

CHAPTER 2

FRAMEWORK OF THEORIES

In conducting this research, some of theories are selected to support the writer's analysis on contextual meaning of the figurative language used in the song lyrics by Maroon 5. They are:

2.1 Semantics

The term of Semantics has been around since 17th century consideration of semantic philosophy, but the term of semantics appeared in 1894, introduced by American philology organization called "American Philological Association" in an article titled *Reflected Meaning: A point in Semantic*. And Semantics become the study of meaning in 1890 after *Essai de Semantique* by Breal then followed by the work of Stern in 1931.

Semantics is the branch of linguistics that studies the meaning or significance embodied in language, code or any other type of representation. In other words, semantics is the study of meaning. Semantics usually associated with two other aspects: Syntax and Pragmatics.

Linguistic Semantics is the study of meaning that used to understand human expression through language. The other forms of semantics including: the semantic of programming languages, formal logic, and semiotics.

<i>Semantics is the study of meaning</i>	Lyons (1977)
<i>Semantics is the study of meaning in language</i>	Hurford & Heasley (1983)
<i>Semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language</i>	Saeed (1997)
<i>Semantics is the part of linguistics that is concerned with meaning</i>	Lobner (2002)
<i>Linguistic Semantics is the study of literal, decontextualized, grammatical meaning</i>	Frawley (1992)

<i>Linguistic Semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings</i>	Kreidler (1998)
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Table 2.1 Definition of Semantics

So, semantics tries to understand what meaning is as an element of language and how it is constructed by language as well as interpreted, obscured, and negotiated by speakers and listeners of language.

2.2 Kind of Meaning

Each word has meaning to be conveyed by the speaker. But some listeners do not know the meaning of it. Djajasudarma (1993:5) said that meaning is a linkage between elements of the language itself. Palmer (1976:30), meaning concerned only with intra-linguistic relation. And according to Lyons (1977:138) defines “Meaning as a word of the ordinary everyday vocabulary of English”. In everyday English, the word ‘mean’ is used in a number of different ways.

For example:

- a. Without ice cream, life wouldn’t mean (have any purposes) anything.
- b. They are so mean (cruel) to me.
- c. This will mean (result in) the end of second class citizenship.

From these examples, we know that there are various meaning of word ‘mean’. Although there are various terms of meaning, in facts, exemplify two importantly sorts of meaning, they are linguistic meaning and speaker meaning. In general, the linguistic meaning of an expression is simply the meaning or meanings of that expression in some form of language.

Palmer explained mean here (and meaning too) is used of signs, both natural and conventional, signs that indicate something that is happening or will happen, or something that has been done. Such signs provide information or give instructions, and it is easy to assume that language consists of signs of a similar kind.

The word “meaning” has a number of definitions as suggested by semanticist, according to Leech in Dewi (2010:16) notes three points of meaning. They are as follows:

1. Meaning involves the speaker’s intention to convey a certain meaning that may or may not be evident from the message itself.
2. Consequently, interpretation by the hearer is likely to depend on the context.

3. Meaning in the sense is something, which is performed rather than something that exists in a static way. It involves action (the speaker produces and effects on the hearer) and the interaction (the meaning being negotiated between the speaker and the hearer on the basis of their mutual language).

The purpose of distinguishing types of meaning is we can show how they all fit into the total composite effect of linguistic communication, and show how methods of study appropriate to one type may not be appropriate to another.

We must attempt to see what meaning is, or should be, within the framework of an 'academic' or 'scientific' discipline. Semantics is a part of linguistics, the scientific study of language. Semantics cannot escape from language.

According to Leech (1974:23) there are seven types of meaning. They are *conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning*.

2.2.1 Affective meaning

For Leech (1974:25) affective meaning refers to what is conveyed about the feeling and attitude of the speaker through use of language (attitude to listener as well as attitude to what he is saying). Affective meaning is often conveyed through conceptual, connotative content of the words used.

Example:

- (1) *"I hate you, you idiot!"* — In sentence, the speaker seems to have a very negative attitude towards his listener.
- (2) *"I am terribly sorry but if you would be so kind as to make lower your voice a little"* — In the sentence, speaker uses a sentence in politeness. Intonation and voice quality are also important here.

Affective meaning is largely a parasitic category in the sense that to express our emotions. When we use these, we communicate feelings and attitudes without the mediation of any other kind of semantic function. Factors such as intonation and voice-timbre – what we often refer to as 'tone of voice' – are important.

Richards (in Leech 1974:25) argued that emotive meaning distinguishes literature or poetic language from factual meaning of science. Finally it must be noted that affective

meaning is largely a parasitic category. It overlaps heavily with style, connotations and conceptual content.

2.2.2 Reflective meaning

Reflected meaning and collocative meaning involve interconnection. At the lexical level of language, Reflected meaning arises when a word has more than one conceptual meaning or multiple conceptual meaning. In such cases while responding to one sense of the word we partly respond to another sense of the word too.

Reflected meaning is also found in taboo words. Thus we can see that reflected meaning has great importance in the study of semantics.

For example:

Daffodils by William Wordsworth

"They could not but be a gay in such jocund company"

The word 'gay' in example was frequently used in the time of William Wordsworth but the word now is used for 'homosexuality'.

2.3 Figurative Language

Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. When a writer uses literal language, they are simply stating the facts as they are. Figurative language has been widely examined by linguist in the study of literature in recent years and plays a major role in compelling literary works. It is because figurative language has the essence of style and beauty.

Figurative language is a contrast to literal language. Its primary purpose is to force readers to imagine or intuit what an author means with an expression or statement. Multiple literary devices and elements are commonly used in the category of figurative language. Figurative language often provides a more effective means of saying what we mean than direct statement.

According to Dale, et.all (1971:220) figurative language is beautiful words that are used to given an effect in way to make comparison between one thing to another thing. He also says that the use of figurative language can raise a special connotation.

Figurative language is used in any form of communication, such as in daily conversation, songs, prose, novels, poems, etc. According to Perrine (1982), the effectiveness of figurative

language in four main reasons; First, figurative language affords readers imaginative pleasure of literary works. Second, it is a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, making the abstract concrete, making literary works more sensuous. The third, figurative is a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and conveying attitudes along with information. And the last, it is a way of saying much in brief compass.

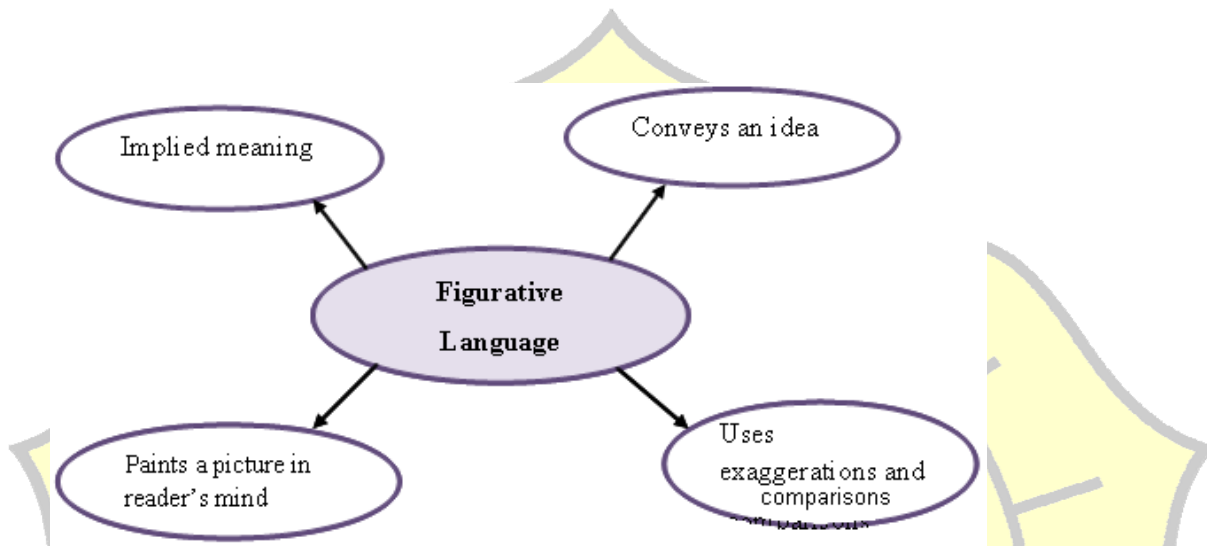


Figure 2.3 : Figurative Language

According to Knickerbrocker and Reninger (1963:367), the kinds of figurative language are *simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, dead metaphor, allusion, and paradox.*

2.3.1 Simile

Simile is stated comparison between two things, human and human, human and things, concrete and abstract things. Simile introduced by the words “like” or “as” in every statement or sentence. In this comparison, things that are compared have different meaning. For example: *You make me smile like the sun.*

It called simile because the word “like” in the sentence has function to compare “smile” with “sun.” The comparison means that the boy smiling so bright because “sun” having bright ray. (Knickerbrocker and Reninger, 1963:367)

2.3.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is an implied comparison. Metaphor is stated comparison between two things, human and human, human and things, concrete and abstract things. The term is actually same as simile, but the comparison not using words “like” or “as.”

For example: *You are my angel.*

“My angel” compared with “you” that means the girl is very beautiful creatures and she always helping the boy. (Knickerbocker and Reninger,, 1963:367)

2.3.3 Hyperbole

Hyperbole means “over casting,” which involves exaggeration of ideas used for special effect. Hyperbole is an unreal exaggeration to emphasize the real situation.

For example: *Cause you know I'd walk a thousand miles if I could just see you tonight.*

In the sentence explains that girl want to see the boy even the boy very far away from her. (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1963:367)

2.3.4 Personification

Personification is a metaphor that implied comparison between a non human being and human being. It gives characteristic to an object, animal, or an abstract idea.

For example: *The tulips nodded their heads in the breeze.*

“Nodded their heads” is an abstract idea that because tulips are flowers and they cannot nodding like a human. The wind blew them so the tulips swing like nodded their head. (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963:367)

2.4 Song

A song is a single (and often standalone) work of music intended to be sung by the human voice with distinct and fixed pitches and patterns using sound and silence and a variety of forms that often include the repetition of sections. Written words created specifically for music or for which music is specifically created, are called lyrics.

Song is one example of literature, everyone loves songs whether it's a genre of rock, pop, jazz, classic, and etc. Listening song is enjoyable activity because it can make us comfortable

emotionally. People may feel sad, excited or spirit just by listening to the song but listeners can not enjoy it fully because often there is a figurative language in the song's lyrics.

Hornby (1974:822) stated that, song lyric is a short poem in a number of verses set to music to be sung. In its writing, the songwriters or composers usually beautify the language they use by any figurative language, so that the listeners will be more attracted in listen the song.

2.5 Lyrics

Lyrics is the simplest form of poetry like a song which usually the expression of mood or feeling.

According to Jonathan Culler (2014:161) there are several compelling arguments for preserving the category of lyric. The first is that it is not just the creation of critics but has been created by poets themselves as they have read their predecessors and sought to do something continuous with what they had done, as Horace strives to take his place among the *lyrici vates* or Wordsworth takes up the sonnet. Second, perhaps most obviously, if we scrap the term *lyric*, we find ourselves practically empty-handed when confronting the long tradition of short, non-narrative poems.

Roland Greene in Culler (2014:162), speaking of lyric sequences, has argued that there is a fundamental tension between what he calls the *fictional* and the *ritualistic*.

1.CONCEPTUAL MEANING or <i>sense</i>		Logical, cognitive, or denotative content
ASSOCIATIVE MEANING	2.CONNOTATIVE MEANING	What is communicated by virtue of what language refers to
	3.STYLISTIC MEANING	What is communicated of the social circumstances of language use
	4.AFFECTIVE MEANING	What is communicated of the feelings and attitudes of the speaker/ writer
	5.REFLECTED MEANING	What is communicated through association with another sense of the same expressions
	6.COLLOCATIVE MEANING	What is communicated through association with words which tend to occur in the environment of another word
7.THEMATIC MEANING		What is communicated by the way in which the message is organized in terms of order and emphasis.

Table 2.2 Seven Types of Meaning by Leech (Walter R. Bodine, 1992)