CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Semantic is one of the linguistic branches discussing the meaning. Charles W. Kreidler (1998:3) stated semantic is structured study of meaning. Every word and expression spoken by people has more than one meaning, it can be the literal meaning and non-literal meaning. Literal meaning refers to the real meaning; meanwhile non-literal meaning refers to different meaning from the expression. In addition, semantic is one of the most essential knowledge especially for the student in learning process. In daily life, people learn semantic through communication with others and literary works. In communicating with others, most people use figurative languages which have another meaning from the literal meaning.

Based on the theory of Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974), figurative language in some cases called metaphor which means to convey the meaning beyond the literal meaning. People should think in different way if any expression contains figurative language to understand the meaning. Many people use figurative language in literary works such as poem, poetry, song lyrics. Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:283) mentioned ten types of figurative languages namely, metaphor, simile, personification, synecdoche, paradox, dead metaphor, allusion, metonymy, hyperbole and irony. One of the literary works mostly use figurative language is song lyrics.

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Song lyrics are some expression about writer's feeling and something that have been seen, heard or experienced by him or by another people. In addition, song lyrics are the representative of the writer's feeling. In recent years, song writers use many figurative languages in their literary works. One of the literary works mostly use figurative language is song lyrics. They use figurative language in song lyrics to give a specific taste to the listeners and to convey the message in different way. In fact, most people do not understand the meaning of each figurative language used by song writers in their song lyrics.

The researcher is interested in analyzing figurative languages found in song lyrics of Maroon 5 album "Jordi" released on 11 June, 2021. This album was taken from the name of their first manager. Maroon 5 is one of the popular bands in United State. There are six members of Maroon 5, they are Adam Noah Levine as the vocalist, Jesse Royal Carmichael as the Keyboardist and rhythm guitarist, James Burgon Valentine as the lead guitarist and backing vocal, Matthew Flynn as the drummer, P.J Morton as the keyboardist and Sam Farrar who plays some instruments such as piano and guitar. There are fourteen songs on album "Jordi" which have figurative languages on them such are: Beautiful Mistake, Lost, Echo, Lovesick, Remedy, Seasons, One Light, Convince Me Otherwise, Nobody's Love, Can't Leave You Alone, Memories, Button, and Lifestyle. In creating the song lyrics, songwriter uses many figurative languages which aim to give a special taste to the listener, in addition to convey a message in different way. When we are listening to song, sometimes we find a difficult sentence or expression to understand the meaning of the song lyrics. In fact, song lyrics have

many figurative languages that have never heard and found in daily conversation with others. It is really important for the listener to know the correct meaning of figurative languages found in song lyrics. From the phenomena, the writer would like to identify the types of figurative languages and to analyze the meaning of each figurative language found in Maroon 5 album "Jordi".

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the explanation of the background above, there are two problems of the study formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of figurative languages found in song lyrics of Maroon 5 album "Jordi"?

2. What are the meaning of figurative languages found in song lyrics of Maroon 5 album "Jordi"?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

From the problems of the study above, the objectives of the study as follows:

1. To identify the types of figurative languages found in song lyrics of Maroon 5 album "Jordi".

2. To analyze the meaning of figurative languages found in song lyrics of Maroon 5 album "Jordi".

1.4 Limitation of the Study

Based on the objectives of the study above, this research focused in identifying the types of figurative languages found in song lyrics of Maroon 5

album "Jordi", and analyzing the meaning of figurative languages found in song lyrics of Maroon 5 album "Jordi".

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study aims to help the readers enriching the knowledge of figurative language, especially in getting the meaning of song lyrics. The significance of this study divided into two parts such follows:

1.5.1   Theoretical Significance

This research is expected giving the contribution to academic field especially for the students of English Study Program Faculty of Foreign Languages Mahasaraswati Denpasar University who learn semantic particularly figurative language.

1.5.2   Practical Significance

In this research, hopefully the result of this study will give the benefit to reader in understanding the figurative language. The writer also hopes this research will help the people who always listen to the song especially in understanding the meaning of the song lyrics, because there are many figurative languages in song lyrics which can make the people difficult to get the meaning of the song. In addition, the writer hopes this research will become the references for the next researcher in analyzing the meaning of figurative language found in song lyrics.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND

THEORIES

In this part, the researcher would like to explain the previous study which related to present study, concepts, and theories. Firstly, the researcher explained three previous studies. Secondly, the researcher discussed about the concepts. Thirdly, the researcher described the theories.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In this section the researcher explained three previous studies which are similar to present study.

The first thesis was written by Anggraini (2017) entitled "Figurative Language in Rihanna's Song Lyrics". In her study, she focused in analyzing the types of figurative language found in Rihanna song lyrics and to find out the function of figurative language in Rihanna song lyrics. She used descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data. She used the theory of Perrine (1974) and she found 8 types of figurative languages in her study such are: metaphor, simile, paradox, symbol, irony and hyperbole. The dominant types of figurative language used in Rihanna's song lyrics are simile and metaphor. The similarities between Anggraini's study and the present study are both studies identified the types of figurative language and analyzed the meaning of figurative language found in song lyrics. The difference between Anggraini's study and the present study are the theory. In finding out the types of figurative language, Anggraini

used the theory of Perrine (1974). Meanwhile the present study used the theory of Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974) to identify the types figurative languages and used the theory of Leech (1981) to analyze the meaning of figurative languages found in song lyrics of Maroon 5 album "Jordi".

The second thesis was conducted by Anglia (2018) entitled "A Study of Figurative Language in Justin Bieber's Album Purpose". The aims of her study to know the types of figurative language found in Justin Bieber songs and to portray the meaning of figurative language found in song lyrics. Anglia's study used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data and she used the theory of Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) to know the types of figurative language found in Justin Bieber song lyrics. The result of her study, she found four types of figurative language, they are; simile, metaphor, hyperbole and personification. The dominant type of figurative language used in Justin Bieber's song lyrics is simile. The similarities between Anglia's study and present study are both studies used the theory of Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974) to know the types of figurative language and the data source of both studies are song lyrics. The difference between Anglia's study and the present study are in showing the finding. In her study, she used the table to show the types and the meaning of figurative language, and she used the data source of Justin Bieber song lyrics album "Purpose". Meanwhile, the data source of the present study is song lyrics of Maroon 5 album "Jordi" and the present study used descriptive paragraph to identify and analyze the meaning of figurative language found in song lyrics of Maroon 5 album "Jordi".

The third is a journal was written by Permana and Rajeg (2018) entitled Figurative Language in Song Lyrics of Passenger's Album "All the Little Lights". The aims of their study to find out the types of figurative language and to analyze the meaning of figurative language used in the song lyrics of Passenger's album "All the Little Lights". They used descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data and used the theory of Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) and the theory of Leech (1974) to analyze the meaning of each figurative language. The result of their study, they found nine types of figurative language in the song lyrics such are simile, allusion, metaphor, metonymy, irony, personification, hyperbole, and dead metaphor. In addition, they found four types of meaning such are conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, affective meaning and collocative meaning. The similarities between Permana and Rajeg study with the present study are both of the study used song lyrics as the data source and used the theory of Knickerbocker and Reninger in addition used the theory of Leech to identify and analyze the meaning of figurative language in the song lyrics. The difference between Permana and Rajeg with the present study are data source. The data source of Permana and Rajeg was taken from the song lyrics of Passenger's album all the little lights. Meanwhile the data source of the present study was taken from song lyrics of Maroon 5 album "Jordi".

2.2 Concepts

In this part, the writer explained about the concepts related to the topic of this study. There are three concepts of the study such follows: figurative language, song lyrics and Maroon 5.

2.2.1 Figurative Language

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:283) proposed figurative language in other cases figure of speech which means carrying the meaning beyond the literal meaning. In general, figurative language is carrying the meaning to the figurative level which has the another meaning from the literal meaning. Figurative languages are used in literary works such as drama, poem and song lyrics.

2.2.2 Song Lyrics

Song lyrics are some expression about songwriter's feeling and something that has experienced by him. Song lyrics are the representative of song writer's feeling or emotion. According to Oxford (2008:264), lyric is expressing direct personal feeling. Song writer usually convey the meaning of the song lyrics in different ways, one them is figurative language. The writer of lyrics is called lyricist.

2.2.3 Maroon 5

Maroon 5 is one of the popular band music from United States. This band was formed in California, United States. This band was originally formed in 1994. There are six members of Maroon 5 such are: Adam Noah Levine is the vocalist, Jesse Royal Carmichael is the Keyboardist and rhythm guitarist, James Burgon Valentine is the lead guitarist and backing vocal, Matthew Flynn is the drummer, P.J Morton is the keyboardist and Sam Farrar who plays some instruments such as piano, guitar. In June 2002, Maroon 5 released their first album "Songs About Jane". Maroon 5 have been the recipients of three Grammy Awards, three

American Music Awards, three People's Choice Awards, and eight Billboard Music Awards. In 2004 World Music Awards, it won the award for "World's Best New Group.

In January 2020, Maroon 5 became the ninth number on the Billboard Top Artists of the 2020s charts. There are fourteen songs on album entitled "Jordi" such are: Beautiful Mistake, Lost, Echo, Lovesick, Remedy, Seasons, One Light, Convince Me Otherwise, Nobody's Love, Can't Leave You Alone, Memories, Button, and Lifestyle. Album "Jordi" was released on June 11, 2021. This album was dedicated to their first manager who passed away in 2017. All songs in album "Jordi" are the representative of songwriter's feeling and emotion. They have sold more than 135 million records which make them one of the world's best-selling music artists.

2.3 Theories

Theories are used to answer the research problems of the study. In this study, the writer utilized the theory of Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:283) to find out the types of figurative language and the writer used the theory of Leech (1981:9) to analyze the meaning of figurative language.

2.3.1   Types of Figurative Language

Figurative language is one is the most needed in literary works especially in song lyrics in order to give special affect to the listener. There are ten types of figurative language as follows:

2.3.1.1 Simile

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:283) simile is the comparison that introduced by like or as. The concept of simile is A like B. For example:

"*My heart is like a stone*" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1974:283)

The sentence above is categorized as simile, there is comparison between the phrase "my heart" and the word "stone" which introduced by "like". The comparison of the data above is clear which the writer describes himself as the stone which identic hard material. The word "stone" becomes the common method to describe the arrogant people in human life.

2.3.1.2 Metaphor

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:283) stated metaphor is the comparison with like or as omitted. The concept metaphor is A represents to B. For example:

"*Life is a walking shadow*" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1974:283)

The sentence above is categorized as metaphor. The word "life" is comparing with "a walking shadow" and both of them have different meaning. The writer used the expression above to describe his life as walking shadow.

2.3.1.3 Personification

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:283) stated personification is the expression that gives human characteristic to another thing such an object, animal, or an abstract idea.

For example:

> "*These honor comes, a pilgrim gray*" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1974:283)

The expression above categorized as personification which giving human characteristic to non-human being and it can be seen from the word comes because it is only for human being. The example above is clearly personification which giving human character to non-human being.

2.3.1.4 Synecdoche

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:283) stated synecdoche is using a part for the whole.

For example:

> "*Fifty winters passed by him*" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1974:283)

The expression above is categorized as synecdoche, it is because the expression fitty winters above means the whole year, which represent the expression the whole year passed by him.

2.3.1.5 Metonymy

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:283) stated metonymy is the expression that describes one thing by using another term closely associated with.

For example:

> "*The crown*" used for "*the king*" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1974:283)

The expression above is categorized as metonymy. The word "crown" is used for the king who lead the kingdom in some countries. The kingdom itself has a king which a crown as symbol of highest government.

2.3.1.6 Hyperbole

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:283) defined hyperbole is the exaggeration statement used to give a special effect.

For example:

"*Go and catch a falling star*" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1974:283)

The example above is clearly hyperbole, it is because there is an exaggeration in the expression "catch a falling star". As we know, star is really big, and the human has limited power to do some impossible thing such catch a falling star.

2.3.1.7 Irony

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:283) defined Irony is a statement which the real meaning is opposed with the real statement. The characteristic of irony is the meaning of the statement is opposite from its literal meaning.

For example:

"*The czar is the voice of god and shall live forever"* (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1974:283)

The example above is categorized as irony, it can be seen from the first expression "the czar is the voice of god". Czar is same with another people as human being and his voice is same with another human being. The second

expression is "shall live forever". Czar is part of human being which same with another human being. The opposed meaning of the expression "shall live forever" is shall not live forever which means Czar shall not live forever.

2.3.1.8 Paradox

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:283) defined paradox refer to the expression whose surface which obvious meanings seems to be silly even ridiculous yet which make good sense upon closer examination.

For example:

"*The normal is the rarest thing in the world*" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1974:283)

The expression above is categorized as paradox, it is because the meaning of the expression seems illogically. The word normal means usual or ordinary which is happened in daily life.

2.3.1.9 Dead Metaphor

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:283) stated dead metaphor is a metaphor which its figurative meaning has lost through the perpetual use.

For example:

"*The back of the chair*"; "*the face of the clock*" (Knickerbocker and Reninger,1974:283)

The expression above is categorized as dead metaphor because it gives more stress to things which is talked about. Both of the expression above shows

the specific part of themselves, which become the central part of the clock and the chair.

2.3.1.10 Allusion

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:283) explained that allusion is statement refers to some well-known place, event, or individual.

For example:

"*no! I am not a prince hamlet*" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1974:283)

The expression above is categorized as allusion, it can be seen from the meaning of the sentence which the prince hamlet did not say that he is a prince.

2.3.2 Types of Meaning

The second theory is used to analyze the meaning of the data. Leech (1981:9) introduced seven types of the meaning as follows:

2.3.2.1 Conceptual Meaning

Leech (1981:9) explained conceptual meaning refers the meaning that most needed in linguistic communication. In addition, it is called the natural meaning and cognitive meaning which become essential function of language in communication. Conceptual meaning is the dictionary meaning. The conceptual meaning man is (+human), (+male), (+adult), and the conceptual meaning of woman is (+human), (+female), (+adult). The conceptual meaning is corresponded to dictionary definition.

2.3.2.2 Connotative Meaning

Leech (1981:9) indicated connotative meaning is the expression that has communicative value with what it is refers to. The meaning of the expression more conceptual content. Connotative is more than literal meaning. The conceptual concept of woman is (+human), (+female), (+adult) but in connotative meaning it could be gregarious and subject to material instinct or typical. The conceptual content has more definition than dictionary which we can find connotative content in daily communication and in communicative system such are art and song.

2.3.2.3 Social Meaning

Leech (1981:9) indicated social meaning is piece of language uttered by the people with different level of its use. The use of language, it depends on where people are live which they use the same language but in different level. The words "cast (literary), throw (general), chuck (casual)" have the same dictionary definition but they have different level of its use. For example: they threw a stone to the window of the bank, and then took the money. The sentence above, the writer is talking generally about two crimes and it can see from the word *threw*.

2.3.2.4 Affective Meaning

Leech (1981:9) said affective meaning is emotional expression used by the speaker through language. Affective meaning expresses our emotion to conceptual meaning, connotative or stylistic, for example, "I'm terribly sorry, your voice is

too loud". The sentence above is part of affective meaning, because there is an emotional expression used by the speaker. The intonation of the expression really important to convey the meaning of the expression. The sentence above refers to the impression of politeness which the speaker asks someone indirectly to be quiet in polite way.

2.3.2.5 Reflected Meaning

Leech (1981:9) stated reflected meaning is the sentence which has more than one conceptual meaning which make someone will response one sense to another sense. For example: "she is crying at the stage". The expression is part of reflected meaning because the expression above can be interpreted in two sense, firstly, the girl is crying because of something bad happened, secondly the it can be interpreted as she is crying for being successful at something.

2.3.2.6 Collocative Meaning

Leech (1981:9) stated collocative meaning consist of the word which has affiliation meaning that happens in its current circumstance. For example: the meaning of "pretty and handsome" is "gorgeous''. Pretty is associated with girl, garden, and flower. Meanwhile handsome is associated with boy, man, car, vessel.

2.3.2.7 Thematic Meaning

Leech (1981:9) indicated thematic meaning is how the speaker orders the words spoken affects the meaning contained, for example: 1) my dad bought a

new television yesterday morning. 2) The new television was bought by my dad yesterday morning. The meaning of the first and the second sentence are same but differ in emphasis the message.

2.3.3 The Context of Situation

The third theory is the supporting theory used to analyze the data. According to Halliday and Hasan (1989) text is one of the medias used to communicate through language. Every language uttered has a meaning. In getting the meaning of the text, the human should know the context of situation to know the meaning of the text. Meanwhile situation refers to all the circumstances and things that is happening at a certain position and place. Context of situation is the expression uttered by the human in certain place. In addition, Halliday and Hasan (1989) indicated context of situation is the context in which the text unfolds. From the explanation, there is a relationship between a text and the situation in conveying the meaning of the expression. Halliday and Hasan (1989) introduced three types of context of situation such follows:

2.3.3.1 Field

Halliday and Hasan (1989) indicated Field refers social action of the participants. Field is the answer of the question "what is happening in the text". There is an action in this part which there is an idea conveyed by the speaker to the hearer or something that conveyed to the participants. In field, there is a content uttered and wrote by the author that has a meaning on it.

For example:

> *Will you stay with me tonight and pretend it's alright?*
> tell me that you love me
> the way you used to love me
> (source; tell me that you love me, by James Smith, 2018)

Halliday and Hasan (1989) indicated field is social action of the participants. There is a meaning conveyed by the participant. From the example above, it showed the field of the song is the writer ask his ex to stay with him at night. The writer asks about it to his ex because the writer is still loving her. From the song above, the writer tell indirectly that he still loves with her ex.

2.3.3.2 Tenor

Halliday and Hasan (1989) indicated tenor refers to the role and the relationship between the participants on the text. It is emphasizing the roles of the participant and the relationship between them. Tenor is the answer of the question "who are taking part in the text". In tenor, there is participant involved in the statement or the action. It can be the author and the recipients.

For example:

> *Will you stay with me tonight and pretend it's alright?*
> tell me that you love me
> the way you used to love me
> (source; tell me that you love me, by James Smith, 2018)

Halliday and Hasan (1989) indicated tenor refers to the participants and their relationship on the text. In addition, tenor refers to who is taking part in the text. From the example above, the tenor of the song is the author called James

Smith and his ex. Their statues at the moment just a friend because they just broke from their relationship.

2.3.3.3 Mode

Based on the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1989), Mode refers to what part the language is playing. What are the participants are expecting the language to do for them in that situation: the symbolic organization of the text, the status that it has, and its function in the context of situation. In addition, mode refers to what languages used by the participant in that situation. In this case, mode is the answer of the question "what language used by the participant in their text". For example:

> *Will you stay with me tonight and pretend it's alright?*
> tell me that you love me
> the way you used to love me
> (source; tell me that you love me, by James Smith, 2018)

According to Halliday and Hasan, mode refers to the language used by the participant in the text. The mode of the song above is spoken language because the writer conveys the expression through singing.