CHAPTER 2
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this research, I used a few theories and concepts that are relevant to my research topic in this study. Some of the theories I employed in my study of figurative language on the lyrics of FUR's song "When You Walk Away" are semantics theory, figurative language theory which includes personification, metaphor, hyperbole, simile, and idiom theory.

2.1 Semantics

The study of meaning or means is known as semantics. Along with phonology, grammar, and semantics, it is one of the three levels of language analysis. Semantics, according to Ferdinand de Saussure (1966), is made up of the defining element, which takes the shape of linguistic sounds and forms.

Semantics is a field of linguistics that studies meaning, according to Pateda (2001: 7). The study of meaning or meaning contained in a language, code, or other kind of representation is known as semantics. Stated differently, semantics is the study of meaning. Semantics is a field of study that deals with meaning. One of the areas of linguistics that focuses on word meaning is semantics. Information can be delivered through language in a way that everyone can understand. Meaning in song lyrics aims to express creators' explicit and implicit messages. Using metaphorical language, songwriters enhance the lyrics of their songs.

2.2 Figurative Language

Semantic analysis allows for a variety of strategies to meaning analysis. Using a figure of speech is one way. Figures of speech are frequently used in literary works, particularly in song lyrics. In order to make their lyrics more meaningful and beautiful, songwriters typically don't express the true meaning of the songs they write explicitly. On the other hand, they may choose to express the implicit meaning of their songs instead of the songs' true meaning. Figurative language is beautiful language, even when it merely expresses the meaning symbolically.

Figurative meaning in figurative language is the use of language in relating emotions to the speaker's wishes that might result in shock and action (Peter, 2002). As a result, by processing their ideas through the meaning of figurative language, speakers can direct their thinking.

In figurative language, a group of words that combine to emphasize and twist words is called a word component. In order to highlight a point and convey elegance, figures of speech are needed. Figurative language can help readers understand messages and facts. Language style can be viewed in terms of both linguistic and non-linguistic features (Keraf, 2010. p.112). As this explanation makes clear, using words in metaphorical language requires considerable thought. Furthermore, in order to immediately understand the meaning contained in this figurative language, it is crucial to carefully consider the sentences in which the words are employed. Additionally, the concepts of effectiveness, freshness, or purity might be expressed through figurative language. Generally speaking, figurative language conveys meaning casually by describing something.

2.2.1 Types of Figurative Language

There are 10 types of figurative language, there are simile, metaphor, personification, symbol, metonymy, irony, hyperbole, litotes, synecdoche, and idiom. In this research, I only conduct 5 types of figurative language, there are personification, metaphor, simile, hyperbole, and idiom.

Among them, there are various forms of figurative language, each adding a beauty and strength of their own to the messages of expression. In my research project, I have targeted five different forms of this art. In this, I am informed by the observations that indeed the selected five types of language not only are in common use but are also highly relevant in bringing about meaning and expressions related to works under scrutiny. It is from the analysis of such five types, therefore, that I offer their in-depth uses as employed in the selected media with a consequence to an appreciation of the way in which the language could stir deep emotional feelings.

The reason this kind of figurative language is studied specifically is that each one carries immense human emotions and experiences in their unique way.

Each type whether metaphor, simile, hyperbole, personification, or idiom It has its unique service of bringing about nuances of meaning, resonating with audiences on many levels. Through an analysis of how such devices function in the lyrics from FUR's album "When You Walk Away," I aim to bring into view those layers of meaning embedded in the text and how they add to the general emotional feel of the songs. It deepens our insight not only into the artistic expression of FUR but also points toward the greater implications of figurative language in literature and music as a means of connecting to emotion and storytelling.

2.2.1.1 Personification

Personification is the practice of assigning a quality, feeling, action, or definition to something that is dead (not living). A sort of figurative language known as personification describes inanimate objects as having qualities connected to humans. In addition to having human characteristics and actions, the person in the drawing also appeared to have emotions. Personification is used to describe the senseless things looks to have characteristics like human and make the senseless object look like living things (Keraf, 2009. p.140).

Personification is defined by metaphorical features, which are similar to actions that lack human speech or behaviour. The point of personification is, to give or to express noun or objects which does not have soul described as if they are a human (Keraf, 2009. p. 140). Personification can also help readers or listeners visualize certain things. For examples in the song lyrics of Mirrors by Justin Timberlake there/s a lyric that goes like, "*Cause it's like you're my mirror, my mirror staring back at me*". In these lyrics staring back at me gives human attribute that is looking just like a human.

2.2.1.2 Metaphor

Comparing two different objects without using the terms "like," "as," or "same as" is known as metaphor. The use of the term comparison in this metaphor communicates an idea based on similarities rather than the true meaning. Metaphor is used when two different things or objects are compared. To relate one subject with another in a metaphor, the imaginative ability is necessary (Keraf, 2009. p.

139). due to the fact that both tenors include the name for the object of comparison and the description used to identify it.

Metaphors are used to describe something by forming a comparison to another object (Keraf, 2009. p.139). The context of a metaphor can reveals its entire meaning, and metaphors in writing can help readers to understand and enjoy the work. Rather than using the actual word as the comparator, an image based on similarities can be used. For examples in the song lyrics of Versace on the floor by Bruno Mars "*Versace on the floor*" the metaphor of "*Versace*" represents luxury and desire. The floor takes on symbolism as a place of intimacy, where passion and vulnerability are shown.

2.2.2 Hyperbole

The use of hyperbole to highlight the significance of a sentence or issue is essentially exaggerating something.

The word or clause that contains the exaggeration may be important. Hyperbole is a figure that contains redundant information by exaggerating something or being discussed in a style that involves exaggeration resemblance (Keraf, 2009. p.135). On the other hand, ambiguous similarity occurs when two objects that obviously have nothing in common are compared. Hyperbole is a figure of speech that, although not meant to inspire action, has a way of explaining things clearly.

A statement that is exaggerated (figurative) and used to achieve specific goals rather than present the facts is called hyperbole. In order to make a powerful impression, emphasize a point, or create strong feelings in the reader or listener, hyperbole is commonly used. It is present in many forms of writing, such as poetry, prose, and song lyrics, and it is a powerful tool that speakers and writers might use to convey their ideas or feelings. For examples in song lyrics of Grenade by Bruno Mars *"I'd catch a grenade for you"* This line exaggerates the lengths someone would go to for love, implying extreme sacrifice.

2.2.2.1 Simile

A simile can also be referred to as a comparison when two different things are being contrasted. Typically, a simile compares two objects side by side. The simile's similarity is only implied by its use because it makes use of a linking word. A simile represents an explicit comparison (Keraf, 2009. p.138). When two things are implicitly contrasted, it indicates that they are comparable. Similes are frequently employed to convey meaning as opposed to figurative language. When two seemingly unconnected things are described together, a simile is used. Similes can be used to beautifully communicate ideas as well as to perfectly represent items.

Similes, as opposed to personification, compare two dissimilar things using the terms "like" or "as." Similes make language more vivid and expressive by allowing the reader or listener to visualize and interpret the unique characteristics of the objects being compared. For examples in the song lyrics of Just the Way You Are by Bruno Mars *"Her smile is like a breath of spring."* This simile compares the beauty of a smile to the refreshing and uplifting feeling of spring.

2.2.2.2 Idiom

Idioms are unique ways of expressing ideas that surpass the precise meanings of particular words but can still enhance a language's beauty and appeal. The meanings of idioms often differ from those found in dictionaries. Idioms typically take the form of a phrase, however as a consequence of it, idioms are difficult to define linguistically (Keraf, 2009. p.109). Idioms contain words with ambiguous meanings. In actuality, the meaning of the phrase is determined by the combination of the words rather than by the individual words that make it up. Examining the context is the most effective method of idiom analysis.

Idioms are culturally specific and add depth and variety to a language by adding color to language. However, they are often confusing to young individuals who struggle with language. For examples in the song lyric of The Lazy Song by Bruno Mars *"Today I don't feel like doing anything"* captures the idiom of being "lazy" or taking a break from responsibilities.

2.3 Previous Related Study

There are several previous studies that have similarities and differences with this research. The following is proof of the existence of research that uses different theories and approaches with different subjects and literature.

The first research is from Fatihah, Ocativita, and Prasetyo (2022) in their research which discusses "Figurative Language in Song Lyrics on Adele's '21' Album" The author uses Keraf's theory (2019) in his research and the author finds there are 3 Figurative Languages, including metaphors as many as 11 pieces with a percentage (47.80%), hyperbole as many as 8 pieces with a percentage (34.80%), and in the last position there are 4 pieces of personification with a percentage (17.40%).

The second research is by Nurudin and Alek (2021) with the tittle "An Analysis of Figurative Language In Maroon 5 Nobody's Love Song Lyrics". This study used a descriptive qualitative method and a qualitative approach. The lyrics to the Marron 5 song "Nobody's Love" from the album "Jordi (Deluxe)" serve as the research's data source. The researchers draw the following conclusions from their findings: Personification (205), Hyperbole (30%), Irony (20%), Simile (20%), and Repetition (20%) are examples of figurative language. The following are the most common forms of figurative language used in Maroon 5's song "Nobody's Love."

The third study, "An analysis of figurative language found in song of Bruno Mars entitled grenade," was conducted by Maudy Yaser Fajrin and Aseptiana Parmawati in 2021. The author's usage of Keraf's (2019) in this study allows for the conclusion to the findings showed that metaphor, hyperbole, and repetition are examples of figurative language used in this album. Hyperbole is also the most figurative term in the lyrics.

There are variations in each of the three previous studies that have been described the first of them is the object of the study. Songs from Adele's "21" albums were utilized as objects in the first research. Second, the object of the lyrics of the Maroon 5 song "Nobody's Love" was employed in the study, and third, the Bruno

Mars song "grenade" was used in the study. The second difference between the three previous studies is the kind of figurative language that was found and analysed. In the first study, the figurative language found and analyzed was metaphors, hyperbole, and personification. In the second study the figurative language found and analyzed was Personification, Hyperbole, Irony, Simile, and Repetition. And in the third study the figurative language found and analyzed was metaphor, hyperbole, and repetition.

Based on the explanation above, I can conclude that my research has similarities and differences with previous studies. The difference is in my research, I used the type of figurative language "idiom" and not using "irony" and "repetition". While the similarities in my research are the used types of figurative language "hyperbole, simile, personification, and metaphor". Nobody has done any research on the songs or albums by FUR.