CHAPTER 2
THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Definition of Semantics

Semantics is the science of meaning or about means. It is one of the three levels of language analysis which are phonology, grammar and semantics. According to Ferdinand de Saussure (1966) Semantics consists of The component that defines, which is in the form of language forms and sounds.

According to Pateda (2001: 7) semantics is a subdiscipline of linguistics that discusses meaning. Semantic is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning or meaning contained in a language, code or other type of representation. In other words, semantic is the science of learning about meaning. Meaning is a topic of study that is discussed in semantics. Semantics serves as one of the branches of linguistics that studies the meaning of a word. in language, meaning can be used to convey information so that it can be mutually understood. In song lyrics, meaning aims to convey implied and explicit messages from songwriters. to beautify a song lyric, songwriters use figurative language.

2.2 Figurative Language

Figurative language is used by writers to convey a message in an imaginative way that aims to make the listener get a certain effect from the language written. Figurative language commonly found in song lyric, because figurative language aims to enrich language expression and provide artistic nuances. Figurative Language can be used to create a more vivid imagination, strengthen aesthetic appeal, or convey meaning in a more creative and memorable way.

In addition, the use of Figurative language can also add to the beauty of language and make song lyrics more interesting for listeners. According to Keraf (2010:113), Figurative language is a way of expressing thoughts through language in a distinctive way that shows the soul and personality of the writer (language

user). Keraf (2009) also speaks in his book entitled "Diction and Language Style". In the theory of figurative language, there are 5 types of figurative language which are personification, metaphor, hyperbole, simile, and idiom.

2.2.1 Personification

Personification is a metaphor used as a form of simile, comparison, or depiction of inanimate objects as if they were human. Not only inanimate objects, but you can also describe animals, plants, or other living things other than humans to have human-like characteristics. Keraf in Hutahuruk (2017: 43) declares that personification is a kind of figurative language which describes lifeless thing as if has human being nature. For examples:

a.   The leaves of the tree cry out in the wind.

This sentence refers to tree leaves being treated as if they have the ability to call out, giving a human element to a non-human object.

b.   The sun slumbers behind the hills.

This sentence refers to Giving the sun a sleeping nature creates a visual image and depicts the sun as a living being that has sleeping activities.

2.2.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is a style of language that involves comparing two different things by stating that one thing is another. It is a way of understanding and describing one thing in terms of another, creating a symbolic connection between the two to convey a deeper meaning. According to Keraf in Nurhaida and Marlina (2017: 49) metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in the short form. For example:

a.   "The sun is the lantern of the world."

In this metaphor, the sun is likened to a lantern to highlight or illuminate the world. This creates a visual image of the sun's important role in illuminating the earth.

b. "Golden rain falls from the sky."

In this context, golden rain is not literally gold, but rather good fortune or blessings that come down from the sky. It describes goodness or fortune that comes down from above.

2.2.3 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech used to describe an idea or concept in an exaggerated or over-the-top way. The main purpose of hyperbole is to magnify or minimize something to create a more dramatic or powerful impression. It is a figurative form often used in poetry, prose, rhetoric, and everyday language to emphasize or exaggerate characteristics or situations. Keraf mentioned in Albion and Yuwita (2022: 298) that hyperbole have the purpose of emphasis or heightened effect. For example:

a. " World's tallest tower reaches the sky "

The use of hyperbole is seen in the phrase "reaching the sky," which is literally impossible, but is used to emphasize the enormous height of the tower.

b. "A river of tears that never stops flowing"

Hyperbole is found in the description "never stopped," which is very exaggerated to state that the tears flow endlessly. It aims to portray the intensity of grief or suffering.

2.2.4 Simile

Simile is a powerful tool in language, to create vivid images, clarify meaning, and influence the emotions of the reader or listener. In literature and in everyday conversation, similes play an important role in bringing language to life and making communication more effective. According to Keraf in Kuspriyanto (2015: 4) simile is a comparison that is explicit or directly states that something is the same as another thing. Meanwhile, simile or parable can be interpreted as a

figure of speech comparing two things/objects using a connective word For example:

a. "He's fast as lightning"

In this sentence, a simile is used to compare the speed of a person to l ightning. This gives a vivid image of how fast the person is moving.

b. "Her eyes shine like stars at night"

The simile here describes the sparkle and brightness of one's eyes by comparing it to starlight at night.

2.2.5 Idiom

An idiom is a set of words whose meaning cannot be taken literally, but represents a certain expression that is implied in it. For those of you who like to read novels or readings in English, maybe the term already sounds familiar. Idioms are actually not only known in English, almost all languages including Indonesian have them. idioms according to Keraf in Amalia Hartati and Suryadi (2021: 196) are structural patterns that deviate from the general rules of language, usually in the form of phrases, clauses, while their meaning cannot be explained logically or grammatically. explained logically or grammatically, by relying on the meaning of the words that form it. that make it up. For example:

a. "Break a leg"

This idiom is commonly used to wish someone good luck, especially before a performance or a challenging situation. It might seem counterintuitive because breaking a leg is typically associated with misfortune. However, in the context of theater and show business, saying "break a leg" is considered a way to wish someone success.

b. "Cost an arm and a leg"

This idiom is used to describe something that is very expensive. It emphasizes the high cost of an item or service.

2.3 Previous Related Studies

There are several previous studies that have similarities and differences with this research. Hereby proves the existence of research that uses some theory and approach with different object and literature.

The first research is from Unpris Yastanti Jajang Suhendar and Desi Pratama (2018) With the title "Figurative language in song lyrics of linkin park. The objective of this study is to identify figurative language in song lyrics of Linkin Park". In their research, it can conclude that this study used descriptive method to analysis data. The researcher found 7 types of figurative language in Linkin Park songs, the 7 types are personification, hyperbole, allegory, repetition, simile, metaphor, and synecdoche.

The second research is research from Fatihah, Ocativita, and Prasetyo (2022) in their research discussing "Figurative Language in Song Lyrics on Adele's "21 Album" The author use Keraf's (2019) theory in their research and the author finds that there are 3 Figurative Language, including 11 metaphors with a percentage (47.80%), 8 hyperboles with a percentage (34, 80%), and in the last position there are 4 personifications with a percentage (17, 40%).

The third research is from Maudy Yaser Fajrin, Aseptiana Parmawati (2021) "An analysis of figurative language found in song of bruno mars entitled grenade". In this research The author used Keraf's (2019) it can be concluded The results revealed that this album employs figurative language such as metaphor, hyperbole, and repetition. Furthermore, the most figurative words used in the lyrics is hyperbola.

The last research came from Cahyati and Taufik (2022), the researchers used the theory of Knickerboker and Reninger (1963) in their research the researchers found the existence of several figurative language, including simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, overstatement, and irony. metaphor.

The difference from my research is that my research explains in detail why the lyrics can be included in the category of metaphor, hyperbole and others. The research I did also included some explanations of the lyrics written by the author in order to make it easier for people to understand the meaning of the lyrics

written by Oliver sykes the songwriter, especially students who want to learn about the meaning of a song lyric.