

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a main part of communication that has function as an essential element in the human communication system. Language consists of oral and written which are used in communication with each other. Language cannot be separated from human life around the world. The message conveyed from speaker to hearer is the use of language (Sabata, 2018:109). Language is an important part of human being communication with one another (Hariyanto, 2017:46). People that communicated with each other use language to express their feelings, thoughts, or ideas to interact or gain information in their social life. People communicate using a system that contains symbols that can be used to communicate where it belongs to a language (Kreidler, 1998:19). Humans in society should be communicated with others to be social humans in spoken or written form. The spoken form occurs in conversation or songs, and in a form of written form, it can occur in poems, novels, and song lyrics.

Nowadays, there are many ways to communicate to express human feelings, thoughts, or ideas, and one of them can be expressed in a song. A song can be defined as an act of art that expresses feelings, thoughts, or ideas that want to convey through singing by the singer (Arifah, 2016:13). The function of the song is to convey or tell the story behind the song. Songs that were written by songwriters certainly have messages or meanings that want to present to their

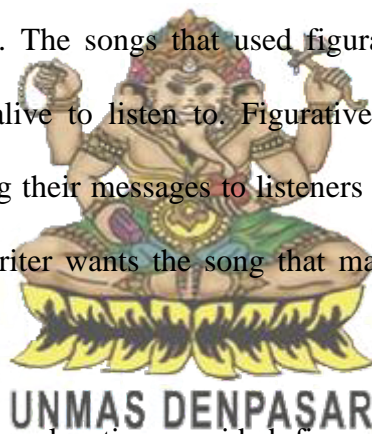
listeners. The song consists of music and song lyrics. Music refers to the instruments that produced the sound in the song. A song lyric is a group of sentences that make up the song that has meaning in it. The song is part of literary work which is a combination of instrumental sound and lyric which has a meaning that has a story behind it. Most of the song talks about relationships, love, happiness, sadness, life, and friendship to express the emotion through the medium of music where the song reflects human life which has many situations in the real life.

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. In the process of writing a song, the songwriter expresses their ideas, thoughts, feelings, and experiences which become the basis for writing a song. Those things that underlie the writing of the song are not necessarily put down literally in a lyric. In the process of writing, the songwriter wants the lyrics to be not only beautiful but also meaningful so that the message to be conveyed can have an impact on the listeners.

The function of figurative language that made up the meaning is to emphasize how to deliver the meaning more deeply. The function of the use of figurative language in the song as a medium by songwriters is to convey the message or meaning more effectively. The function of use of figurative language especially in the song has an important role in conveying the meaning that is conveyed by songwriters through the song they write. Not without reason, songwriters use figurative language in expressing the meaning or message of the

lyric in the song, whether with the help of certain emotions or images related to the language used that created more meanings that go beyond that cannot otherwise be expressed through literal.

According to Perrine (1977:61), Figurative languages are another approach to add dimensions to languages. A figure of speech is any way of stating anything different than the standard one, and language that uses the figure of speech is not literary. Figurative language is a language that can be used to describe something without expressing it explicitly that figurative language is made up of words, phrases, and sentences. The songs that used figurative language made it more interesting and more alive to listen to. Figurative languages in song help the songwriter in conveying their messages to listeners more deeply so is not only in literal ways the songwriter wants the song that made to have a unique style to make aesthetic.



According to the explanation provided, figurative language is interesting to analyze. Based on Leech (1981:11) figurative language consists of seven types, namely; simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, metonymy, irony, and litotes. Meanwhile based on Kennedy (1983:481) figurative language is divided into 3 parts which are comparative consists of simile, metaphor, and also personification. Contradictive consists of irony, hyperbole, paradox, and also litotes. Correlative consists of symbol, allusion, metonymy, ellipsis, and also synecdoche. Another expert proposed there are some types of figurative language that can be defined according to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367), including metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, metonymy, synecdoche,

dead metaphor, paradox, irony, and allusion. Figurative language is often used in song lyrics, one of the bands that used figurative language in their songs is *Five Second of Summer*. *Five Second of Summer* is an Australian pop rock band that formed in 2011 and has several albums such as *LiveSOS* (2014), *5 Second of Summer* (2014), *Sounds Good Feels* (2015), *Youngblood* (2018), *Calm* (2020), *5SOS5* (2022). Most of the songs of *Five Second of Summer* are used figurative language. In this research, *Five Second of Summer's* songs chosen to be analyzed because *Five Second of Summer* is one of the pop rock bands that have a unique style in their music. Most of the songs of *Five Second of Summer* talk about love and broken-heart. Analyzing the figurative language in the songs, not only to figure out the meaning of the lyrics but be able to figure out the function that is expressed in the song lyric of the songs sung by *Five Second of Summer*. This research emphasized on the types of figurative languages found in *Five Second of Summer* selected songs that taken from *5SOS5* album and also to discover the function of figurative language found in *Five Second of Summer* selected songs.

## 1.2 Problems of the Study

In accordance with the context of the topic and the stated reasons, the problems of the study are as follow:

1. What are the types of figurative languages found in *Five Second of Summer's* songs in *5SOS5* album?

2. What are the functions of figurative languages used in *Five Second of Summer's* songs in *5SOS5* album?

### 1.3 Objective of the Study

Dealing with the problems of the study, figurative language found in *Five Second of Summer's* songs were analyzed. The objectives of the study are as follow:

1. To find out the types of figurative languages found in *Five Second of Summer's* songs in *5SOS5* album.
2. To comprehend the function of figurative languages used in *Five Second of Summer's* songs in *5SOS5* album.



### 1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study limited by analyzing figurative language found in *Five Second of Summer's* songs in *5SOS5* album to make this study expected to solve the problems in detail. This study emphasized on analyzing the types of figurative languages found in *Five Second of Summer's* songs in *5SOS5* album by using the theory of Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) and also this study emphasized on analyzing the functions of figurative languages used in *Five Second of Summer's* songs in *5SOS5* album by using the theory of Perrine (1969).

## **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The significances of the study consist of two basic significances, theoretical and practical. The significance of the study can be stated as the following:

### **1.5.1 Theoretical Significance**

The result of the study expected to help in the educational field to contribute enrich the theories that give more information about the figurative language specifically figurative language found in songs. In addition, the researcher hopes the reader can understand the function of figurative language in songs.



### **1.5.2 Practical Significance**

The result expected to provide the medium for increasing knowledge about figurative language to contribute to learners, teachers, or lectures to provide in learning or teaching activities about figurative language, especially figurative language in songs.

## CHAPTER II

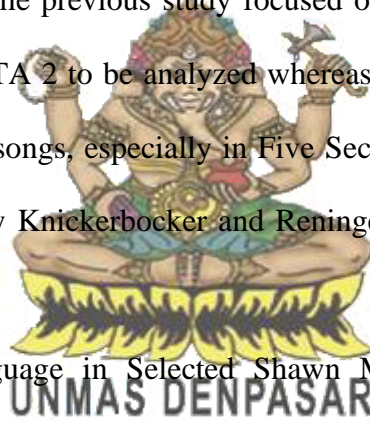
### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

This chapter presents review of related literature, the concepts that used in this chapter are concepts of figurative language, the concepts of song, and the concepts of Five Second of Summer. The theories that used in this chapter are theory of types of figurative language by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) and theory of functions of figurative language by Perrine (1969).

#### 2.1 Review of Related Literature

“Function of Comparative Figurative Language Found in the Utterances Produced by the Elemental Spirit in DOTA 2” conducted by Christian (2019). The study aims to discover the types and functions of figurative language found in the utterances produced by the Elemental Spirit in DOTA 2. The data of this study obtained from the utterances by characters of Elemental Spirit in the video game DOTA 2. The researcher used theories proposed by Kennedy (1983) to analyze types of comparative figurative language and Perrine (1969) to discover the function of comparative figurative language used by the utterances by characters of Elemental Spirit in the video game DOTA 2. Library research was used to collect the data and descriptive method to analyze the data. The result of his study was 25 comparative figurative languages used by the utterances by characters of Elemental Spirit in the video game DOTA 2 there are 4 metaphors, 17

personifications, and 4 similes, and the main function of comparative figurative language in his analysis is giving to the hearer the imaginative pleasure and adding emotional intensity to the utterance. 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 in songs and the theories that are used in the study is the theory by Perrine (1969) in analyzing the function of figurative languages. Differences between the previous study and the present study are the data used in the study and theory to find out the types of figurative languages. The previous study focused on the utterances of characters in the video game DOTA 2 to be analyzed whereas the present study focused on figurative language in songs, especially in Five Second of Summer's songs using the theory presented by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) to find out types of figurative languages.



“Figurative Language in Selected Shawn Mendes Album Song Lyric” conducted by Safira (2020). The aims of her study are to identify types of figurative language and to analyze the meaning of figurative language. The data were taken from selected Shawn Mendes album song lyrics. The researcher applied theories proposed by Reaske (1996) to identify types of figurative language and Leech (2009) to analyze the meaning of figurative language found in selected Shawn Mendes album song lyrics. In analyzing the data, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. As the result of her study, 24 figurative languages were discovered, including 4 metaphors, 11 hyperboles, 3 personifications, 1 simile, and 5 repetitions. The finding showed that figurative

language used in selected Shawn Mendes album song lyrics is important in understanding the meaning to give extra effect that want to convey in the song lyric to hearer. The similarities between the previous study and the present study are one of the objectives of the study that focused on identifying types of figurative language and the data used to analyze song lyrics. The differences between the previous study and the present study are another objective study from the previous study focused on analyzing the meaning of figurative language whereas the present study focused on analyzing the function of the figurative language and also the theories used between the previous and current study are different like in identifying and analyzing the data.

An article entitled “An Analysis Figurative Language Found in Katy Perry’s Song Entitled Firework” by Arditami (2017). Her study tries to discover the types of figurative language and to define the meaning of figurative language. The data were derived from the song lyric of Katy Perry’s *Firework*. The researcher applied the theory presented by Perrine (1982) in recognizing and explaining figurative language contained in the Katy Perry’s song *Firework* lyric. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data and study documentation in collecting the data. As the result of her study, six types of figurative language were discovered in song lyric of Katy Perry’s song *Firework*, including 7 containing symbols, 5 containing hyperbole, 4 containing simile, 1 containing personification, 1 containing metaphor, and 1 containing paradox. The study showed that the existence of figurative language in Katy Perry’s song entitled *Firework* help the singer to deliver the message briefly but still meaningful. The

similarities between the previous study and the present study are one of the objectives of the study that focused on recognizing types of figurative language and the data used to analyze song lyrics. The differences between the previous study and the present study are another objective study from the previous study concentrated on analyzing the meaning of figurative language whereas the present study focused on identifying the function of the figurative language and the theory applied between the previous and present study are different in applying the theory such as identifying types of figurative languages.

“Figure of Speech Used in the Song Lyrics of John Legend Album *Bigger Love*” conducted by Agung (2022). The aims of his study are to determine the types and the meaning of figurative language used in song lyrics in album *Bigger Love* by John Legend. The data were derived from the song lyric in album *Bigger Love* by John Legend. The researcher applied theory presented by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) to determine the types of figurative language and theory presented by Leech (1974) to determine the meaning of figurative language used in song lyrics in album *Bigger Love* by John Legend. Observation method was used to collect the data and descriptive method to analyze the data. As the result of his study, 6 types of figurative language were used in song lyrics in album *Bigger Love* by John Legend, there are 21 data, including 6 containing simile, 2 containing metaphor, 3 containing personification, 1 containing synecdoche, 8 containing hyperbole, and 1 containing paradox. Those finding showed that hyperbole is dominant in John Legend’s song lyrics in album *Bigger Love* and there is two types of meaning which are conceptual and connotative meaning that

the figure of speech applied in the song lyrics to communicate the implicit meaning in expressing the hidden value of the song lyrics. The theory that used to determine the types of figurative language presented by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) is the similarity between previous study and present study. The previous study and present study difference in that one of the aims of the previous study concentrated on recognizing the meaning of figurative language, whereas the present study concentrated on analyzing the function of figurative language.

“The Analysis of Figurative Language on Passenger’s Song Lyrics in Runaway Album” conducted by Palguna (2021). The aims of his study to analyze the types of figurative language and to recognize the meaning of figurative language utilized in Passenger’s song lyrics in *Runaway* album. The data were derived from Passenger’s song lyrics in *Runaway* album. The researcher applied theory presented by Arp and Perrine (1991) to analyze the type of figurative language used in Passenger’s song lyrics in *Runaway* album and theory presented by Leech (1981) to identify the meaning used in Passenger’s song lyrics in *Runaway* album. In analyzing 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, from the six types contains of 9 simile, 6 metaphor, 3 imagery, 4 personification, 4 symbol, and 4 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 differences between previous study and present study are one of the objectives study from previous study concentrated on identifying the meaning of figurative

language, whereas the present study concentrated on identifying the function of figurative language and also the theories that used in previous study and present study are different.

## 2.2 Concepts

This chapter presents about the description of particular terms that used in this study. Three definitions presented; those are figurative language, song, *Five Second of Summer*, and album.



### 2.2.1 Figurative Language

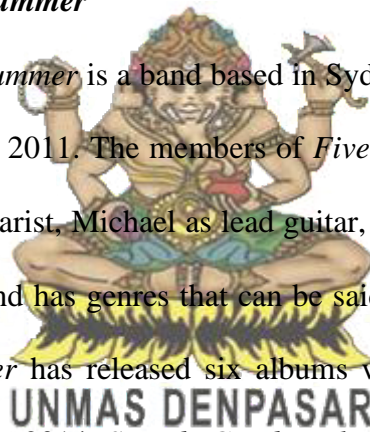
According to Abrams (1999: 96), figurative language is a significant deviation of what speakers of language perceive as the ordinary, or standard, understanding of a term to reach some particular meaning. According to Miller and Greenberg (1981: 66), figurative language becomes a type of implicit statement in which one thing is expressed in terms of another. Another explanation about figurative language is a way of expressing something imaginatively (Webster, 1988:461), however figurative language is not always clear or precise (Berta & Swarniti, 2020) in Swarniti (2022:14). Figurative language can be said that another way to express something without saying directly that is different from saying literal meaning.

### 2.2.2 Song

A song is a brief piece of music with lyrics that you sing (Hornby, 2000:1281). A song contains of lyric which describe about personal experiences such as love, life, sadness, happiness and so on. A song can be defined as a combination of a musical instrument and a written form of poem or short story that make up of lyrics performed by singing.

### 2.2.3 *Five Second of Summer*

*Five Second of Summer* is a band based in Sydney Australia. *Five Second of Summer* was formed in 2011. The members of *Five Second of Summer* consist of Luke as lead vocal guitarist, Michael as lead guitar, Calum as bassist, and Asthon as a drummer. This band has genres that can be said as pop rock. In the journey, *Five Second of Summer* has released six albums which consist of *5 Second of Summer* and *LiveSOS* in 2014, *Sounds Good Feels* in 2016, *Youngblood* in 2018, *Calm* in 2020, and *5SOS5* in 2022.




### 2.2.4 Album

According to online Cambridge Dictionary, album is a collection of various music which available in a single title on CD, or on the internet. The album of music has a consistent or sequence of song that released as single and that the collection of those songs collected on tape recorder, vinyl record or digital player.

## 2.3 Theories

In this study, there are two theories were used to analyze the research problem. The first theory is about the types of figurative languages proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963). The second theory is about the function of figurative languages proposed by Perrine (1969)

### 2.3.1 Types of Figurative Languages



According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367), figurative language is sometimes called metaphorical language or simply metaphor because its Greek ancestor "Metapherieien" means to carry meaning beyond its literal meaning (meta= beyond + pherieien= to bring-i.e.to bring beyond). There are some types of figurative language that can be defined according to Knickerbocker and 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) state that simile is comparing two dissimilar things introduced by the keywords like or as. The words like or as in order to connect the comparison of one object to another object. As an example: "My love is like a red rose" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963: 367) The sentence "My love is like a red rose" refers to a simile because the sentence contains a word like to compare two things "my love" and "a red rose" The

sentence above shows the similarity between my love as a human feeling and a red rose as a part of a flower. The resemblance between "my love and "a red rose" belongs to love being as beautiful as a red rose.

### 2.3.1.2 Metaphor

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367) state that metaphor is an implicit comparison that needs to leave out word like or as. 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. As an example, "Life's but a walking shadow" (Knickerbocker and Reninger 1963: 367) The example of "life's but a walking shadow" refers to metaphor because the writer implied comparing two things between life and shadow. The writer wants to emphasize that life is something that is given by God and shadow represents the symbol of darkness. The sentence life's but walking shadow means that the life of the writer is surrounded by darkness.

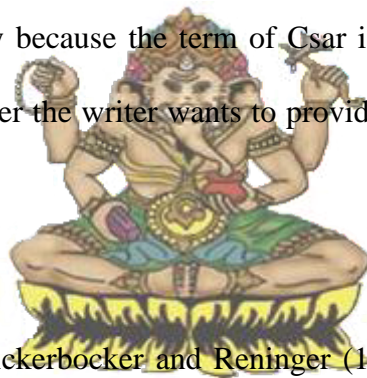
### 2.3.1.3 Personification

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367) state that personification is an object, animal, or an abstract idea that is given human characteristics. Personification is a kind of expressing something by giving human attributes to something that is not human as if imaginatively as human. As an example: "There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963: 367) The sentence uses personification since the term "honor" is non-human yet the phrase

"comes" is a human characteristic, implying that the writer want to lend a direct effect or characteristic to the non-human term "honor"

#### **2.3.1.4 Irony**

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367) state that irony is a figure of speech that conveys a statement that truth contradicts its apparent surface meaning. Irony is usually always the result of contrast or disparity between what occurs and what is expected to occur. As an example: "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 Czar is not really God's choice and will live forever however the writer wants to provide irony as opposed to the real meaning.



#### **2.3.1.5 Hyperbole**

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367), exaggeration used for special effect is known as hyperbole. Hyperbole can be considered a statement that is brazenly overblown for emphasis, but not true. As an example: "Go and catch a falling star" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963: 367) The statement is hyperbolic because it contains an exaggerated statement in which the meaning of the sentence is the impossible thing that someone can do, such as "go and catch a falling star," which is irrational.

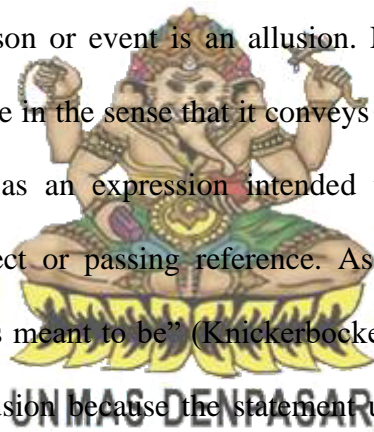
#### **2.3.1.6 Paradox**

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367) state that a paradox is a statement that appears irrational, even nonsensical on the surface yet makes

perfect sense upon closer examination. A paradox can be said as a statement that contradicts the general thing but if it is understood further there is truth in it. For example: "I must be cruel to be kind" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963: 367). The sentences contain of paradox which the word cruel and kind are contradictive. The sentence "I must be cruel to be kind" it does not make sense where someone can be kind even when he or she is cruel.

### 2.3.1.7 Allusion

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367), a reference to a well-known place, person or event is an allusion. Not just a comparison in the truest sense, but a figure in the sense that it conveys more than its basic definition. Allusion can be said as an expression intended to evoke something without explicit mention indirect or passing reference. As an example: "No I am not Prince Hamlet, not was meant to be" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963: 367) The statement refers to allusion because the statement uses "Prince Hamlet" to be a reference to I that no one is a prince. The use of "Prince Hamlet" can be categorized as allusion where Prince Hamlet is well-known person that used to give the meaning of the sentence.



### 2.3.1.8 Metonymy

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367), metonymy is the figure of speech that describes one object is described for another object that is closely related to it. As an example: "The crown" is used for "the kingdom" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963: 367) "The crown" refers to metonymy that

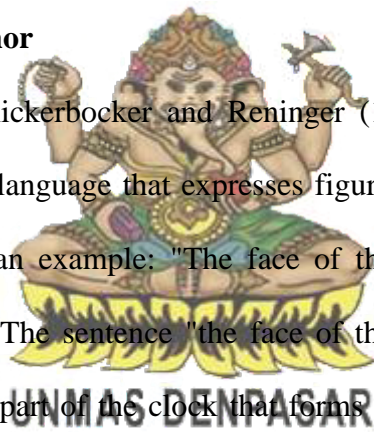
the word "crown" is an object that has closely associated with the word "kingdom"

### **2.3.1.9 Synecdoche**

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367), synecdoche is a figure of speech that describes the use of a component for represent the whole. As an example: "Fifty winters passed by him" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963: 367) "Fifty winters" refers to synecdoche because the "fifty winters" is connected with years that passed by him so the fifty winters are represented by whole years.

### **2.3.1.10 Dead Metaphor**

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367) state that a dead metaphor is figurative language that expresses figurative meaning differ from its original meaning. As an example: "The face of the clock" Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963: 368). The sentence "the face of the clock" is a dead metaphor because it illustrates a part of the clock that forms the focal point of the subject that has metaphorical sense.



## **2.3.2 The Function of Figurative Languages**

Perrine (1969:71) introduces the characteristics or functions of figurative language, which often provide a more effective way of expressing what the we mean that what we mean directly. Perrine (1969: 71) classified the function of figurative languages into four categories of functions that consist of imaginative pleasure, additional imagery, emotional intensity, and means of concentration.

### 2.3.2.1 Imaginative Pleasure

According to Perrine (1969:71) imagination is that capacity or ability of the mind that moves by spontaneous leaps from one point to another. The mind pleasures in these spontaneous leaps, in recognizing similarities between seemingly disparate objects. We have probably all taken pleasure in staring into a fire and seeing castles and cities and armies in it, or seeing a man in the moon (Perrine, 1969:71). Songwriter usually adds imaginative pleasure to the song to give imagination that satisfies the listeners.

### 2.3.2.2 Additional Imagery

According to Perrine (1969:71) figures of speech are a means of adding imagery to poetry, bringing the abstract realistic and trying to make poetry more sensuous. One of the example Perrine mentioned is when Robert Frost's bridegroom thinks of his bride and wishes "her heart in a case of gold/And pinned with a silver pin" He objectifies an inner feeling in precise visual term (Perrine, 1969:71) Additional the imagery of visual terms for particular work is subject to change and expand the imagination of readers and listeners

According Perrine (1969:50) imagery is representation through language of sense experience. There are seven types of imagery, namely visual imagery is the sense of sight, auditory imagery is the sense of sound, tactile imagery is the sense touch, olfactory imagery is the sense of smell, gustatory is the sense of taste, organic imagery is the sense of internal sensation of human body.

### 2.3.2.3 Emotional Intensity

According to Perrine (1969:71) figures of speech are means of expressing emotions as well as ideas by adding emotional depth to otherwise purely informational expressions. One of example Perrine mentioned is when Thomas Hardy compares “tangled bine-stem” to “string of broken lyres” he not only draws an exact visual comparison but also conjures up a feeling of despondency through the suggestion of discarded instruments no longer capable of making music (Perrine, 1969:72).. It means a deeply imaginative emotion that added as much.

### 2.3.2.4 Means of Concentration

According to Perrine (1969:72) figures of speech are a way of concentrating, a means of stating a lot in a specific. One of example Perrine mentioned is the merits of comparing life to a candle, as Shakespeare does in a passage from Macbeth. Macbeth’s compact metaphorical description of life as “brief candle” suggest certain truths about life that would requires dozen of words to state in literal language (Perrine, 1969:72). It means the figure of speech that is used to provide brief information for readers or listeners without having to explain it in detail.

