

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The existence of language allows individuals to express their thoughts, ideas, and emotions and plays a crucial role in building relationships with others. Mastering various languages can expand an individual's ability to communicate with people from different linguistic backgrounds. Human language may be defined as a human-learnable communication system with conventionalized form meaning pairs capable of expressing the entire communicative needs of a human society. With such a definition, two kinds of languages are attested as mother tongues, namely, spoken languages where form is acoustic and there is a vowel/consonant distinction, and, signed languages where form is given by constellations of the human body. Other kinds of language without native speakers are also attested, including whistled languages (form is acoustic but there is no vowel/consonant distinction and the signal is a free airstream formed by the lips), drummed languages (form is acoustic but there is no vowel/consonant distinction and the signal is produced by means of a drum), and written languages (form is symbolic) by, Hammarström (2016).

Linguistics involves the study of that system of communication underlying everyday. Many people were familiar with the terms *linguist* and *linguistics*. However, they commonly assumed that a linguist was merely an individual who could speak multiple languages, such as a language teacher or a tour guide. They also perceived linguistics as simply the study of languages. Nevertheless, many of

them did not have a comprehensive understanding of the actual definitions of these terms or the various branches of linguistics. Linguistics are the scientific study of natural language. Linguistics concerns itself with describing and explaining the nature of human language. Its primary goal is to learn about the 'natural' language that humans use every day and how it works. Linguistics encompasses several branches, including phonetics, phonology, syntax, morphology, and semantics. Semantics refers to the study of meaning in language, which is vital for understanding human cognition and thought processes. Semantics investigates how meaning is conveyed and interpreted through language, both literally and figuratively by Ummah, (2019).

Semantics plays a strategic role in understanding the speaker's intentions and the effectiveness of the information conveyed. Every word carries meaning, both literal and figurative. Literal meaning refers to the standard usage of a word as defined in a dictionary, while figurative meaning involves deeper, often symbolic, interpretation. Figurative language, which is a part of semantics, enriches expression with beauty and depth. It involves using descriptions that go beyond the literal meaning to convey emotions, thoughts, and ideas more vividly. According to Setiawati and Maryani (2018), a song has appeal and attracts interest to the listener and usually created by composers and professional lyricists. There are many messages delivered by song. Through song people can convey their ideas and feelings to others by voicing. People can communicate to others through song. In other words, song can be used as the way to deliver ideas and feelings, so that the people can understand what the composer means.

This research explores various types of figurative language based on Perrine (1992), including simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, irony, paradox, and apostrophe. Figurative language is highly appealing to poetry and song enthusiasts because it enables a deeper understanding of the emotions and messages conveyed by the writer or singer. Songs, as a popular form of entertainment, often feature figurative language. These songs are played in various places, such as shopping malls, restaurants, and other public spaces. As music evolves, many songs now contain figurative meanings, especially in their lyrics, designed to express the feelings of the songwriter or singer.

This study is important because song lyrics are a form of contemporary poetry that reflect the emotions, values, and cultural context of their time. Phosphorescent, led by Matthew Houck, offers a rich and unique lyrical style, blending indie rock, folk, and alt-country elements to explore universal human themes such as love, loss, longing, and self-reflection. The use of figurative language in these lyrics enhances their poetic and emotional depth, allowing listeners to connect on a personal level. By analyzing the types and meanings of figurative language in Phosphorescent's songs, this study contributes to a better understanding of how modern musicians use language artistically. Moreover, it offers insights for literary, linguistic, and cultural studies, and can be valuable for educators, translators, and students interested in the intersection of music and literature.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, there are two research problems to be discussed those are:

1. What types of figurative language are found in “Phosphorescent” song lyrics?
2. What is the meaning of figurative language found in “Phosphorescent” song lyrics?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Under the following of research problems, there are two objectives of the study, as mentioned below:

1. To identify the types of figurative language found in Phosphorescent song lyrics.
2. To analyze the meaning of the figurative language used in Phosphorescent song lyrics.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This research aims to identify the types of figurative language that appear in the song lyrics from Phosphorescent that apply the theory proposed by Perrine 1992. In addition, this study also focuses on analyzing the meaning of figurative language in the song’s lyrics, Phosphorescent, which was analyzed using the theory of seven types of meaning by Leech 1992.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of this study is expected to be able to give benefits theoretically and practically. The study also hopes that this study would help the readers to get knowledge and additional information for language learners to improve their skills in analyzing figurative language. The significance of the study that resulted from this research can be divided into two categories.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This research is expected to provide readers with knowledge of how figurative language is formed and its meaning. This helps readers or listeners understand the meaning or message in the song's lyrics. In addition, this research inspires those who like to do similar research, like the progress of science in general.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This analysis can be a resource for practicing figurative language for educational terms and enriching knowledge of literary works. This research is also expected to provide constructive feedback to English translator and students, especially those who are heavily involved in English translation work. If not, it is hope that special analysis become of great use to readers who wish to put all the theory into practice.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPT, AND THEORIES

This chapter discusses some previous studies that have been chosen about the topic of this study. This study uses two theses and three articles journal for review, such as the result of analysis theories used, and compares this study with clearly explained.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The first one was a thesis conducted by Nanda 2023 entitled “Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift Selected Songs in “Midnight “Album and Its Contribution To English Teaching At Senior High School”. This study aims to analyze the Figurative Language used in Taylor Swift's songs selected in the album Midnight and Its Contribution to English Language Teaching in High Schools". The figurative language found in Taylor Swift's songs is analyzed into three types, meanings, and its contribution to English language teaching. The study uses Abrams' theory 1999 as an indicator in this study and SLA theory is used as the second theory in this study related to the benefits and contributions of song lyrics in teaching English in teaching English as a foreign language. In this study, the study uses qualitative methods. The study focuses on five types of figurative language analysis, namely hyperbole, metaphor, simile, irony, and personification. The research data were obtained from five songs in Taylor Swift's "midnight" album. The songs are "snow on the beach", "anti hero", "you're on your own kid", "bigger than the whole sky", "high infidelity". After analyzing the data, the study found twenty-eight figurative language expressions, including thirteen hyperbole,

eight metaphor, three simile, two irony, and two personification. Hyperbole is the most widely used figurative language in Taylor Swift's selected songs in the Midnight album. In addition, this study contributes to English language teaching. The data found in this study contributes to English language teaching. The similarities between this thesis and study research are; The aim is to analyze the figurative language in songs found in the lyrics. The same method is used, namely qualitative methods. The types of figurative language analysis used are hyperbole, metaphor, irony and personification. The difference is in the title used, the main aim is to recognize and analyze the meaning of the nature of the figurative language found in the Phosphorescent song lyrics, the next difference is the theory used to identify the types of figurative language that appear in the Phosphorescent song lyrics, namely by Perrine 1992 and the theory used to analyze the meaning of figurative language in the lyrics of the song Phosphorescent by Leech 1992, the next difference is the type of figurative language analysis used, namely similes, metaphors, personification, hyperbole, metonymy, synecdoch, symbol, apostrophe, allegory, paradox, irony, theory of meaning, conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, thematic meaning, differences.

Another thesis was a thesis conducted by Barung et al., 2023 entitled “Types of Figurative Language Found in Coldplay Song Lyrics”, This study is intended to analyze figurative language found in the Coldplay song lyrics. The objectives of this research were to find out types of figurative language and their meanings in Coldplay song lyrics. There were two theories that used in this research such as

the first theory proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger 1974 entitled Interpreting Literature us to find out types of figurative language found in Coldplay song lyrics, and the second theory proposed by Leech 1981 entitled Semantics: The study of meaning used to find out the meaning of figurative language found in Coldplay song lyrics. The method used in collecting the data was observation method. The study collected the data of song lyrics by browsing and downloading song lyrics from the internet, reading and understanding all the song lyrics and taking note and classifying the phrase and sentences that contain of figurative language. The data were analyzed descriptively by using qualitative method. After analyzing the sentences in the song lyrics, there were found several finding of figurative language in Coldplay song lyrics. There were five types of figurative language that found in Coldplay song lyrics, they are: 2 data of simile (16%) 2 data of metaphor (16%) 1 datum of personification (8%) 2 data of metonymy(16%), 4 data of hyperbole(33%), and 1 datum of allusion(8%). All the figurative language found has a connotation that implicitly conveys hidden message and values of life.

The similarities between this thesis and study research are; The aim is to analyze the figurative language in the song found in the lyrics, using the same method, namely the observation method and the descriptive analysis method using qualitative methods. The types of figurative language analysis used are simile, hyperbole, metaphor, figurative data, metonymy data, and personification. The difference is in the title used, the main aim is to recognize and analyze the meaning of the nature of the figurative language found in the Phosphorescent song lyrics, the next difference is the theory used to identify the types of figurative language that

appear in the Phosphorescent song lyrics, namely by Perrine 1992 and the theory used to analyze the meaning of figurative language in the lyrics of the song Phosphorescent by Leech 1992, the next difference is the type of figurative language analysis used, namely similes, metaphors, personification, hyperbole, metonymy, synecdoch, symbol, apostrophe, allegory, paradox, irony, theory of meaning, conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, thematic meaning, differences.

The third research was taken from article by Duta et al., 2020 entitled “The Use of Figurative language in Navicula Selected Song Lyrics”. This research is intended to identify the type and analyze the meaning of figurative language used in the “Navicula” song lyrics. The data were obtained from seven songs by Navicula entitled: “Tomcat”, “Love Bomb”, “Refuse For Forget”, “Days of War Night of Love”, “Sail On”, “Harimau Harimau”, “Do It Yourself is Dead Now We Do It Together”. The method of collecting data in this study was observation method by listening, reading, and note taking the lyrics that contain figurative language. This study applied a descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data. This study applied the theory of types of figurative language from Perrine et al 1992 and the theory from Leech et al 1992 to analyze the meaning of figurative language. Out of the 12 types of figurative language proposed by Perrine, only five types of figurative languages were found, namely; metaphor, personification, hyperbole, symbolic, and irony. Those figurative languages carried some meanings which were connotative, referential, and figurative meaning.

The similarities between this thesis and study research are; The aim is to

analyze the figurative language in the song found in the lyrics, the same method is used, namely the observation method and the descriptive analysis method using qualitative methods, the types of figurative language analysis used are hyperbole, metaphor, symbolic and irony. The difference is in the title used, the main aim is to recognize and analyze the meaning of the nature of the figurative language found in the Phosphorescent song lyrics, the next difference is the theory used to identify the types of figurative language that appear in the Phosphorescent song lyrics, namely by Perrine 1992 and the theory used to analyze the meaning of figurative language in the lyrics of the song Phosphorescent by Leech 1992, the next difference is the type of figurative language analysis used, namely similes, metaphors, personification, hyperbole, metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, apostrophe, allegory, paradox, irony, theory of meaning, conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, thematic meaning, differences.

Renda & Pratiwi 2024 wrote an article entitled “An Analysis Figurative Language In Bruno Mars Selected Song Lyric: “It Will Rain”. This study is aimed to analyzing figurative language found in Bruno Mars selected song lyrics. The results of the analysis have assumed two researches question they are to find out the types of figurative language found in Bruno Mars selected song lyrics “It Will Rain” and to find out the most dominant type in Bruno Mars selected song lyrics “It Will Rain”. There are two theories that used this research. The first theory is proposed by Perrine 1992 to find out the types of figurative language. The second theory is proposed by Leech 1992 to find out the meaning of figurative language. This

study used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The result of the study found that there are 8 data of figurative language. There were found 4 data of hyperbole (50%), 1 data of Simile (12,5%), 1 data of metaphor (12,5%) and 2 data of repetition (25%). Based on the results, the types that dominantly used in Bruno Mars selected song lyrics “It Will Rain” is Hyperbole (50%).

The similarities between this thesis and study research are; The aim is to analyze the figurative language in songs found in the lyrics, the same method is used, namely the observation method and the descriptive analysis method using descriptive qualitative methods, the types of figurative language analysis used are simile, hyperbole, metaphor and repetition data. The difference is in the title used, the main aim is to recognize and analyze the meaning of the nature of the figurative language found in the Phosphorescent song lyrics, the next difference is the theory used to identify the types of figurative language that appear in the Phosphorescent song lyrics, namely by Perrine 1992 and the theory used to analyze the meaning of figurative language in the lyrics of the song Phosphorescent by Leech 1992, the next difference is the type of figurative language analysis used, namely similes, metaphors, personification, hyperbole, metonymy, synecdoch, symbol, apostrophe, allegory, paradox, irony, theory of meaning, conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, thematic meaning, differences.

The last research was entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Language Used In Nine Track Mind Album by Charlie Puth”. Its an article conducted by Dewi & Ardiantari in 2024. In writing songs, songwriters often use figurative language. This

study analyzed the figurative language contained in the album *Nine Track Mind* by Charlie Puth. The purpose of this study was to determine the types of figurative language used and the meaning shown by figurative language in the songs on the album. This research is a descriptive research with qualitative and quantitative approaches. The data found on this research were analyzed by theory of Reninger et al 1963 and supported by the theory of Warren et al 1984. The results of this study showed that there were four figurative languages used by songwriters, namely 60% hyperbole, 10% allusion, 10% repetition, 20% metaphor. In addition, the songwriter also uses connotative and denotative meanings in the album. The similarities between this thesis and study research are; The aim is to analyze the figurative language in songs found in the lyrics, using the same method, namely the observation method and the descriptive analysis method using descriptive qualitative methods, the types of figurative language analysis used are hyperbole, metaphor, repetition and metaphor. The difference is in the title used, the main aim is to recognize and analyze the meaning of the nature of the figurative language found in the Phosphorescent song lyrics, the next difference is the theory used to identify the types of figurative language that appear in the Phosphorescent song lyrics, namely by Perrine 1992 and the theory used to analyze the meaning of figurative language in the lyrics of the song Phosphorescent by Leech 1992, the next difference is the type of figurative language analysis used, namely similes, metaphors, personification, hyperbole, metonymy, synecdoch, symbol, apostrophe, allegory, paradox, irony, theory of meaning, conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative

meaning, thematic meaning, differences.

2.2 Concepts

In this section, the concept is an explanation of the definition of something related to the research topic that is the keyword in the research. In accordance with the title of this study, it explains:

2.2.1 Figurative Language

Figurative language involves using words or phrases in ways that differ from their literal meanings. Study employ it to create vivid mental images and express ideas in innovative ways, enhancing the impact of their writing. It's a captivating style that introduces comparisons or imagery, altering and enriching the connotations of the text. Perrine (1992) describes figurative language as a means to add depth to communication beyond literal statements. Glucksberg (2001) suggests that figurative meanings stem from literal ones, emphasizing the metaphorical substitutions that give rise to nuanced interpretations. McArthur (1992) notes that figures of speech, like metaphors, are tools for achieving unique effects in language. Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) also highlight how figurative language, including metaphors, can refresh ideas and convey deeper meanings, not just in literature but also in music lyrics and everyday expressions. From this study it can be concluded that figurative language plays a crucial role in enriching communication, both in literature and in other forms such as song lyrics and everyday speech. By moving beyond literal meanings, figurative language allows writers and artists to evoke emotions, create vivid imagery, and convey complex

ideas with greater depth and nuance. The perspectives of Perrine (1992), Glucksberg (2001), McArthur (1992), and Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) collectively highlight that figurative language is not merely ornamental but serves as an essential tool for enhancing meaning, engaging audiences, and providing fresh perspectives in artistic expression.

2.2.2 Meaning

According to Leech (1992) and other linguistics expert, meaning is the main and most important language or tool used by humans as a means of communicating and interacting where this cannot be separated from human life and there is not a single incident in communication that does not use it language. The expressed meaning of language can be communicated through various forms, for example, through movements or words, both visually and audio by Leech 1992. From this study, it can be concluded that meaning plays a fundamental role in human communication and interaction, as it is inseparable from every aspect of language use in daily life. Meaning is not limited to verbal expressions but can also be conveyed through nonverbal forms such as gestures, movements, and visual or auditory signals. It serves as the core element that enables humans to express thoughts, emotions, and intentions, making communication meaningful and effective.

2.2.3 Song Lyrics

Songs are a familiar form of artistic expression for listeners, as noted by Jamalus 1988:5, who describes them as musical works accompanied by instruments. Hornby USA 1995 defines songs as brief rhymes or series of verses

set to music. Therefore, songs typically involve musical accompaniment.

Firdaus (2013) asserts that lyrics serve as a form of communication between creators and listeners, conveying messages or suggestions that resonate within cultural contexts and musical preferences. These functions and forms of communication vary depending on individuals' cultural backgrounds, musical inclinations, and other factors.

2.3 Theories

This research employs two theories. The primary theory utilized is Perrine (1992) theory of figurative language, which outlines eleven types of figurative language. This theory is applied to identify and categorize the figurative language present in Phosphorescent's song lyrics. The secondary theory employed is Leech (1992) theory of seven types of meaning, which is used to describe and analyze the meaning of each figurative language element identified in Phosphorescent's song lyrics.

2.3.1 Types of Figurative Language

Figurative language is a crucial aspect of both writing and spoken communication, extensively used to convey emotions and ideas. Creating imagery involves using descriptive language to evoke specific mental images, closely tied to our sensory experiences. Unlike literal language, figurative language cannot be interpreted word-for-word, yet it often provides a more impactful and expressive way to convey meaning compared to straightforward statements. Perrine (1992) identified 11 types of figurative language for analysis, such as: simile, metaphor,

personification, synecdoche, apostrophe, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole (overstatement), and irony. The explanation of each figurative language is presented below.

a. Simile

Simile is a comparison that expressed by the use of some words or phrases such as “like”, “as”, “than”, “similar to”, or “resembles”. Simile is an explicit comparison. It means that implies something to one another directly, that is why, it needs effort to show explicitly the similarity. The example is “her nose is like a cherry”. In this sentence, nose is compared to cherry. In connotative meaning, it means to say how cute she got a nose that essentially looks like a cherry (Perrine, 1992).

b. Metaphor

A metaphor is a comparison between things essentially unlike, and the comparison is implied. That is, the figurative term is substituted for or identifies the literal term. What is essentially different is shown to have some sort of similarity or to create a new image. Similarities between the objects being compared can be implied rather than stated directly. It only make sense if the similarities between two become apparent or if someone understands the relationship between the two words. One example is “time is money” (Perrine, 1992).

c. Personification

Personification involves attributing human characteristics to animals, objects, or concepts, significantly impacting readers' imagination. This literary device is commonly found in children’s literature, poetry, and fictional works,

creating vivid imagery by depicting inanimate objects as having human-like qualities. An example of personification can be seen in the phrase "The chance is to knock on the door" (Perrine, 1992), where an abstract concept like chance is given the action of knocking, adding depth and emotional resonance to the image.

d. Hyperbole

Hyperbole or overstatement is simply exaggeration in service of truth. It is exaggeration of the meaning of words and events, understatement refers to disregarding the meaning. Both are forms of visual language used to set accents and evoke emotions (Perrine, 1992).

e. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech in which one word or phrase is substituted for another with which it is closely associated, also the rhetorical strategy of describing something indirectly by referring to things around it. It is the use of something closely related to its actual meaning (Perrine, 1992). The meaning of a word is extended from the usual referent to the one associated with the referent. For instance, in the phrase "The pen is mightier than the sword," the word "pen" symbolizes the "written word," while "sword" represents "military aggression and power," showcasing metonymy's ability to evoke deeper meanings through indirect references.

f. Synecdoche

Synecdoche involves using a part of something to represent the whole, as explained by Perrine (1992). For instance, in the expression "give me your hand," "hand" is used to symbolize a favor or assistance. Synecdoche is a powerful

linguistic tool with various applications, allowing speakers to highlight specific aspects of a whole by substituting a part.

This device is particularly useful for poets aiming to convey complex ideas succinctly. Readers, through associative thinking, grasp the broader concept represented by a singular part. For example, saying "soldier armed with steel" conveys the same meaning as "soldier armed with sword, knives, daggers, and arrows," demonstrating the efficiency of synecdoche in conveying meaning concisely.

g. Symbol

A symbol is roughly define as something that means more than what it is. It means that a symbol is an image with an overt literal function in a poem but also evokes an arrangement of additional meaning. Symbolism occurs when a word has a meaning in itself but it used to represent something completely different. Symbolism is a literary way of extending meaning by using commonly accepted symbols or something that stand for another thing. These symbols have built-in beliefs or ideas which a reader brings to a story. This relieves the study necessity of explaining them. This is easily confusing with the concept of the metaphor; however, in a metaphor, the study relies on the reader to draw the comparison (Perrine, 1992). For instance, in the sentence "He was disappointed when the mirror broke," the broken mirror serves as a symbol of separation.

h. Apostrophe

Apostrophe consists in addressing something nonhuman as if it was alive and present and could reply to what is being said. An apostrophe is a figure of

speech, something by an exclamation. A speaker use an apostrophe, detaches himself from reality, and addresses an imaginary character in his speech (Perrine, 1992). For instance, in the phrase "Oh, Rose, how sweet you smell and how bright you look!" the speaker addresses the rose as if it were sentient and responsive.

i. Allegory

Allegory is narrative or description with a second meaning beneath the surface. Allegory can be defined as extended metaphors, series, or related symbols. As a literary medium, a parable in the most general sense of extended metaphor. Fables have been widely used in all art forms throughout history. This is primarily because complex ideas and concepts can be easily explained so that the viewer, reader, or listener can understand or be impressed. Writers and speakers usually convey the parable through literary or hidden meaning through symbolic figures, acts, images, and events that create the moral, spiritual, or political meaning the story is trying to convey. Used as rhetorical means. For example, "History of animal farms." Farm animals represent different parts of post-revolutionary Russian society by Perrine (1992).

j. Paradox

A paradox is a statement that seems to contradict or contradicts general assumptions, but in fact contains a truth. In literary science, paradox is included in the category of indirectness of expression which takes the form of a deviation in meaning. Generally, the word paradox is often used with contradiction, but a contradiction with an incorrect definition. There are many paradoxes that have an answer, even though they remain unsolvable or can only be contained by that event.

The word paradox comes from the Greek paradoxon. The term means contrary to expectations, existing beliefs or felt opinions (contrary to expectations, existing beliefs or felt opinions). Paradox is an interesting language style because it invites readers to think more broadly and critically about the expressions conveyed.

Paradox is used as a medium to convey rhetorical statements that imply contradiction but actually contain the truth. Paradoxes can attract readers' attention because they have to examine explicitly or implicitly contradictory propositions. Paradox can contain imagination, reality and polemics. So, if summarized as a whole, paradox has unique characteristics because it is different from other figures of speech in terms of presenting contradictions which can have a surprising effect because of the prepositions and meaning behind the contradictions being described by Bufford (2016).

k. Irony

Irony or satire is a reference who wants to say something with different meanings or purposes of what is contained within series of words. Irony style of language is defined as a reference that wants to say something with a different meaning or purpose from what is contained in his series of words. irony is a kind of language style that implements something different, often even contrary to the truth it said that. So it can be concluded that the language style of irony is an allusion that is spoken subtly with the aim of expressing something with contradictory intentions. The factor in which ironic language style arises is due to feelings of annoyance or angry within a person towards the object he sees, so that the words appear, sentences, and language used to insinuate. Ironic language style is used to be

sarcastic in a subtle way, because it uses speech that is different from real meaning. Irony will be successful when the interlocutor realizes the meaning implied in the satirical sentence. The following is an analysis ironic stylistic data. Example: I know you are the most beautiful girl in this world who needs to have a place of honor! by Perrine (1992).

2.3.2 Theory of Meaning

In this research, the researcher used the theory of meaning based on Leech (1992). Leech's interest in semantics gave way to his interest in pragmatics. Language is primarily understood as what you know, not what you do, and communication through language is a matter of practicing that knowledge. Based on Leech's (1992) theory, there are seven types of meanings.

a. Conceptual meaning

According to Leech (1992: 10), conceptual meaning is the essential and inextricable part of what language is and is widely regarded as the central factor in verbal communication. This is also called logical, cognitive, or intentional meaning. This type of meaning is considered basic because it is called an expansive or cognitive meaning. As a basic meaning, conceptual meanings appear to be more accurate and lasting than other types. This is because many features of a word can be considered and investigate through the meaning of scientific analysis.

b. Connotative Meaning

According to Leech (1992), connotative meaning is the meanings that do not directly indicate it, objects, or objects to which it refers. Connotative meaning usually includes emotions, memories, and other objects. The importance of the

problem varies from person to person, as it can be vary by age and society. Meaning focuses on the experience associated with the sentence when the user hears or hears the sentence. The meaning of meaning depends on the individual or social time, culture, experience, and knowledge can be relatively inconsistent.

c. Social Meaning

Social meaning refers to the message conveyed by language concerning its social context. Text decoding is based on knowledge of styles and other language variations. Some words and pronunciations are recognized as dialects. NS. As something about the speaker's regional or social origin. Social impact is related to circumstances in which the utterance is used. It deals with the social context of the use of linguistics (Leech, 1992).

d. Affective Meaning

According to Leech (1992), affective meaning refers to what is conveyed about the feeling and attitude of speaking through language (attitude to the listener as well as attitude to what he is saying). Affective meaning is often conveyed through the conceptual and semantic content of the words used.

e. Reflected Meaning

Leech says that in church service, 'the comforter and the Holy Ghost' refer to the third in Trinity. They are religious word. However, unknowingly, there is also a reaction to its non-religious importance. The "comforter" sounds warm and subdued, while the "Ghost" sound "great" or "terrible". One meaning of a word seems to be rubbed into another, mainly by relative frequency and familiarity (for example, the spirit is more general and not known in the religious sense).

f. Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning is the meaning a word acquires in the company of certain words. Place words side by side or only with specific words (e.g., neither large companies nor small companies). Collaborative meaning refers to the association of words with a particular part of speech by common or habitual appearance. For example, “Pretty” and “Handsome” are short for “good looking” (Leech, 1992).

g. Thematic Meaning

According to Leech (1992), thematic meaning refers to what is communicated by how a speaker or a study organizes the message in terms of ordering focus and emphasize. Therefore, active is different from passive, but its conceptual meaning is the same. You can also use different sentence parts as a subject, object, or supplement to emphasize. This is done through focus, subject matter, or emotional emphasize. The subject's meaning helps you understand the message and its meaning correctly.

