

CHAPTER 2

FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

It consists of the explanation about the theories. It includes definition of linguistic, definition of semantics, definition of figurative language, figurative language function, types of figurative language, song lyrics, profile of Selena Gomez and literature review.

2.1 Definition of Linguistic

Linguistic is the science of language or science that makes language the object of study. Linguistic is a science that focuses on language and its use as a communication tool. Language is one of the important aspects for humans to be able to express, socialize and knowledge in education and used to communicate with the surrounding environment. Linguistic will study the structure of language and all aspects, including psychology and sociology.

2.2 Definition of Semantics

In this session I will discuss about semantics, because semantics is one part of linguistics and semantics related to figurative language which I will discuss in this study. Semantics is the study of meaning contained in language, code, or other types. According to Lehrer (1974), “Semantics is the study of meaning because it contains aspects of the structure and function of language so that it can be related to psychology, philosophy and anthropology.” (p. 225).

Semantics studies elements outside of language, for example changes in meaning with logic and psychology. Figurative language is part of semantics, which we know that with semantics we can find out the meaning of the language used in the song.

2.3 Definition of Figurative Language

Figurative language is a language that does not use literal meanings. Figurative language is a deviation from everyday language, a deviation from standard language, a deviation in meaning and a deviation from words to get a certain effect or special meaning. Reaske (1966) stated that “Figurative language: language which employs various figures of speech. Some examples

are metaphor, simile, antithesis, hyperbole and paradox. In general, figurative language is that kind of language which departs from the language employed in the traditional, literal ways of describing persons or objects. Using figurative language is making imaginative descriptions in fresh ways. It is usually immediately obvious whether a writer is using figurative or literal language.” (p. 33). I use Reaske's theory of figurative language as a result of speculation that supports my analysis problem. Figurative language has several forms, such as metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, idiom, synecdoche, alliteration, allusion, repetition, oxymoron, irony and onomatopoeia.

According to Hawkes (1980), “Speech is a language which doesn't mean what it says, a speech to express a meaning in an unusual way or not in accordance with what it says.” (p. 1). Figurative speech is used by writers to say something in an indirect way to express meaning. He distinguishes figurative speech from literal language. If figurative speech has implications for the expression of meaning, then literal speech shows the meaning directly in words in the standard sense. According to Pradopo (1993), “Figurative language makes literary works more attractive, creating freshness, life and clarity of mind.” (p. 66). Figurative speech combines or equates one thing with another so that the picture become clearer, more attractive, and more alive. Thus, there is a close relationship between word imagery and figurative speech. Basically, word imaging is reflected through the class language. The same thing was expressed by Hawkes (1980), that figurative language is usually descriptive and the transference involved result in what seem to be pictures or images.

Figurative language is used to enrich language and use certain types to derive meaning, language is used to express thoughts and feelings both orally and in writing. Figurative language is often used in literary works such as poetry, drama, theater, or song lyrics, because figurative language is a technique of language expression. Figurative language can be found in both spoken and written language. Figurative language can be found in written language such as in novels, books, advertisements, and short stories. Actually figurative language is often used to represent the feelings and thoughts of authors, writers or speakers who use figurative language.

Keraf (1981) stated that “A good language style must contain three elements, namely honesty, manners and attractive and in this language style there are two terms, namely rhetorical language and figure of speech.” (p. 115). Rhetorical language and figure of speech are deviations from language. Rhetorical language is a deviation from ordinary construction, while figure of speech is a further deviation, especially in the field of meaning which is formed through comparison. These two things cannot be clearly distinguished because they both originate from language, only depending on the meaning of the word.

2.4 Figurative Language Function

Figurative language can make a literary work richer, more effective, and more suggestive to the reader or listener. In addition, using figurative language in a work will attract attention, bring out freshness and become more alive.

The figurative language functions are as follows:

- 1) Produce imaginative pleasure.
- 2) Produce additional images so that abstract things become concrete and can be enjoyed by readers.
- 3) Increase the intensity of the author's feelings in conveying the meaning and attitude.
- 4) Concentrate the meaning to be conveyed and ways of conveying something in short language.
- 5) Put the concept of imagination that is more familiar to readers and listeners from the resulting literary work.
- 6) Give freedom to the author to choose the language that is desired but still can be understood by readers or listeners.

2.5 Types of Figurative Language

The types of figurative language in general are as follows: metaphor, personification, simile, hyperbole, idiom, synecdoche, onomatopoeia, allusion, alliteration, repetition, irony and oxymoron.

2.5.1 Metaphor

Metaphor is a word used to compare two different objects, ideas, thoughts or feelings to provide a clearer picture. Metaphor is used for parables, where someone says something like something else. Metaphor is one of the most popular figurative languages and often used to complement literary works. So that written works are not boring and more interesting to read, figure of speech needs to be used to complement the elements of language style and add artistic value.

For example:

- 1) “Time is money”

The word "Time" seems to have the same meaning as the word "Money".

- 2) “Life is a roller coaster”

The words "life" and "roller coaster" are different objects. In the sentence above shows that "life" is like a "roller coaster", which means that sometimes life can be up and down, not always happy, but there is sadness too.

- 3) “Love is a battlefield”

The word "Love" seems to have the same meaning as the word "Battlefield".

- 4) “Baby, you’re a firework”

The word "You" seems to have the same meaning as the word "Firework".

2.5.2 Personification

Personification is a type of figure of speech that humanizes or gives human characteristics to non-human objects, such as inanimate objects and natural objects. This figurative language can make the reader

or listener appreciate something other than themselves. The trick is to reinforce respect for something other than humans.

Personification is a figure of speech that attaches human traits to lifeless objects and abstract ideas. Personification is a figurative language that describes inanimate objects or things as if they have human characteristics. Human traits that are transferred to non-human objects or creatures include traits, behavior, character, physical characteristics, feelings, thoughts, verbal and non-verbal. In personification, there are similarities in the nature of inanimate objects and humans. However, these characteristics actually have a very contrasting comparison. So this figure of speech can be viewed as a figure of speech based on the nature of comparison and equality.

For example:

- 1) “The coconut trees were seen waving when we got to the beach”
The meaning of the word “waving” is a coconut tree blowing in the wind.
- 2) “The sky are crying”
In that sentence, the sky is likened to crying like a human, even though what is meant is rain that falls from the sky.
- 3) “The flowers danced together with the grasses”
In this sentence it can be interpreted that flowers and grass are being blown by the wind.

2.5.3 Simile

Simile is a sentence that contains elements of parables and comparisons using conjunctions. Simile is like comparing one thing to another. Simile is about comparison of two objects that describe the same character. This parable is usually used by someone to give meaning to an object and to compare it using figure of speech. Simile use conjunctions like “resemble”, “like”, “as”, “seemed” and “as if”.

Example:

- 1) “His heart is kind as white as snow”

The meaning of the word “snow” indicates that a person with good character like soft and holy snow.

- 2) “Your lip is like a red rose”

In that sentence, the words “Lip” and “Red rose” seem to have the same character.

2.5.4 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a statement made to exaggerate a fact, both maximized and minimized, to attract the attention of the audience and someone's expression. Hyperbole is used to emphasize a person's situation.

For example:

- 1) “A teacher has explained that million times”
- 2) “I am so hungry, I could eat everything”
- 3) “I see a smile that can light up the whole world”
- 4) “Everybody knows that”

2.5.5 Idiom

Idiom is an expression that cannot be understood with the literal meaning of the words that compose it. In this case the idiom can be seen from a context meaning. Idiom is another word for expression. Idioms are word combinations that have a special meaning. The meaning of the idiom does not come from the words that form it, but is formed after the words are combined. Idioms are often used figuratively in conveying meaning.

Example:

- 1) “A blessing in disguise”

This sentence can be interpreted as a good thing which at first looks like a bad thing.

2) “It's not rocket science”

This sentence can be interpreted as something that is not complicated.

3) “No pain, no gain”

This sentence can be interpreted as someone having to try to get what they want.

4) "Under the weather"

This sentence can be interpreted as not feeling well.

5) "Wrap your head around something”

This sentence can be interpreted as understanding something complicated.

2.5.6 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech that uses parts of an object to represent other objects as a whole, namely using the whole word to express some of the object. This compound language is often used in conversation or in delivering news.

Example:

1) “The United States is holding a presidential election”

The means the word “United States” represents all the people.

2.5.7 Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia are words that express sound. Onomatopoeia is a type of figurative language that describes a written or spoken which is an imitation of a sound effect that comes from things around us, such as the sound of water dripping, the sound of the wind blowing, the sound of animals.

Example:

- 1) Bang;
- 2) Boom;
- 3) Clap;
- 4) Clatter;
- 5) Click;
- 6) Ticktock.

2.5.8 Allusion

Allusions are figures of speech that refer to legends, parables, important figures or events in the past that are considered known by the speaker and interlocutors to tell events in the present. Allusion can also be used in sentences to remember past events which can be used to describe the present.

Example:

- 1) “Your house is just like Disneyland”

The meaning of the word “Disneyland” is a house designed like an amusement park in Disneyland.

- 2) “Well, it’s like the aftermath of World War II.”

The meaning of the word “World War II” is a condition after the world war II where everything is chaotic.

- 3) “They always fight like the cartoon Tom & Jerry characters”

The meaning of the words “Tom & Jerry” are cartoon characters who always fight and never get along.

2.5.9 Alliteration

Alliteration is a figure of speech composed of repeated consonant sounds from consecutive words. This repetition consists of two or three repetitions. In addition, this figure of speech also invites a person to hear and feel the writer's heart. Usually, this figure of speech

is found in poetry because the language used contains a figurative meaning that can only be understood through feelings and appreciation. The poetic language touches the reader's heart as if they feel what the writer feel.

Example:

- 1) “Blue baby bonnets”
- 2) “Nick needed notebooks”
- 3) “She sells seashells”
- 4) “I’m interested to buy blemish balm cream”

2.5.10 Repetition

Repetition is a type of figurative language that repeats a word in a sentence to create a poetic or rhythmic effect. Repetition is a language style that uses the repetition of the same word, phrase or clause in a sentence. It can be used to show humor or even threaten and emphasize a mood or image. The repetition of this word has a function as an affirmation of the meaning and purpose of the sentence.

Example:

- 1) “I will *always be with you, always be with you* and will *always be with you* in every life that God created”
- 2) “In this life, we have to *give thanks, give thanks* and *give thanks* to God”
- 3) “*Let us welcome our heroes, let us welcome our idols*”

2.5.11 Irony

Irony is a figurative language that describes something with the opposite meaning by giving a little innuendo. This type of figurative language usually describes something by reversing the meaning of what happened. It could also be said that figurative language hides the goal

from reality. The meaning referred to in irony is contrary to what is spoken, it is subtle in nature, but it can also express a crude meaning.

Example:

- 1) “My sister is very diligent, at nine in the morning she just woke up”

The word “diligent” actually means lazy, this is a word of satire.

- 2) “He is very smart, out of ten questions he only answered two correctly”

The word very “smart” actually means very stupid, this is a word of satire.

- 3) “You laugh at a person who slipped stepping on a banana peel, and the next thing you know, you’ve slipped too”

- 4) “The student was given ‘excellent’ on getting zero in the exam”

- 5) “My friend’s kids get along like cats and dogs”

2.5.12 Oxymoron

Oxymoron is figure of speech which consists of words that are contradictory but have a figurative meaning. Oxymoron is usually said to be contradictory. Oxymoron is used for many purposes. Oxymoron is used to create a little drama for the reader, sometimes it is used to make the reader pause and think for a moment.

Example:

- 1) “Cruel to be kind”
- 2) “Beautifully painful”
- 3) “Alone together”
- 4) “There is a true love hate relationship developing between the two of them”

2.6 Song Lyrics

Listening to music is a fun activity that can be heard anywhere and anytime. When people feel sad, happy or feel bad, music can be an alternative to express someone's feelings. We know that music is not complete with song lyrics. In music, song is sound compositions performed on musical instruments and rhythms. In each cultural song is composed and performed for different purposes.

There is one important thing in a song, namely lyrics. Lyrics are a part of words that are arranged and designed which are an expression of the feeling of a speaker's thought or perception. However, it can be said that lyrics are a part of musicals. Lyrics are an important part of a song, because lyrics can make a song beautiful. Most lyrics are devotionals about loneliness by poets, but they can also be dramatic if they are directed at a specific person. We must understand the lyrics from the point of view of an imaginary speaker or character.

2.7 Profile of Selena Gomez

Selena Marie Gomez or who is familiarly called Selena Gomez is a young actress and singer who was born July 22, 1992. Selena Gomez also writes song lyrics and she is an American co-producer. Before going solo, Selena Gomez had a band with the name Selena Gomez and the Scene. Selena Gomez and the Scene is an American pop rock band from Hollywood, California, which was formed in 2008. The band consisting of the vocalist is Selena Gomez, the bassist is Joey Clement, the drummer is Greg Garman, the keyboardist is Dane Forrest and the guitarist is Drew Taubenfeld. The band has released three studio albums, seven singles and nine music videos. Selena Gomez and the Scene released their first album "Kiss & Tell" on September 29, 2009. The second album "A Year Without Rain" was released on September 17, 2010. In 2012, the album has sold over 800,000 in the United States. The third album "When the Sun Goes Down" was released on June 28, 2011. The first single from the album is titled "Who Says", which debuted on March 8, 2011 on On Air with

Ryan Seacrest and music video on March 11 on Disney Channel. The song is certified Platinum in the United States.

After that, Selena Gomez released her first solo album "Stars Dance" in 2013, which immediately entered the US Billboard 200 charts and topped the charts in Canada. The lead single on "Stars Dance", entitled "Come & Get It" which was released earlier, hit the top ten of the US, Canadian, and UK charts. The second album from Selena Gomez is "Revival" which was released on 9 October 2015 and the third album "Rare" was released on 10 January 2020. Selena said that the "Rare" album is the story of her love life a few years ago.

2.8 Literature Review

In this session, I will use some of the previous researchers related to the research I will discuss, that is about figurative language. There is a figurative meaning that is difficult to understand. Sometimes, it is difficult for people to understand what the songwriter meant, because what is said is not always the same as what is wanted to be expressed. Figurative language is difficult to understand because sometimes someone says something without saying the literal meaning.

The first researchers is Heny Listiani from State Institute for Islamic Studies entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language Found on the Song Lyric by Taylor Swift's Speak Now Album" in 2015. In her research, Heny found several song lyrics that used figurative language, such as Hyperbole, Personification, Simile, Metaphor, Symbol, Synecdoche and Oxymoron. Heny uses descriptive qualitative method in this study. The purpose of descriptive qualitative method is to describe a place, characteristics and facts. Descriptive qualitative method use data collection and data analysis.

The second is Tira Nur Fitria from STIE AAS Surakarta entitled "Figurative Language Used in One Direction's Album Entitled Up All Night" in 2018. In her research, Tira found several song lyrics that use figurative language with simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, repetition and parallelism. This research used qualitative descriptive analysis method. It gave

descriptions related to the contents of this research and it did not calculate the data of this research.

The third is Khadijah Arifah from Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang entitled "Figurative Language Analysis in Five John Legend's Song" in 2016. In her research, there are several types of figurative language found, such as personification, litotes, hyperbole, repetition, simile, metaphor, paradox, oxymoron, allusion and symbolic.

The three studies above, it is very different from the research that I will discuss, because in the previous research no one analyzed the songs from the alliteration and idiom, and the themes I used is different from the previous researchers. On this occasion, I will discuss the types of figurative language that have never been discussed in the Selena Gomez's song.

