

CHAPTER 2

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Definition of semantics

Knowing the meaning of all words is important, how can we understand someone's words if we don't understand the meaning of what that person means. In linguistics, the science that talks about meaning is semantic.

This term comes from the Greek, namely "semantic" which means to give a sign, important. According to Ferdinand de Saussure (1966) Semantics consists of The component that defines, which is in the form of language forms and sounds. It can be concluded that semantic meaning is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning meaning contained in a language, code, or other type of representation. However, in a linguistic context, the sign or symbol in question concerns code or language. Until, it can also be said that what is semantics is the science that studies symbols or signs such as words that express meaning and relationships and their influence on speakers or users. Semantics is the part in linguistics that studies the relationship between linguistic signs and things marked in other words studying the meaning of language.

2.2 Figurative language

In a literary work or song lyric figurative language is one thing that is commonly found, because in literary works or song lyric figurative language aims to enrich language expression and provide artistic nuances. Sentence 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 majas can also add to the beauty of language and make literary works or song lyrics more interesting for readers or listeners. According by Abrams (1981) Figurative language is language use by speakers of understanding the language used everyday, in a deeper sense is to better understand the meaning or style of the language used. In the theory of figurative language, there are 5 types of figurative language that I will use, including hyperbole, metaphor, personification, simile, Allusion.

2.2.1 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a style of language that expresses something excessively and even seems absurd. This use aims at these exaggerated words to attract the attention of the reader in a work made. The primary goal of hyperbole is to emphasize or downplay a point in order to make a stronger or more dramatic point. It is a metaphorical form that is frequently employed to highlight or exaggerate traits or circumstances in poetry, prose, rhetoric, and common language.

The purpose or function of this hyperbole is to influence and convince the reader. The above understanding is the same as the opinion of Keraf (2010: 135) who argues that hyperbole means a kind of language style that contains an exaggerated statement by exaggerating something. For example:

A. “My heart melted as he expressed his feelings for me”

The use of hyperbole is seen in the phrase “My Heart Mealted”, because of course the heart cannot melted, but the melting properties can be borrowed to reveal hyperbole.

B. “Seeing your smile every day can make me diabetic”

Hyperbole is found in the phrase “diabetic”, because it is so sweet that it makes me like consuming too much sugar which eventually causes diabetic.

2.2.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is a popular majas used in everyday life. This majas is used to describe an object or action by looking at comparisons. But this metaphor does not compare something else, but this metaphor aims to give a purpose or idea. It is a technique for comprehending and characterizing one item in terms of another, forging a symbolic bond between them in order to express a more profound 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. “I broke my wing, but flying wasn't an option”

In this majas can be seen using “wings” and “flying” as indirect signs such as comparing itself to birds.

B. “You are my sunshine”

In this context you are not the rays emitted by the “sun”, but your existence carries a pleasant energy.

2.2.3 Personification

Personification is a majas that humanizes or gives an image like human nature such as something that is not human like inanimate objects or lifeless items such as other natural objects and creatures in general. You can say that inanimate items exhibit human-like qualities, but you can also say the same about plants, animals, and other living things. 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 example:

A. “The moon and stars will continue to accompany tonight's journey”

The moon and stars here are inanimate objects, but the personification here of “the moon and stars” is given like human nature that can accompany.

B. “The dance of falling leaves is so beautiful to see at dusk”

The personification here functions like describing the “falling leaves” about the beauty of the atmosphere at dusk.

2.2.4 Simile

Simile is a style of language used in sentences to get the atmosphere so that the sentence becomes more alive. Similes are a vital tool for enlivening language and improving communication in both literature and everyday speech. It's easy when we understand that this majas is an expression that can make a sentence like life. 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. For example:

A. "Like a carpet, I get stepped on every day"

Based on the sentence above, that "carpets" are often stepped on by humans. But I also felt like I was stepped on like a carpet.

B. "Her eyes shine like stars at night"

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

2.2.5 Allusion

Allusion is a stylistic language that is used to express something in common between people, events, and places that are already known by many people such as proverbs and legends that are already known and used by many people. According to Keraf (2003: 87) explains that allusion is a style of language that creates a reference to suggest similarities between people, places, and events. For example:

A. "Follow what your mother said, if you resist you will be Malin Kundang"

The above sentence explains the similarities with the legendary figure Malin Kundang who did not "follow the words" of his mother.

B. "His movements were very fast and his punches almost didn't look like Bruce Lee"

The point of the above sentence is that he has martial arts that are so fast that they are very similar to Bruce Lee.

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.

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 Shawn Crahan the songwriter, especially students who want to learn about the meaning of a song lyric. The similarity here is the same discussing about the meaning of the lyrics. 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.