

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Figurative Language

To connect with other people, we have to do communication. People will be able to communicate with four types of communication, there are non-verbal, or body language. In which, we use our body parts to communicate with other people. Then, verbal communication, which using mouth to enunciate the word that we intend to say. Lastly, there is written communication, to type or write what we want to say to other people, and visual communication, by using social media, et cetera.

By communicating with people, we have to know if people understand what we are trying to say. For that reason, there is language. Language can be a medium for people to communicate with each other. In which, by using language, people also know the meaning of the language itself.

Music is one of the best tools for people to communicate with others. Music is universal and can be a facility for the singer to express what they feel in reality and trying to send messages for their audience. According to Lisara (2014), the connection between song lyric and its message, then, emerges in view of the fact that a songwriter whether in a conscious condition or not, always influences their songs with their intended meaning. In every song lyric, there must be certain lyric that depicts the singer's personal life. To do analysis of the lyrics, the reader must understand the context that includes in the song lyrics. The meaning of the lyrics is interpreted by literal meaning and by analyzing figurative language.

Figurative language refers to the uses of the words as the tool of communication, but the words depicted indirectly. The figurative language usually using an ordinary sentence, but it can convey a deeper meaning than that. It is because when someone wants to say something without saying its literal meaning, and they chose to use another kind of language that allow them to interpret what they want to convey and what they wanted to tell. As cited by Dewi, Hidayat, and Alek (2020), According to Defisyani, Hamzah, And Fitrawati, figurative

language can be found not only in written, but also in spoken languages. Spoken languages means an oral language that we usually use to communicating with. For examples, in English-American language. Figurative language also can be found in the form of advertisement, broadcasters, novels, newspapers, songs, TV programs, and speeches

According to Nurhaida and Marlina (2017), using figure of speech (figurative language) to be more effective, persuasive, and impactful. That means, the function of figurative language is also to engage people to be more interested with the topic that they are talking to. The use of figurative language means that the words intended for the audience to be closer with the words and tickles their curiosity about certain topic. Hence, the use figurative language forces the audience to comprehend the meaning of the words by analyzing it through their understanding

The function of figurative language on literature artwork is needed to adding more aesthetic, and giving an implicit message for its audience. The US famous author, John Locke on his book, Two Treatise of Government, build his case and statement on metaphors and parallelism only for illustrative purposes, and he makes his statement on figurative language because it can make his statement more philosophical and hypothetical (Yusen,2014) that means the use of figurative language can be uses as styling the lyrics of the author of some literature works.

As cited by Lubis, Tambunan, Andayani, Manullang, and Damanik (2020), according by Giroux and Williston, figurative language is language which departs from the straight forward use of the words. Hence, figurative language creates special effects, clarify your ideas, and make the writing more colourful and powerful.

Moreover, figurative language is a language that uses words or phrases that have a different meaning than their literal interpretation. The true meaning of a word lies in revealing what people do to it, not what people say about it, and the context determines the word. Each language has its own idiomatic way of expressing meaning through lexical items such as idioms, secondary meanings, metaphors, and figurative meanings.

The use of figurative language can be in education or any other forms are often to be an example to writing. By writing with figurative language, show the spirit and the motivation that the author gives in the sentence. Figurative languages add flavour to the writing and the readers will be more understand the motivation of why the writing was created.

As cited by Ketaren, Sipahutar, Marpaung, and Saragih (2021), Perrine's theory, which says that figure of speech is everything to say other than an extraordinary way. Perrine also classified figurative language into 12 types: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole, understatement, and irony.

Based on the theories above, it concludes that figurative language is the style of communication that usually uses to describe the emotion and engage the people to be more connect with the words.

2.2 Figurative Language as lyrics

Figurative language adds the depth of the poet's mood for poetry to portray their attitude, while also making a poem more inventive, appealing, and beautiful. Figurative language not only employs poets, but it is also song lyrics. (Yulianda & Sunra, 2022). To do the analysis, I will analyze the song lyrics with figurative language. There are four kinds of figurative languages, according to Tarigan (1986:113) those are:

2.2.1. Figure of Comparison

There are four kinds of Figure of Comparison in the song lyrics in Happier Than Ever, there are:

a. Simile

According to Tarigan (1986:118) Simile is described explicitly by use of the words: such as, like, if as, as though, be like. Simile means comparison of two words that connected by certain words as mentioned above.

Examples:

- Her face as round as a moon.
- Your voice as sweet as candy

- Your eyes are like an ocean.

b. Metaphor

Metaphor has actually persistently the same meaning as simile, which means to compare two different things that have no common, but metaphor uses phrases as comparison by showing the similarity about two things that has no common. According to Poerwadarminta (in Tarigan 1986:121) metaphor is words that do not have real meaning, however description based on similarities or comparisons.

Examples:

- She is a Mother Teresa.
- He is a beast.
- My room is hell.

c. Personification

According to Moeliono (in Tarigan, 1986:123) personification is the type of figure of speech which applies the character of human to inanimate object. Personification can mean as giving a human's emotions, gestures, and expressions to non-human things. The use of personification is helping the audience to imagine the things vividly.

Examples:

- The wind slaps my face hardly.
- The world does not revolve around you.
- I hate my dad's cat. She keeps yelling at me whenever I sit beside her!

d. Allegory.

Allegory means a story with an underlying message. The use of allegory is to make writers expressing the message with a simple story saying that can send a message to the audience.

Example:

- My mom keeps saying “The hardest pill you’ve ever taken is the one who giving you the best memorable lesson,” means the bad things that happened in my life is the onewho can give me a best lesson in the future.

2.2.2. Figure of Contradiction

There are two kinds of Figure of Contradiction that exists in the song lyrics in Happier Than Ever album, there are:

a. Irony

Irony is figurative language that expressing contradictory meanings which has a purpose to humiliate (Moeliono in Tarigan 1986:133). The purpose of using irony is to satirize the reality situation with the expectation.

Examples:

- Your dress is nice that I can use it to clean the dirty window
- You are pretty if I look at you from 7000 feet tall.

b. Paralipsis

Paralipsis is figure of speech to explain that someone does not say what is implied in the sentence (Ducrot and Todorov in Tarigan, 1986:136).

Example

- *I wish I would never meet you.* means I love you but you hurt me so bad.

2.2.3. Figure of Correlation

There are three kinds of Figure of Correlation that exist in the song lyrics in Happier Than Ever album, there are:

a. Metonymy

Metonymy is figure of speech that replaces the name of a thing with the name something else with it closely associated.

Examples:

- Just talk to me, I am all ears
- Andy, could you give your hand to Mrs. Parkson?

b. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is to figure of speech to explain a part of the object to state the whole thing or otherwise (Dale in Tarigan, 1986:140).

Examples:

- How many wheels do you have?
- You have to read the newest papers! It tells about the scandalous things between Angelina Jolie and Brad Pitt!

c. Allusion

Allusion is figure of speech to remind about the past event that are known to both author or the readers to connect with events in the presents.

Examples:

- She is an Einstein in our town!
- I have a little Michael Jordan in my house.

2.2.4. Figure of Repetition

There are three kinds of Figure of Repetition that exist in the song lyrics in *Happier Than Ever* album, there are:

a. Alliteration

Alliteration is when two or more words started with same sound, and it usually used repeatedly in sentence or phrases.

Examples:

- She sells seashells by the seashore.
- I bought a bag of big bread butter.

b. Chiasmus

Chiasmus is figure of speech by which the other words in the first of parallel clauses is reversed in the second (Drabble, 1985:189).

Examples:

- “We shape our buildings, and afterward our buildings shape us.” – Winston Churchill
- “When the going gets tough, the tough get going.”

c. Repetition

Repetition is figure of speech by which the same words or phrases are used repeatedly in successive clauses (Tarigan, 1985:152).

Examples:

- It is okay to be not okay.
- Boys will always be boys.

2.3. Feminism Approach

There is no specific meaning that can explain of the idea of feminism movement. Because, feminism movement is not only touch in certain area, however feminism can be seen in every area. As cited by Wilany (2017), according to Paludi, feminism is the belief of inequality of social, economic, political, and judicial, for certain principles. Therefore, feminism movement happened because there are certain of events of how the society is giving a different treatment between men and women. Feminism movement is a solution for women who beg to treat equal with their society. Feminism movement can also be the series of goals for women to have a freedom to choose their life.

The reason why there are an unequal treatment between men and women is because there is patriarchal ideology that living in our structure. According to Napikoski (2020), A patriarchal society consist of male-dominated power structure throughout organized society and in individual relationships. The structures make women to be more less-dominate. Some men dislike the idea that women can have freedom to raise their voice and prefer women to stay at home and let the men rule their system. In consequences, the feminism movement happens.

Feminism is usually looked at women to defend themselves by learning to use anger, competition, and feelings in a good way. Peoples are mistaken feminist for an act for hating men, in fact it is not. Feminist are frustrated with the actpatriarchy, misogynistic, but that does not mean feminist dislike men. A group of men does not define whole men as patriarchy, women do not want to be superior to men. The women who supported this movement just want some equality. According to A

Teeuw, the feminist movement in the Western world was triggered by several factors, as reference in Ratna (2004), cited in Arizah (2020). There is the development of contraceptive techniques, which allows women to free themselves from male power, which are included in the list: Political radicalization.

1. The liberation movements and traditional ties,
2. Secularization, decline of religious authority in all fields of life.
3. Educational development specifically enjoyed by women.
4. Reaction to literary approaches that alienate work from social structures, such as New Criticism and structuralism.
5. Dissatisfaction with the theory and practice of orthodox Marxist ideology.

According to the theory above, it can be concluded that there are several factors that make people do feminism movement in the western world. It means, there must be a root of the problem that must be erased.

Feminism can be defined as the belief in equal rights and opportunities for all genders. At its core, feminism fights against the systemic oppression and discrimination of women (Hoeveler, 2003). It seeks to challenge and dismantle patriarchal structures that have historically marginalized and oppressed women, as well as other marginalized groups. In literary works, considering feminist perspectives allows for a deeper understanding of the ways in which gender shapes characters' experiences and the broader society depicted in the literature.

The importance of considering feminist perspectives in literary works lies in the fact that literature is a reflection of the society in which it was created (Hoeveler, 2003). It serves as a means of documenting and interpreting the world we live in, and as such, it is crucial to examine the ways in which gender influences the portrayal of experiences and relationships of characters. By analyzing literature through a feminist lens, we can gain insights into the ways in which patriarchy and gender roles have shaped the past and continue to impact the present. Additionally, examining feminist themes in literature can also serve as a way to promote social change and equality.

Based on their gender, as well as the ways in which these roles and expectations can be limiting and oppressive. This can also include the portrayal of characters who resist or challenge traditional gender roles, as well as the consequences they face for doing so. In addition, considering feminist perspectives in literature is

important for creating a more inclusive and diverse literary canon. The traditional literary canon has been dominated by male writers, with female writers often being marginalized or overlooked. By including feminist analysis, we can work towards a more balanced and diverse representation of voices and experiences in literature. This is especially important in today's society, as the fight for gender equality is still ongoing and the representation of diverse perspectives is crucial for creating a more just and equal world.

2.4. Gender Equality

According to Showalter, the term of gender is not only a barrier for men and women, but there is social cultural construct deep in it (Larasati and Ayu, 2020) that means gender is not sex, in which sex is to identify the difference of men and women according to their genitals, while gender is to identify the different role that men and women take in their life

According to Larasati and Ayu (2020), gender equality is a view where every people must receive the same treatment without any discrimination based on their gender. This means that every gender has the same right to do anything to themselves. However, in reality, there are still a lot of problem regarding gender equality. One of the biggest reasons why the gender equality is not running as expected because people did not aware with this issue.

From the beginning, the community has differentiated its assumptions about gender. Societies around the world often see men as superior women as inferior. Society privilege men as a group of people in power, so they are assumed to be more capable, directed, stronger, active, competitive, and more confident than women. This condition is unfair to women and constitutes as sexism.

Gender equality should be treated as human rights. Because gender equality means peace between genders who get inequality in their life. The gender equality is harmonious, focusing to creating peaceful situation for all of the people, by using powerful movement to show how strong their willing to create gender equality in the society. Gender equality refers to the equal rights, opportunities, and treatment of individuals regardless of their gender identity.

By promoting gender equality, we can send them an empowerment that they

can defend themselves. The condition that they receive is not their fault, it is just a part of dysfunctional system where women are treated less by the men in the society.

Gender equality can be a safe place for all of women who suffers the unequal treatment that they receive, and people should be aware with this matter.

Despite significant progress in advancing gender equality in many areas, but the main place to educating people about gender equality is at home. Educating children about gender equality can all contribute to create a more equal and just world for all people.

One major challenge to achieving gender equality is the influence of traditional gender roles and expectations. These are societal norms and expectations about how men and women should behave, think, and feel based on their gender. These norms can shape the stereotype that could lead to negativeway.

2.4.1. The Awaken of Gender Equality

As a part of feminism branches, gender equality happens to be one of the most important things in feminism movement. Feminism happened to make all genders to be equal in any form of social. The first waves of feminism happened in late 19th century. In this wave, the goal is to make an equal right to white men through the social and constitutional. It also revolving around education rights, voting for the leaders, own property, and legally recognized as citizens. (Guy-Evans, 2022) The result of this wave is granted women the right to vote.

However, this wave gets a biggest criticism because this movement only focused on the rights for white, western, middle-class women. After the first wave happened, the second wave of feminism happened in the 1960s and '70s. The second wave of feminism deeply inspired by the Civil Rights Movement and the focused of this wave is to know why women were oppressed. This wave has merged another idea of feminism, which liberal, radical, and cultural feminism. The liberal feminism focused on institutional, such as minimize the gender discrimination, giving the same treatment for women by giving them access to male spaces, and promoting equality. While for radical feminism, they wanted to recreate society by saying that the women and men were basically the same.

The third wave of feminism happened because of the rage of some

women about the sexuality and the femininity of women. This also created the intersectionality, which focused for woman who suffers the layers of oppression, such as a poor woman of color whose non-binary, etc. Then, this movement pushes the government to legalize the abortion and safe sex, such as pregnancy care, and child support. Also, this movement focused on the celebration of diversity of how women explore their femininity in public. It can be concluded that the awaken of gender equality come from feminism movement that happens in three waves, first wave is creating a system to white men to do emancipation to women. For the second wave, is happens to make the emancipation not only for white people, but it is also for people of color. Lastly for the third wave, the feminism movement happens to help women that through layers of oppression.

2.4.2. Gender Inequality

As cited by Wani and Dastidar (2018), Wright & Rogers state that gender inequality, or in other words, gender discrimination refers to unfair rights between male and female based on different gender roles which leads to unequal treatment in life. The gender inequality has found in ages, but the topic becomes more sensitively wide known in the beginning of the 20th century due to mass communication by newspaper, literary works, etc.

The gender inequality still happened in the society because it was influenced by culture, tradition, religion, and belief. (Rosida and Rejeki, 2017). These matters are sensitive topics because it relies to something that living in their systems since ages ago. The gender inequality often occurs in relationship, where men are usually taking control in the relationship and often limits his partner to do anything outside his rules. For example, some men obeyed the religion's rules about women should stay at home for take care the household. If they are not obeyed the lead of the family, which their husband, they will get a punishment by their family such as by not giving them money to taking care of the household, doing a violence, or even worse, getting divorce. Society often cannot do anything about that except the man of his house were doing something worse, for example murdering his wife.

Lober states that in workplace environments, women usually receive

lower payment for the same work and are always hindered in their opportunities for progression, and unable to reach on top. It is because they prohibit women to get on top and did not like it when woman gets more achievement than men in the workplace. Media also takes control by depicts women in conventional and compliant jobs like nurses, secretaries, or educators, and rarely depict women in non-traditional roles such as the manager of a company or a doctor. (Rasmussen & Densley, 2017). This depicts of how women are usually treated as the flower of the drama, in which the position of women in the drama is not considers as important character, by only using their charms to make the main character more powerful.

2.4.3. The Manifestation of Gender Inequality

As cited by Rosida and Rejeki (2017), According to Fakhri, the manifestation of gender inequality is divided into five categories, they are:

1. Gender and women marginalization

This is a process of impoverishment against women.

2. Gender and subordination

This is a view that women are unimportant in making decision and positioned in the second priority after men because they are irrational and emotional.

3. Gender and stereotype

This is a view that labeling on particular group. For example, calling out women a “whore” because they are wearing miniskirt or just because they are arriving at home at midnight.

4. Gender and violence

This is a view that occurs violence for certain gender. There are 5 types of violence, there are Psychological Violence, Physical Violence, Neglect, Socio-Economic Violence and Harmful Traditional Practices.

5. Gender and burden.

This is a view regarding a burden that can be handle only by woman. Such as breastfeeding for the children, and handling

women objectification.

These manifestations are happened not only in the workplace, but also in household and society. These are depicted on the song lyrics in *Happier Than Ever* album. By knowing these manifestations, the researcher will analyse the song lyrics by using these manifestations as the sources of gender inequality.

2.5. Previous Related Studies

By supporting this research, there are previous related studies that have similarities and differences with this research. Thus, this paper also uses same theory and approach with different objects of literature.

The first research by Dhiya Awlia Azzahra (2018) with the title "*An Analysis of Dominant Figurative Language Used in Lestari's Short Stories Entitled 'Madre'*". In her research, she finds four kinds of dominant figurative language. Those are metaphor, simile, personification, and hyperbole. There are 24 hyperbole expressions, 24 simile expressions, 18 personification expressions, and 17 metaphor expressions. The researcher is using Tarigan theory.

The second research by Zulfiqar Ashraf wani and Prof. Ruchi Ghosh Dastidar (2018) with the title "*Gender inequality—A Global issue*". In their journal, it concluded about the inequality that women still experienced in society. This research mainly talks about the scientific data of gender inequality that happened in various locations, such as Burkina, Western Africa, and United States. Even though the volume of gender inequality is decreasing time by time, it is still existed and the urgency of that problem is still high, according to them.

The third research by Ida Rosida and Lestari Rejeki (2017) with title "*Woman in Patriarchal Culture: Gender Discrimination and Intersectionality Portrayed in Bob Darling by Carolyn Cooke*". In their journal, it concluded that the main female character, Carla who lived in patriarchal culture has experienced gender discrimination. The discrimination is getting stronger because the differences of social class by the male and female character in the short story. When woman's social class is lower than man, it is easy to discriminating the woman. That means, the discriminating that the female character receives not only by gender, but also by the society.

Based on the previous related research above, for the first research, it only talks about the analysis of dominant languages by using figurative language. Then, for the second research, it talks about the gender inequality as general and did not use literary object as the data of their analysis. While for the third research, it only talks about the gender inequality without using figurative language as their tool. On the other hand, the specialty of the research of this paper contains the analysis of gender inequality by using the figurative language upon song lyrics in the *Happier Than Ever* album as the data.

