

CHAPTER II

REVIE OF LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher presents review of related literature of this study. There are semantic, figurative languages, kinds of figurative language, function of figurative language, song lyric, John Mayer and previous study.

A. Semantics

Knowing the meaning of each word sometimes it can be important for some people. If they do not know the meaning of each word first it is impossible to understand what actually meant by the writer. In linguistics, it is called by semantics. The term semantic is derived from Greek, semantic from the word semantic (“to signify” or “mean”). Semantics is the study about meaning in language. Crystal (1991) said that semantic is one of the branches of linguistics devoted of the study of meaning in language. In addition, Yule (1985) said that semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. Verhaar (1999) says that Semantic is study about relationship between the distinction linguistics with relationship of symbol in the activity of talking.

In traditional linguistics, language is viewed as the vocabulary which is contained in literary works. In the study of language, language definition is sometimes based on the meaning, and sometimes on the function. Statement that a noun is a name of person or a thing, or a sentence is an expression of complete thought, are definitions based on meaning. On the contrary, statement that an adjective is a word that modifies other words except nouns, are definition which are based on function. The prominent achievement in the study of meaning in

Traditional linguistics is etymology the study of the origin of word meaning. The study of meaning in traditional linguistics has not clearly shown what the meaning is.

In addition, lexical semantic and conceptual semantics particular in general, have taken in increasing importance in linguistics and psycholinguistics. Lyons (1995) explained that semantic is traditionally defined as the study of meaning. John Lyons, philosophically the question “what is meaning?” can also be answered by using the six meaning theories. First, the referential or denotation theory describes, that the meaning of an utterance is what it shows to, such as “Andy” means “Andy”, “cats” means either the general class of cats or the essential property that they all share. Second, the ideational or mentality theory describes that the meaning of an expression is the idea or concept related with the mind of anyone who knows and understands the expression. Third, the behaviorist theory describes that the meaning of an expression is either the stimulus that causes it or the response it causes, or combination of both, in particular occasion or utterance. Next, the meaning, use theory describes that the meaning of expression is determined by, if not identical with, its use in the language. Fifth, the verification theory describes that the meaning of a statement is determined by the verifiability of the sentences which contain it. Lastly, the truth conditional theory describes that the meaning of an expression is its contribution to the truth conditions of the sentences which have it.

According to Muihaki (2004), the associative meaning of an expression has to do with individual mental understanding of the speaker. They, in turn, can be broken up into six sub-types: connotative, collective and etc. Connotative

meaning of an expression is thoughts provoked by a term when in reference to certain entities. Though these meanings may not be strictly implied by relevant definitions, they show up in common or preferred usage regardless. This is not to be confused with what is historically referred to as connotation, which more closely describes rigid definition of words. While collective meaning describes words that regularly appear together in common use within certain contexts.

Based on explanation above, it can be concluded that semantics is the study about meaning or real meaning. The meaning of the things was come from many thoughts and many theories. All of the theory have conclusion that every works absolutely has the actual meaning. Sometimes semantic uses associative meaning in the text or lyric to make the meaning of the sentences in the text or in the lyric more beautify.

B. Figurative Language

Language is one important thing in human life; language also plays an important role in human communication. Without language we cannot communicate with each other. Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols which used for human communication in their daily life (Wardhaugh, 2006). There two kind of language: they are literal language and non-literal language such as figurative language. In this research, researcher only explains about figurative language that is language which uses figures of speech. Figure of speech area is way of saying one thing in another meaning. Figurative language is a language which has figurative meaning and incorporates the speaker's desire to touch the emotions, to make a shock and to persuade into action (Peter, 2002). By

using the figurative language, speaker can induce parallel thoughts and feelings in others, so that it can create a sense of persuasion in a speech. In other words, figurative is a device that the speakers use to help them transfer the ideas or thoughts into the audience's minds. Thus, they can persuade the audience to agree with his ideas or phrase which is used for special effects and which does not have its usual or literal meaning (Longman, 1985).

Moreover, Verdonk (2003) stated that figurative language is a kind of stylistics. Figurative language is usually used when someone says or writes something in creating multiple meanings. It is strengthened by Peter (2002) who said that when we describe someone's manner of writing, speaking, or performing, we may say, "she writes in a vigorous style" or "she started off in fine style." Peter explained that there are many kinds of figurative language such as; allegory, allusion, antithesis, hyperbola, irony, metaphor, metonymy, an oxymoron, paradox, parallelism, personification, simile, symbol, synecdoche, and euphemism.

Figurative language means a way of saying something rather than the literal meaning of the words (Nurul Huda, 2013). Figurative language is discussed about meaning which is different from the literal interpretation. It is supported by the theory which said that figurative or imaginative language is the sentences that fall outside the domain of the normal literal language (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980). Figurative language according to Abrahams is different from what speakers of language apprehend as the ordinary, or standard, significance or sequence of word, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect (Abrahams, 1982). Sharndama and Suleiman (2013) states that figurative language are employed in

performing arts as a medium expressing thoughts, feelings, and ideas implicitly rather than explicitly. Figurative language is used in any form of communication, such as in daily conversation, article in newspaper, advertisement, novels, poems and song.

There are two types of figurative language which have been sometimes overlooked for consideration of linguistics importance, tropes, and schemes. In linguistics tropes is a rhetorical figurative language which consist of playing words. Those words are considered having another meaning more than normal form or literal. Tropes are the types of figurative language which depend essential on paradigmatic relationship while scheme depend on syntagmatic relationship. Another major category of figurative language is scheme, which involves changing the pattern of words in a sentence. The paradigmatic itself is a relationship between a word and other related word which does not occurs, while syntagmatic relationship is a relationship between a word and other accompanying words. For example, a phrase like a red coat is partly produced by syntagmatic combination of red and coat; while red is also in a paradigmatic relationship with other words like yellow, black or blue, which do not occur in the phrase and jacket is in paradigmatic relationship with word coat (Nurul Huda, 2013)

Figurative language or figure of speech is not only used in the language of literature, such as poetry, drama, or prose but they are also alive in linguistics study or common use in writing lyrics and daily speech. However, most people will directly consider the term figurative language as the term of literary study because it is mostly used as stylistic devices analyzing literary work. The most of the familiar figurative language which will be analyzed in this study are some

types including metaphor, simile, metonymy, hyperbola, personification and etc. Based on explanation above, the researcher can conclude that figurative language has interesting power when put in lyrics of song or speak orally because it is study many kind of figurative meaning. The composer can express their feeling by using figure of speech in his song lyric. Based on the explanations above, writer concluded that figurative language is a word or group of words used author to exaggerate object with different words that can change meaning of that sentence.

C. Types of Figurative Language

According to Perrine (1992), a figure of speech is any way of saying something other than the ordinary way. The figurative language would be explained which related to this study and it will be used in analyzing the findings. Figurative language based on Perrine's theories are metaphor, simile, personification, synecdoche, paradox, symbol, allegory, overstatement/hyperbole, apostrophe, understatement, and verbal irony.

1. Metaphor

Comparison is implied, without using the words of comparison such as like, as, similar to, and resembles. For example: Your diamond eyes amaze me. The sentence is comparing the „eyes“ with „diamond“. In that sentence, the eyes being compared are the ordinary human eyes, but the word “diamond” means the characteristics of the eyes.

2. Simile

Unlike metaphor, in simile the comparison is explicit, indicated by adding comparative word or phrase such as like, as, similar to, and

resembles. For example: The child resembles his father. In that sentence, it uses the comparative word that is “resembles”.

3. Personification

Personification is giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or an idea. This figure of speech personifies inanimate being as if they can act like human beings. For example: The powder touches the baby gently. That sentence considers the powder as a human being which can touch the baby gently.

4. Synecdoche

The use of the part for the whole by stating significant detail only to simplify what is being talked about. For example: I did not see your nose last year. That sentence is synecdoche because the speaker uses “nose” as a part of a person. It means that the speaker did not see „you“ last year.

5. Paradox

A paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true. As a figure of speech, paradox is a statement that seems contradictory, unbelievable, or absurd but that may be true in fact. For example: There is a life after death. This sentence is a contradiction because some people do not believe that there is life after death. Thus, this sentence is paradox.

6. Symbol

Symbol portrays something that has meaning beyond what it is. It means that a symbol uses a word or phrase which is familiar in society and

has one meaning. For example: He writes the letter with red ink. Red ink symbolizes anger.

7. Allegory

Allegory is a narrative or descriptive words or phrases that have a second meaning beneath the surface one (its ulterior meaning). Allegory has been defined sometimes as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbols. This figurative language is difficult to be interpreted because the readers have to interpret a message beyond other message. For example: Andy goes with the children. The first meaning of the sentence is Andy goes with his own children, and the second meaning is Andy goes with the children but not his own children. In that example, one sentence which has the second meaning is called allegory.

8. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is simply exaggeration but exaggeration in the service of truth. It is used to express something or state of condition in a bigger way than its ordinary one. For example: I have told you million times. That sentence contains exaggeration, because the speaker did not really mean to what he/she has said and it is impossible for a human being to speak a million times.

9. Apostrophe

Apostrophe consists in addressing someone absent or something nonhuman as if it was alive and present and could reply to what is being said. This figure of speech seems best adapted to the expression of deep emotion. For example: David says to his dead son, "O my son Absalom,

my son, my son, Absalom! Would I have died instead of you, O Absalom, my son, my son!” In that example, David is apostrophizing his dead son.

10. Understatement

Understatement is saying less than one means. It does not exaggerate things and say them in ordinary way (the opposite of overstatement). For example: A king said, “Please come to my hut”. It is clearly seen that the sentence is understatement because the king says less than he means; what he actually means is the palace or kingdom, not a hut.

11. Verbal Irony

Verbal irony is saying the opposite of what one means. For example: Your hand writing is very good that I could not read it. This sentence is an irony because the speaker says the opposite of what he/she means when he/she reads the hand writing to the hearer. Actually, the speaker means that your hand writing is very bad, but the speaker says the opposite of what he/she means.

However, Leech (1981) classifies figurative language into seven types. The seven types of figurative language for the first is Irony. Irony is word that uses something opposite from what we mean actually. Irony is one type of figurative language that state the opposite meaning and contradiction with the fact. Etymologically, the word ‘irony’ decline from Greek word *eironia*’ means deception’ or ‘trick’. There are some arguments that explained qualities as ironic, but all senses of irony revolve around the perceived notion an incongruity between what is said and what is meant, or between an understanding or

expectation of a reality and what actually happens. (e.g. He still feels lonely in the crowded country, In the prison they are happy).

Second is Hyperbole. Hyperbole is expression of exaggeration which used by a writer depicted as being better or worse, being larger or smaller than actually the case. It deliberate overstatement not intended to be taken literally. It is used as a means of emphasizing the truth of the statement. It tells more than the truth about the number, size, or degree of something without intending to deceive. Etymologically, the word 'hyperbole' decline from the Greek word. It is from two words they are 'hyper' means 'over' and '*ballein*' means 'to throw'. It may be used to evoke strong feeling or to create a strong impression, but it is rarely meant to be taken literally. (e.g. She loves him for thousand years, she was so hungry, she ate that whole cornfield for dinner)

Next is Metaphor. Metaphor is a kind of figurative language which is an implicit comparison in which two unlike objects are compared by identifying or substituting one with other. Frost (2006) explained that metaphor is use of word or phrase denoting kind of idea or object in place of another word or phrase for the purpose of suggesting a likeness between the two. (e.g. A view of a geode crystal is like the mind probing the universe, The stages of love are stepping stones to death).

Fourth is Metonymy. Metonymy is a figurative language that has meaning in which the name of one object or idea is substituted for that of another closely associated with it. Metonymy is decline from Greek word 'meta' means 'to change' and only means 'name'. Metonymy is the use of the one word for

another, a change of name, the use of an idea by means of terms involving association. Frost (2006) explained that metonymy is a figure of speech that uses a concept closely related to the thing that has actual meaning. Metonymy is figure of speech consists of using the name one thing for something which associated with it. (e.g. I spent the night reading Shakespeare, Hollywood (The American film industry))

Next is Litotes. Litotes is a figurative language that declares positive statement expressed by negating expressions or making a certain statement directly, a speaker expresses it even more effectively, or achieves emphasis, by denying its opposite. By its nature, litotes is a language form of understatement, always deliberate and with the intention of subtle emphasis. However, the interpretation of litotes can depend on context, such as cultural context. Using litotes appeals specifically to certain cultures including the northern Europeans and is popular with the British. It is a feature of Old English poetry and of the Icelandic sagas and is a means of much stoical restraint. (e.g. This tea is not hot, It is not bad).

Sixth is Simile. Simile is a kind of figurative language comparing two essentially unlike things. Simile expresses a direct comparison between the things which have one or more points in common and be recognized by the use of the word 'like' and 'as'. The word simile comes from the same Latin word 'simile' which means 'like'. Frost (2006) explained that simile is figurative language in which a comparison that expressed by the specific use of word or phrase such as: like, as, than, seems or as if. (e.g. Busy as a bee, They fight like dogs and cats, We ran as if to meet the star)

Lastly is Personification. Personification is figurative language that giving human characteristic to an object. Personification originally comes from Latin word '*persona*' means 'person', 'actor' or 'mask' used in the theater and 'fic' means to make. Frost (2006) explained that personification is representation of inanimate objects or abstract ideas as living beings, as in fact. Personification gives human characteristics to inanimate objects, animals, or any ideas. This can really affect the way the reader imagine the things. This is used in children's books, poetry, and fictional literature. (e.g. My hello kitty gives me a hug, The radio stopped singing and stared at me, The night sky was full of dancing stars

In addition, according to Tarigan (1985) there are four groups of figurative language, they are: Figure of comparison, Figure of Opposition, Figure of Connection and Figure of Repetition.

1. Figure of Comparison

Figure of Comparison is a kind of figurative language, which is used to find the similarities in different things. Figure of comparison is classified into five types as follows: First, Simile is the comparison of between things essentially unlike. In simile the comparison is expressed by the use of some words such as: like, as, than, similar to, or resembles. For example: The Eagles falls like thunderbolt. Second, Metaphor is an implied comparison between two object without the use of words 'like or as'. For example: Time is money. Next, Personification is consisting in giving the attributes of human being to an animal, an object, or an idea. For example: England expects every man to do his duty.

Forth, Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface one. For example: If we call commonwealth a ship, the Prince a pilot, the counselor's mariners, the storm wars. Lastly, Antithesis is a method of emphasis by the placing of opposed ideas or characteristics in direct contrast with each other. For the example such "Extremism in defense of liberty is no vice", "moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue". (Tarigan, 1985)

2. Figure of Opposition

Figure of Opposition is a kind of figurative language, which is use to show the contradiction or the opposite of an idea of a subject in sentences or phrases. Figure of Opposition is divided into seven types as follows: First, Hyperbole is an expression in extreme language so as to achieve intensity. For example: He had tones of money. Second, Litotes is the figure of speech in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of its contrary. For example: He's no genius for he's stupid. Third, Irony is a contrast between what is being said, implied, or suggested and what is actually the case. For example: His house is clean and orderly. Nothing dust settled on the pictures and there was no furniture to clutter the living. Next, Oxymoron is a figurative by which two contradictory terms are united in an expression so as to give it point. For example: Faith unfaithful kept him falsely true.

Next, Paronomasia is a play on word (s) in which the repeated words are similar but not identical. For example: "Therefore you lie with him, and he with you". "And in your faults by lies you flattered be". Sixth,

Paralipsis is figure in which pretended omission the words or sentence for rhetorical effect. For example: Take me the money (sorry) give me the money, please! Seventh, Zeugma is a figure of speech by which a single word is made to refer to two words in a sentence, but only one of its which is grammatically or logically applicable. For example: You have broken my heart and my best Japan vase. (Tarigan, 1985)

3. Figure of Connection

Figure of connection is a kind of figurative language, which is use to show or express an idea, or a subject matter that is clearly associated or has a strong relationship. Figure of connection is divided into seven types as follows: First, Metonymy is the naming of a person, institution, or human characteristic by some objects or attribute with which it is clearly associated. For example: The white house, for the President of the United States. Second, Synecdoche is a figure of speech by which a part is used to express a whole to express a part. For example: Twenty summers for twenty years.

Third, Allusion is an explicit or implicit reference of events, figures, places mythologies, or famous masterpiece. For example: The tragedy of September eleventh. Forth, Euphemism is a vague or a mild expression used to conceal a painful or a disagreeable truth. For example: “He passed on” for “He died”. Next, Ellipsis is the omission of parts of words or sentences. For example: (I have been fine) Fine. And (how have) you? Next, Inverse is the transposition of normal word in the sentence. For example: One week’s notice become notice of one week. Seventh,

Gradation is the figure that uses the last words in the sentence became the first words in the sentence later. For example: I love you, you have given me a wonderful love. A wonderful love that was changing my life. (Tarigan, 1985)

4. Figure of Repetition

Figure of repetition is a kind of figurative language in which the same words or phrases are use repeatedly is successive clauses. Figure of Repetition is classified into four types as follows: For the first, Alliteration is the commencement of two or more words in close connection with the same sound. For example: Find me fifteen friendly friars. Second, Antanaklasis is a figure that repeats the similar words, but the meaning of dissimilar. For example: His body sweating after he runs, so he drinks the Pocari Sweat. Third, Chiasmus is a figure of speech by which the other words in the first of two parallel clauses are reversed in the second. For example: He saved other, himself he cannot save. Lastly, Repetition is a figure of speech by which the same words or phrases are used repeatedly in successive clauses. For example: Awake up my glory, awake up my lute and harp, and I will awake right early. (Tarigan, 1985)

D. Functions of Figurative Language

According to Jakobson (1995) there are five functions related to the figurative language. First, expressive function. This function of figurative language is related to the emotions, impressions, feelings, and to express opinion. It means that expressive function or emotion is used to expressing human feelings. For example, when someone ant to express their sad feeling, happy, angry, upset,

disappointed, satisfied, etc. Based on this statement, the function of using figurative language is to free humans to express their feelings. This function can be seen in the languages used by authors in literature, novels, short stories, drama and even songs. In addition, the expressive function of language can be seen in authoritative statements such as political speeches, figures, scientific papers and others.

Second, conative function. Conative function is also called as instrumental function, operative function and pragmatic function. The conative function is to motivate others to behave and do something efforts to influence others to engage in social activities. Language serves to support social activities to take place smoothly. Conative functions can be seen in announcements, clues, publications, propaganda, persuasive writings and so forth. What arises in conative functions is that language is the relationship between the author and his reader embodied in a socially or personally defined grammatical relationship. The character is the language is direct and can be understood easily by the reader or the listener.

Third, referential function. According to Jakobson (1995) referential function is the reference of the message that used by a group of humans to discuss a problem with a particular topic. As a means of communication, language becomes the medium between humans with one another because language can express intentions and thoughts. Moreover, Nord (2006), defines the referential function relies on the balance between given and presupposed information. There are six micro function of referential function, first identifying items about people, school, home and communities. Second, asking for a description of someone. Third, define something. Forth, explaining or asking for explanation of how something

works. Next is comparing and contrasting things. Sixth, discuss possibilities, probabilities, or capabilities for doing something. This function is characterized by languages that are non-regional, non-idiomatic, formal, technical and neutral.

Next, is poetic function. To describe the principle of equality from one selection to another is one of the function of figurative language that is Poetic function is. Equality here means in the language code such as in phonological level (sound), morphology (words), or syntax (speech) because it is said to be promoted to the constitutive device of the sequence. Lastly, phatic function. This function makes the language as a tool for communication or contact with humans. So in this case the message is focused on the relationship that prioritizes the connection. For example like asking someone's news or condition. Phatic function is more directed to maintain a close relationship with the other person (Jakobson, 1995)

In addition, Perrine (1969), stated there are four function related to the figurative language. First, to afford imaginative pleasure. Figurative language is used to afford imaginative pleasure which means figurative language brings the readers or listeners to build imagination in their minds. Authors, composers make their story or lyrics into word play to afford readers or listener's minds in providing a source of pleasure in the form of imagination. Second, to bring an additional imagery. Figurative language is the way in bringing additional imagery. By this function an abstract idea, a thing becomes concrete. It stimulates an idea or imagination of readers or listeners to become wider by making a comparison.

Third, to add emotional intensity. Figurative language can be used to add emotional intensity, is a way of saying something other than an ordinary way. It

helps the writer in creating special effects in an extraordinary way in order to touch the writer, reader listener emotion and feeling. Lastly, to say much in a brief compass. Figurative language is also a way of saying something briefly. By this function, the writers make his idea, purposes without explaining in detail. The writer only mentions one idea or more to say much in a brief compass. It is used to make the readers or listeners in interpreting the meanings or ideas inside of the text implicitly. (Perrine, 1969)

E. Song Lyric

Listening to music is one of comfortable activity. When people feeling sad, happy or feeling bad, music can be an alternative for express your feeling. We know that music is not complete without song. In music, song is a composition of voice performed by singing or alongside with musical instrument. In every culture song are composed and performed by someone for different purpose. According to Sharndama & Suleiman (2013) song is a variety of forms; some of the song are rich, imaginative, and elaborated in play of words, melody and rhythm. There is one thing important in a part of song that is song lyric. Lyric is a fairly short poem which express of feelings or thoughts or perceptions of a single speaker in a meditative manner. Lyric is an important part in song, because lyric can make a song beautiful. In fact the word is also used in music to denote “lines of a song”. The term “lyric” includes any types of poems with the very general qualities of being personal and emotional in expression, being musical and being meditative.

Lyric has a function to express the meaning, idea, emotion, and feeling. Hornby (2000) stated that “ lyrics are expressing a person's personal feelings and

thoughts, connected with singing and written for a lyric poem is the words of a song” It means that the words of the song are not much different from the words of poetry. The song lyric is poetry that sung in the form of emotion expressions which is in form sounds and words. Furthermore, Santoso (2009) asserted that lyric is a short poem expressing the poets thought and feeling or a comparison that is meant to be sung. Lyrics are words that make up a song which consist of verses and choruses. It is a set of words that accompany the music and make up a song that usually using creativity diction and elected words. It is one of the main elements of a song and usually consists of verses, refrains, and choruses written in stanzas. Through the lyric, the readers or listeners will know the meaning of the song which can either be explicit or implicit.

F. John Mayer

John Clayton Mayer, who is known as John Mayer, is a singer from the United States. The man who was born on October 16, 1977 started his career in the music industry by releasing an Extended Play (EP) or a mini album entitled “Inside Wants Out” in 1999 which contains nine songs. In the following years, he actively created and released several albums that made John Mayer won seven awards at the Grammy Awards. One of them is as a Best Pop Vocal Album (2007) and Song of the Year (2005). In 2016 John Mayer released an album namely "the search of everything: wave one" which contains 4 track lists. In this album, "You Gonna Live Forever in Me" becomes the 4th track list with song duration of 03:09. Today, John Mayer has become one of the top musicians in the music industry. In 2019, he carried out his tour to several Asian countries, entitled John Mayer World Tour 2019.(Biography.com Editors, 2014)

G.Previous Studies

There are some studies which have done by previous researchers related to this topic. First, Putu ayu (2012) investigated the analysis of figurative language in Adele's song lyric which has two objectives. First, to find out the types of figurative language found in Adele's song lyrics. Second, to analyzes and describes the contextual meaning of the figurative language that found in the song lyric. The data used in this analysis include the lyrics from Adele songs titled "Make You Feel My Love, Rolling in the Deep, Set Fire to the Rain and Turning Tables "were taken from Adele's two albums which are "19 "and "21 ". The result of the data, the writer found eight figurative language included personification, metaphor, synecdote, hyperbole, allusions, paradoxes, symbols and metaphors (dead). Based on the contextual understanding of Adele's song, it tells about betrayal and opposition in love. Literary context approach in this case poetry in the form songs really help deepen and expand our literary knowledge.

Second study was conducted by Sharndama & Suleiman (2013) they were analyze of figurative language in two selected traditional funeral songs of the Kilba people of Adamawa state. The researchers finding about identify the common figurative languages used in the performance of the Kilba funeral songs and discuss the effects of the identified figurative languages used in the performance of the Kilba funeral songs to the audience. The paper analyses rhetorical devices in two funeral songs of the Kilba people of Adamawa State of Nigeria. The two texts were subjected to analysis using the descriptive and discursive approach. The result of the analysis revealed that performing artists among the Kilba people use a lot of rhetorical device to dress the content of the

message in the songs. Metaphors, smiles, symbolism, rhetorical questions, imageries, repetitions among others were found to be the common figurative languages used by the performing artists when composing funeral songs. Figurative expressions are used in order to create sad feelings and to let the people recall the positive qualities and achievements of the deceased.

Another research found related to this study conducted by Misbah Obaid, Aleem Shakir (2014). The result of his research of the types of figurative language used in Pakistani English Newspapers are simile, metaphor, metonymy, and hyperbole, metonymy is the most frequently occurring figure of speech in Pakistani English newspapers. The data has been analyzed on the basis of Richardson (2007) model of Newspaper evaluation through Critical Discourse Analysis. The research highlights the implicit function of figurative language in the English Newspapers. It analyzes how figurative language is used in communicating ideas to facilitate the readers and to uncover the manipulation through its usage.

The differences between this study and previous study, the previous study only discussed figurative language in Adele song and the other research discussing the effects of the identified figurative languages used in the performance of the Kilba funeral songs to the audience, to draw a conclusion as to how figurative languages varies from the ordinary or every day languages, while in this study, writer discussed about figurative language John Mayer entitled “You Gonna Live Forever in Me”. So, it will give various knowledge about figurative language in another song.