CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Language is one of the maximum essential cultural elements among different elements. Through language, humans can explicitly describe what they're doing, thinking, and what they're desired. In many different situations, language can be taken literal and non-literal depending on one's use of language. Figurative language is a non-literal language whose use is very important in conveying ideas contained in literary works (Santika & Syafryadin, 2023). Figurative language is applied in many genres of literary works, including poetry, short stories, song lyrics, and more (Purba et al., 2021).

Many authors have used figurative language in their literary works to create special effects by making creative comparisons and stimulating the reader's imagination to explain the meaning of literary works. In addition, figurative language can be used to maximize the beauty and meaning of literary works (Taufik & Cahyati, 2022). Figurative language is expressed by using words that cannot be understood just by hearing the original word but must be well-researched to convey the author's intention through words such as song lyrics (Marliana et al., 2023).

In education, figurative language can be taught through song lyrics in high school and college. It is very helpful for students to improve their comprehension. English teachers can use songs as media because songs

are often used as more interesting material to make students learn English and enjoy the lesson. In addition, using figurative language through songs helps students understand lessons by motivating them to learn, enriching their knowledge of language and culture, training them to think critically, and providing feedback to improve their comprehension skills (Fatimah et al., 2020).

A song's lyrics are a short literary work written by a writer to convey a mood simple message to the reader (Santika & Syafryadin, 2023). Many musicians write lyrics using figurative language to make the lyrics more interesting, unique and aesthetic. This is when the author conveys his emotions through figurative language in the lyrics, which can have many different meanings depending on the audience's thoughts. They also produced a song to illustrate and present a message about everyday living.

Music can be a part of many people's daily life. Music can accompany when during activities such as studying, exercising, cleaning the house, and taking a walk. Music can make someone immersed in the lyrics, so the listener can feel what the singer trying to say. But sometimes, the lyrics in a song have hidden meanings and are different from what is conveyed, so it takes understanding and knowledge to be able to know the true meaning of the lyrics conveyed by the singer.

Based on the expression above, figurative language is important to find out the meaning in song lyrics, so the researcher is interested in taking this title because many people listen to songs but do not understand the

meaning conveyed. Music is a communication medium that many people listen to, and is a means of conveying feelings, messages, and advice to listeners. So, the song became the material in this research, because it is close with people.

Keenan Te is a singer from Australia who started his career in 2020. His song Scars went viral on TikTok which made his name increasingly recognized by many people. Keenan Te's songs are mostly aimed at young people, it is related to young people's love stories and romance. So the song is worth researching because it relates to life.

This research uses figurative language as a guideline because the song of Keenan Te uses unique words to beautify the language conveyed to listeners through song lyrics. One example is found in the lyrics "*Trying to break you like you're a bad habit*" in Unlearn You song. The lyric uses simile where the author wants to compare the words "you" and "bad habit" by using the conjunction *like*. In addition to Unlearn You song, the other seven of Keenan Te's songs also contain unique words that can be analyzed using figurative language.

From the reason above, figurative language has an important role in analysis of the lyrics of songs. Because each of songs has a meaning that the author wants to convey. Therefore, the researcher wants to analyze the figurative language in song lyrics, especially in Keenan Te's song.

1.2 Statements of the Problems

Based on the introduction described above, the problems to be discussed are:

1. What types of figurative language using in the selected song by Keenan Te?

2. What is the meaning of figurative language using in the selected song by Keenan Te?

1.3 Scope of the Problem

The scope of this research is to analyze the type and to explain the meaning of figurative language used in lyrics songs by Keenan Te. This research used theory from Leech (1969) to examine the type of figurative language and Leech (1981) to examine the meaning. According to Leech (1969), Figurative language acceptance can be broken down into two phases: rejecting an orthodox interpretation that is (in this case) unacceptable and discovering an unconventional figurative meaning. There are eight songs used in this research, namely: Dependent, Forever with you, Never let you go, Forgot about us, Mine, Scars, Unlearn you, and Overthinking about you.

1.4 Objectives of the Research

In accordance of the statements of the problems, the objectives of this research can be stated as follows:

1. To analyze the types of figurative language used in the selected song by Keenan Te.

2. To explain the meaning using in selected song by Keenan Te.

1.5 Significances of the Study

1. Theoretical Significances

For researchers who want to make further research on figurative language in songs, hopefully this research can be an additional material and can look for research updates on figurative language for future research.

2. Practical Significances

This research is expected to provide knowledge for readers, such as students who want to learn about figurative language, especially in songs. Songs can help someone who wants to learn English, so this research can be useful for teachers to teach the students and make the class atmosphere more interesting.

1.6 Review of Related Literature

Muzzaqi (2020) conducted an analysis with the title "An Analysis on Figurative Language in Shawn Mendes Selected Songs". The collected data was analyzed by using descriptive qualitative methods. This study aimed to identify types of figurative language in Shawn Mendes's lyrics song and the messages. In a final result, this study found the dominant type of figurative language was hyperbole. The similarity with this study is both looking for lyric songs, and the difference is the data in this research was taken from

lyrics songs by Keenan Te selected song. The theory used is also different, in Muzzaqi's research he used theory from Rozakis, whereas in this study used theory from Leech (1969).

Mahendra et al. (2023) conducted an analysis with the title "The Analysis of Figurative Language Used in The Song Lyrics of Adele's Album "30". This study aims to identify types of figurative language used in the song lyrics of Adele's album "30" and meaning of figurative language found in the song lyrics of Adele's album "30". The result of their study shows that there are seven types of figurative language found in song lyrics. They were simile, personification, metaphor, synecdoche, hyperbola, irony and paradox. Most of the figurative expressions found in those songs were hyperbola. Five types of meaning used in those lyrics to understand the figurative meaning in the song lyrics were connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, and thematic meaning. The relevance of this study is both looking to analyze the types and the meanings of figurative language in song lyrics, but the data used is different. The research by Mahendra et al. (2023) used data from Adele's song, whereas this research used data from Keenan Te's song. The theory used is also different, where the research conducted by Mahendra et, al used theory from Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974), meanwhile this study used theory from Leech.

Aziza (2022) conducted an analysis with the title "An Analysis of Figurative Language in The Album of *Made in The A.M.* by One Direction".

Her study has two aims, namely to describe the types of figurative language and frequency of each type of figurative language used in the album of Made in the A.M. by One Direction. Her study used a descriptive qualitative method to classify and analyze the data based on the theory of figurative language proposed by Keraf (2010). The total types of figurative language that she found in her study were 23 of alliteration (6 lyrics), allusion (2 lyrics), anastrophe (1 lyric), apophasis (2 lyrics), assonance (3 lyrics), asyndeton (2 lyrics), euphemism (1 lyric), hypallage (1 lyric), hyperbole (13 lyrics), hysteron (1 lyric), litotes (2 lyrics), metaphor (2 lyrics), metonymy (1 lyric), oxymoron (3 lyrics), paradox (4 lyrics), periphrasis (1 lyric), personification (3 lyrics), polysyndeton (6 lyrics), pun (2 lyrics), rhetoric (10 lyrics), simile (3 lyrics), synecdoche (4 lyrics), and tautology (1 lyric). The dominant type of figurative language that is used in One Direction's songs in the album Made in the A.M. is hyperbola. The similarity with this research is that the researcher used song lyrics as data, and equally research the types of figurative language. The difference is that the research conducted by Aziza is also focused on describing the frequency of the lyric song, whereas this research is also focused on the meaning of lyrics songs by Keenan Te. The theory that used is also different, Aziza's research used theory from Keraf (2010), while this research uses theory from Leech.

Ersyadi (2023) conducted an analysis with the title "An Analysis of Figurative Languages Used in Novel John Green "The Fault in Our Stars". In his study, he focused on describing the types of figurative language and

identify the contextual meaning of figurative language in John Green's Novel "The Fault in our Star". He used theory from Leech (1969), and descriptive qualitative as a method in his research. In the result, he found 7 kinds of figurative language used in "The Fault in Our Stars" novel, there are hyperbole, irony, litotes, metaphor, metonymy, personification, and simile. The most dominant figurative language found is Simile as many as 17. The relevance of this research is in the theory and the focus of research, the difference is the data used, Ersyadi used the novel as data whereas this research used lyrics songs as data.

Afifah & Irawan (2022) conducted an analysis with the title "Figurative Language Analysis Used in Political Discussion at Prime Time News Metro TV". This research focuses on describes types and meanings/messages of figurative language used in several political discussions that were presented in Prime Time News Metro TV on YouTube Channel. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The theory from Keraf (2009) is used in this research. The similarity with this research is the focus and method. The difference with this study is the data and theory used in the research.

1.7   Theoretical Bases

This chapter explain about figurative language, types of figurative language, types of meaning and song.

a. Figurative Language

Figurative language is a language that uses words or expressions that have meanings other than the literal interpretation. Figurative language

is rarely used in our everyday conversations. Figurative language is often found in literary works such as articles, advertisements, novels, poems, song lyrics, etc. When a writer uses literal language, they are simply stating the facts as they are. In contrast, figurative language uses exaggeration or modification to create a specific linguistic point of view. Figurative language acceptance can be broken down into two phases: rejecting an orthodox interpretation that is (in this case) unacceptable and discovering an unconventional figurative meaning (Leech, 1969).

Figurative language is used by writers with expressions and language that are different from what they want to convey so that it has an effect on the reader (Rohani et al, 2018). According to Keraf (2009), figurative language is a way of expressing thoughts through language. It often shows the author's thoughts and personality. The use of figurative language in a sentence often has a certain impact. But most importantly, figurative language affects the meaning you want to convey.

Figurative language is words and groups of words that have the effect of exaggerating or modifying the usual meaning of the verbal form of the word components. It can be said that rhetoric can occur whenever a speaker or writer, for the sake of novelty or emphasis, deviates from the usual denotations of words (Kennedy, 1983). Beckson & Gans (1975) stated that figurative language is a language that makes us use certain tools called "morphemes of speech," mostly techniques used to compare words with

different audiences, aiming to achieve effects beyond the scope of literal language.

Figurative meaning and semantics also have a great relationship, because if one does not clearly understand the meaning of words, even the connotation, it is difficult to understand figurative meaning. Sometimes people read newspapers, magazines or novels and ignore them, take things that are not literal expressions and read them literally. The meaning of the expression becomes strange or confusing. Figurative language thus becomes essential in learning vocabulary. While vocabulary learning supports semantic learning (Tarigan, 1995).

b. Types of figurative language

According to Leech (1969), there are 8 types of figurative language that researcher use to analyze Keenan Te Lyrics song, namely: personification, pleonasm, paradox, rhetorical question, hyperbole, simile, metaphor, and metonymy.

1) Personification

Personification is a figurative language style that describes inanimate objects as though they were people. Personification is a figurative representation of an abstraction as a human, and truly integrates the three concepts of concretive, animistic, and humanizing because those three categories are overlap (Leech, 1969). For example: *"Authority forgets a dying king".* That makes *authority* can forget something as a human being.

2) Pleonasm

Pleonasm is considered a stylistic error in a situation involving functional communication, more so than other types of semantic repetition. Pleonasm is a phrase that is semantically redundant since it just restates the idea of what comes before or after it (Leech, 1969). For example: *"My female grandmother".* The word *grandmother* restates by the word *female* because we know that grandmother is a female.

3) Rhetorical Question

In general, a typical question is one that does not anticipate a response; this is known as a rhetorical inquiry (Leech, 1969). For example: *"Who cares?", "Aren't they wonderful dresses?",* and *"Do you call that music?".* There are contains rhetorical questions because those questions do not need a response.

4) Hyperbole

Like the other figures, hyperbole often deals with sentimentality and personal values. In other words, it makes subjective assertions that, although they may seem exaggerated, we are unable to independently verify unless we could somehow enter the person's head (Leech, 1969). For example: *"He's got acres and acres of garden",* is exaggerated if we are aware that the plot described is no larger than one acre.

5) Simile

Simile is an expression or meaning in which two different things are then compared to another thing by using a function word, such as like or as.

According to Leech (1969), for each metaphor, we can construct approximately equivalent similes by writing down the tenor and vehicle side by side and indicating the similarity between them (by like or some other formal indicator). For example: *"The sky looks bright at dawn, **like** someone rejoicing in a birth",* that used conjunction *like.*

6) Metaphor

A metaphor is a kind of analogy to compare two different things/objects directly in a short form without using the conjunction *like* or *as.* Metaphors are generally more concise and immediate than their literal counterparts. This is because tenor and medium overlap in the same language (Leech, 1969). For example: *"The **ship** ploughs the **waves**",* contains a metaphor because compares the words *ship* and *waves.*

7) Metonymy

A metonymy is a figure of speech that consists of using the name of one thing as the name of another thing with which it is associated (Leech, 1969). For example: *"Ogling the heavily mascaraed **skirt** at the next table.* The metonymy in this phrase is *skirt,* and a *skirt* is an item that is used by the person.

8) Litotes

The term litotes is sometimes used for a specific type of understatement in which a speaker uses a negative expression where positive expression would be more forceful and direct. The impact of litotes therefore depends largely on what we know about the situation (Leech,

1969). For example: "*It's not bad*". It contains litotes because have a positive statement by using a negative expression, it is an opposite expression.

c. Types of Meaning

There are several kinds of meanings according to Leech (1981), that are used in this research, namely:

1) Conceptual Meaning

Leech (1981) defined conceptual meaning as the same as what other academics refer to as "denotative", "designative", "cognitive", or "descriptive" meaning. Furthermore, it is believed that this meaning is essential to language communication. Unlike other forms of meaning, it is a vital component of a language's fundamental function. Because conceptual meaning is similar to the syntactical and phonological levels of language in terms of organization and structure, many view it as primary. Conceptual meaning, which is acknowledged as a fundamental facet of grammatical competency, is the logical comprehension of speech (Leech, 1981).

2) Connotative Meaning

According to Leech (1981), connotative meaning is an expression's communication significance that goes beyond its purely conceptual substance, depending on what it alludes to. It is easy to draw comparisons between the conceptual meaning of language and the connotative meaning of the "real world" when examining the link between conceptual and connotative meaning. Comparing connotative meaning to conceptual

meaning, it is possible to view connotative meaning as an unstable and open category (Leech, 1981).

3) Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is associated with the sentiments or attitudes of the speaker. The emotive meaning is only tangentially connected to conceptual representation, much like social meaning. The conceptual or connotative meaning of words is frequently employed to express affective meaning in an explicit manner (Leech, 1981).

d. Song

Song is the art of melodies or sounds following sequences, blends, and temporal relationships often accompanied by musical instruments to create music with lyrical rhythm. Songs are used to awaken one's spirit or passion (Antika et al., 2020). So that people who listen to songs will be carried away by the atmosphere conveyed by the singer through the lyrics.

Songs are part of literary works that writers use to convey and express their thoughts, ideas and feelings through words called lyrics (Mahendra et al., 2023). Songs can be a mood or a situation that the author is experiencing or has experienced. It is conveyed in such a way through lyrics that are written implicitly and explicitly. Songs can be a means to interact between one individual and another (Muhammad et al., 2021)

Lyrics are a part of the song that contains a word. Lyrics are defined as a group of verses and choruses that together form a full song or a brief, non-narrative poem (Aziza, 2022). In a lyric, a single speaker expresses

feelings or ideas that are unique to them. It's easy to set poetry to music, and lyrical poems are popular because of their pleasing rhythm and musical quality.

The Greek word "lyre," which refers to an instrument the Grecians played when reading poetry, is where the word "lyric" first appeared. Lyrical poets use words to convey particular feelings and moods (Muzzaqi, 2020). Such moods convey a variety of feelings about life, love, death, or other life experiences, ranging in intensity from extreme to nebulous. Continue reading to discover more about literary lyrics.

1.8 Conceptual Framework

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┌────────────────────────────────┐          ┌──────────────────────────┐
│   Analysis of Figurative       │          │      Descriptive         │
│   Language in Song Lyrics by   │◄─────────│   Qualitative analysis   │
│   Keenan Te Selected Song      │          │                          │
└────────────────────────────────┘          └──────────────────────────┘
              │
     ┌────────┴────────┐
     ▼                 ▼
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┌──────────────────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────────────────┐
│ Types of Figurative Language │   │ Meaning of Figurative   │
│   │   │ Language   │
│ – Personification   │   │ – Conceptual   │
│ – Pleonasm   │   │   Meaning   │
│ – Rhetorical Question   │   │ – Connotative   │
│ – Hyperbole   │   │   Meaning   │
│ – Simile   │   │ – Affective Meaning   │
│ – Metaphor   │   │   │
│ – Metonymy   │   │   │
│ – Litotes   │   │   │
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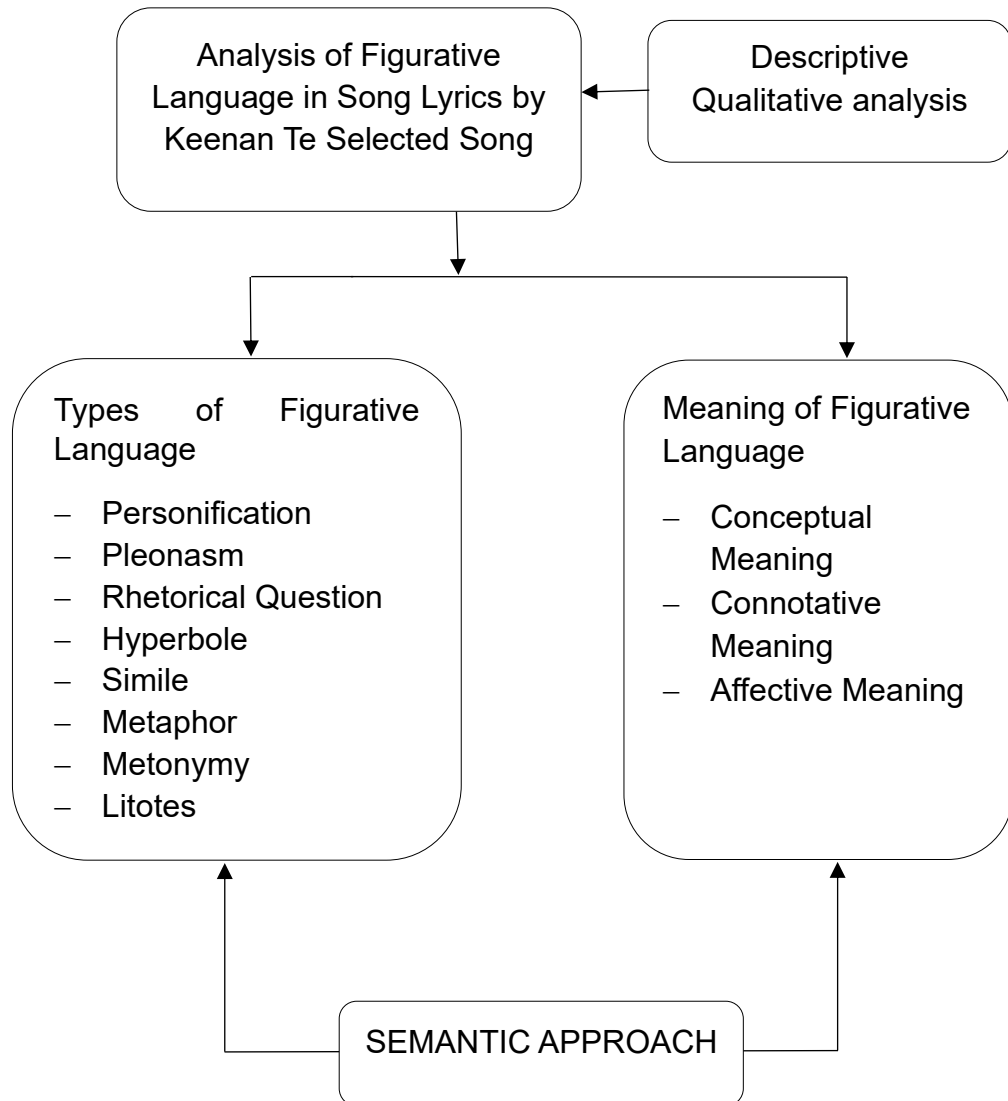
1.9 Method and Technique

1) Research Design

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method, that makes something systematic, factual and accurate about facts and connections of characteristics or other areas (Suryabrata, 2003). According to Creswell (2009), exploring and comprehending the meaning that individuals or groups assign to a social or human situation can be done through qualitative research. Emerging questions and processes, data acquired in the participant's context, inductive data analysis leading from specifics to broad themes, and the researcher's interpretation of the data's meaning are all part of the research process. The analysis of qualitative research is focused on understanding the results of the data found, rather than calculating the results of the data found (Ersyadi, 2023).

The descriptive method is used to explain and clarify the problem to provide the most valid answer for each given problem so that conclusions can be drawn later (Aryawan et al., 2019). Descriptive qualitative methods use techniques to search, collect, and analyze data (Ersyadi, 2023). To obtain all of the information, the writer identifies the word, phrase, or sentence in every line of the song's lyrics.

This research is library research, which is a collection of tasks involving the reading, recording, processing, and data collection from libraries (Muzzaqi, 2020). The purpose of this research is to examine texts

that are related to the primary issue, which is the use of figurative language in Keenan Te's song lyrics.

2) Data Sources

This research uses two data sources, there are primary data and secondary data.

1. Primary Data

In this research, the researcher used lyrics song by Keenan Te as an object and primary data to analyze. There are eight songs that the researcher chose, namely: Dependent, Forever with you, Never let you go, Forgot about us, Mine, Scars, Unlearn you, and Overthinking about you.

2. Secondary Data

The secondary data used in this research is some books, journals, scripts, and some information on the internet that helps this research.

3) Collecting Data

Data collection techniques include observation of events of interest and examination of documents (Pribadi, 2019). The researcher employ data collection techniques as means of gathering data. The process of gathering data involves documenting things, events, information, or features of some or all of the data components needed to support the study. In this study, documentation is the method used to collect data.

The documentation method searches books, journals, articles, notes, and other materials for information about variables or objects. This indicates

that all available data sources, including official websites and helpful information, were used to compile the data.

Using this technique, information regarding the lyrics to Keenan Te's songs from YouTube and Spotify can be obtained. Some of the methods used to gather the data are as follows:

a. Browsing Keenan Te's song in YouTube and Spotify.

b. Collecting Keenan Te's song. In this step, researcher chooses and selects the popular songs by Keenan Te that have more than 1 million viewers. After that, the researcher found 8 songs, namely: Dependent, Forever with you, Never let you go, Forgot about us, Mine, Scars, Unlearn you, and Overthinking about you.

c. Typing and printing the lyrics song by Keenan Te. To get the lyrics, the researcher took from Keenan Te's YouTube.

d. Reading and noting. In this step, the researcher carefully read the lyrics. Afterward, the researcher noting every word, phrase and sentence that contains figurative language according to Leech (1969).

4) Analyzing Data

The researcher outlined the procedures for data analysis in this subsection. The data analysis process involved three steps, there are identification, classification, and interpretation were these processes.

a. Identification

The figurative language used in the lyrics of a few of Keenan Te's songs was identified by the researcher. In this stage, the researcher applied Leech's (1969) theories to identify the traits of figurative languages and Leech's (1981) to identify the meaning. Every figurative language that the researcher found was recorded on an observation field note.

b. Classification

At this stage, the researcher will classify the data that has been identified into figurative language categories. The classification is done to find out what types of figurative language are found in Keenan Te's songs by using the theory of Leech (1969). According to Leech (1969), there are 10 types of figurative language that the researcher used in this research, namely: personification, pleonasm, rhetorical question, hyperbole, simile, metaphor, metonymy and litotes.

c. Interpretation

The researcher conducted interpretation in order to describe the contextual meaning of figurative language. The researcher used some theories and earlier research as a basis for interpretation. Subsequently, the researcher provided a detailed explanation of the interpretation.

5) Data Presentation

In presenting the data, the researcher will use tables to present the data that has been obtained from the lyrics of Keenan Te's songs. The table will be made as many as 4 columns to make it easier to understand the

data, where the first column will be filled with numbers, then the second column with song titles, the third column is song lyrics, and the last is meaning.

No.	Song Lyric	Meaning	Song Title