CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is the tool to give the information, idea, to say something or give a message. Language is important in social relationship because in this process we try to persuade people or make people understand what we are saying, and on the contrary the people are too. Language is a system of symbols that are meaningful and articulate sound (generated by said tool) which are arbitrary and conventional, which is used as a means of communicating by a group of human beings to give birth to feelings and thoughts. The science of language is known as linguistics.

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. In contrast to other language-related disciplines, linguistics is concerned with describing the rule-governed structures of languages, determining the extent to which these structures are universal or language-particular, positing constraints on possible linguistic structures, and explaining why there is only a fairly narrow range of possible human languages. The part of linguistics that is concerned with the structure of language is divided into a number of subfields: Phonetics, Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, and Pragmatics.

Semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, or sentences in the language or semantics is the study of meaning in language. Semantics is one branch of linguistics that studies of language meaning. Semantics is the study of the sentence meaning coded in the overall sentences based on the elementary meaning of the sentence units. However, a speaker sometimes speaks literally,

therefore, means what the words mean, and sometimes speaks nonliterally, therefore, means something different from what the words mean. in this case of nonliteral meaning, there are a number of different ways one can speak nonliterally. Nonliteral use language is traditionally called figurative language.

Figurative language is language using figures of speech (a way of saying one thing and meaning another). The figurative language is kind of language that the speaker says less than that he means. Figurative language is commonly applied in literary works. Figurative Language is important for listener to be understood. But figurative language is sometimes difficult to interpret for general listener because they have different capability, mainly in figurative language.

The writer often listening song by jamie miller, because listening the song makes the writer motivated to do something good but sometimes, the writer does not know what the speaker means and misunderstand the meaning of the song. To make the writer knows the meaning about song by jamie miller, the writer must understand the use of figurative language and types of figurative language. So the writer wants to widening knowledge about the use of figurative language, therefore the writer is interested in researching about figurative language. This is the writer‟s reason for making this study.

According to Perrine in Kurniawan (2014:11) there are some types of figurative language namely; Simile, Metaphor, Metonymy, Apostrophe, Synecdoche, Hyperbole, Symbol, Allegory, Irony, Paradox, Personifications and understatement.

Based on the explanations above, the writer will conduct a study entitled**"An Analysis of Figurative Language in Song Lyrics by Jamie Miller"**.

1.2 The Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, this study is conducted to answer the following questions: "What types of figurative language are found in song lyrics by Jamie Miller?"

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem of the study, the objectives of this study is formulated as follows: "To find out the types of figurative language are foundin song lyrics by Jamie Miller"

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This study focused on figurative language that used in song lyrics by Jamie Miller and there are many theories from experts. This study focuses on figurative language according to Perrine"s (2014:11) Theory that divided categories From 12 figurative language namely: Simile, Metaphor, Metonymy, Personifications, Apostrophe, Synecdoche, Hyperbole, Symbol, Allegory, Irony, Paradox,and understatement. The writer focuses 9 types of figurative language. There are four song by Jamie Miller; Here"s your perfect, Hold you till we"re old, City that never sleeps, and Onto something which published in 2021.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

A study on figurative language is very interesting and challenging because it is one aspect of the language used. This study gives both theoretical and practical contribution:

1. Theoritically

The findings of the study are contributions in field of literature and linguistics to develop knowledge about language especially figurative language.

2. Practically

The findings of this study are expected to be useful for:

a. For the researcher

For the writer, the findings of the study will be very useful to develop or further study about the use of figurative language on students" especially in song lyrics.

b. For the english department students

For the english department students, the findings of the study will be very useful to develop or further study about the use of figurative language on students" in song lyrics.

c. For the other researcher

For the other writers, the findings of the study will be useful to be a reference that is related to use of figurative language. Giving more information about figurative language.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW AND LITERATURE

1.1   Theoritical Framework

This chapter, the writer presents a review of related literature and explanation of the related materials and written by some experts in related fields. It is intended to give some clarification of the term used in this research. It is very important to discuss and clarify the concept and theories, so that readers can get point clearly. Theoretical framework of this thesis is present and discuss as the following:

1.2   Language

Language is one of crucial tools of human beings to get interact one another Without language, people will never able to get interact one another. People need language to communicate, to interact, and to get information from others Language describes reality.

There are defenition of language from experts. According to Hornby (2000: 752) states that Language is the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people speech and writing that is used by people of particular country. Crystal(2003:6) stated that language is an immensely democratizing institution. Kilgour (1999:1) claimed that language is obviously a vital tool. Not only is it a means of communicating thoughts and ideas, but it forges friendships, cultural ties, and economic relationships. Language is a tool used by humans to communicate and provide information on something. Consequently, catch language must have means to convey messages about people, things, concepts and the relationships holding between them. According to Kristin

Denham and Anne Lobeck (2010:2) Language is what makes people human and all the people seem to be naturally curious about language, people do much more than just communicate with language.

Language is process of thinking to express the ideas, emotion, mind, and intelligence. Kate Burridge and Tonya N. Stebbins (2016:2) says that language is very significant part of what makes people human and what allows people to communicate with others as social beings. Language makes the social world go round and for this reason, it is worth knowing a few things about how it works. According to M P Sinha (2005: 16) Language is the most powerful means of communication the people express not only their emotions and feelings but also most complex ideas which cannot otherwise be communicated. According to Kentjono (2003:2) Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used by a social group to communicate, cooperate, and identify themselves. As a language system, IL has at least three main characteristics: systematicity, permeability, and fossilization (Saville-Troike 2006:41) The people do not have to stop think about how pronounce words and how to talking something that will happen in the future or something that happened in the past, it's amazing that the people know to do it without direct instruction from anyone. Nevertheless, meanings exist in human minds and express what is in human being minded through the spoken and written forms of language Bagha (2011:1411).

Based on explanations above, the writer summarizes that Language is one of the important in this life because all the people need language to communicate, to interact, and to get information from others. Language is also as process of thinking to express the ideas, emotion, mind, and intelligence. The social world

goaround and people do much more than just communicate with language. Talking about language it means that talking about the thinking process of human's life.

1.3 Linguistics

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. In contrast to other language-related disciplines, linguistics is concerned with describing the rule-governed structures of languages, determining the extent to which these structures are universal or language-particular, positing constraints on possible linguistic structures, and explaining why there is only a fairly narrow range of possible human languages. Richard and Schmidt (2002:283) define linguistics as the study of language as system of human communication. Linguistics is devices that tie sections of a text together, ultimately achieving coherence. Linguistics is multidisciplinary, specialists in many disciplines bring the own expertise to the study of language.

There are some defenition about linguistics from experts According to M. P Sinha (2005:7) Linguistics surely studies the phenomena of language but the study is not an end itself, it must benefit mankind. Linguistics awareness should form part of general knowledge alongside such domains as basic math and science, current affairs and physical health.In linguistics the speaker is called the addresser and the listener is called addressee, the people do not speak meaninglessly, the people have something to say (content) the meaning of which is determined by the context.Schmit and Celce-Muria (2002:1) define applied linguistics as the using of what we know about (a) language, (b) how it is learned, (c) how it is used, in order to achieves some purposes or solve some problems in

the real world. It means that linguistics uses to investigate the meaning of language: structure.

Based on explanation above, the writer can be concluded that Linguistics is the scientific study of human language, that analysis the form, meaning and context of the language, means that the people do not speak meaninglessly, but the people have something to say and the meaning of which is determined by the context.

2.4 Semantics

Semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, or sentences in the language or semantics is the study of meaning in language. Semantics is one branch of linguistics that studies of language meaning. Semantics is the study about meaning language. Semantics is study about relationship between the distinction linguistics with relationship of symbol in the activity of talking.

There are some defenition about semantics from experts. According to Kristin Denham and Anne Lobeck (2010:8) Semantics is rules that govern how meaning is expressed by words and sentences in a language. Semantics is traditionally defined as the study of meaning.

According to Griffiths (2006:15) Semantics is the study of the sentence meaning coded in the overall sentences based on the elementary meaning of the sentence units. Semantics meaning is divided into two, they are linguistics meaning and speaker meaning. However, a speaker sometimes speaks literally, therefore, means what the words mean, and sometimes speaks nonliterally, therefore, means something different from what the words mean. in this case of nonliteral meaning, there are a number of different ways one can speak

nonliterally. Nonliteral use language is traditionally called figurative language. According M. P. Sinha (2005:7) Semantics is that branch of linguistics which studies meaning in general. It tries to know the meaning of the word and a structure in different ages.

The writer can sum up that Semantics is study about relationship between the distinction linguistics with relationship of symbol in the activity of talking. Semantics is that branch of linguistics which studies meaning in general. It tries to know the meaning of the word and a structure in different ages. The meaning of the things was come from many thoughts and many theories.

2.5 Figurative Language

Figurative language is used to convey figurative meaning implictly. According to Heller (2011:62,63) figurative language refers to groups of words that exaggerate or alter the usual meanings of component words. The figurative language can be used to compare, to emphasize the sentences, to say something in a new day. Croft (2000:56)figurative language is a symbolic or metaphoricalanditdoesnotmeanto be takenliterally.Figurative language is language that uses words of expression with meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. When the research uses literal language, he is simply stating the facts as they are. In comparison, figurative language uses alteration to make particular linguistic point. Risdianto (2011:33) states, figurative language is wording that makes explicit comparisons between unlike things using figures of speech such as metaphors and similes. Harya (2016:47) says that figurative language is a language that used words or language with a meaning that is different   from   the   literal   interpretation.

There are many types of figurative language is very interesting to learning. According to Perrine in Dwi Kurniwan (2014:11) there are some types of figurative language namely: Simile, Metaphor, Metonymy, Apostrophe, Synecdoche, Hyperbole, Symbol, Allegory, Irony, Paradox, Personification and understatement. And all of them has different characteristics of language and brings different meaning as well. The use of figurative language normally attracts the listeners in listening the song.

2.5.1 Types of Figurative language

There are kinds of figurative language expression according to Perrine inKurniawan (2014:11)such as Simile, Metaphor, Metonymy, Apostrophe, Synecdoche, Hyperbole, Symbol, Allegory, Irony, Paradox, Personifications and understatement. Each expert has their own definition in each type of figurative expressions.

1. Metaphor

According to Jay (2003:315), Metaphor is an implicit comparison between two concepts. The concepts are typically ideas and objects (Lakoff& Johnson, 2003:14). However, Jay (2003:316) explains thatthrough metaphor, the abstract and confusing can be made more concrete and meaningful. Lakoff and Johnson (2003:5) mention that the importance of metaphor is to understand the meaning of one thing which is expressed by another thing. The metaphor is used to compare similarities, to provoke thought, to clarify, and add interestJay (2003:347).The following is the example of metaphor mentioned by Lakoff and Johnson (2003).There is a comparison between the mind and a machine. The mind an abstract which is further represented by the machine that is more concrete. The

machine gives addressees understanding that the mind is having an on-off state, a level of efficiency, a productive capacity, an internal mechanism, a source of energy, and an operating condition(Lakoff& Johnson, 2003:28).

For Example:*He has a heart of stone.*

> *I am a big, big world.*

The meaning of heart of stone is the man cannot accept opinion from others because his heart is hard like a stone. For the second example, the first main word is connected with the second main word directly. Thus, "I am" connected with "big world" directly. The both of statement above compare two things that different.

2. Simile

Simile is a comparison between two objects or different objects but has the same point. According to Perrine (2011:61) Simile is used as a means of comparing things that are essentially unlike. According to Kennedy (2007: 490) affirms that simile is comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually like, as, than or verb such as resemble. In simile the comparison is expressed by the use of some words or phrase, such as like, as, than, similar to, resembles, or seems.

For example: *As casy as shooting fish in a barrel*

It means that is doing something that people think is hard but he makes it is very casy and simple.Jay (2003:315) mentions that simile is an explicit comparison using like or as. Simile is a comparison of one thing with another, explicitly announced by the word „like" or „as". Simile expresses a direct comparison between things, which have one or more point incommon and be

recognized by the use of the word „like" or „as". Simile is also used to add clarify to the language or make it more careful.

For Example: *her smile was like the sun*

In the expression above consist of simile. Simile and sun is comparing as a subject. Because the girl was very happy at that time, like the sun shine in the morning, „sunny". It comparison of things that have pints of likeness.

3. Hyperbole

Jay (2003) explains that hyperbole refers to exaggeration; it aims to make an emotional statement". Jay adds that the hyperbole is not truthful. It depends on the words used and how much they depart from the truthJay (2003: 339). Colston (2015: 111) confirms that the hyperbole is a difference between desires or expectations and reality. The major reasons for using hyperbole are to be humorous, to emphasize something, or to be clearer."

Example*: That new car costs bazillion dollars*

The cost is used to emphasize the quality of the car. Bazillion is an indeterminate number, so that there is no car that costs bazillion dollars. The sentence means that the car is very cool, luxurious, and expensive or even it is the best and the most expensive one so that it costs bazillion dollars.

4. Metonymy

Lakoff and Johnson (2003:36) explain that is using one entity to refer to another that is related to it.The meaning of the metonymic expressions depends on the context. Speakers and addressees should share the same knowledge of the expressions. There are not many examples of metonymy found in the analysis. Jay

(2003:323) states that there are three various types of metonymic models, namely object used for user, place used for the event, and controller used for the control. Metonymy is the use of something closely related for the thing actually meant It is figure of speech which the name of one object is replaced by another which is closely associated with it.

For example: *Somebody wants your love so open the door*

The meaning is someone falling in love and asking girl for accepting his love. According to SyahrulEfendiLubis (2017:4) Metonymy is an expression in which one word or phrase stands in for another, which it is closely associated. Metonymy is a figure of speech in which one thing is used to stand for itself. It is a word which is used for something related to that which it usually refers to.

5. Irony

According to Jay (2003:330-331), Irony is interpreted as the use of figurative language to produce the opposite meaning of the literal meaning or it is where one thing is stated but something else is intended.Irony refers to words with an implication opposite to their usual meaning. Irony is extent beyond its use as figure of speech that has meanings. Ironic takes place when the opposite of what a person intended to do, or expected to happen, occurs instead. It is also an incongruity in expectation and actuality. Irony can be dramatic (a play), verbal (a statement) or situational (an event).

For example: *Your house is very beautiful because there are so many things on the floor.*

The meaning is the house is very dirty because there are many things in everywhere. The statement above is a contrast between what happens and what

has been expected to happen. The other definition given by Diyyani (2004:933),Irony is almost arises from a contrast or discrepancy between what happens and what has been expected to happen. Irony refers to words with an implication opposite to their usual meaning. Irony is as a mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words and it is inscape of explaining a number of types of irony utterances.

5. Personification

Personification is a type of figurative language that makes things look alive. According to Lakoff and Johnson (2003:32) it is where the physical object is further specified as being a person. The things which are nonhuman can be seen as human by giving them motivations, characteristics, and activities of human (Lakoff& Johnson2003:33). According to Keraf (2002:1) explained that "Personification is the assigning of human characteristics to non-humans."Personification gives human characteristics to inanimate objects, animals, or ideas.Thus, it is personification when inanimate things can do anything that only be done by animate things. In this thesis, there are a few of examples of personification found in the advertisement.

Personification is comparison of something not human (abstract and concrete) to human being It gives something nonhuman the characteristics or attributes of a human. Personification consists in giving the attributes of a human being to animal. an object, or a concept, It is really a subtype of a metaphor; an implied comparison is always a human being. Personification depends much on a vivid imagination and is ailapted especially to poetical composition.

For example: *The sun played hide and seek with the clouds*

The meaning is the weather of that day is always changed.

7. Paradox

Paradox is statement seems to contain two opposite facts but is or may be true, an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true is called a paradox. A paradox is an apparent contradiction that seems logically impossibly but which demand further examination, and reveals some truth on a different level of meaning. Paradox is implied in poetry primarily as a device of emphasis, drawing attention to something. Paradox is kind of figurative language, which contains real contradictory thing with the fact.

For example: *He is rich but also poor*

The meaning is he has much money but he lacks good morality.

8. Allegory

An allegory is a text with a symbolic meaning where every aspect of a text is symbolic of something else. Allegory is can be interpreted only in terms familiars to the interpreter the situations, image and association made possible by the circumstance of the interpreter's own life. In allegory there is usually a one to one correspondence between the details and a single set of ulterior meanings. In complex allegories the details may have more than one meaning, but these meanings tend to be definite. Meanings do not ray out from allegory as they do from a symbol. Allegory is the effective way of making the abstract concrete.

For example: *The beauty has her own pity to her haters, the beast*

The meaning of "the beauty" is someone who has good character. The other definition given by Diyanni (2004:539) Allegory is a literally statement that present the meaning in veiled way. In allegory there is usually a series of action

which are in fact symbolic or other actions, it is really being said about what the character or action represent. Allegory combines elements of symbol, metaphor. and allusion to create an overarching effect that works over the entire course of literary text. Allegory provides a sustained and coherent second level of meaning in a text, and without an understanding of this level, the text will often seem fur sallower and overly simple.

9. Symbol

The meaning of any symbol whether an object, an action, or a gesture, is controlled by its context. Yanni (2004: 569) states that symbol is any object or action that represents something beyond its literal self. A symbol can be defined simply as any object or action that means more than itself. The symbol is the richest and at the same times the most difficult of the poetic figures. Both its richness and its difficulty result from its imprecision. Although the poet may pin down the meaning of a symbol to something fairly definite and precise, more often the symbol is so general in its meaning that it can suggest a great variety of specific meanings.

For example: *He writes the letter with the red ink.*

The meaning is anger. "He ready on jail" The mean is ready with anything happens with him. According to SyahrulEfendiLubis (2017:4) symbol is any object or action that represents something beyond its literal self. Natural symbols like light and darkness, fire and water can stand for contradictory things.

10. Understatement

Understatement can called saving less than one means, may exist in whit one says or merely in how one says it. Understatement is the deliberate expression of an idea as less important than it.

For examples: *It rained a bit more than usual*

The meaning is an area being flooded after heavy rainfall. According to Brendan MeGuigan (2007:15) Understatement is a rhetorical form in which the force of a descriptive statement is less than what one would normally expect. Understatement can be used either to highlight the extreme nature of the event. or for ironic effect. Understatement is the best way to demonstrate how powerful an ovent or idea actually is.

11. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the rhetorical figure where by a part is substitute for a whole or a whole is substitute for a part. Synecdoche is sometimes considered a subclass of metonymy. It is more distantly related to other figures of speech, such as metaphor. Synecdoche is the use of part a thing to stand for the whole of it or vice versa Kennedy (2007:479).Synecdoche is a style that is reflected in the packaging portion manifestations, but already includes a whole Siswantoro (2002:39). In short, synecdoche is the use of a concrete noun, which is usually a part of the larger whole, to substitute for the larger whole.

For examples: *Gray beard meaning is an old man. All hands on deck*

It means that where hands represent the sailor. Syahrul Efendi Lubis (2017:4) states that synecdoche is a literary expression in which the part

represents the whole or the whole stands tor the part. From the definition above a synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part is used for the whole

For examples: *All eyes on me*

It means that all of people is looking at her.The words eyes are used to designate a part thing for the whole.

12. Apostrophe

Apostrophe is which consist in addressing someone absent or dead or something nonhuman as if that person or thing,were present and alive and could reply to what is being

For example: *Hail to thee, blithe spirit! Percy Bysshe Shelley, to a skylark*

It means that Shelley talks to and praises the skylark through the entire poem hut the skylark is not expected to respond. Other definition given by J. Weston Walch (2005:27) He states that Apostrophe is when an absent person, an abstract concept, or an important object directly addressed It might be easy to remember Apostrophe when recall that the punctuation mark apostrophe replaces letters that ure missing in contradiction.

2.6 The History of Jamie Miller

Jamie Miller (born September 9, 1997 in Cardiff, Wales) is a Welsh musician, now based in Los Angeles, United States. He featured on The Voice UK in 2017, where he came in third place. Following The Voice, he signed a deal with Atlantic Records and is currently working on his debut album.

2.7Previous of study

To support this study the writer has taken some relevant studies which are focused on Figurative meaning in internet advertisement. Therefore we need to do

the literature review in order to know how the other writers analyze the topic . There are some of journals related by this topic are reviewed.

An Analysis of Figurative Meaning in Internet advertisement by Ariefmoenandar (2013) the finding of this study to describe the use figurative meaning contained in advertisements on the internet.

The second is **Figurative Language Analysis on Advertisement of The Jakarta Post Newspaper** by Fitratunnas (2017) the finding of this study to describe the use of figurative language of advertisement of the Jakarta Newspaper.

The third **Analysis Of Figurative   Language   in The Advertisement Taglines in Indonesia Tatler Magazine** by zakiyah (2015) the finding of thisstudy to describe the use of figurative language of advertisement taglines in indonesia tatler magazine.

Based on the explanation above,   the writer found similarities and differences of the study. For the first previous research is that similarities same using Figurative and the differences the first previous of study focus in figurative meaning while in this study the writer focus in figurative language. For the second previous is the similarities same using figurative language, the differences the second previous of study focus Jakarta Post Newspaper. For the third previous research the similarities same using figurative language. The difference the third previous is focus on advertisement taglines in Indonesia tatler magazine.

2.9 Conceptual Framework

Language is process of thinking to express the ideas, emotion, mind, and intelligence. Kate Burridge and Tonya N. Stebbins (2016:2) says that language is very significant part of what makes people human and what allows people to

communicate with others as social beings. Language makes the social world go round and for this reason, it is worth knowing a few things about how it works. According to M P Sinha (2005:16) Language is the most powerful means of communication the people express not only their emotions and feelings but also most complex ideas which cannot otherwise be communicated. Language is a structured system.

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Jamie Miller (born September 9, 1997 in Cardiff, Wales) is a Welsh musician, now based in Los Angeles, United States. He featured on The Voice UK in 2017, where he came in third place. Following The Voice, he signed a deal with Atlantic Records and is currently working on his debut album.

An Analysis of Figurative Language in Song Lyrics by Jamie Miller

Figural 2.1 Conceptual Framework

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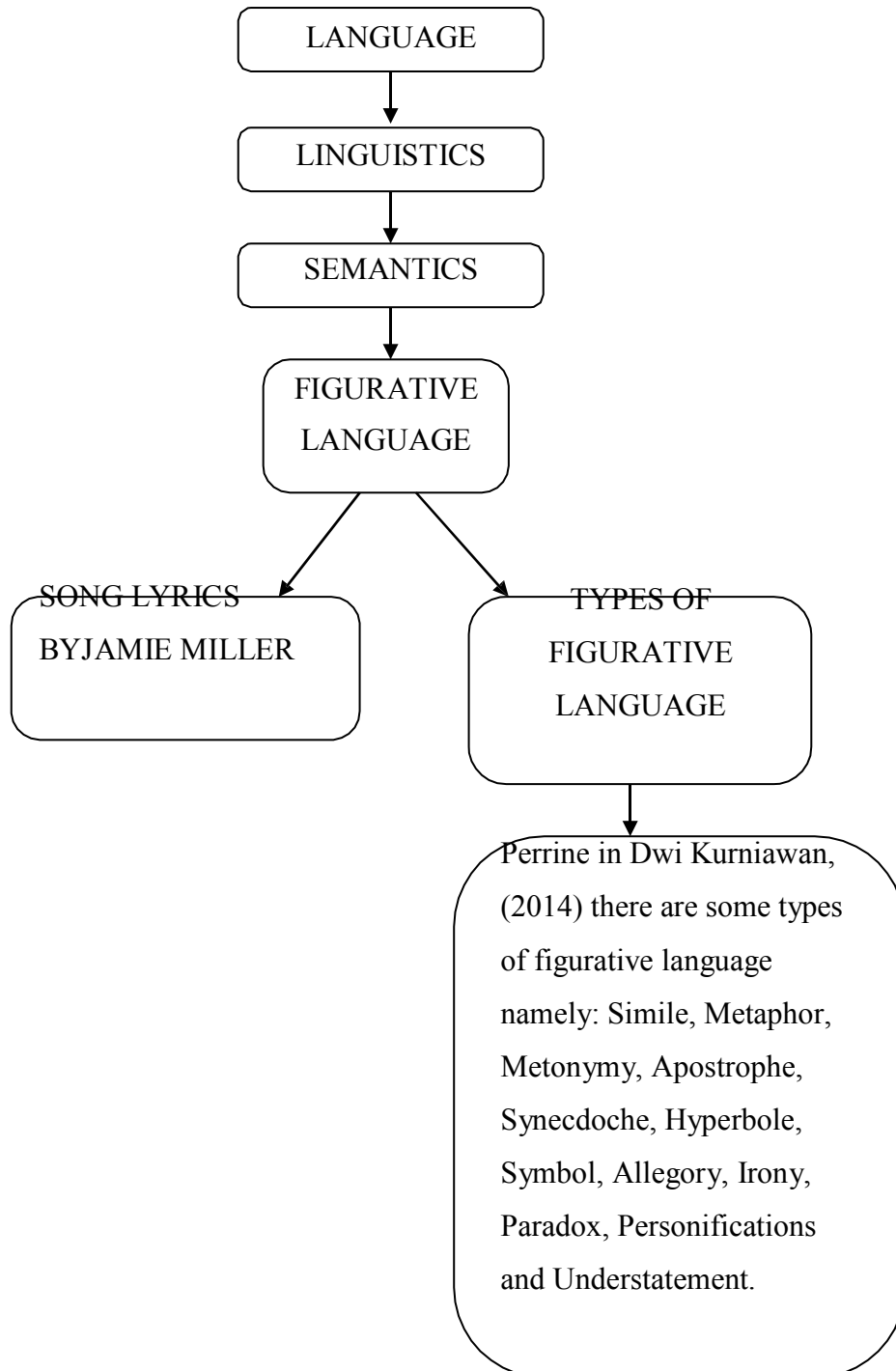
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1Research Design

This study was used Descriptive Qualitative Research. Descriptive Qualitative Research is in an ongoing process of proliferation with new approaches and methods appearing and it is being taken up by more and more disciplines a core part of curriculum Uwe Flick (2009:1). The aim of descriptive of descriptive qualitative research is to describe a place, fact and characteristic of population systematically, factually and accurately. Vickie (2002) state Descriptive qualitative is purely data- derived in that codes are generated from the data in the source of the study Descriptive qualitative research employs technique of seeking, collecting and analyzing data. The analysis in qualitative research concern in understanding the result of finding data rather than calculate the result of data.

3.2 Data and Source of Data

In this study the writer wastried to analyzed the types of figurative language are found in song lyrics by Jamie Miller. The data in this study was the types of figurative language in song lyrics by Jamie Miller. The writer was taken the data as the source data from YouTube.

3.3 Instrument of Collecting Data

According to qualitative research, all human is the best instument for grasping the meaning people gives the events in their lives. In this study, The

writer directly observes the transcript of song lyrics by Jamie Miller to found the types of figurative language.

3.4 The Technique of Collecting Data

Data is one of important role in a study. So, the writer needed to collect data in conducted this study. In this study, the writer used observation as the techniques of the collecting data.

There are several data collection techniques:

1. Watching the song video by Jamie Miller from youtube

2. Transcribing a transcript video song lyrics by Jamie Miller from youtube

3. Underlining the words which included in figurative language

3.5 The Technique of Analyzing Data

The techniques of data collection in this study that the writer was used in data collection are as follows:

1. Classifying the data into9 types of figurative language according to Perrine‟s theory, such as Simile, Metaphor, Metonymy, Synecdoche, Hyperbole, Symbol,Irony,Personifications, and Understatement

2. Making the conclusion.