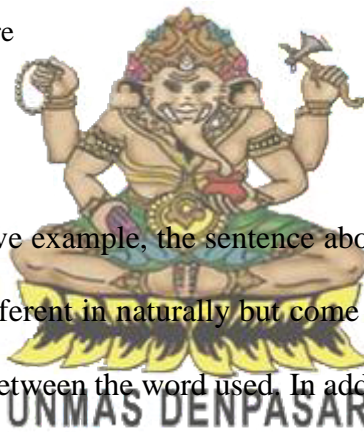
Figurative language defined as metaphorical language, or simply metaphor Perrine (1997: 774). According to Perrine (1997: 774) makes nine types of figurative language there are simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche,

metonymy, symbol, paradox, hyperbole, and irony. But this research makes six types of figurative language.

2.3.1.1 Simile

Perrine (1997: 774) “define simile as the figurative language that used as means of comparing thing that are essentially unlike”. “The use of simile is followed by some word or phrase such as like, as, then, similar to, resemble, or seems”.

Example: Fester like a sore



(Perrine 1997: 774)

Based on the above example, the sentence above is comparing two different thing that obviously different in naturally but come together as comparison but in which having relation between the word used. In addition, the above comparison is expressed by the word of “like” to emphasize the comparison exist.

2.3.1.2 Metaphor

Perrine (1997: 774) define “metaphor is the figurative language that used as means of comparing, but the comparison is not expressed but it is created when figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term”. The use of metaphor is followed by some word such as, is and are.

Example: The park was a lake after the rain

(Perrine, 1997: 775)

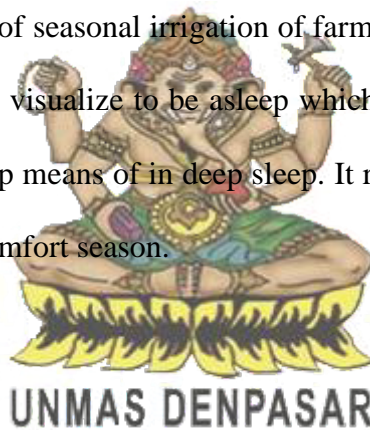
2.3.1.3 Personification

According to Perrine (1997: 776) define “personification is the figurative language that giving the sense of person or human being attribute to an animal, an object or a concept of the related word used.” This type of figurative language is designed to be the figure of speech that visualize the literal term in human form.

Example: On a half-reaped furrow sound asleep

(Perrine 199: 776)

Based on the above example, the sentence is personification the season of dry furrow. Furrow is type of seasonal irrigation of farming. Season is classified as an object of the event that visualize to be asleep which implied to the human being. The phrase sound asleep means of in deep sleep. It referred to the situation in that season of balmy and comfort season.



2.3.1.4 Synecdoche

According to Perrine (1997: 779) “synecdoche is the figurative language that use to state the hold by the part”.

Example: The hand that sways the King beguile the sate

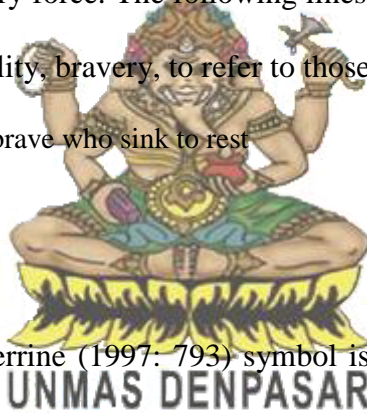
(Perrine 1997: 779)

Based on the above example the word “hand” river to the power behind the throne by naming only one aspect, the hand.

2.3.1.5 Metonymy

According to Perrine (1997: 779) metonymy is the “figurative language that used of something closely related for the thing actually meant are alike in that both substitute some significant detail or quality of an experience for the experience itself.” Metonymy will be used for any figure in which a part of something closely related is substituted for the thing literary meant. An object, idea, or event is referred to by naming some attribute or quality associated with it. For instance, when we say, “The pen is mightier than the sword,” “pen” and “sword” are metonymies for written ideas and military force. The following lines by William Collins isolate an admirable soldierly quality, bravery, to refer to those slain in battle:

Example: How sleep the brave who sink to rest



(Perrine 1997: 780)

2.3.1.6 Symbol

According to Perrine (1997: 793) symbol is the “richest and at the same time, the most difficult of the poetic figure.” In its meaning that it can suggest a great variety of specific meanings. It is like an opal hat flashes out different colors when slowly turned in the light.

Example: The road not taken

(Perrine 1997:794)

For instant concerns some choice in life, but what choice. Can’t determine what particular choice they had in mind if any and it is not important that what we do so.

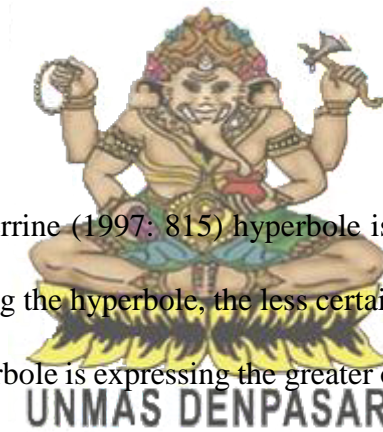
2.3.1.7 Paradox

According to Perrine (1997: 814) paradox is the figurative language that used “apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true.” In a paradoxical statement the contradiction usually stems from one of the words being used figuratively or with more than one denotation.

Example: Madness is divinest Sense

(Perrine 1997: 815)

Madness “angry” is the contact with the word “divinest” good that represent as good or heath.



2.3.1.8 Hyperbole

According to Perrine (1997: 815) hyperbole is overstatement for describing something. When using the hyperbole, the less certain characterization is the literal meaning and the hyperbole is expressing the greater one. This statement means that the exaggeration exists to highlight the thing to emphasize the comparison or impossibility.

Example: I shall be telling this with a sigh

(Perrine 1997: 815)

2.3.1.9 Irony

Perrine (1997: 330) Irony is far more complex, a technique used to convey a truth about human experience by exposing some incongruity of a character’s behavior or a society’s traditions.

Example: The weather is lovely

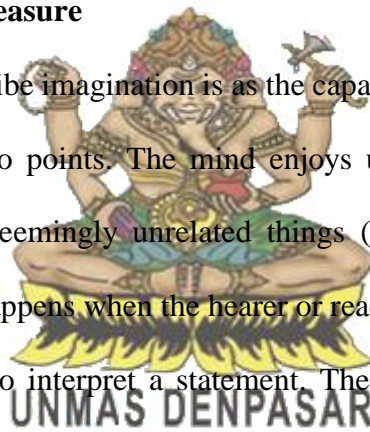
(Perrine, 1997: 330)

2.3.2 Reason of Figurative Language

Figurative language is frequently more effective than direct statements in communicating the speaker's intention (Perrine 1997). Four factors, in her opinion, contribute to the effectiveness of figurative language. The explanations include providing opportunities for imaginative enjoyment, adding new imagery, boosting emotional intensity, and providing means of concentration. The following provide additional justifications for the effectiveness of figurative language.

2.3.2.1 Imaginative Pleasure

One way to describe imagination is as the capacity to come up with suddenly transitions between two points. The mind enjoys unexpected turns and finding connections between seemingly unrelated things (Perrine 1997). In a nutshell, imaginative pleasure happens when the hearer or reader is given the opportunity to use their imagination to interpret a statement. The source of enjoyment for the listener or reader is provided by imaginative pleasure. These instances show the use of figure of speech to provide a pleasurable imaginative experience (Perrine 1997).



2.3.2.2 Additional Imagery

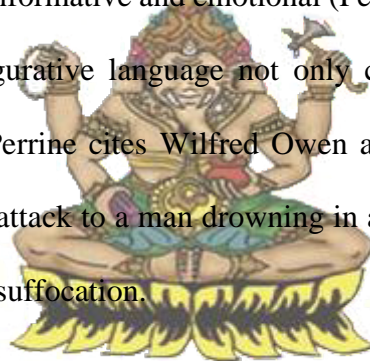
Figures of speech according to Perrine (1997) are a way to enhance imagery, make the abstract concrete, and increase the sensuality of poetry. Figurative language, which adds more images, makes the abstract idea of a sentence seem concrete and aids in the visual objectivity of the abstract concept. The bridegroom in Robert Forst's novel, for instance thinks of and wishes for his bride.

Example: Her heart in a case of gold/And pinned with a silver pin.

It is clear from the statement that Robert Forst used visual language (a case of gold/And pinned with a silver pin) to convey an inner feeling (her heart).

2.3.2.3 Emotional Intensity

To statements that are merely informative, figurative language adds emotional intensity and attitude along with the information. In other words, figurative language can be used to add attitude or emotion to a sentence, particularly if the sentence is both informative and emotional (Perrine 19697). Therefore, when used in a sentence, figurative language not only conveys information but also attitude and feelings. Perrine cites Wilfred Owen as an example, who likened a soldier caught in a gas attack to a man drowning in a green sea in order to convey his agony and sense of suffocation.



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2.3.2.4 Means of Concentration

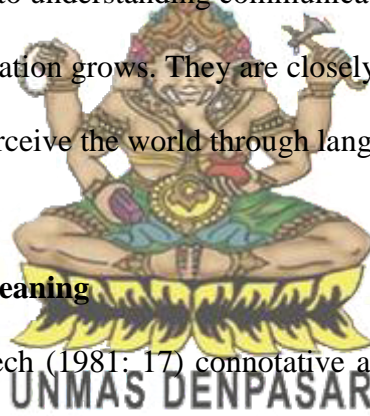
The ability to focus is the final justification for the effectiveness of figurative language (Perrine 1967) claimed that means of concentration are a way to succinctly explain a lot. The idea is that speakers or writers can convey ideas succinctly and clearly without using a lot of words by using figurative language. Figurative language is used to distill a number of potential meanings into a single phrase or sentence. Shakespeare, for instance, compares life to a candle in Macbeth.

Example: The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief candle

Brief candle here is a metaphor for life. As a candle burns, it releases energy and light before gradually extinguishing itself and getting smaller and smaller. The same thing occurs in life; people eventually pass away and become weak. It is clear from the statement that there aren't many words needed to describe what life is. Instead, the phrase "brief candle" is used to sum up life.

2.3.3 Theory of Meaning

Meaning is all that communicated by language. According to Leech (1981: 9) Semantics is crucial to understanding communication, especially when the need for effective communication grows. They are closely related to how we categorize and express how we perceive the world through language.



2.3.3.1 Connotative Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 17) connotative associated meaning, suggested meaning, and supplementary meaning are other terms for meaning. The meaning that is linked to a word as a result of its use but is not a part of the words primary meaning is known as associated meaning. Denotative meaning, which is the words literal meaning, is the reverse of connotative meaning. Connotations have a significant impact on how language is used in literature, politics, advertising, and music.

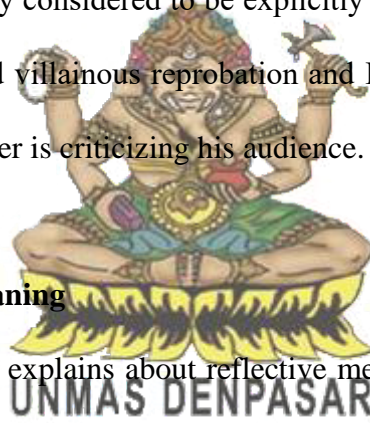
2.3.3.2 Stylistic Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 15) a language that conveys the social circumstance or its use is said to have stylistic meaning. For example:

- 1) They threw a stone at the police before doing a bunk with the stolen goods.
- 2) They threw a rock at the officers and took off with the cash.

2.3.3.3 Affective Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 17) the conceptual or connotative meaning of the words used is frequently considered to be explicitly transmitted. Example is “You are a vicious tyrant and villainous reprobation and I hate you” Here we can infer from this that the speaker is criticizing his audience.



2.3.3.4 Reflective Meaning

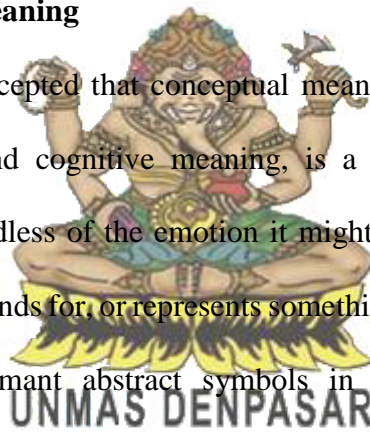
Leech (1981: 16) explains about reflective meaning is the develops when a word has numerous conceptual meanings and is part of our reaction to another sense. Leech explain that in church service, the “comforter and the Holy Ghost”. They are words of religion. There are also reactions to the nonreligious meaning. While the "ghost" sounds "frightening" or "amazing," the "comforter" sounds tranquil and reassuring. The word appears to change, particularly in terms of relative frequency.

2.3.3.5 Collocative Meaning

Leech (1981: 17) collocative meaning refers to the associations a word makes as a result of the definitions of words that regularly appear in its surroundings. Although they both refer to attractiveness, pretty and handsome differ in the kind of words with which they are most frequently used or colloquial zed pretty woman and gorgeous guy. Due to the collocate linkages between the two adjectives, the ranges may very well be comparable even if they represent different sorts of appeal.

2.3.3.6 Conceptual Meaning

It is generally accepted that conceptual meaning, sometimes referred to as denotative meaning and cognitive meaning, is a key component of linguistic communication. Regardless of the emotion it might evoke, it is generally agreed that a word refers to, stands for, or represents something. According to Leech (1981: 23), this aims to formant abstract symbols in each simple sentence. That demonstrated precisely what was necessary for us to understand in send to distinguish the meaning to every other conceivable sentence meaning in language.



2.3.3.7 Thematic Meaning

Leech (1981: 19) the way a speaker or writer arranges, concentrates, and emphasizes their message helps to express its thematic meaning. An active sentence, for instance, is frequently perceived as having a distinct meaning than its passive equivalent.