

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is for descriptions of everything from creative writing to more technical scientific works or most often it is used to refer to creative works of the imagination. For example, in literary works such as poetry, novels, plays, and song lyrics. According to Nurhaida and Marlina (2017), literature is a written work that is judged as a work to be compared with technical language. As it is known in the song lyrics that a composer is not careless in making song lyrics because they write it to heart and use technical language to express feelings and thoughts and are usually inspired by all aspects around them, such as emotions and situations or conditions. The author will write the result of this image in the form of literary works.

Literary work is a delivery, feeling, or idea that is found in spoken or written form, which contains elements of meaning in it. Literary works can also be a means of social criticism and be able to see the phenomena around them. According to Vananie (2001), literary works are works of fiction that creations based on spontaneous emotional outbursts that are able to express the ability of aspects of beauty both based on linguistic aspects and aspects of meaning.

Figurative language is a language intended to create images, associations, or other effects in the minds of listeners or readers that go beyond the literal meaning or use of words applied in song lyrics. According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963), figurative language is a language that uses figurative words expressed by songwriters with different meanings in literature. In addition, Perrine (1992), stated that are 7 types of figurative language Namely: Simile, personification, hyperbole, Metaphor, Irony, Imagery, Simbols. According to Prawiro (2019), a simile is an explicit comparison between something with another. According to Arp and Johnson (2010), personification is used to reveal inanimate objects as in song lyrics express. According to James (1974), hyperbole is a figure of speech that goes above and beyond a sentence. According to Listiani (2011), a metaphor is a figure of speech that expresses something directly in the form of an analogical comparison. The irony is a figure of speech that contains allusions to something different between what is expressed and the actual reality. According to Fitria (2012), imagery is the part of creating a mental image through descriptive words. According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974),

symbols is a mark, sign, or word that indicates signifies or is understood as representing an idea.

A song lyric is a literary work composed of the art of tone or sound in a combination of sequences and temporal relationships to produce a unified and continuous musical composition. Many people around the world like to listen to songs and even more learn through songs. However, in the song lyrics, it can be found that writing the lyrics uses an extraordinary literary work by using some figurative language.

Then the reason for choosing Melanie Martinez's song on the album "PORTALS" is to find out the type of figurative language in the lyrics of the song, because the lyrics of the song express figurative words about life and death that are intertwined in her life. Later in the album, the song "PORTALS" can be included in figurative language. So special that Melanie Martinez's songs are about life in her past which is so broken it's like hell she's been through but yet she wants to change her life leaving her past and changing herself.

1.1 Problem of the Study

As the problems of the study stated above, the objective of the research

1. What are the types of figurative language used in the song lyrics by Melanie Martinez in the album "Portals"?
2. What are the meanings of figurative language in the song lyrics by Melanie Martinez in the album "Portals"?

1.2 Objective of the Study

In relation to this study, there are two specific aims of the study, they are as follows:

1. To find out the types of figurative language used in the song lyrics by Melanie Martinez in the album "Portals".
2. To analyze the meaning of figurative language in song lyrics by Melanie Martinez in the album "Portals".

1.3 Limitations of the Study

This research was able to examine the figurative language in the lyrics of the song in album by Melanie Martinez to find out the types of figurative language and the messages contained in the lyrics of the song. This study can limit the research by focusing on the object of research namely: the types of figurative language in the lyrics by Melanie Martinez. In the analysis of types of figurative language and research questions, this study uses the theory by Perrine (1992) to analyze the types of figurative speech in Melanie Martinez song lyrics

in the album PORTALS and theory of Leech (1981) to analyze the meaning of figurative speech in the lyrics of the song. In the album portals includes 13 songs namely: "Death" "Void" "Faerie Soiree" "Light Shower" "Spider Web" "Battle of the Larynx" "The Contortinist" "Nymhology" "Evil" "Womb" "Mooncycle" "Tunnel Vision" "Leeches". But only 9 songs would be analyzed which contain figurative language.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This research can contribute to developing figurative language which is needed by everyone who wants to learn figurative language to add knowledge to society about figurative language expressions in the literature found in song lyrics by Melanie Martinez. This research can also be useful for readers to know the meaning of the types of figurative language in the lyrics of the song by Melanie Martinez. This research can also be studied to develop an overview of figurative language theory and appreciate literary works on song lyrics by Melanie Martinez.

1.4.1 Theoretical Significance

In this study, songwriters can provide pieces of information to readers to find out about the types of figurative language used in a song lyric. Apart from

that, the writer also hopes that the readers can understand the meaning of the figure of speech found in the song lyrics by Melanie Martinez.

1.4.2 Practical Significance

1. For people who like the song "PORTALS" it can help to become an inspiration and role model in literary works.
2. This research can also help to identify meaning in song lyrics, especially in analyzing the types of figurative language found in song lyrics as a vendor comparison for those who are interested.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In this section, the researcher will present several previous studies related to this research. The researcher presents three studies from other researchers. Previous research on song lyrics was conducted.

The first is this research by Pradana (2018) in a thesis entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Celine Dion's Song" from the Department of English Education, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Tinggi Teacher Training, Ponogoro. In this study, the focus is on analyzing the types of figurative language contained in song lyrics. This study uses qualitative and descriptive research. In his study, he used the theory found by Aziz (2011). Then he found six types of figurative language in his analysis namely: hyperbole, symbols, simile, metaphor, imagery, and irony.

The similarity between Pradana's research and this research is that both studies analyze the types of figurative language found in song lyrics. The difference between the research from Perdana and this research is the theory. In

the research to find the types of figurative language, Pradana's research used the theory by Abrams (1971), while in this research, Knickerbocker and Reninger's (1963) theories are used to identify the types of figurative language found in the song by Melanie Martinez.

The second study was written by Hariyanto (2017) in an article entitled "Figurative language used in One Direction". This study focuses on the types of figurative language used in One Direction's songs and the meaning of the figurative language. Then it can support the study of figurative language found in the songs of One Direction. The author uses Perrine's theory to analyze and classify the collected data according to the types of figurative language found in journals or theses. The result of this research is that the writer found 4 types of figurative language namely: simile, metaphor, personification, and hyperbole. The most dominant figurative language used is a metaphor based on tabulation results. The similarities between the article written by Hariyanto and this research are the problems in the research. The difference lies in the data source.

The third study is written by Apriono (2017) in an Article entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in The Lyrics of The Song Breakout by Miley Cyrus". The objectives of this study are (1) identify the types of figurative

language used in the song lyrics of the Taylor Swift Breakout album (2) uses the types of figurative language used in the lyrics of the song Breakout by Miley Cyrus (3) using contributions from using Miley Cyrus album. They used qualitative and descriptive methods to analyze the data using Carles (1998) theory to analyze figurative language. From the results of their research, they were able to find the figurative language used in the lyrics of the song Miley Cyrus Breakout, namely: Hyperbole and Metaphor. The most common figurative language in album 2 is the lyrics in the song Miley Cyrus Hyperbole which appears in line 2 of the song lyrics and connects 83.33 %. This study shows that the writer conveys a message about being tamed which shows excess used to evoke strong feelings.

The hyperbole language in the lyrics of the song conveys the deepest ego. The similarity of Apriono's research in this study is that both studies used song lyrics as a data source. The difference between these studies is the theory and data sources. The data source for Aprilono was taken from the album Miley Cyrus, while the data source for this study was taken from the lyrics of the song "Portals" by Melanie Martinez . Which shows exaggeration used to evoke strong feelings.

The fourth research is conducted by Pasaribu (2018), in a thesis entitled "A Cognitive Linguistic Analysis of Indonesian Love Metaphor". In his research, he analyzes Indonesian love emotions, which are expressed metaphorically, and investigates the source domain, which is projected onto the target domain of love. The difference between Pasaribu's research with the research under study is the research subject. The subject of this research focuses on the lyrics of the song by Melanie Martinez while Pasaribu's research focuses on the perception of metaphor in society to express the word love.

This study is based on the explanation above to help research questions related to conceptual metaphors that convey love. This study used the conceptual metaphor theory of Lakoff and Johnson (1980). The theory was used to understand mapping metaphorical conceptual used to convey his love in the song lyrics by Melanie Martinez. Besides that, the theory of emotional metaphor by Kovances (1986) is used to help research to analyze conceptual metaphors because this study analyzed conceptual metaphors to convey the love found in the lyrics of the song.

The fifth research is an article by Pradipta (2017) entitled "An Analysis of Hyperbole Expressions as Revealing Sense of Depression in Song Lyrics

Evanescence's Album *Fallen*". The result of the previous research is that the writer found that the types of figures of speech that can be found, in the song lyrics of the evanescence's Album *Fallen* are hyperbole. In hyperbole, the artist can express figurative language about deep feelings of sadness and depression by using the word hyperbole because, in hyperbolic expression, the artist can exaggerate his innermost feelings, and he can share what he feels with the listener.

This article discusses the hyperbole figurative language used in Evanescence's song lyrics and also finds the types of figurative language and find the meaning of hyperbolic language in the song. To analyze the data, the theory used in this thesis is the theory of the native language discovered by Perrine (1992) and the theory of meaning discovered by Leech (1981). This thesis uses qualitative methods to provide a clearer picture of the problems identified from the description above. There are similarities between the previous study and this study. Both studies analyze figurative language and also used the same theory from Perrine (1992) and the theory of meaning discovered by Leech (1981). While the difference from this research is the previous research only focused on analyzing one type of figurative language, namely hyperbole. However, the current research focuses on several types of figurative language according to the

theory that the writer will use. In addition, Pradipta in the data source taken from Evanescence's song, which is on the album *Some One You Love*, while the data of this study was taken from the lyrics of Melanie Martinez's song on the album "PORTALS".

2.2 Concepts

Concept is an explanation of the term that refers to the title. In addition, the concept also explanation defines the term that is relevant in the thesis and the terms are often used in research. In this part also explain about the key words contained in the thesis. There are three elements that are relevant in this study are figurative language, song lyrics and Melanie Martinez. In this chapter the writer will explain the definition of figurative language and song lyrics.

2.2.1 Figurative Language

Figurative language is a language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963), figurative language is a language that uses figurative words expressed by songwriters with different meanings in literature. According to Perrine (1992), there are seven types of figurative

language, namely, Simile, Personification, Hyperbole, Metaphor, Irony, Imagery, Symbols. The author uses figurative language to generate ideas and imagination. Figurative language is an attractive language used to improve the ability to compare something between objects or other things that are more soothing in general. Figurative language is often found, in literary works, such as novels, poetry, etc. The author uses figurative language to generate ideas and imagination.

2.2.2 Song Lyrics

A song lyric is a literary work composed of tones or sounds in a combination of sequences and time relationships to produce a unified and continuous musical composition so that people around the world enjoy listening to songs and learning more through songs. However, in the song lyrics, it can be found that the writing lyrics use extraordinary literary works by using some figurative language.

In addition, song lyrics are also a consideration for everyone who likes songs because song lyrics provide a wise understanding of the message contained in the song. According to Jamalus (1988), it was revealed that songs can be said to be works of art that are sung and accompanied by musical instruments. The song

consists of figurative language. A song usually has figurative language that is well-written by the songwriter. Songs have lyrics that contain hidden figurative language. In song lyrics, one can find figurative language as part of semantics. Every stanza in the song lyrics can find a meaning that contains language. Therefore, knowing the lyrics of the song is very important because, in the lyrics of the song, we can find out the meaning of the song lyrics.

The meaning in Melanie Martinez' song lyrics describes Melanie Martinez' past life where her life is related to death. Even though the body is dead, the spirit is still alive and able to return from death.

2.2.3 Melanie Martinez

Melanie Martinez is an American singer and songwriter born in Astoria Queens, on April 28, 1995, and raised in Baldwin New York, Martinez rose to fame in 2012 after appearing on the American television vocal show The Voice. Following the event, she released her debut single "Dollhouse" followed by her debut EP of the same name (2014), through Atlantic Records. Martinez then released her debut studio album, Cry Baby (2015), which later received a platinum certification from the Recording Industry Association of the United States (RIAA) in 2017. Then Melanie Martinez has launched her new album titled

"PORTALS" on Friday (31/03/ 2023). With the release of the album "PORTALS" he marked a change in the concept of Melanie Martinez's appearance. Consisting of 13 album songs, "PORTALS" was released by the owner of the opening title entitled "DEATH". The song "DEATH" was released in advance on (17/03/2023). This song also refers to the second song titled "VOID" which was released on (29/03/2023).

2.3 Theories

In this study, to be able to analyze the seven types of figurative language contained in the song lyrics in the album "PORTALS" by Melanie Martinez, two theories are used.

Theory by Perrine (1992) explains about analyzing the types of figurative language contained in the song lyrics "PORTALS," namely: Simile, Personification, Hyperbole Metaphor, Irony, Imagery, Symbols.

And theory by Leech (1981) explained about analyzing the meaning of figurative language contained in the song lyrics in the album "PORTALS".

2.3.1 Types of Figurative Language

The meaning of figurative language is language which employs various figures of speech on kind of language which departs from the language employed

in the traditional literal ways of describing person or object. According to Perrine (1992), there are 7 types of figurative language.

1. Simile

A simile is a figure of speech that compares one thing with another by using a conjunction or a word of comparison. According to Prawiro (2019), a simile is a figure of speech that uses an explicit or direct comparison to compare something that is being compared with is comparison by using the words "like" or "as".

2. Personification

Personification figure of speech is one of figurative language which creates simile of inanimate object with human like characteristics. According to Arp and Johnson (2010), personification figure of speech is a kind of figures of speech which describes inanimate or inanimate object so that their properties or as if they are like humanity.

3. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech in which something is expressed in an exaggerated manner (exaggeration) with the aim of emphasizing the information in the sentence. According to James (1974), hyperbole is a style of language

that contains exaggerated statements or their nature with the intention of emphasizing a statement or situation to intensify increase the impression and influence.

4. Metaphor

Metaphor is a style of language that uses comparative words to represent other things that actually want to be expressed. Comparisons that can be used start from comparisons of physical object, properties, idea, or other actions. According to Listiani (2011), says that metaphor is the uses of words without a real meaning but rather as an image based on similarities or comparisons.

5. Irony

Irony is a style of language that uses a different meaning from the actual meaning intended. According to the definition, irony is figure of speech that contains a hidden meaning through an explicit way. This means that the hidden meaning is conveyed through things that are clearly different even the opposite of the actual meaning.

6. Imagery

Imagery is the formation of a mental representation of an object, place, event or situation that is perceived through the senses, when

imagining individuals can imagine seeing something. According to Fitriana (2012), imagery is a series of activities that are imagined as experiences that mimic real experiences, where we consciously shape and see and can involve our senses.

7. Symbols

Symbol is a sign or symbol that represents object on the map. According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974), symbols is a picture of reality a sign that is seen or inhaled by something that replaces an idea or object.

2.3.2 Theory of Meaning

The meaning can be defined as all that is communicated by language. The study of meaning is also called semantics. According to Leech (1981), semantics is central to the study of communication and as communication becomes a more important factor in social organization, the need to understand it is increasing. Semantics is also the center of the human thought process cognition and conceptualization. All that exists is intricately bound up with the way we classify and convey our everyday experiences of the world through language. Its narrow

semantics interpretation limits the study of the conceptual system of language.

According to Leech (1981), there are five kinds of meanings:

1. Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning is a logical definition of a word based on word structure and form and what is not included as part of word formation. For example, the conceptual meaning would be the word "cat" on thinking of words, images, words, thoughts, and memories immediately become active to give the concept behind the three-letter word cat. These thoughts and memories are concepts through which we can understand the meaning of the word CAT: mammal, hairy, mustache, slender and fast, very flexible.

2. Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is the communicative value that an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual content. So, connotative meaning can be concluded as the meaning of the "real world" experience that someone associates with an expression when someone uses or hears it. For example, if someone says that the dog barks, the connotation is neutral.

3. Reflective Meaning

Reflective meaning is the meaning that appears in the case of multiple conceptual meanings when one meaning of a word is part of our response to another meaning. So that it can be concluded that the meaning reflected is the meaning that is formed from our response to another meaning. Sometimes, every meaning in the meaning that is reflected will become a taboo meaning. It occurs when the meaning of a word is connected with the psychology of sex. An example is shown by Bloomfield in replacing the word cock in the ranch yard with the word rooster.

4. Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning is a meaning that consists of the associations that a word acquires because of the meanings of words that tend to appear in its environment.

5. Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning is meaning refers to what is communicated by the way in which a speaker or writer organizes a message in terms of ordering focus and emphasis. Thus, active thinking is different from passive thinking, the conceptual meaning is the same. For example, the following statements in active and passive voice have the same conceptual meaning but different communicative values.

Examples of the differences: 1. Smith donated first prize. 2. The first gift was contributed by Mrs. blacksmith. In the first sentence "who gave the gift" is more important, but in the second sentence "what Mrs. Smith gave" is important.