

CHAPTER 2
REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES AND THEORITICAL
FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Theories

2.1.1 Semantics

According to Lyons (1977) Semantics is the study of meaning in language. Lyons states that utterance is that part of a sentence's meaning that is directly related to grammatical and lexical features, but is derived from related paralinguistic and paralinguistic features of the content, language and non-verbal. Kreidler (1998) states that semantics is the study of how language is organized and expressed.

According to Griffiths (2006), semantics is one of the two main branches of linguistics, and it is essentially the study of meaning. Semantics is the study of the meaning of words and the meaning of sentences. Nikelas (1988) has three features of language. First, language has sound. Second, language is systematic. Third, language makes sense. Meaning has an important relationship with language. Because of this, people also need a meaningful study to come up with a clear explanation of the meaning. They will easily show their sincerity in daily activities.

2.2 Figurative Language

2.2.1 Definition

Language is important in human life and language also plays an important role in human communication. Without language, we cannot communicate with each other. Speech is a system of arbitrary linguistic symbols used for human communication. There are two types of language: literal language and figurative language. In this study, researchers describe only figurative of speech. Figurative language is a language that uses figurative of speech. It means to say one thing and mean another. There are many types of figurative. (Leech, 1981:11), he classified figurative meanings into eight types. They are anthropomorphism, simile, exaggeration, metaphor, literacy, irony, metonymy, contradiction. Figurative language refers to words or phrases that are meaningful, but not literally true. Figurative language also called as figure of speech. "Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation" (Adkins, 2001, p. 123). Bardshaw (2002) stated that figurative language of figure of speech is combinations of words whose meaning cannot be determined by examination of the meanings of the words that make it up or to put it another way, a figurative language uses a number of words to represent a single object, person or concept. Figurative language is

rarely used in our daily conversation. Figurative language is often found in literary works, such as: articles in newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, music, etc. Figurative language is the use of words that go beyond their ordinary meaning.

The figurative language is a form of deviation from the everyday language or standard language, meaning deviation, and word placement deviation to give more concrete meaning.

According to Perrine (1970), there are four main reasons of using figurative language. First, figurative language provide readers with an imaginative enjoyment of literary works. Second, it is a way to bring additional figurative to the poem, to make the abstract concrete, and to make the literary work more sensual. Third, the figure of speech is a way of giving emotional strength and communicating attitudes and information only to otherwise informative statements. And finally, it's a way to say a lot with a short word.

2.2.2 Types of figurative language

There are several types of figurative language which has different characteristic, they are:

2.2.2.1 Personification

Personification is the process of associating process

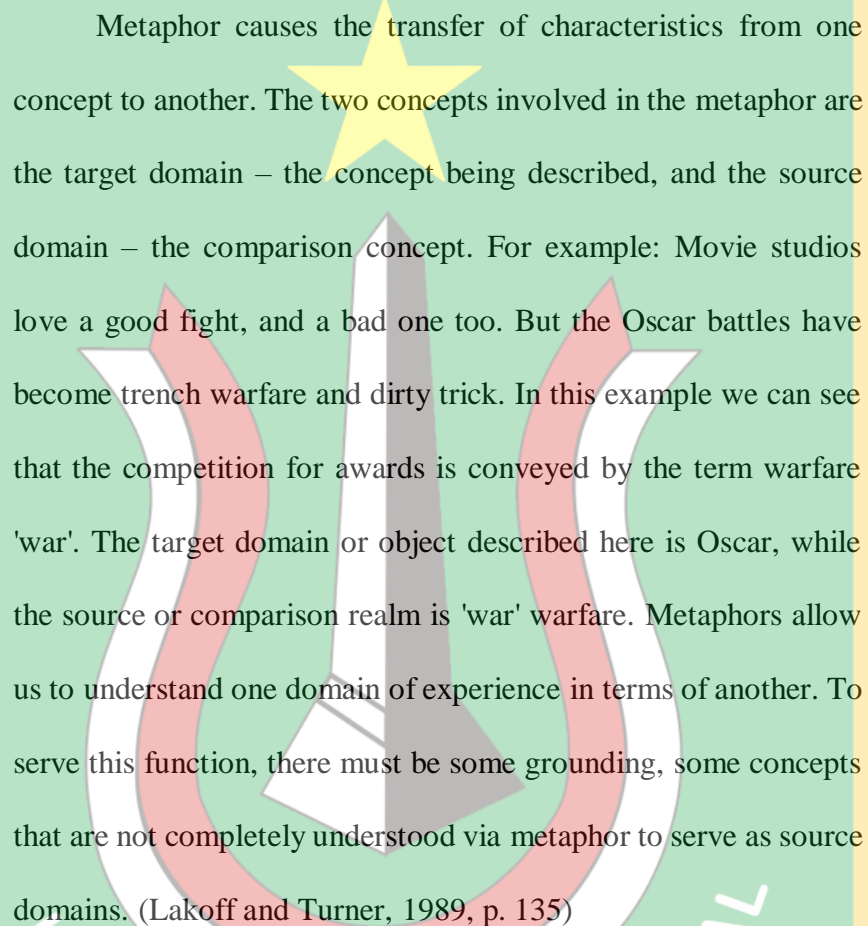
assigning human characteristic into non-human things. According to Perrine (1970) personification is the giving of an animal, object, or idea a human character. In personification a thing or object which is not human is given a human characteristic because of some similarity between the thing and a person. Meanwhile according to Reaske “personification is the process of assigning human characteristic to nonhuman objects, abstractions and ideas. Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth, natural) is made by human.”

For example: The wind sings towards the forest. It is personification because wind is not human and the word singing is only assigned to people. But in this example the wind is animate object which cannot sing like human.

2.2.2.2 Metaphor

A metaphor is an idiom in which implicit comparisons usually do not equal two things. Perrine (1970) states that in metaphor, comparison—that is, is a metaphorical term, meaning that is it can be replaced or identified by a literal term. Both metaphor and simile are comparisons of two things that are essentially different. The only difference between them is the use of meaningful words. In simile, the poet uses the following meaningful words: Although metaphors imply comparisons, metaphorical terms are replaced or identified with literal terms.

Example: The light of my life. The person described by this metaphor does not actually provide physical light. He or she is just the one who brings joy and happiness.



Metaphor causes the transfer of characteristics from one concept to another. The two concepts involved in the metaphor are the target domain – the concept being described, and the source domain – the comparison concept. For example: Movie studios love a good fight, and a bad one too. But the Oscar battles have become trench warfare and dirty trick. In this example we can see that the competition for awards is conveyed by the term warfare 'war'. The target domain or object described here is Oscar, while the source or comparison realm is 'war' warfare. Metaphors allow us to understand one domain of experience in terms of another. To serve this function, there must be some grounding, some concepts that are not completely understood via metaphor to serve as source domains. (Lakoff and Turner, 1989, p. 135)

2.2.2.3 Simile

Simile refers to the comparison between two things also with the comparative words such as: like, as, or, than, and can also be a verb that “resembles” (Arp & Perrine, 1963). Shaw (1972) stated that the common heritage of similes in everyday speech usually

reflects simple comparison based on the natural world or familiar domestic object. This characteristic is intended to express the similar thing with another directly. For example: “The baby is cute like a doll.” The sentence above presents the comparison of a baby, and a doll. The author wants to say that the baby is cute just as the cuteness of a doll is. Another example is “Your eyes like a star” In the example use connective words like. The word, her eyes is compared with a star. The means is her eyes are brightness like a star in the sky with a glitter.

2.2.2.4 Hyperbole

“Hyperbole or overstatement is simply exaggeration but exaggeration in the service of truth” (Perrine, 1969, p. 110). Tarigan (2005), on the other hand, provides a definition of hyperbole, which is a number of specs used for hyperbole purposes. This is a basic form of joke and is used as a means of insult or to adapt a situation where the situation may not be so bad in practice.

According to Reaske (2000) Hyperbole is figure of speech which employs exaggeration. For example “I will be waiting you for a thousand years” The means of example is the word “thousand

years” is an exaggeration. It is impossible to live until a thousand years because a person does not live until a thousand years. Another example is “If I don't have a new girlfriend, I'll die. This phrase is a bit exaggerated because it is impossible for someone to die without a new girlfriend.

It can be concluded that hyperbole is a figure of speech that states something or situation excessively by using words that contain greater meaning from the real taste or meaning.

2.2.2.5 Song

In literature the song lyrics are regarded as one of poetry. Song is one of the familiar literatures for listeners. (Jamalus, 1988, p. 5) reveals that songs can be described as art works in singing to musical instruments accompaniment. In music, the composition for voice, performed by singing. Broadly the song can be divided into various forms are pop songs, folk songs and art songs. Song can be sung for solo, duo, trio or large ensembles that involving more voices (Bull, 2008).

2.2.2.6 Lyrics

Lyric is short story that emphasizes on the expression of the individual's feeling and emotion. (Dallin Firdaus, 2013) lyrics are

printed as a form of communication between the author and the readers According to Wikipedia (2011), Lyrics (in singular form lyric) are a set of words that make up a song. According to Oxford Dictionary (2000), Lyric is a word of song. The main point of the song is the song lyric itself. Song lyrics is the reflection of human's being life. They carry a message with the purpose of inspiring the listeners, express author's imagination, illusion, feeling and ideas.



2.3 Previous Studies

In this research, consider some previous related research to support this proposal as follow:

An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift's Song Lyrics by Wilyawati Setiawati and Maryani, IKIP Siliwangi, Cimahi, 2018. This study aimed to know the types of figurative language that are used in Taylor swift lyrics and describe the contextual meaning of the figurative language that used in Taylor's lyrics. The research data is obtained from two songs from one album of Taylor Swift. The album titled Red with three songs taken entitles red and 22. This research uses descriptive qualitative method in observation and library research in collecting data of this research. Figurative language found consist of simile, metaphor, hyperbole, paradox, irony and personification. These findings show that hyperbole is the most dominant in Taylor Swift's song and based on the contextual meaning of overall song lyrics of Taylor Swift tell about conflict, pain heart and deeply treachery.

The similarity from the previous study and this study both interprets the lyrics contextually.

Figurative Language in The Song Lyrics of Passenger's Album "All the Little Lights" by I Gede Agus Krisna Permana and I Made Rajeg, English Department Faculty of Arts, Udaya University, 2018. This study aims to identify and analyze the meaning of

figurative language found in the song lyrics “Passenger’s” album all the little lights”. The data in this study were directly taken from Passenger’s fourth album. The album consists of twelve songs. The collected data were analyzed using qualitative and descriptive method. This study applied informal method to present the analysis. The result of this study shows that there are nine types figurative language found in song lyrics. They were allusion, simile, metaphor, irony, personification, hyperbole, dead metaphor, metonymy, and paradox. Most of the figurative expressions found in those songs were similes. Four out seven types of meaning used in those lyrics in order to understand the figurative meaning in the song collocative meaning. All the songs which are analyzed have the main theme about life and love.

The different with this research is aimed to identify the types of figurative language that used in “Solipsism” album lyric by Pamungkas and to analyze the factors that influencing the use of those figurative language, the researcher used a qualitative survey in this research.

Figurative Language in song Lyrics by Rihanna and Katy Perry by Ni Komang Putu Mulya Sadiasih and Putu Chrisma Dewi, Dhyana Pura University, 2016. The aims of this study are to identify and analyses the figurative language and significance concept in four song lyrics of Rihanna and Katy Perry. The songs are Roar (2013),

E.T (2010) by Katy Perry and Diamond (2012), Only Girl (In The World) (2011) by Rihanna. This is a qualitative research by the used

of documentation method, such as record and taking a note in each song lyrics. Knickerbocker and Reningger theory (1963) are used to identify the data in this study. This study shows that six types of figurative language were found, namely hyperbole, simile and metaphor in Rihanna song lyrics and hyperbole, simile, paradox, metaphor, personification and irony in Katy Perry song. The use of figurative language as standard significance has an important rule to express feeling of the composer and singer even listener.

The different of this study, only shows that four types of figurative language were found, namely hyperbole, simile, metaphor and personification in Pamungkas album. The researcher using Perrine's theory.



2.4 Theoretical Framework

The topic of this research is the analysis of figurative language and its meaning in Pamungkas “Solipsism 0.2” albums. In this research, some definitions were applied to support the research. There is Perrine (1970) theory and other supporting theories that are applied. The research is aimed to identify the types of figurative language that used in “Solipsism” album lyric by Pamungkas and to analyze the factors that influencing the use of those figurative language. In order to answer the research questions, the researcher takes the data sample based on “Solipsism” lyrics then classified them and analyze them based on four types of figurative language by Perrine (1970), there are, personification, metaphor, simile and hyperbole. After all the data obtained, the researcher classified into sentence form of figurative language that mostly used in the “Solipsism” album.

