CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of the Study

Language is an important tool to build interactions with other people, as a result everyone uses language to communicate. Language, according to Hall (1968), is the institution through which humans engage in the use of arbitrary oral-auditory symbols for communication and interaction. Verderber (1999) defines language as a form of communication that includes a collection of words and a device of usage that is shared by humans from the same community or country, geographical location, or cultural heritage. Language also serves as a way of self-expression, which may be observed in a literary work and is usually tied to someone or the author's social life. One of the examples of language use for entertainment can be found in song.

Nowadays, there are several ways to communicate human emotions, thoughts, or ideas, one of them is through song. A song is an act of art in which the performer expresses feelings, thoughts, or ideas by singing (Arifah, 2016). Hornby (2000: 1281) said that "Song is a short piece of music with words that you sing". It usually contains about how someone feelings and the ideas of something. Song is a form of literature. Sometimes the words of songs may not match what is customarily spoken and what the composer tries to communicate. Because a composer frequently puts the meaning indirectly, not everyone understands the

song's true meaning. Further understanding is required in order to grasp what the composer meant in the song.

The song consists of music and lyrics. Music refers to the instruments that produced the sound in the song. Lyric is a kind of sung poems, it is one of the most natural of arts, being based on one of the most fundamental of human faculties of imitations which has functions as entertainment and also as more specific aim in telling a story (Milton., 1961). The lyric used in a song usually contains figurative language. The figurative language used by the songwriter certainly has a role where figurative language has its function in a song. Songwriters utilize figurative language to communicate meaning or message, whether through the use of certain emotions or imagery related to the language used, which creates extra meanings that go beyond what can be expressed using literal language. Most music listeners are unsatisfied until they discover and comprehend the figurative language built into the song. It is typically employed in well-written lyrics and uses figurative language to make the music sound more interesting.

A figurative language is figure or similarity of interpreting something with another thing, so it can be clearing, interesting and living (Pradopo, 2007, p. 62). Figurative language emphasizes the meaning conveyed, gives a sense of beauty. and also gives more meaning to words and it's basically a part of semantics. It is similar to what Stanford (2003) said that "figurative language is words or expressions that carry more than their literal meaning". According to Knickerbocker & Reninger (1963), figurative language can also be referred to as

simply metaphor or metaphorical language. here are ten distinct categories of figurative language, according to Knickerbocker & Reninger (1963), including metaphor, personification, simile, metonymy, irony, dead metaphor, synecdoche, hyperbole, paradox, and allusion.

Figurative language is often used in song lyrics. One of the bands who often used figurative language in their songs is Navicula band. Navicula is a band from Bali that was founded in 1996. This band is particularly concerned with social and environmental concerns, and they continuously address them in the majority of their work. According to Navicula, by using art as a language that young people can understand, they may show the seeds of change. Numerous social and environmental campaigns are supported by Navicula in Indonesia and other countries. Besides that, the Navicula band has gained wide-ranging international acclaim. They have performed on tours throughout Australia, the US, Canada, and all of Europe.

The album "Love Bomb (2017)" is used as the data source for this study. This album is very unique because it was recorded in two different places. This release contains 16 songs; 11 songs were recorded in Bali, while 5 songs were recorded in Hollywood, United States. This album is entitled 'Love Bomb', with an album cover that immediately attracts attention. As a band that consistently monitors environmental issues, Navicula made this album from environmentally friendly materials. The album cover is made from upcycled trash. The paper used is recycled paper, and the ink is made from soybeans. Most studies choose the figurative language employed by bands whose mother tongue is English.

Meanwhile, this research is quite intriguing since it will identify what forms and meanings of figurative language are utilized by local bands from Bali who are concerned about the environment.

1.2   Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study stated above, the problem can be formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of figurative language found in Navicula song lyrics in Love Bomb (2017) album?

2. What is the meaning of figurative language found in Navicula song lyrics in Love Bomb (2017) album?

1.3   Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems of the study explained above, the objectives can be formulated as follows:

1. To find out the type of figurative language found in Navicula song lyrics in Love Bomb (2017) album.

2. To analyze the meaning of figurative language found in Navicula song lyrics Love Bomb (2017) album.

1.4   Limitation of the Study

Based on the problem and the objective of the study above, this study focuse to analyses the types and the meaning of figurative language found in

Navicula song lyrics in Love Bomb (2017) album. This study applied Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) theory to analyze each type of figurative language such as personification, metaphor, simile, and hyperbole, metonymy, paradox, synecdoche, allusion, and irony. Meanwhile to analyze the meaning of figurative language found in Navicula song lyrics in compilation album used the theory proposed by Leech (1981). Leech (1981) mention there are the types of meaning such as conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning and thematic meaning.

1.5   Significance of the Study

There are two significances provide of this study it could be divided into theoretical significance and practical significance. Both of significance are describe as follow:

1.5.1   Theoretical Significance

This research should advance the study of English, particularly the use of figurative language in social life, specially of who enjoy and understand the meaning and message of the song lyric. By reading this research the reader will know some types and specific meaning in the Navicula song lyrics in   Love Bomb (2017) album based on the theory by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) and Leech (1981).

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This study aids researchers by deepening their grasp of figurative languages and allowing them to choose and use words with the proper meaning when dealing with the general audience. It is intended that the findings of this study would assist individuals comprehend the usage of figurative language and prevent them from using them incorrectly. The study is expected to serve as an academic resource for readers and future researchers interested in the semantic field.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPT AND THEORIES

This chapter provides a review of related of literature, concepts, and theories. The reviews of various connected references and an article from a journal are included in the review of related literatures. Some concepts explored in this study were figurative language, song, and song lyrics. The theories used to study the kind of figurative used by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) theory and for analyzing the meaning used Leech (1974: 10).

2.1   Review of Related Literature

Many studies about figurative language had been published, previously which is directly relevant to this topic. There are two different undergraduate theses and three articles which had publish in international journal to be reviewed in the recent study.

The first review is thesis entitled "Figurative Language Used in BTS Selected Song Lyrics" by Gradistina (2023). The aim of that study is to analyse the types of figurative language in BTS song lyrics using Kennedy (1983) theory and the meaning of figurative language using Leech (1974) theory. The descriptive qualitative method is used in this study. Gradistina found figurative language in the BTS song lyrics in prior research. In the prior study, 18 data of figurative language were studied with 5 types of figurative language which is

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simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole and irony. The results show that hyperbole is the most common form with 7 data.

There are some differences and similarities between the previous study and the current study. The difference between recent study and previous studies is that about the data source. Previous study used data source from the BTS selected song lyrics which is that is a K-POP group, meanwhile the recent study used song lyrics from Love Bomb (2017) album from the local band Bali. Another difference was also found in they theory used. Previous study uses the theory of Kennedy (1983) to analysis the types of figurative language meanwhile the current study uses the theory from Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963). The similarities between these two studies are using the topic of figurative language and used the theory from Leech (1974) to analyse the meaning of figurative language.

Second thesis was conducted by Christian (2019) entitled "Function of Comparative Figurative Language Found in the Utterances Produced by the Elemental Spirit in DOTA 2". The study aims to discover the types of figurative language based on the theory proposed by Kennedy (1983) and to analysis the functions of figurative language use the theory of Perrine (1969) found in the utterances produced by the Elemental Spirit in DOTA 2. The data of that study obtained from the utterances by characters of Elemental Spirit in the video game DOTA 2. The data was gathered through library research and analyzed using descriptive methods. The findings of that study show that 25 comparative figurative languages are utilized by Elemental Spirit characters in the video game

DOTA 2. There are 4 metaphors, 17 personifications, and 4 similes in his analysis, and the main function of comparative figurative language in his analysis is to provide the hearer with mental delight while also adding emotional depth to the speech.

The similarities between the previous study and the present study are the topic of the study is about figurative language that focused on the types and functions of figurative language. Meanwhile the difference between previous study and the current study are the data source and the theory uses. The previous study focused on the utterances of characters in the video game DOTA 2 to be analyzed using the theory presented by Kennedy (1983) and Perrine (1969. The current study focuses on the analysis's song lyrics in Love Bomb (2017) by Navicula based on the theory proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) and Leech (1981).

The third is a an article, entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Cnn International News Headlines post on Facebook" by Kasma *et al.* (2021). The aim of that study is to analyzed the types of figurative language based on Perrine (2018) theory and described meanings of figurative language use the tory by Leech (1985) in CNN news headlines. The data were presented using a descriptive methods. The result of this study found that are 5 different types of figurative language and 3 meaning in CNN news headlines such as metonymy 2, simile 1, hyperbole 1,mataphor 1 and the meaning such as: conceptual meaning, connotative meaning and social meaning.

There are some differences and similarities between the previous study and the current study. The difference between recent study and previous studies is that about the data source. Previous study used data source from the CNN news headlines, meanwhile the recent study use song lyrics from Love Bomb (2017) album from the local band Bali. Another difference was also found in the theory used. Previous study used the theory of Perrine (2018) to analysis the types of figurative language meanwhile the current study use the theory from Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963). The similarities between these two studies are using the topic of figurative language and used the theory from Leech (1974) to analyse the meaning of figurative language.

The four previous study was taken from Prawita et al., (2023)'s article entitled "The Analysis of Figurative Language in Little Mix's Third Album Entitled "Get Weird". This study attempts to identify the types of figurative languages employed in the chosen song lyrics of Little Mix's album "Get Weird" in order to investigate the meanings of figurative languages in Little Mix's song lyrics. Perrine's (1970) theory was used to analyze the many varieties of figurative languages, while Leech's (1974) theory was used to characterize the meaning of each type of figurative language. To explain the many varieties of figurative language, this study employed a qualitative approach as well as formal and informal methodologies. This study discovered ten lyrics that utilised figurative language. Additionally, six categories of figurative language were discovered, including simile, personification, hyperbole, paradox, metaphor, and metonymy.

The different between the previous study and the current study is about the data source. Previous study used data source from Little Mix's album "Get Weird", meanwhile the recent study use song lyrics from Love Bomb (2017) album from the local band Bali. Another distinction was discovered in the theory applied. The previous study used Perrine's (1970) theory to analyze the types of figurative language, but the present study apply Knickerbocker and Reninger's (1963) theory. The similarities between these two studies include the use of figurative language as a topic and the application of Leech's (1974) theory to analyze the meaning of figurative language.

The last review was from an article entitled "The Analysis of Figurative Language on Passenger's Song Lyrics in Runaway Album" conducted by Palguna (2021). The aims of that study to analyze the types of figurative language based on the theory from Arp and Perrine (1991) and to recognize the meaning of figurative language used Leech (1981) theory utilized in Passenger's song lyrics in Runaway album. In analysing the data, the study applied qualitative method and presented it descriptively. The study found six types of figurative language used in Passenger's song lyrics in Runaway album contains of simile, metaphor, imagery, personification, symbol, and overstatement. Those finding showed simile is dominant which the figurative language used by the songwriter is important that made the songs more interesting to hearer.

The difference between the prior and current studies is the data source. The previous analysis used data from Passenger's Song Lyrics in Runaway Album, but the current study uses song lyrics from Bali's Love Bomb (2017)

album. Another distinction was observed in the applied theory. The previous study applied Arp and Perrine's (1991) theory to assess the different varieties of figurative language, while this study employs Knickerbocker and Reninger's (1963) theory. Meanwhile the use of figurative language as a topic and the application of Leech's (1974) theory to study the meaning of figurative language are two similarities between these two studies.

2.2   Concepts

The concept was used to clarify the phrases used in the study and prevent readers' perceptions from being misinterpreted. This research has three main themes, including metaphorical language, music, and song lyrics.

2.2.1   Figurative Language

According to Abrams (1999: 96), figurative language is a major variation from what users of language believe to be the regular, or standard, understanding of a phrase in order to achieve a specific meaning. Figurative language, according to Miller and Greenberg (1981: 66), is a sort of implicit assertion in which one item is stated in terms of another. Another reason for figurative language is that it is a technique of imaginatively describing something (Webster, 1988:461). Figurative language may be defined as another method to describe something without expressing it directly, as opposed to literal meaning. Figurative language can be used to make writing more fascinating, and it is occasionally employed to make lyrics or sentences less monotonous. Figurative language, according to

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367), is a language that employs words or expressions having meanings that are divergent from their literal interpretation. Simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, synecdoche, metonymy, irony, paradox, dead metaphor, and allusion are among the 10 categories of figurative language.

2.2.2 Song

Song is one of the most popular literary works. A song is a musical composition typically consisting of lyrics (words or text) set to music. Songs are a fundamental form of musical expression and are often created for various purposes, including entertainment, storytelling, communication of emotions, and artistic expression. According to Griffee (2001), a song is a type of music that is composed of lyrics and is intended to be sung by a performer. Lyrics is part of a songs that consist of five things, such as: intro, verses, choruses, bridges and coda. Lyric could be written as long as song composition or after a music which followed has been arrange.

2.2.3 Navicula

According to naviculamusic.com, Navicula band is a four-piece group from Bali that comprises of Robi on vocals and guitar, Dadang on guitar, Krishna on bass, and Palel on drums. The band has a significant fanbase in Indonesia and has earned widespread worldwide acclaim. They've performed throughout Australia, the United States, Canada, and Europe. Navicula has ten studio albums,

several singles, and music videos to their credit. Their music has appeared in several Indonesian and foreign TV shows, films, and documentaries. The band's lyrics are heavy with activism messages of Peace, Love and Freedom. Navicula believes that through art, a language youth can relate to, they are planting the seeds of change. Navicula supports a wide range of social and environmental campaigns in Indonesia and around the world. (Source : https://naviculamusic.com/about/)

2.3   Theories

In this study, two theories are employed to solve the problems. The first theory is proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) to analyze the types of figurative language and second theory is proposed by Leech (1981) to analyze the meaning of figurative language in Navicula song lyric.

2.3.1   Types of Figurative Language

This part is an explanation about the types of figurative language based on Knickerbocker & Reninger (1963: 367). There are some types of figurative language that can be defined according to Knickerbocker & Reninger (1963: 367), including metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, metonymy, synecdoche, dead metaphor, paradox, irony and allusion.

2.3.1.1 Simile

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367) proposed that simile is a stated comparison between two things that introduced by like or as. The words like or as in order to connect the comparison of one object to another object. Simile are described as a sort of figurative language that is used to convey how two objects resemble one another in general, such as in terms of color, characteristic, shape, etc.

For example: "Her smile was like the sun" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963: 367)

The expression of the sentence above is categorized as a simile. Smile and sun clearly compared the two things. The sun is the large orb in the sky that has light and heat, and a smile represents pleasure. The writer's feelings were expressed in the preceding phrase because the women were quite joyful at that time, similar to how the light beams in the morning. A simile is a direct comparison. In this scenario, the writer uses clear terms to commend his companion.

2.3.1.2 Metaphor

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) stated metaphor are an implied comparison, introduced by like or as omitted. Metaphor is similar to simile in that it compares two objects, however it does not use connecting words such as like and or. That means metaphor comparing the two objects directly in which the similarities between one object to another object are connected. The concept metaphor is A represent B.

For example: "Life is a walking shadow" (Knickerbocker and Reninger 1963:367)

Because it compares two separate things, the line above is classified as a metaphor. The words 'life' and 'a walking shadow' are compared, and each have different meanings. Life is a person's pleasure and grief. The writer used the aforementioned term to represent his difficult existence.

2.3.1.3 Personification

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) stated personification is the expression that gives human characteristic to another thing such an object, animal, or abstract idea. Personification is a kind of expressing something by giving human attributes to something that is not human as if imaginatively as human.

For example: "The sky was full of dancing stars" (Knickerbocker and Reninger 1963:367).

The statement above is an example of personification. It is because there is a nonhuman item employed in the statement, as evidenced by the term "The sky," and a human thing, as evidenced by the word "Dancing." The sky, as we all know, is a vast expanse of blue. The word 'dancing' does not really mean to move. The above statement means that the night is really beautiful at that moment since there are many stars sparkling.

2.3.1.4 Synecdoche

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) claim that synecdoche is the use of a component to represent a whole or vice versa. It refers to when a term for a part of anything is used to refer to the entire object or when a word for the whole is used to refer to a section.

For instance, "All eyes on you" (Knickerbocker and Reninger 1963:367).

The statement above is an example of synecdoche. It is stated as synecdoche since the writer utilized portion to explain the complete and it can be observed from the word 12 'Eye'. The eye is a component of human organs. The aforementioned term means that everyone looks to him. All eyes refer to people in this context.

2.3.1.5 Metonymy

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) suggest metonymy as a method of describing one item by employing the name for another object that is closely related to it. Metonymy is a term that meaning "change of name." It is a method of substituting an item or concept with something connected to it rather than articulating what is truly meant.

For example: "Somebody wants your love so open the door" (Knickerbocker and Reninger 1963:367).

The statement above is classified as metonymy since the song composer used one term to explain another, as seen by the word "The door." As we all know, a door is a piece of furniture used to enter or exit a room, however in this

line, the door represents someone's feelings. The line above is about someone falling in love with someone and asking for acceptance of his feelings.

2.3.1.6 Hyperbole

Hyperbole, according to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963), is an overblown term employed for spectacular effects. In everyday life, as well as in the commercial and entertainment industries, hyperbole is one of the most commonly recognized and prevalent kinds of figurative language. The writer use exaggeration to bring additional comedy or drama to a scenario or even propaganda.

For example: "Go and catch up the falling star" Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367).

The language above is exaggeration; the irrational object of expression is obvious. We have limited energy as humans, and we do not have magical energy to produce the impossible. As we all know, stars are large-sized meteors in the sky. Literary, it is impossible for humans to fly and catch up with the stars; the author is simply exaggerating.

2.3.1.7. Irony

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) defined irony as a statement in which the true meaning contradicts the actual situation. Irony is the actual meaning that is contradictory to the confession or surface; irony is a speech that conveys false meaning. This distinction exists between appearance and actuality.

For instance: "The Czar is the choice of God and shall live forever" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963: 367).

The sentence refers to irony because the term of Csar is not really God's choice and will live forever however the writer wants to provide irony as opposed to the real meaning.

2.3.1.8 Paradox

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963), a paradox is a phrase whose evident meaning appears to be stupid, even absurd, but which makes good sense upon deeper investigation.

For example: "I must be cruel to be kind" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963: 367).

The statements present a contradiction in which the words brutal and compassionate are mutually exclusive. The line "I must be cruel to be kind" is illogical since someone might be kind even if they are cruel.

2.3.1.9 Dead metaphor

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974: 283), a dead metaphor is a frozen metaphor, one that has lost its metaphorical meaning due to repeated use.

For example: "Break a leg" (Knickerbocker and Reninger 1963:368).

The line above is an example of a dead metaphor. The sentence demonstrates that infinite use. The meaning of the above statement is "good luck."

A dead metaphor is one that has been used so many times that it no longer has any meaning.

2.3.1.10. Allusion

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963), an allusion is a reference to a well-known place, event, or person. Not a comparison in the traditional sense, but a figure that conveys more than a restricted notion.

For example: "No I am not Prince Hamlet, not was meant to be" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963: 367).

That sentence is an allusion since it employs the phrase "Prince Hamlet" to refer to the fact that no one is a prince. The use of "Prince Hamlet" is an allusion in which Prince Hamlet is a well-known figure who is utilized to provide the meaning of the line.

2.3.2   Types of Meaning

The second theory that used to analyze the data is theory of meaning which become essential to analyze the data by Leech (1981). According to Leech (1981;9) "The study of meaning in a wide sense of all that is communicated by language" and based on Leech (1981;9) the meaning in its widest sense into seven types such as Conceptual Meaning, Connotative Meaning, Social Meaning, Affective Meaning, Reflective Meaning, Collocative Meaning and Thematic Meaning.

2.3.2.1 Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning or denotative meaning are other terms for cognitive meaning. Leech (1974:10) said that usually called as denotative or cognitive in general can be assumed as the central factor in linguistic communication and can be chosen as a part of integral from the important function of language by another way that has "not" meaning. Conceptual meaning has the same concept as denotative meaning which means the literal meaning of figurative language intended and conceptual meaning is considered to be more accurate due to the real scientific analysis of the word.

2.3.2.2 Connotative Meaning

According to Leech (1981:12), connotative meaning is the communication value that a statement has because of what it alludes to, in addition to its strictly intellectual meaning. A connotative meaning is a meaning that is more than a dictionary definition. This woman's conceptual content is (+human), [+female], [+adult], but the psychological connotations could be 'gregarious' with a material instinct' or typical (rather than invariable). Connotative meaning is the explicit meaning that people sometimes utilize in conversation. When we compare connotative and denotative meaning, we can see that connotative meaning refers to the hidden meaning, while denotative meaning refers to the true meaning or factual condition.

2.3.2.3 Social Meaning

According to Leech (1981:14), a piece of language conveys social meaning about the social environment in which it is used. The social significance of an utterance is related to the context in which it is used. It is concerned with the social context of linguistic expression. Through the style and dialect utilized in sentences, social meaning discusses social realities, social situations, class, area, and the speaker-listener relationship. For example, the plainly known social dialect and social background of the speaker, "I ain't done nothing," tells us that the speaker's background might be black American.

2.3.2.4 Affective Meaning

Affective meaning according to Leech (1974:18) refers to what the speaker is trying to transmit regarding his or her feelings, particularly regarding the audience or the topic under discussion. The conceptual or connotative meaning of a word is frequently utilized to directly convey its affective meaning. If we expand on the linguistic context, we can observe that language can also reflect the speaker's innermost feelings and emotions, such as their attitudethat we conveyer talks about anything. For the example, '*Shut up your fuckin mouth!*' from the sentence above, it can be seen that the speaker having a really negative

attitude on his listenerand uses impolite or rude expressions to the speech partner in the connotative form which means asking the people around him to be quiet.

2.3.2.5 Reflective Meaning

According to Leech (1974: 19) reflective meaning is the meaning which arises in cases of multiple conceptual meaning, because of relative frequency and familiarity, one sense of the word tends to influence another. We only see reflective meaning acting in less clearly favorable settings in poetry, which invites a higher sensitivity to language in all respects. For example, when heard during a church service, the terms "Comforter" and "Holy Ghost" both refer to the third part of the trinity. As a result, The Holy Ghost sounds awesome or even horrible while The Comforter sounds warm and soothing. For the example, '*The could not but be gay in such jocund company*' as you can see from the previous text, William Wordsworth commonly used the word "gay", but today it is used to refer to "homosexuality". When a word has multiple meanings, one of the meanings usually takes precedence over the others.

2.3.2.6 Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning, according to Leech (1974: 20), is established by its interactions with other terms that are often employed in their context. Correlations between words that come from their frequent or regular co-occurrence with other words are described as collocative meaning '*Handsome*' and '*pretty*' all on the same page about what it means to be 'good looking' they are likely to co-

occurrence or collocate, because of the meaning associations of the two adjectives. For the example, the word handsome is related with something manly such as boy or handsome boy. Meanwhile pretty relate with feminine things such as girl, come on pretty girl as an example.

2.3.2.7 Thematic Meaning

"What is communicated by the way or the speaker or writer organizes the message in terms of ordering focus and emphasis concept but still have the same meaning or commonly called Thematic Meaning" Leech (1981;19). The active and passive voices have the same conceptual meaning but dissimilar communicative values. The following is an example:

1. Mrs. Bessie Smith donated the first prize

2. The first prize was donated by Mrs. Bessie Smith

They have the same meaning as the preceding example, but the accent is different. The first sentence focused on "who donated the first prize," whereas the second focused on "what Mrs. Bessie Smith donated".