CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

Language is a way for someone to communicate and interact with writer people. As social beings, people cannot separate themselves from communication and interaction, which certainly makes themselves impossible to live without language. Language is always related to linguistics. It is focusing on language and its use as a means of communication.

Semantics is the study of the meaning used to understand human expression through language. Semantics is the systematic study of   meaning and how languages organize and express meanings. Semantics is the study of word and sentence meaning. Basically, figurative language is a part of semantics. Whereas, both of them discussed the meaning of words or sentences.

Figurative meaning is the part of semantics that uses words to convey and derive meaning. It is used when someone says or writes something to create a broad meaning. By using figurative meanings, people can evoke their emotions and imagination from their works.

Figurative meaning can be found in various works, such as novels, poems, short stories, films, songs, etc. In this study, the writer is interested in analyzing figurative language in a song. Sometimes without realizing it, people listen to songs without knowing the meaning in the lyrics, especially when there is figurative language.

The Researcher's reason choose Batak Toba songs because the songs contain a lot of structure. Functions and cultural values that are still valid and upheld by the Toba people. For example, One of the expressions that people like is listening to songs and often playing them from an application, namely YouTube.

The batak songs in the album by Nabasa trio are well liked by many people exp the batak com.

The songs are contained in the trio album The Nabasa which contains 30, but the writer analyzes it with 10 songs along with 8 types of figure of speech.

the choose to be the writer or the researcher! Wants to examine the figurative meaning contained in the song. So that the Batak Group Band Singers are able to write meaningful songs is able to adapt to society, and make people like to hear the collection of songs they create. Based on the description above, the writer will conduct a study entitled " An Analysis of figurative Meaning Of Nabasa Trio's Song Lyrics".

1.2 The Problem of Study

Based on the research background above, the writer propose the following subject issues:

1. What types of figurative meaning are found in the Batak Toba songs?

2. What figurative meanings are manifested in Batak songs?

1.3 Objectives of Study

1. To find out the types of figurative meanings in the Batak song album,

2. To find out how figurative meaning are manifested in the batak songs.

1.4   The Scope of Study

This study uses the scope and uses the semantic theory by Saeed. The limitation of this research is the focus on figurative meaning. This study uses five types of figurative meanings in analyzing Toba Batak songs, namely; personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, and metonymy.

1.5   The Significance of Study

Significance is important because this study would be meaningless without it. In this study, the writer also hopes to achieve several meanings that can be achieved theoretically and practically for the benefit of readers.

1. **Theoritically**

    This research is expected to enrich the study of the figurative meaning of increase knowledge, especially to analyze the figurative meaning in the Batak Toba song.

2. **Practically**

    1. Readers or listeners will be able to learn the figurative meaning of Batak Toba songs in other media such as internet,YouTube.

    2. For the students, this study can expand knowledge especially in figurative meaning.

    3. For the students, this study can expand knowledge especially in figurative meaning.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1   Theoritical Framework

Theory is the most important thing to be presented in a study, because they can be related to the scientific study itself and to get the same perception. The theoretical framework is significant in research because it explains some of the concepts used in this analysis. So that there are no misunderstandings. Here are several hypotheses about the meanings of some of the words and concepts used in this analysis.

2.2   Semantics

Semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language (Saeed 2009:3). Semantics is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and entities in the world; that is how words literally connect to things (Yule, 1996:4).

According to Kreidler (1998:3), Semantics is the systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantics is study of how languages organize and express meaning. It means that meaning in linguistic semantics is needed to limit ourselves to the expressions of meanings in a single language. Saeed (2009:3), states that a person's language abilities are based on the knowledge that they have, the speakers of a language have different types of linguistic knowledge, including how to pronounce words, how to construct sentences, and about the meaning of individual words and sentences.

Kat'z in Saeed (2009:262) stated that the relationship between a sentence and its meaning is not arbitrary and unitary, in other words meaning is compositional.

According to Keraf (2006:26) meaning is defined as relationship between form and its reference.

The term 'meaning' is related with word. Every word is a symbol that refers to meaning. To convert an utterance into meaning, the human mind requires a cognitive framework, made up memories of all the possible meanings that might be available to apply to the particular words in their context.

This set of memories will give prominence to the most common or literal meaning, but also suggest reason for attributing different meaning. It will not be easy to interpret language into meaning, people have to look the relationship between language and context in making interpretation. One of the ways languages changes over time is by speakers shifting the meaning of word to fit new conditions (Saeed 2009:15).

From the above definition, Semantics can provide a sign, important, from the word sema, sign) is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning contained in a language, code, or other type of representation. In other words, semantics is the   study   of   meaning.

2.3   Types of Meaning

According to Saeed (2009:15), there are two types of meaning. They are literal meaning and non-literal meaning are traditionally called figurative. Literal meaning is an original meaning of word, phrase, and sentences. Meanwhile figurative meaning is a departure from the ordinary form of expression in order to produce a greater effect or meaning. Figurative meaning is focused in this study.

2.4   Literal Meaning

Literal meaning refers to words that do not deviate from their defined meaning or words in literal expression denote what they mean according to common or dictionary usage.

According to Saeed (2009:8) literal meaning is a context-free element of meaning, isolate the meaning of word from any possible context. It means literal meaning is an original meaning of word, phrase, and sentences, expression or utterance which have literal meaning may be easily interpret because they have the real meaning or limited meaning without making association with something else or symbolic meaning.

The literal meaning is not a special form meaning, but everyone can achieve it meaning literal meaning easily, because literal meaning means exactly what he say:

a. He drives his car at a fast speed

b. You are not telling me the truth

2.5 Figurative Meaning

Figurative meaning is the language used imaginatively to mean something different from the ordinary meaning (Tarigan:1985) semantic menelah lambang-lambang atau tanda-tanda yang menyatakan makna, hubungan makna, hubungan makna yang satu dengan yang lain. Tarigan stated that semantics is how to define meaning. (Semantics defines the symbols or sign that states the meaning, relation of meaning one another and effect to society from the definition above, briefly and popularly, semantics itself is stated to define the meaning) .

According to Kennedy (1991:584) states figures of speech is departure from the ordinary form of expression or the ordinary course of ideas in order to produce a greater effect.

It means figurative language is a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the word. Literal means exactly what it says; meanwhile figurative means something different from their ordinary meaning in order to emphasize an idea. Figurative meaning used to increase the effect or make language more stylish and interesting.

In traditional analysis word in literal expressions denote what they mean according to common or dictionary usage, while the word in figurative expressions connote they add layers of meaning. People can use language literally or figuratively.

According to Keraf (2006:113) dalam mengungkapkan gagasan, baik pembicara atau penulis memiliki cara yang berbeda. Dengan kata lain, mereka mungkin memiliki perbedaan gaya sedangkan orang lain dapat memberikan penilaian apa pun terhadap kepribadian, pikiran, dan juga kemampuan mereka

dalam menggunakan bahasa. (in expressing the idea, either the speaker or the writer has different ways. In other word, they might have different style whereas other could give any judgment to their personality, mind and also their capability in using the language) .

There are many kinds of figurative language where in its basic function is always depart from literal meaning to achieve a special effect or meaning. Literal meaning:

  a. He drives his car at high speed

  b. You are not telling me the truth.

Figurative Meaning

  a.   He drives his car like lightning.

  b. You tell a fairy tale.

   Saeed (2009) says that traditional language use is called figurative and is explained by a number of rhetorical terms including metaphor, simile, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, litotes and personification.

2.6   Types of Figurative meaning

Figurative meaning is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation", when a writer uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the facts as they are. Figurative meaning, is comparison, uses exaggerations or alterations to make a particular linguistic point.

According Seed (2009:16) Non-literal uses of language are traditionally call figurative and are described by a host of theatrical terms including; metaphor, simile, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, personification and irony. In this research the writer choose the theory by Seed then the writer will be explaining

five of them, they are; metaphor, simile, metonymy, synecdoche, and personification.

2.6.1 Personification

Personification consists of giving human characteristics an object. Actually, personification is the transfer of human characteristic to an object, animal, or abstract idea. It makes the animals and the objects talk or behave as humans do. According to Saaed (2009) Personification is known as the figure of speech endows an object, ideas or abstraction with human form, sensibility, character or personifying an abstract idea. Thus, the writer can conclude it that personification is the name of figure used when inanimate things are spoken or addressed as thought they were endowed with life.

Example :

A. The sun <u>smiled</u> on the earth (underlined key word)

Explanation: (don't use we), use passive) We are speaking of the sun as though it is capable of smiling like the human face. We are actually comparing the goodness, benevolence and warmth of the sun's smile that a parent might give to a child

B. A sleep I nature's sweet nurse

Explanation: He is comparing the way in which sleep helps to cure us of our ills and worried to the way in which a nurse looks after a sick person.

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2.6.2 Simile

Carter (2004:125) says that simile is also very closely related to metaphor; in fact, one defition of metaphor is that it is an elliptical simile and that for specific communication between one thing and Simile is defined as an expression which describes one thing by directly comparing it with another.

Simile is often used in our daily conversation to express something that we suppose need to compare them.

examples :

Fair as a star, when only one

Is shining in the sky.

Explanation:

The comparison is between the beauty of a single bright star shining in the sky and the beauty of the woman which shines out above that of other women.

2.6.3 Metaphor

metaphor is a figures of speech in which is an implicit comparison in which two unlike objects are compared by identifying or substituting one with other. It is stated that a figure of speech which makes a comparison between two seemingly unlike things is called Metaphor (Lakoff and Johnson (2003: 14) war.). It can be stated that a metaphor is figure of speech in which a word or phrase is taken out of its usual setting and placed with another word to suggest a likeness.

Examples :

1. If you are washing clothes

Explanation: The first example, what is meant by pants is clothing, does not use the word cloth, but mentions the label.

    2.   My father drank a glass of _Kapal Api_ this morning

Explanation : This is also in the second example, the means _of Kapal Api_ is a coffee

2.6.4 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech in which the author makes an obvious exaggeration to create a rethorical effect and deforms facts by making them appear much bigger than they are if looked at objectively.

According to Arnold (1986: 65, cited in Mesz, 2014:33) refers to hyperbole as a rhetorical change in the statement to be an exaggeration tool by which the speaker expresses him/herself in "an intense emotional attitude towards the hearer." He further classifies this rhetorical device in 'negative' and 'positive' connotation and 'poetic' and 'linguistic' hyperbole.

    Examples :

1. I will waiting you for a _thousand years_

   Explanation : The means of example is the word _"thousand years"_ is an exaggeration. It is possible for someone to life until a thousand years

1. He's going to _die of embarrassement_.

   Explanation : Next example, _"die of embarrassement"_, this does mean that the boy will become unwell or his heart will stop beating as a result of his embarrassement. Instead, the speaker is using hyperbole to stress how embarrassed   he   will   be.

2.6.5 Irony

Irony consists of using words in a sense very different from their usual meaning Irony is the outcome of a set of attitudes communicated with paradox or contrast and exhibiting varying degrees of speakers' involvement understood from "the contextual combination of propositional and non-propositional attitudes with variable components of the communicative act" (Bertuccelli 2018: 60).

Example :

1. "*Thank you Officer, now that you have my license I can't drive*"

    Explanation : The first example, irony for a driver whose license was confiscated by a traffic officer.

2. "*How nice!*"

    Explanation : The word of "how nice", is for someone has to work all weekend.

2.6.6 Litotes

Litotes is a type of figurative meaning, it is almost the opposite of hyperbole or usually the speaker make more soft word. It consisting of an understatement and usually known as a negative hyperbole.

Example :

a. This book is not too bad, I don't like it.

b. The man is not skinny I like.

c. It is no ordinary city.

2.6.7 Metonymy

According to (Radden & Dirven, 2007). However, human's concepts and ideas are extremely extensive and so abstract that the existing categories cannot be used to express all of them.

Therefore, the meaning is extended through metonymy and metaphor. While through categorization, the meanings are literal, in metonymy and metaphor, the meaning is denotative i.e. the opposite of literal meaning.

Examples :

1. You have *to be cruel to be kind*

   Explanation : "Cruel to be kind" is to cause someone pain for his/her own good, this is a paradox.

2. *Save money* by *spending* it

   Explanation : The sentence "save money by spending it", it seems strange and illogical, but it can be true.

2.6.8 Oxymoron

Oxymoron is a contradictory combination of words or phrases. They are meaningful in a paradoxical way and some examples can appear hyperbolic (Alm-Arvius, 2003).

Example :

1. Oxymoron (a small fortune): a chest like this costs a small fortune if you can find one.

   Explanation : First example, tool chest is a resting place, but mention the label.

2. (take time by the forelock): What I propose is to take time by the forelock.

Explanation: the second example we have to really value time if annywhere

2.7 Nabasa Trio

The Toba Batak song is a folk song from Toba, North Sumatra, Indonesia. Usually the Batak Toba song tells about life and something which is common in humans. This sudden batak song also expresses a lot of feelings such as sadness, love, disappointment, etc. Most expressions use figures speech so that sometimes it is difficult to understand the meaning of song lyrics. The figurative meaning in Batak songs makes up the speech comprehensive because it brings listeners to a broader understanding.

The Batak Toba song was originally formed from a foem, for example to traditional events, for weddings, or certain events and develop into songs that are contains about anything. These Batak Toba songs are known as the voices of famous singers, and these Batak Toba songs tell stories when they are sad or happy. There are several Batak Toba songs written by famous writers:

The Batak Toba song was originally formed from a foem, for example to traditional events, for weddings, or certain events and develop into songs that are contains about anything. These Batak Toba songs are known as the voices of famous singers, and these Batak Toba songs tell stories when they are sad or happy. several collections of Batak Toba songs created by a very great and extraordinary   generation.

2.8   Tobanese Lyrics

According to the stories of people who are still living in the midst of society, The origin of the name "Batak Toba" comes from the word "Sumatra island during the migration of nations in Asia." (in Language) means "Batak" that's the meaning. Another version says that his name comes from the word "Batak from Pak-pak, Karo, Simalungun, Mandailing and Toba, which generally means heroic, not negative. At the beginning of the 20th century, the meaning and origin of the word Batak was debated. The term Batak as the name of one ethnic group in Indonesia, for example, was discussed in several newspaper publications in the 1900s.

Lyrics is a set of verses and choruses that make up a full song. According to Hornby in Syahrul Effendi Lubis (2019: 3), stated that the lyrics is expressing a person's personal feeling and thoughts, connected with singing and written for a lyric poem is the words of a song. A lyric is a person expression of the writer's feelings or thoughts. A lyric is a piece of writing created by someone who uses their imagination to create beautiful words with significant meaning. The combination of lyrics and music would make a fantastic song that is agreeable to the ear.

Batak Toba is the Batak tribe is one of the largest ethnic groups in Indonesia, based on the census of the Central Statistics Agency in 2010. This name is a collective theme to identify several ethnic groups who live and come from the West Coast and East Coast in the province of North Sumatra. The ethnic groups categorized as Batak are Angkola, Karo, Mandailing, Pakpak/Dairi, Simalungun, and Toba. The Batak are a group of tribes that inhabit most of North

Sumatra. However, people often think that the mention of Batak is only for the Toba tribe, even though Batak is not only the Toba tribe.

Toba Batak people are also known as great travelers because they are more more and more Batak people are migrating to various regions in the country as a as well as around the word. Many Toba Bataks play an important role of the nation. The Indonesian government considers Batak Toba as one of the the main tribes in the country. Many Batak people keep detailed family tree records because it has become a family tradition. It is reported that 98% of Batak Toba Christian ethnic group. There are about more than a hundred Thousands of Toba Batak people in various cities and provinces are visiting their ancestors in the Toba Batak land. Regencies in Indonesia as it has become a tradition to maintain brotherhood and strength the bond of unity among the Toba Batak people.

Toba Batak people are very rich in language when they are good or rude in speaking. Therefore, the Batak people are known as people who are rough in speech but have a soft heart. The classic Toba Batak made of mashed sweet potato leaves and the typical food of the Batak people is a food, namely ARSIK. and also mashed tapioca leaves.

2.9   Song

A song is a short piece of music with sung words. Words. In A song is called a lyric which can consist of an intro, verse, chorus, bridge, and a The lyric code comes from the Greek word for the song sung by the harp, "lyrikos" and then used for "words from a song" (Douglas, 2012). Song is easy found in everyday life because songs are universal. It's very familiar with human life because songs are a way for people to express their feelings about something.

Song is life itself; can give feelings of pleasure, peace, joy, sadness, and fun. When a person is feeling sad, it can help him calm down, and when someone feels happy, can be his companion to make his life more interesting.

Song is the voice of the heart; almost every time humans can hear the strains song. Especially, at this time there are many young and talented singer hands for make the song go up. We often hear songs about love or lyrics that are full of meaning songs like teenagers because young actors are always on conflict with love. Song is also the same language, with song we can communicate with each other.

2.10 Previous Research

There are several studies that have been done previously by some writers that are relevant to this study. To prove the authenticity of this study the writer wants to present the previous study that deals with figurative language.

From this research, the writer would like to present the sources of previous research which examined from sources related to figurative language.

Cahaya lisdawaty simamora (2014) The purpose of this study is to find the types of figurative meaning, to find the most dominant type of figurative meaning and to explain the occurrence of the most dominant figurative type meaning in Adele's song lyrics.

Another revelant research is Nursolihat & Keraviati (2020), analysis of the figurative language used in the lyric of" A Whole New World" By Zayn Malik and Zhavia Ward, the researcher found that the most figurative language in song is   a   metaphore

According to Rahim (2019) figurative language are often presented with words in such away that they are equated, compared, or associated, with meanings that are usually unrelated. The words in figurative language have very deep and precise meanings. In figurative language there is an implied meaning that is not realized by the listeners. Figurative language in lyrics usually uses words that are not commonly used and imagery word that cannot be interpreted by each word.

According to Perrine in Arp (2020:68), figurative language is language that cannot be taken literally (or should not be taken literally) and expresses something different than the usual or a manner of stating one thing while implying something else. According to Peron's perception, figurative language was expressed in an unexpected manner and has a different meaning than usual. Occasionally, metaphorical language becomes the easiest approach to convey an inferred message to others. Someone uses it to communicate their emotions and thoughts in a unique way. The researcher is aware of how some people resolve conflicts through the use of figurative language in song lyrics.

Research conducted by ismail, Nuraeni,Kareviati. (2020) entitled Analyisis The Analysis of Figurative Langugage used in The Lyrics of Awaken by Maher Zein. The writer uses a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data. In this study there are to song analyzed like Fly and fall to you. Writers have invented such figurative language used in these two song as metaphors, symbolism, imagery, similers, and embodisment.

The data is obtained by doing descriptive qualitative design. There are fifteen songs from "1-3 Album", and data are classified into seven types of figurative meanings such as personification, simile, hyperbole, metaphor, irony,

symbol and antithesis. The results of the study, there is personification (32%), simile (9%), hyperbole (18%), metaphor (20%), irony (5%),(metonymy 18%, (Litotes 9%),(Oxymoron 0%).

Based on the analysis, the researcher found that the most dominant type of figurative meaning used in the ten songs of the Toba Batak group, Trio Nabasa, contained personification (32%).

In this study, the species with the most dominant figurative meaning is personification (32%). He uses hyperbole in song lyrics to beautify or refine the language and make the lyrics more flowery which can attract listeners to listen to his songs.

2.1.1 Conceptual Framework

Figurative meaning is language that uses words or expressions with different meaning from literal interpretation.

The figurative meaning is meaning out of actual or imaginative meaning that drives our imagination. The meaning of the word is influenced by the words around it sentence.

Figurative meanings are usually used in our daily conversations, and are also used in the song and that is the reason the researcher conducted research in analyzing the figurative meanings used in all Toba Batak song groups, especially the   Nabasa   Trio.
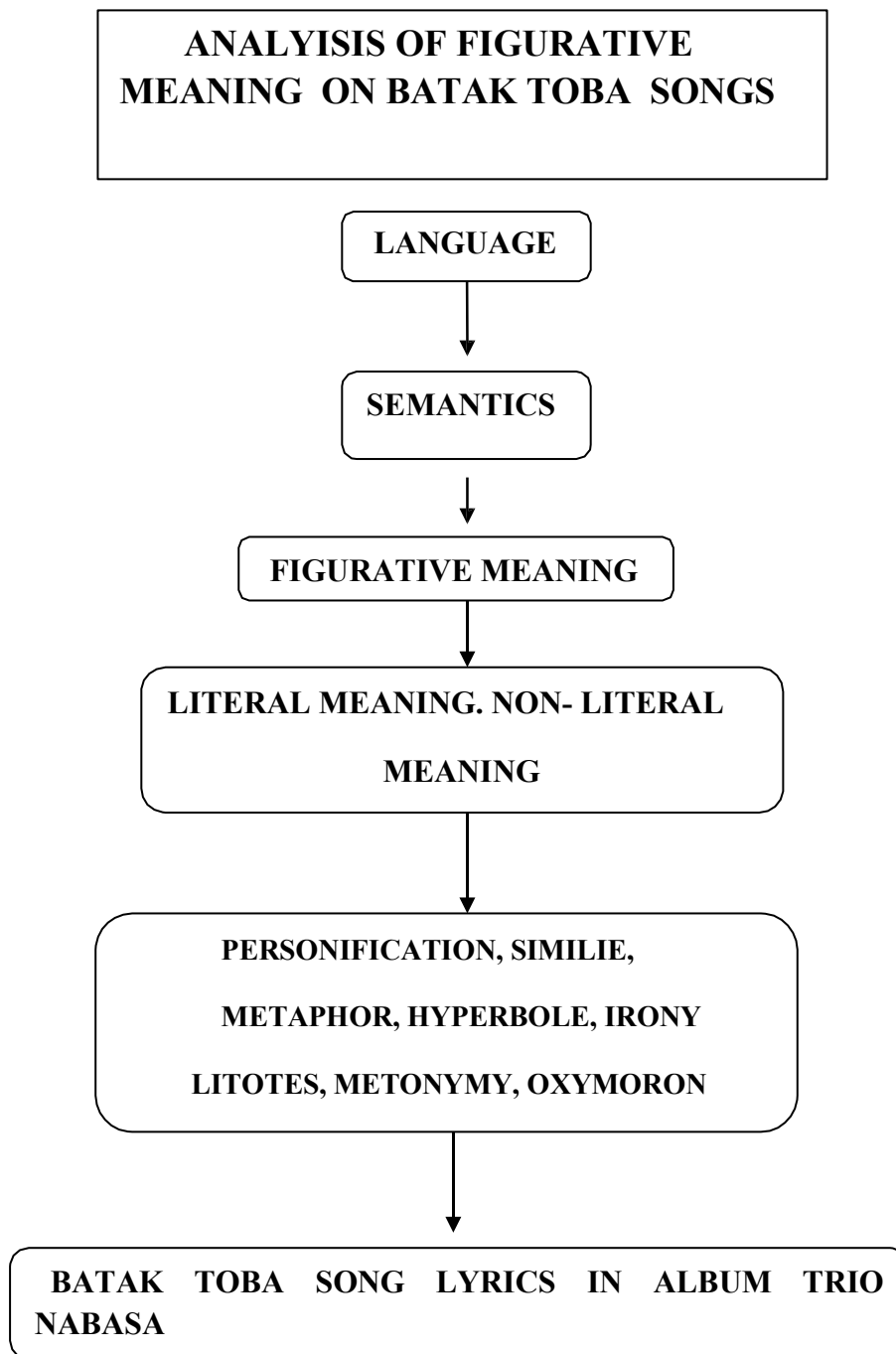
ANALYISIS OF FIGURATIVE
MEANING ON BATAK TOBA SONGS

LANGUAGE

SEMANTICS

FIGURATIVE MEANING

LITERAL MEANING. NON- LITERAL
MEANING

PERSONIFICATION, SIMILIE,

METAPHOR, HYPERBOLE, IRONY

LITOTES, METONYMY, OXYMORON

BATAK TOBA SONG LYRICS IN ALBUM TRIO
NABASA

Figure 3.1 Analysis of figurative Meaning on *Batak Toba Song (Trio Nabasa)*

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study used a qualitative method in crrying out pragmatics on the representation speech acts of the batak song in the Nabasa Trio album. Qualitative research is a holistic approach that involves discovery.qualitative research has been described as a model taking place in natural settings that allows for developing a high level of detail from invovement in actual experiences (Cresswell,1994). So, this research discusses the figurative meanings expressed in the song and uses this research method to analyze the figurative meaning in songs especially Batak Toba.

3.2 The Source Of Data

The data from this research are the lyrics of the Batak Nabasa trio songs in the Nabasa trio album. The data includes words, phrases, or sentences contained in the lyrics. The Writer used translating. The Writer gets the data from the internet. **https://youtu.be/RupTgNPfGyA**

3.2 The Technique of Data Collecting

The writer will retrieve the data using the following procedure:

3. Download Batak Toba songs from the Batak artist group (NABASA TRIO) in YOUTUBE to get Batak Toba songs Song lyrics.

4. Transcribe the Toba Batak Song Lyrics (Nabasa Trio)of (NABASA TRIO) from the Nabasa Trio album.

5. Underline song lyrics that contain figurative meaning

3.3 The Techniques of Data Analysis

The author uses several steps to analyze the data as follows:

1. Classify lyrics that contain figurative meaning based on Saeed's theory.

2. Making conclusion based on the data analysis data.