

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Language is a communication that is very important in human life. Because of the language we can interact or communicate with other people. Without language, people will not be able to communicate others. People need language to communicate, to interact, and to get information from others. Language can express ideas, feeling, and knowledge both in written and spoken form.

According to Wardhaugh (1992: 3) language is a system of arbitrary vocals symbols used for human communication. The arbitrary means that the communications are change. If the people know the language, the word or sentences are comprehensible, because the speech sounds and meaning relate each other. Language can be used both in oral and written form based on the contexts. Language also can be used in formal and informal situation. There are some variations of language that used in formal and informal context, one of them is figurative language.

Reaske (1996:27) states that figurative language is language which employs various figures of speech. In learning and understanding figurative language, people do not only understand the form of language, but also the meaning in it. There are many ways people do in delivering their idea in order to make other people can understand and catch the meaning of particular messages.

This study is interested in analyzing the figurative language that found in Christina Perry song lyrics. Christina Perry songs were chosen as a data source to

analyze since the song lyrics are interesting to read and analyze because consist of various figurative language. All the Christina Perry songs have a very deep meaning.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the problems of the study are:

- 1) What types of figurative language are used in the Cristina Perry's song lyrics?
- 2) What is the meaning of figurative language in the Cristina Perry's song lyrics?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

There were two objectives of this study, they are:

- 1) To find out the types of figurative language used in the Christina Perry's song lyrics.
- 2) To analyze the meaning of figurative language in the Christina Perry's song lyrics.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

Based on the background and problems of the stated above, the study will be focused on analyzing the types and the meaning of figurative language in Christina Perry's song lyrics.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The writer hopes this research can give benefit to everyone who read it. This study has theoretical and practical significances which can be seen as follows.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The finding of this research hopefully can help the readers to learn about the figurative language and to understand of the meaning of figurative language used in song lyrics. Theoretically, this study will enrich the knowledge about types of figurative language and its meaning. This study also can be used as reference to the next researcher who is interested in figurative language.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, this study can give benefits to other researchers and students of English department who are interested in analyzing the figurative language. The author hopes that this study will be beneficial for those readers who would like to know about the figurative language used in song lyrics. In addition, the writer also hopes this research could be additional reference for other researches in the future.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

There are three points explained in this chapter, namely, review of related literature, concepts and theories. This study is conducted to find out types and meaning of figurative language, thus the research requires some theories as reference to accelerate the conduct of this study.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

As the reference of this study wants to acknowledge previous researchers that have the similar research on figurative language which taken from thesis and article. The first thesis entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in the Song Lyrics of Lady Gaga’s Album *The Fame*” by Darmayasa (2015). The aims of his study are to analyze types of figurative language and to discover the meaning of figurative language. He used qualitative method in analyzing the data by using the theory proposed by Knickerbockers and Reninger (1963). Figurative language categories like simile, metaphor, personification, irony, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, paradox, dead metaphor, and illusion. The difference between his research and this research is he analyzed the figurative language in Lady Gaga’s songs while this research will analyze the figurative language in Christina Perry’s songs.

The second thesis entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Language Found on the Song Lyrics by Taylor Swift’s *Speak Now*” Album by Listiani (2015). The aims

of her study are to analyze types of figurative language and to discover the meaning of figurative language. She used qualitative method in analyzing the data by using the theory proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963). She found seven kinds of figurative language that is used in the song lyric, they are: simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy, symbol, synecdoche, paradox, hyperbole, oxymoron, litotes, and irony. The difference between her study and this study is in term of data source.

The last review is taken from an article entitled “The Analysis of Figurative Language Used in the Lyrics of Firework from Katy Perry” by Hariyanto (2017). This article has two aims such as to find out the types of figurative language in Firework song lyrics from Katy Perry and to know the contextual meaning. He used qualitative method in analyzing the data. He found eighteen lyrics which consist of figurative language. The findings show that there are some types of figurative language used in Katy Perry’s song entitled Firework, such as simile, metaphor, hyperbole, affiliation, symbolic, paradox, and personification.

2.2 Concepts

There are three concepts in this study such as a figurative language, song lyrics and Lovestrong Album by Christina Perry.

2.2.1 Figurative language

According to Knickerbockers and Reninger (1963: 367) figurative language is sometimes called metaphorical language (meaning literally to transfer). They also

state that the word metaphor comes from the Greek *metaphere* which means carrying meaning beyond its literal meaning.

2.2.2 Song Lyrics

According to Oxford dictionary (1995) song is a piece of music with words that is sung. Song is art of music which is conveyed the meaning. The song lyrics are usually representative of writer feelings to someone. The writer of lyrics is called lyricist. According to Oxford dictionary (1995) lyrics is the words of song. To create good lyrics in a song, the songwriter must produce good lyric in order to make the listener interested with the song.

2.2.3 Love Strong Album by Christina Perry

Christina Perry is an American singer and songwriter. Her songs are very popular all around the world. The Love Strong Album by Christina Perry has 15 (Nineteen) songs such as: Distance, Believe, Human, Be My Forever, Sea of Lovers, Believe, Burning Gold, Tragedy, Backwards, A Thousand year, The words, Jar of Heart, Arms, Black+ Blue, Something about December.

2.3 Theories

There are some theories that are used in this study. Theories used in this study are the theory of figurative language proposed by Knickerbocker and Renninger (1963) and theory of meaning by Leech (1974).

2.3.1 Theory of Figurative Language

Knickerbocker and Reninger (196: 367) proposed some kinds of figure of namely, simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, paradox, dead metaphor, and illusion.

2.3.1.1 Simile

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367) simile is comparison, introduced by the words “like” or “as”. For example: “My love is like a red rose.” It is called simile because the word “like” in this sentence has function to compare “my love” with “red rose”. The comparison is implied and it is common method to describe the beauty of the girl by comparing her with red rose. Red rose is usually identical with beautiful things.

2.3.1.2 Metaphor

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367) metaphor is an implied comparison where “like” or “as” are omitted. For example: “Life is a walking shadow”, instead of saying life is like a walking shadow. Metaphor is the process of comparing two different things as if became one thing. This thing is happened because metaphor does not have connective words such as: like or as. Metaphor usually often called an implied simile. In simile, the comparison is seen clearly. The concept of simile is A is like B, the concept of metaphor is A is B.

2.3.1.3 Personification

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367) personification is giving human characteristics to an object, animal, or abstract idea. Personification is a metaphor, of course, in the sense that there is an implied comparison between a non-human thing and a human being. For example, "If the moon can speak, perhaps it can entertain me".

2.3.1.4 Synecdoche

According Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367) A figure of speech known as "synecdoche" use the part of the whole and vice versa. A figure of speech known as a synecdoche uses a portion of something to represent the entire thing. A fantastic literary method for poets who want to convey a lot in a single image is synecdoche. "Fifty winters passed him by," for instance. The term "winter" refers to a portion of a whole, which mean many years passed him by.

2.3.1.5 Metonymy

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367) in metonymy, one object is frequently described by using the phrase of another thing that is closely related to it. For example, "The crown" is used to refer to "The King," and those two words have a close tie to the empire, which has a king and crown as a symbol of government.

2.3.1.6 Hyperbole

According Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367) the hyperbole is perhaps one of most widely recognized forms of figurative language and commonly used in the advertising and entertainment industries. Hyperbole is an exaggeration used for special effect. For the example: "Go and catch a falling star". In this sentence it is impossible that someone could catch a falling star and the star cannot fall.

2.3.1.7 Irony

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367) irony states one thing in one of voice when, in fact, the opposite meaning is intended. From that statement, it can conclude that irony is not seen from what it is said but rather to interpret the meaning from the context or situation. For instance, imagine that you had a very bad day on which you failed a test, lost your wallet, and wrecked your car. If your friend were to ask how your day went and you replied "Great! What a best day ever." It can be known that you (the speaker) are in a bad situation and in a bad mood, but the speaker says something different from what he wants to mean instead.

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2.3.1.8 Paradox

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367) a paradox is statement that even absurd and the meaning obvious is not seems to be logical but make sense with closer examination. For the example: For example, "light is the darkest thing in physics".

2.3.1.9 Dead Metaphor

According Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 368) A dead metaphor is one that has been used so frequently that it has lost all of its figurative significance. It is called dead metaphor because it gives more stress to thing which is talked about. For example: “the face of clock” shows the specific part of the clock, which becomes the central part of the topic and also in the sentence “the back of the chair” “displays the particular area of the chair that has become to dominate the conversation.

2.3.1.10 Allusion

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 368) claims that an allusion is a reference to a well-known location, occasion, or person. Not a precise comparison, but a figure in the sense that goes beyond its literal interpretation. As an illustration: “looking like Venus”, means that alluding to the goddess of beauty.

2.3.2 Theory of Meaning

According to Leech (1974) there are seven types of meaning, such as: connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collective meaning, thematic meaning, and conceptual meaning. This theory is used to find the meaning in figurative language used in Christina Perry song lyrics.

2.3.2.1 Connotative Meaning

According to Leech (1981:12) connotative meaning to the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual meaning. It is something that goes beyond mere referent of a word and hints at its attributes in the real world. It is something more than the dictionary meaning. Thus purely conceptual content of women is + female +adult but the psychosocial connotations could be gregarious, having maternal instinct or typical (rather than invariable) attributes of womanhood such as babbling, experienced in cookery, skirt or dress wearing, etc. still further connotative meaning can embrace putative properties of a referent due to viewpoint adopted by individual, group, and society as a whole. So, in the past women were supposed to have attributes like frail, prone to tears, emotional, irritable, inconstant, cowardly, etc. As well as more positive qualities such as gentle, sensitive, compassionate, hardworking etc. Connotations vary age to age and society to society.

2.3.2.2 Social Meaning

According to Leech (1981:14) social meaning is that which by the piece of language conveys about the social circumstances of its use. Our understanding of stylistics and other linguistic nuances is necessary for decoding a text. Certain words are familiar to us or pronunciation as being dialectal as telling us something regarding the speaker's social or geographic upbringing. Social significance is connected to the situation in which an utterance is used.

2.3.2.3 Conceptual Meaning

According to Leech (1981:14) conceptual meaning is also called logical or cognitive meaning. It is the basic proposition meaning which corresponds to the primary dictionary definition. Conceptual meaning is literal meaning of the word indicating the idea or concept which it refers. It deals with the core meaning of expression. It is denotative or literal meaning. It is essential for the functioning of language. The aim of conceptual meaning is to provide an appropriate semantic representation to a sentence or statement. A sentence is made of abstract symbols. Conceptual meaning helps us to distinguish one meaning from the meaning of others sentences. Conceptual meaning is an essential part of language. A language essentially depends on conceptual meaning for communication. Conceptual meaning is the base for all the other types of meaning. The example of conceptual meaning

Giving a language or proposition a suitable semantic representation is the goal of conceptual meaning. Abstract symbols make up a sentence. Our ability to discern one meaning from the meaning of other sentences is aided by conceptual meaning. A crucial component of language is conceptual meaning. For communication, a language mostly relies on conceptual meaning. All other forms of meaning are derived from conceptual meaning. An illustration of conceptual meaning is as follows:

Women= + HUMAN, -MALE, + ADULT

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

Boy = HUMAN, + MALE, + ADULT

A Boy can be described human, he is male, and he is not adult.

2.3.2.4 Affective Meaning

According to Leech (1981:15) affective meaning is small step to consideration for the language reflect the personal feelings of the speaker, including his attitude to the listener or his attitude the something he is talking about. Effective meaning is largely a parasitic category in the sense that the express our emotion we rely upon the mediation of other categories of meaning – conceptual, connotative, or stylistic. Emotional expressions though stile comes about for instance when someone adopts an impolite tone express displeasure or a casual to tone express friendliness.

2.3.2.5 Reflective Meaning

According to Leech (1981:16) reflected meaning is the meaning which arisen in cases of multiple conceptual meaning, when one sense of a word forms part of our response to another sense. On hearing, in antichurch service, the synonymous expression The Comforter and The Holy Ghost, both referring to the third person of the trinity.

2.3.2.6 Collective Meaning

According to Leech (1981:16) collective meaning consist of the association Words gain meanings based on the words than to occur in their surroundings. Among the many attractive people, handsome and beautiful have a common foundation. However, because of collocation or co-occurrence, they differ from one

another by a small amount. On the other hand, the word handsome connotes boys, men, etc., thus pretty ladies and handsome men. The word pretty connotes girls, women, villages, gardens, flowers, etc. Although there are several forms of attractiveness, "handsome women" may refer to appeal in a masculine sense.

2.3.2.7 Thematic Meaning

According to Leech (1981:19) the meaning conveyed by the speaker or writer's arrangement of the message in terms of focus, emphasis, and ordering is known as the thematic meaning. Even though they appear to have the same conceptual content, it is frequently considered that an active sentence like (1) has a distinct meaning than its passive equivalent (2):

- a) The first award was donated by Mrs. Bessie Smith.
- b) Mrs. Bessie Smith gave the first prize.

We can infer that the passive sentence responds to the implicit question "who donates the first prize?" and the active sentence responds to the implicit question "what did Mrs. Bessie Smith donate?" In other words, [1] implies that we are aware of the identity of Mrs. Bessie Smith, whilst [2] suggests otherwise.