

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Semantics

Semantics is a part of phonetics connected with significance. Semantics is considered as an investigation of importance in language. It manages the outflow of phonetic articles like words, expressions, and sentences. It doesn't focus on the grammatical plan or way to express etymological article. As stated by Katz (1972), "Semantics is the study of linguistic meaning. It is concerned with what sentence and other linguistics object express, not with the arrangement with their syntactic parts or with their pronunciation."

Semantics has for quite some time been an object of study with theory. It is said that the term semantics itself was brought into English toward the finish of the nineteenth hundred years. Etymologically, the word semantics is initially gotten from the Greek word semantics signifies 'significant'; *semainein* means "to show, signify" or "indicated by sign"; from *sema* means "sign" (Hipkiss, 1995). Nonetheless, the word "meaning" has a broad range of perceptions and there is no general agreement among expert about the way in which it should be described.

Lyons (1977) states "Semantics is generally defined as the study of meaning." On the opposite side, Siregar (1992) states "Semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, or sentences in the language or semantics is the study of meaning in language." Akmajian (1979:228) says, "Semantics is generally considered to be the study of meaning (and related notions) in language, semantics is generally considered to be the study of reference (and related notions) in languages"

Semantic fundamentally is an arrangements with significance and saves the linguistic piece of the sentence as made sense of by Katz (1972), "Semantics is the study of linguistic meaning. It is concerned with what sentences and other linguistic objects express, not with the arrangement of their syntactic parts or with their pronunciation". Leech (1977) states that

“Meaning is to be used in the narrow sense of “cognitive”, “logical”, or “denotative”. Semantics is not just the focal point of correspondence concentrate yet additionally the focal point of the investigation of the human psyche’s manners of thinking, discernment, and conceptualization”. Each of these is intricately tied to the way we organize and classify our world experiences through language. Semantics has matured into a topic worth researching. Two factors contribute to the significance of semantics. First and foremost, significance is directly tied to communication. Correspondence may convey meaning and is a crucial part of human existence. Second, the road of human desires to comprehend the notion of importance includes the use of psychological capacity through thought and comprehension. As stated by Leech (1969), “Semantics is central to the study of communication; and as communication becomes more and more crucial factor in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more and more pressing. Semantics is also at the centre of the study of the human mind-thought process, cognition and conceptualization.”

All of the explanations offered above differ in various ways, but semantics is a branch of linguistics that deals with the meaning of words. It is concerned with the meaning of a linguistic string. That is, we must pay attention to what sentences or other linguistic objects communicate rather than the organization of their syntactic element of their grammatical structure.

Semantics seeks to explain and characterize meaning in natural language. To be more specific, the purpose of semantics is to explain what underpins the use of the word meaning and similar terms (sense, gibberish, signify, ambiguous, antonym, synonymy, etc) in English and other languages.

According to Leech (1981), There are two problems that must be answered about semantics theory's goals: what should a semantics theory achieve and how should it do it? A semantics theory should assign semantic qualities and relations to each statement in the language. To answer the second question, a semantics theory should include at least two types of

constraints: Semantics theory of natural language should be finite; people are capable of storing only a finite amount of information but they nevertheless learn the semantics of natural languages.

1. Natural language semantic theory should represent the fact that, with the exception of idioms, expressions are compositional. It indicates that the meaning of their elements and their grammatical connections determines their meaning.
2. Semantics must be able to provide additional explanations and define any linguistic terms. Semantics must also be able to specify meaning attributes and relationships. Expressions of any type should have significance. Semantics should be able to specify such meanings based on their qualities or relationships in this scenario.

The study of language meaning is known as semantics. It is unconcerned about how sentences and other linguistic objects are conveyed. It is unconcerned with the organization or pronunciation of syntactic elements. Semantics might encompass a broader range of topics, including language structure and function, as well as interactions with other disciplines. The scope of semantics in this thesis is about the meaning itself in linguistics. The meaning of a linguistic object might vary. Because there is no universal consensus on the nature of meaning or how it should be presented, various people may have different approaches to analyzing its meaning.

Despite the fact that the study of meaning becomes more important in the early twentieth century, many linguists study language without regard for meaning. There is no broad consensus on the nature of meaning or how it should be defined, and no one understands which facts are crucial to semantics. However, the linguists explored the way meaning is structured in language. There are at least two primary approaches to the study of meaning in language. Each of them is frequently significant in establishing whether semantic facts are relevant. There are two approaches: linguistic and philosophical.

The semantic structure of the statement was studied using a

linguistic technique. Linguists, or scholars of language, have long recognized the importance in the structure of meaning in a language. There have also been studies of the semantic sentence construction and the meaning of words. Some of them have also discriminated between various sorts of meaning. The second approach is philosophical. Philosophers have studied the relationship between linguistic expressions such as language, people, and things, and the events in the world to which these terms relate. Although there are several approaches to semantics, three essential words appear to be discussed frequently in each of these systems: sense, references, and meaning.

2.2 Sense

Frege, a German philosopher and mathematician, postulated that the senses of a word are the extra meanings associated with the term. Lyons (1977) is another linguist who contributes to the concept of sense, stating that "sense is the term employed by a number of philosophers for what others might define simply as their meaning or maybe more narrowly as their cognitive or descriptive meaning.". Sense and reference are inextricably linked. The meaning of a word refers to its location in a network of interactions with other terms in the lexicon (Lyons, 1977).

Lyons claims that these links between vocabulary items do not imply any assumptions "about the reality of objects and characteristics beyond the lexicon of the language in issue" (Lyons 1977). According to Saleh (2008), reference is the relationship between words, the item, acts, events, and characteristics they stand for, as defined by Richard (1985). A word or lexeme has more than just meaning. It adds to the meaning of a bigger unit, such as a phrase, clause, or sentence. Consider the meaning of the word "ring."

1. John purchased a ring for his fiancée. (A ring is a circular band, usually made of gold or platinum, that is worn as an adornment around a finger.)
2. That bell has a pleasant ring. (ring denotes a musical sound)

2.3 Reference

Palmer (1976) puts forward his explanation about reference and sense as he says "Reference deals with the relation between the linguistic elements, words, sentences, etc. And the non-linguistic world of experience. Sense relates to the complex system of relationships that holds between linguistic element themselves (mostly the words); it is concerned only with intra-linguistic relation." Lying upon that fact, it can be concluded that the reference of word is the object designated by the word, for example, the reference of the word "chair" is the object designated by the word.

The term reference carries different meanings, namely extra-lingual and intra-lingual reference. The link between words and things to something outside of language is referred to as extra-lingual reference (nonlinguistic world of experience). Intra-lingual reference, on the other hand, is the link between words and entities to anything within an utterance. There are two types of intra-lingual reference: anaphora and cataphora. Anaphora refers to the usage of a term or phrase that refers back to another word or phrase that was used previously in the text or conversation, whereas cataphora refers forward to another word or phrase that will be used later in the text or discussion.

Reference may be defined as a link between the signifier and the signified via words. The signifier is a term in the language, and the signified is the item in the reality that represents, refers to, or signifies the signifier. It is self-evident that the center of symbol and object is the reference. The language being mentioned is linked to the world through reference. There are now two primary theories or references: the Description theory and the Historical Chain theory. An expression relates to its referent in description theory because it describes the referent. The phrase "first person to step foot on the moon," for example, refers to Neil Armstrong since the description matches him. According to the Historical Chain theory, an expression refers to a referent through a historical relationship between the words expressed and the early dubbing of the object with the name. For example, if the

speaker uses the name Charles de Gaulle, it refers to the person born with that name, as long as there is a chain of references connecting the present speaker's reference to the original christening. The words "the lady who is my mother" and "the woman who married my father" have different meanings and references. Both of these lines pertain to the same person: 'my father's wife.' Nonetheless, the sentences in those expressions differ. The first statement refers to "the person who is my (biological) mother," while the second refers to "the person who is unquestionably my mother." In other words, a word or phrase might have several meanings. When someone discusses the meaning of a word, he generally refers to one of its senses, which are commonly regarded as the major senses. This means that a sentence must make sense in order to be understood. Even if a statement lacks context, it is still intelligible; nevertheless, without context, we cannot grasp it. We can see that in this sentence: 'The Indonesian monarch owns two dogs.' Even though the United States has no king, the meaning of this line is clear.

2.4 Meaning

Language is a crucial tool for humans to communicate with one another. The language that individuals use to communicate has a distinct meaning. Since, the meaning of words has played a critical role in communication. There is no pleasant interaction if it does not make sense. The term "meaning" is derived simply from the word "mean". There are several definitions of significance, including those offered by Semantics.

According to Leech (1981), the word "meaning" and its corresponding verb "to mean" are among the most eminently discussable terms in the English language, and semanticists have often seemed to spend an immoderate amount of time puzzling out the meaning of *meaning*' as a supposedly necessary preliminary to the study of their subject.

Nikelas (1988:23) in Risky (2016) defined meaning as "a complex phenomenon involving the relationship between a language and the mind of its speakers and practical use to which it is put." While Richard (1985:172) in Saleh (2008:47) says "Meaning is what a language expresses

about the world we live in or any possible or imaginary word.

According to the preceding definition, the term "meaning" signifies that the speaker uses it to signify something other than what it specifies while expressing his ideas, feelings, and thoughts. There are several words and variants. The speaker's meaning might be referred to as the speaker's means in creating the statement. The linguistic meaning of a phrase in various formal languages is generally just the meaning of, or the meaning of that phrase. This is illustrated below:

- a. He likes to run.
- b. The event runs well.
- c. We run a mail-order house

As you can see from the above example, the word run comprises many words. Linguistic significance. The word "run" in the first line indicates "go fast." The second sentence in then means "work" while the third sentence means "manage or arrange."

Gray (1984), "Literal meaning of statement is its most exact, precise and limited, meaning, without attention to secondary or symbolic meaning metaphorical meaning, etc". A speaker may use a term to signify something other than what it strictly signifies while using language.

2.4.1 Lexical Meaning

The study of the meaning of lexical objects is known as lexical semantics. Its core concerns include how forms and meanings interact, what they imply, how they are utilized, and, of course, how they evolve. While we may argue that the earliest phases of lexical semantics emerged in During the first 100 years, its orientation was in the first decades of the nineteenth century. Its primary emphasis was a diachronic lexical change (Geeraerts 2010). Lexical semantics, as it is known now, is concerned with modeling the meaning of words. objects from the lexicon Its primary issues are how forms and meanings interact, and what They mean what they say, how they are used, and, of course, how they evolve.

Chaer (1994) explains that lexical meaning is meaning that possessed

by a lexeme without any context. It is the actual thing that is observed through the human sense. For example, the lexeme “cat” has a lexical meaning of a small furry animal with four legs, a tail and a mustache.

2.4.2 Grammatical Meaning

According to Lyons (1995) a lexeme may have different word- forms and these word-forms will generally differ in meaning: their grammatical meaning – the meaning in terms of grammar. Grammatical meaning is the meaning provided by word order and other grammatical signals in a phrase. Also known as structural meaning. Linguists separate grammatical meaning from lexical meaning (or denotation), which is the dictionary definition of a single word. Walter Hirtle observes that "A word that expresses the same notion might have many grammatical purposes. The grammatical difference between throwing a ball and throwing a good throw has long been attributed to a difference in meaning that is not of the lexical kind described in dictionaries, but of the more abstract, formal type described in grammars " (Making Sense out of Meaning, 2013).

For example, the grammatical meaning of “student” and “students” differs in that one is the singular form (of a noun of a particular class) and the other is the plural form (of a noun of a particular class); and the difference between singular forms and plural forms is semantically relevant: it affects sentence-meaning. A sentence's meaning is defined in part by the meaning of the words (i.e. lexemes) that comprise it, and in part by its grammatical meaning.

2.4.3 Contextual Meaning

Every word made on a certain moment has a purpose, yet every phrase might have several meanings depending on the context that follows

utterance. In certain cases, the utterance generated is heavily influenced by multiple momentary elements, which we might refer to as contextual.

Palmer (1981) uses the term context to replace the term “reference” for two reasons: first, that it is more ambiguous and narrower in a sense of denotation of words and, secondly that the term context is more familiar within linguistics discussion.

According to Leech (1981) contextual meaning is Logical, cognitive or denotative content. Conceptual meaning has a complex and Sophisticated organization of a kind which may be compared with and cross-related to, similar organization on the syntactic and phonological levels of language.

2.5 Leech’s Seven Types of Meaning

Leech (1981:8-23) has defined seven types of meaning. The seven types of meaning according to Leech are as follows:

1. Conceptual Meaning (denotative or cognitive meaning). is is widely assumed to be central factor in linguistic communication, and can be shown to be integral to the essential functioning of language in a way that the other types of meaning are not. Conceptual meaning is the most element of every act of linguistic communication). Conceptual meaning has a complex and Sophisticated organization of a kind which may be compared with and cross-related to, similar organization on the syntactic and phonological levels of language. There is two principle that seem to lie at the basis of all linguistic patterning. There are:

a. Principle of CONTRASTIVENESS

Contrastive features underlie the classification of sounds in phonology, for example, in that any label we apply to a sound defines it *positively*, by what features it possesses, and also by implication *negatively*, by what features it does not possess. The conceptual meanings of a language can be studied in terms of contrastive features.

b. Principle of STRUCTURE The second principle, that of structure, is the principle by which larger linguistic units are built up out of smaller

units; or looking at it from the opposite point of view by which we are able to analyze a sentence syntactically into its constituent parts, moving from its *immediate constituents* through a hierarchy of subdivision to its *ultimate constituents* or smallest syntactic elements.

2. Connotative meaning, is the communicative value and an expression has by the virtue of what it refers to over and above its purely conceptual content. And it includes not only physical characteristic, but also social properties and psychological, for instance: the word “red” has the connotation of “brave” and the word “black” has the connotation of “magic”, “evil” or “fear”. There are a fact of connotative meaning:
 - a. Talking about connotation, I am in fact talking about the “real world” experience one associates with an expression when one uses or hears it. Therefore the boundary between conceptual and connotative meaning is coincident with that nebulous but crucial distinction, between “language” and the “real world”. Connotative meaning is not specific to language but is shared by other communicative systems, such as visual art and music.
 - b. A second fact which indicates that connotative meaning is peripheral compared with conceptual meaning is that connotations are relatively unstable: That is, they vary considerably, as we have seen, according to culture, historical period, and the experience of the individual.
 - c. Third fact, connotative meaning is indeterminate and open ended in a sense in which conceptual meaning is not. Connotative meaning is open ended in the same way as our knowledge and beliefs about the universe are open ended: any characteristic of the referent, identified subjectively or objectively, may contribute to the connotative meaning of the expression which denotes it. It is generally taken as fundamental to semantic theory that the conceptual meaning of a word or sentence can be codified in terms of a limited number of symbols, and that the semantic representation of a sentence can be specified by means of a finite number of rules.

3. Social Meaning, social meaning is that which a piece of language conveys about the social circumstances of its use. In part we “decode” the social meaning of a text through our recognition of different dimensions and levels of style within the same language. For example, descending from formal and literary English at one end colloquial, familiar and eventually slang English at the other.

Variation according to:

- a. DIALECT (The language of a geographical region or of a social class)
 - b. TIME (The language of the eighteenth century, etc.)
 - c. PROVINCE (Language of law, of science, of advertising, etc.)
 - d. STATUS (Polite, Colloquial, slang, etc., language)
 - e. MODALITY (Language of memoranda, lectures, jokes, etc.)
 - f. SINGULARITY (The style of Dickens, of Hemingway, etc.)
4. Affective meaning, affective meaning is largely a parasitic category in the sense that to express our emotions we rely upon the meditation of other categories of meaning – conceptual, connotative, or stylistic. Emotional meaning is a meaning that communicates a speaker's or writer's own sentiments or opinions. For example: I'm delighted to hear your voice, but I'd want to request that you please allow me to lower my voice little.
5. The reflected meaning which arises in cases of multiple conceptual meaning, when one sense of a word forms part of our response to another sense. The case where reflected meaning intrudes through the sheer strength of emotive suggestion is most strikingly illustrated by words which have a taboo meaning.
6. Collocative meaning consist of the associations a word acquires on account of the meanings of words which tend to occur in its environment. For example: The words "beautiful" and "beautiful" have a common stem meaning "good kind." 'Handsome' means a man, and 'beautiful' means a woman.
7. Thematic meaning, or what is communicated by the way in which a speaker or writer organizes the message, in term of ordering, focus, and

emphasis. It is commonly used in the mix of active and passive forms, such as:

- a. he likes instant noodle the most
- b. Instant noodle he like the most
- c. It's instant noodle that he likes the most

2.6 Figurative Language

To make analogies, figurative language combines emotions and physical notions with abstract ones. To produce a specific effect, such as a comparison, metaphor, or disguise, a word or phrase is not used literally. Figurative language may also incorporate parts of other senses, such as hearing in onomatopoeia, or combinations, as in synesthesia. Figurative language may be found in a variety of literary works, including newspaper articles, ads, novels, and poetry. To grasp what the writer intends, we must utilize our imagination. A writer who utilizes literal language is just expressing facts as they are. Figurative language, on the other hand, employs exaggerations or deviations to stress specific linguistic ideas. Figurative language is frequently employed in literary works such as poetry, prose, and nonfiction.

A figurative language is one that employs words or idioms for literal interpretation as well as additional meanings. Figurative language is used to express diverse ideas and feelings. depending on how it's written It can effectively and elegantly convey precise explanations in the reader's imagination. Figurative terms are frequently arbitrary and standard. Figurative terms in one language are most likely distinct from those in another. They, on the whole, rely on their own cultural history. Making inventive descriptions in tidy ways is how figurative speech is used. It takes a great lot of creativity and directs readers or listeners to wait for the connotation rather than the denotation since the sentence has concealed meaning. It is commonly right away apparent whether or not the author or a speaker is the usage of figurative or literal language.

According to Pradopo (2010) "*Majas menyebabkan karya sastra*
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menjadi menarik perhatian, menimbulkan kesegaran, lebih hidup, dan menimbulkan kejelasan gambaran angan.” In english, “Figurative Language causes literary works to attract attention, Create freshness, more alive, and create clarity of fantasy images”. Figurative language is very common in poetry, but It is also used in stories. Figurative language is essential in persuasive literary work. Its primary goal is to elicit the reader's imagination or intuitive understanding. The term "author" refers to any representation or assertion. In the domain of figurative language, numerous literary approaches and Elements are often utilized. important Figurative language has the advantage of making the language more vivid. meaning permitted People conveying abstract ideas It establishes a tone and expresses emotion. Often via topic and comedy. Language may leave a personal imprint on an author in addition to producing beautiful imagery of words through style. This is represented in A glossary of terms used to make the reader's reading experience more pleasant. I knew The author is undoubtedly reflected in the black fonts. because of the procedure The mind. because the process The brain needs to write according to the writer himself. author's Intelligence is evident in the constructed narratives and language styles. in writing. Novels, poetry, television ads, newspaper articles, and other works of literature frequently use figurative language. Figurative language employs terms that go beyond their literal meanings. You must use your imagination to figure out what the author wrote. A writer should only use literal language to state facts. As a comparison language, figurative language is utilized excessively or with variations in particular grammatical elements. Figurative language is employed in literary works such as prose, poetry, and nonfiction.

The figure of speech and lexicon are inextricably linked. Figure of speech and semantics have a tight link since it is impossible to grasp figurative meanings without knowledge of the meaning of words, especially connotative meanings. Figurative meaning and vocabulary have a strong, mutually beneficial connection.

Figurative meaning and semantic meaning have a strong relationship

because it is difficult to understand figurative meaning without knowledge of the meaning of the word, even connotative meaning. When reading newspapers, magazines, or novels, people often overlook non-literal expressions and read them literally. Of consequence, the meaning of the term becomes strange or incomprehensible.

2.6.1 5 Types of Figurative Language

The types of figurative language can be viewed from different perspectives. Therefore, it is difficult to arrive at a shared agreement that is comprehensive and acceptable to all parties. Opinions about linguistic styles can still be distinguished first, in non-verbal terms, and second, in terms of language itself. There are various figurative language introduced by various experts. As mentioned above, the researcher will focus solely on the figurative expression of Leeches in his book *A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry*. Figurative language include personifications (humanizing metaphors), metaphors, simile, synecdoche, and metonymies.

2.6.1.1 Personification

Anthropomorphism, in general, refers to the attribution of an individual's nature or human features as inhuman, or the representation of abstract aspects of a human form. It entails imbuing things with human traits. As a result, animals and moving things communicate and behave similarly to people.

Leech (1969) explains in his book *A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry* that in Personification, an abstraction is figuratively represented as a person who actually combines all three categories. Concreteness, Animism and Humanization.

For example, “ And gravity tries to push me down”

“gravity” can be defined as the force that attracts a body or any other physical body having mass toward the center of the earth. It is impossible to gravity can push him down just like a human being. The actual meaning of this sentence is gravity defined as a problem or an obstacle in the relationship

that can take him down or surrender.

2.6.1.2 Metaphor

A metaphor is a figurative language that applies a word or phrase to an object or action that cannot be applied literally. The metaphor leads you to believe that tenor and vehicle are the same thing. But, as many authors have pointed out, pretense is often more serious and more real than the literal "real" world of understanding. However, from a linguistic point of view, literal meaning is always the basis and figurative meaning is derived. (Leech 1969: 151).

Here is some of the example of metaphor below:

- a. "and maybe these sad days make happy worth it all"

The sentence above is a metaphor, "sad" can be defined as unhappiness, sorrowful or mournful, and sad days can be defined as days that make you feel unhappy, it is sounds odd that sad days can make you happy. The actual meaning of this sentence above is there will be good days waiting after the bad days have passed.

- b. "Yeah come fly with me"

"fly" is defined as moving through the air by means of wings or winglike parts. It is impossible for humans to be able to fly by themselves. It is not literally that he inviting someone to fly with him, the actual meaning of the sentence above is that he inviting her to go somewhere using an airplane.

- c. "You're proof that God makes no mistakes and oh what a beautiful girl he made."

This sentence above is considered a metaphor because this sentence sounds odd and cannot be accepted by logic. It is impossible that the proof of God never makes any mistakes because god created a beautiful woman. What the songwriter tries to convey that he wants to express his overwhelming feeling of being amazed by the beauty of the woman he loves.

2.6.1.3 Simile

In general, a comparison is a verbal image that makes it possible to compare one object to another of a different sort, and it is used to emphasize or vividly describe something. It typically includes the words "like, than or as." Leech (1969:156) defines comparison as "a image of speech in which two dissimilar objects are compared using the same or similar terms." Example:

a. "Better than a seventh chord on a fender Rhodes under the perfect line."

This sentence above is a simile because the songwriter compares humans with abstract objects like "a seventh chord on a fender Rhodes under a perfect line". The fenders Rhodes defined as one of the most important musical inventions of the twentieth century by Harold Rhodes. This sentence can be interpreted as an expression of beauty, the songwriter wants to express the beauty of his woman by compromising her and beauty of the seventh chord on a fender Rhodes.

b. "even better than a lemonade on a summer day oh yes I said it."

This sentence above is simile because the songwriter compares a woman with lemonade on a summer day. The meaning is the song writer describe that she is beautiful as drinking lemonade on a summer day, summer day is interpreted as the perfect time.

2.6.1.4 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a type of figurative language in which one item is stated partially instead of its universe or vice versa. It is derived from the Greek term *synekdechesthai*, where *syn* means "with," *ex* means "to get out," and *dechesthai* means "to take" or "to receive.". According to Leech (1969:157), "Synecdoche is the use of a part of a thing to stand for the whole of it or vice versa". It means that a sentence is considered as synecdoche if A is a component of B or vice versa.

There are an example of a synecdoche below:

a. "Take my hand and come with me to another place"

This sentence above is defined as a synecdoche because of the using of the word “hand” to represent a person. “hand” is a part of human body and represents a person as a whole. the meaning of this sentence is “follow me to go to another place”

- b. “As if it I knows that you caught my eye”

This sentence above is defined as a synecdoche because the using of the word “eye” to represent a person. “eye” is a part of human body and represent a person as a whole. the meaning of this sentence is he has been attracted to him.

2.6.1.5 Metonymy

Metonymy is a metaphorical term in which the name of one item or concept is exchanged for that of another closely related with it. Webster, sThird New International Dictionary in Leech (1969:152) states, “Metonymy is a figure of speech that consists in using the name of one thing for that of something else with which it is associated.”

The following below is an examples of Metonymy:

- a. “The grass is greener on the other side”

This sentence above is contained metonymy because of the use of the word “grass is greener”. The meaning of this word is not about discussing grass, but it is talking about situations that are better for other people or can also be interpreted as a situation that may not be as good as it seems. The songwriter simplified this meaning by using “grass is greener” as a metonymic phrase.

- b. “I used to be a superman and you were my Louis Lane.”

This sentence contained metonymy, the sentence above is not really talking about superman and Louis Lane. Superman and Louis Lane are fictional characters and do not exist in real life. The actual meaning that the songwriter wants to convey is that he used to become a hero for his lover in their relationship.

- c. And gravity tries to push me down

This sentence above is contained a metonymy because the songwriter

using of the word “gravity”. As we know it. Gravity is the force of attraction at the core of the earth that makes all objects that have weight attracted to the earth. But gravity in this sentence is interpreted as a problem that occurs in a relationship.

2.7 Previous Related Studies

The relevant research on figurative language analysis has been made by Risky Aldini Akbar (2016) in his term paper entitled “Figurative Expressions Found in Ed Sheeran’s Album X: a Semantic Analysis” This thesis found out what figurative expressions are found in Ed Sheeran’s album X and find the type of figurative language expression occurs dominantly in Ed Sheeran’s album X. The writer focuses on analyzing figurative expressions found in Ed Sheeran’s album X by applying the theory proposed by Leech in his book *A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry* where he mentions that there are five types of figurative expression; personification (humanizing metaphor), metaphor, simile, synecdoche and metonymy.

The second related study on figurative language has been carried out by Nabila Wahyuningtyas (2016) in her term paper entitled “Language Style Seen From Figurative Language Perspective in Taylor Swift’s *Red* Album”. This study found out about what types of figurative language are found in Taylor Swift’s album selected song in *red* album and what are the language styles revealed from the figurative language found in the album. And also describe how Taylor Swift a young pop country female singer-songwriter compose a song. The researcher analyzes 8 types of figurative language: Simile, Metaphor, Hyperbole, Symbol, Paradox, Irony, personification and Metonymy.

The third relevant research on figurative language has been made by Laila Alviana Dewi (2020) entitled “Figurative Language in Maher Zain’s Song Lyric”. This study found out what types of figurative language are used in Maher Zain’s songs and what is the most dominant type of figurative language found in Maher Zain’s songs with Perrine’s theory, such as simile, metaphor, personification, apotrope, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol,

allegory, paradox, understatement, and irony.

The fourth related study is “Figurative Language in Selected Brian Mcknight’s Songs” by Ema Rizqal Maftuhah (2018). This study found out what type of figurative language mostly used in eleven songs by Brian Mcknight’s and the meaning found in Brian McKnight’s songs by using Laurence Perrine’s theory, e.g. simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy, and hyperbole.

The reason I find for previous studies is that I need a reference for the theories they are employing in the term paper and how they analyze the figurative language meaning from the lyric of the song. I use the risky’s term paper entitled “Figurative Expressions Found in Ed Sheeran’s Album X: a Semantic Analysis” as a reference to how he conducts the theory and how he collects the data on figurative expression in the song lyric. The second reference I use as the related studies is the term paper by Nabila Wahyuningtyas (2016) in her term paper entitled “Language Style Seen From Figurative Language Perspective in Taylor Swift’s *Red* Album” as a reference to determine the literal meaning and the actual meaning in a figurative language in the song lyric. The third reference I use as the related studies by Laila Alviana Dewi (2020) entitled “Figurative Language in Maher Zain’s Song Lyric”. As a reference how to count the most dominant figurative language in the song lyric. The fourth reference I use as the related studies “Figurative Language in Selected Brian Mcknight’s Songs” by Ema Rizqal Maftuhah. As a reference for the method of analyzing data. My thesis differs from previous related studies because the differences of the subject and most of the existing references use Perrine’s theory, in my thesis, I use Leech’s theory to find the figurative types of language in the song lyric.