

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher presents the result of reviewing of related literature which cover the definition of semantics, figurative language, types of figurative language, functions of figurative language, song lyrics, BTS, previous study and conceptual framework.

A. The Definition of Semantics

It is occasionally necessary for certain person to understand the meaning of each word. It is hard to grasp what the writer intended if they do not first understand the meaning of each term. It is referred to as semantics in linguistics. Semantics is the study of symbols or signs that communicate meaning, their relationships to one another, and their impact on individuals and society. The term semantics is derived from the Greek word “*sema*” which means sign or symbol. In 1883, a French philologist called Michel Breal invented the phrase “semantics”. The name semantics was thus decided upon as a term for the branch of linguistics that investigates the relationship between linguistic signals and the things they indicate. Therefore, semantics may be defined as the science of meaning or the study of meaning, and it is one of three levels of language analysis: phonology, grammar, and semantics (Chaer, 1994:2). Semantics is a field of linguistics that examines the meaning contained in a language, code, or other kind of

representation (from Greek: *semantikos*, providing sign, significant, from the term *sema*, sign). Semantics is commonly connected with two other aspects: syntax, which is the production of complex symbols from smaller symbols, and pragmatics, which is the practical application of symbols by societies in specific circumstances.

Semantics can be defined in a variety of ways. It originates from linguists. Every linguist has their own semantic ideas and principles. Saeed, Tarigan, Lyons, Chaer, Palmer, Kempson, Yule, and others are linguists who have made significant contributions to semantics. According to Lyons (1979), Lehrer (1974), and Verhaar (1981), semantics is generally defined as the study of meaning. Semantics, as Saeed (2009) points out, is the study of the meaning of words and sentences. Moreover, according to Yule (2010), semantics is a discipline of linguistics concerned with the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. Furthermore, Palmer (1976) states that semantics is the technical name used to refer to the study of meaning. Semantics, in other words, is the study of meaning in words, phrases, and sentences in order to comprehend the text. Based on those ideas and perceptions, it may be inferred that semantics is concerned with internal meaning and is primarily concerned with the meaning of the text.

Semantics is the study of the meanings of words and phrases (Griffiths, 2006). Based on Griffiths' definition, semantics is a descriptive subject. It is an attempt to characterize and comprehend the nature of meaning-making knowledge. The meaning of words must be properly grasped in the study of semantics. For

example, if people do not understand the meaning of words in phrases, the words will be meaningless and the sentences would be unintelligible. This is due to the fact that meaning or word meaning is what a phrase or word signifies, i.e., what it counts as the equivalent of in the language in question (Hurford et al., 2007). Therefore, it is important to learn semantics.

Semantics in linguistics is concerned with the conventional meaning conveyed by the usage of words, phrases, and sentences. When it comes to semantic analysis, it's usually better to focus on what words mean in general rather than what a certain speaker intends on a particular occasion (Yule, 1985). Anyone who has considered the meaning of a statement or the meaning of a speaker understands that a simple distinction is insufficient. Many ideas on the meaning of words or lexemes center on the words or lexeme. It should be emphasized that the words or lexemes have a concrete meaning in the real world (Chaer, 2007). Semantics, in its broadest terms, is the study of the meanings of words and sentences. Of course, in order for meaning to be studied successfully, it must first be defined what meaning is. Although most people are not confused by the nature of meaning, few would find it uncomplicated to give a detailed explanation. In fact, meaning is a complicated, multi-faceted phenomenon that requires a comprehensive explanation to explain for a surprising number of diverse facts. Furthermore, further analysis reveals that several frequently held ideas about meaning are incorrect. As a result, many experts believe that we will discover the meaning of words if we understand the context of phrases or sentences.

B. The Definition of Figurative Language

Language plays an important role in human communication because it is one of a crucial aspect of human life. We cannot communicate with each other without language. Basically, language is a set of arbitrary verbal symbols that people use in their daily lives to communicate (Wardhaugh, 2006). Literal language and non-literal language, such as figurative language, are the two types of language. In this study, the researcher mainly discusses figurative language, or language that employs figures of speech. Figure of speech is a way of saying one thing in a different way. According to Peter (2002) figurative language is a type of language that has multiple meanings and involves the speaker's desire to provoke emotions, shock people, and encourage them to take action. Speakers can generate comparable thoughts and emotions in others by using figurative language, creating a sense of persuasion in a speech. In other words, figurative language is a tool used by speakers to help them transfer their ideas or thoughts into the minds of their listeners. As a result, they might persuade the audience to agree with his beliefs or a word that is employed for special effects but has no literal meaning (Longman,1985).

Figurative language is kind of stylistics as stated by Verdonk (2003). When someone says or writes anything with multiple meanings, they frequently utilize figurative language. It's supported by Peter (2002), who states that we can say things like "she writes in a vigorous style" or "she started off in fine style" when

describing someone's writing, speaking, or performance style. According to Peter, metaphor, simile, symbol, allegory, allusion, hyperbole, irony, metonymy, oxymoron, paradox, personification, parallelism, antithesis, synecdoche, and euphemism are examples of figurative language.

The meaning of figurative language was debated, which differed from the literal interpretation. According to Huda (2013), figurative language refers to a style of expression rather than the literal meaning of words. It is supported by the theory that figurative or imaginative language refers to statements that are outside the scope of standard literal language (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980). It is also stated by Abrams (1982) that figurative language deviates from what speakers of language understand as the ordinary, or standard, meaning or sequence of words in order to achieve a specific meaning or effect. Moreover, Sharndama and Suleiman (2013) defined figurative language as “ornament of language” implying that it requires the reader to make an imaginative leap to understand an author's point rather than being expressed explicitly. Thus, based on the preceding definition, it can be stated that language style is the normal way a person utilizes language to communicate his ideas and emotions, resulting in particular implications and aesthetic values.

Figurative language, also known as figure of speech, is used not only in literature, such as poetry, drama, and prose, but also in linguistics research, popular use in creating lyrics, and everyday speech. Nevertheless, most people will immediately associate the concept figurative language with literary studies because it is frequently used as a stylistic device in literary analysis. The most

common types of figurative language that will be examined in this study include metaphor, simile, personification, symbol, hyperbole, repetition, and so on. Because it is studied various types of figurative meaning, the researcher can conclude that figurative language has interesting impact when used in song lyrics or spoken orally. In his song lyric, the composer might use figure of speech to communicate their feelings. Based on the explanations provided above, the author concluded that figurative language is a word or set of words used by the author to emphasize an object with different terms that might affect the meaning of the sentence.

C. Types of Figurative Language

Figurative language can be studied from a variety of perspectives, but in principle, figurative language analysis can be separated into two categories; non-linguistic aspects and linguistic aspects. In the study of figurative language, each has a distinct role to play. Figuring out the type or style in general necessitates a non-linguistic analysis, but understanding the abilities and skills of using figurative language necessitates a linguistic analysis (Keraf, 2008). Because the subject of this study is song lyrics, which contain the usage of figurative language, an analysis of figurative language in terms of linguistic aspects will be used.

There are four types of figurative language, according to Tarigan (1985): figure of comparison, figure of opposition, figure of connection, and figure of repetition.

1. Figure of Comparison

Figure of comparison is a type of figurative language that is used to discover similarities between different objects. The following are five types of figures of comparison: First, simile is a comparison between two objects that are significantly different. The comparison is communicated through the use of words like, as, than, similar to, or resembles in simile. For example: The Eagles fall like a thunderbolt. Second, a metaphor is an implied comparison between two objects that is made without using the terms "like" or "as." For instance, consider the phrase "time is money." Following that, personification requires combining an animal, an object, or an idea with human characteristics. Fourth, an allegory is a narrative or description that contains a secondary meaning beneath the apparent meaning. For instance, if the commonwealth is a ship, the prince is a pilot, the counselor's mariners are the storm warriors. Lastly, antithesis is a means of emphasizing opposing ideas or features by setting them in direct opposition to one another. For example, "extremism in defense of liberty is no vice," and "moderation in pursuit of justice is no virtue." (Tarigan, 1985)

2. Figure of Opposition

Figure of Opposition is a type of figurative language that is used in sentences or phrases to convey the contradiction or opposite of a subject's concept. The seven forms of figure of opposition are as follows: first,

hyperbole is an expression used to achieve intensity through the use of exaggerated language. For example: He had tones of money. Second, litotes is a figure of speech in which an affirmative is expressed by its opposite's negative. For example: He is no genius for he is stupid. Third, irony is a difference between what is said, indicated, or hinted and what truly happens. For example: His house is clean and tidy. Nothing dust settled on the pictures and there was no furniture to clutter the living. Next, an oxymoron is a figurative expression in which two opposing terms are used to make a point. For example: Faith unfaithful kept him falsely true. Paronomasia, on the other hand, is a word (s) play 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, paralysis is a figure in which the words or sentences are eliminated for rhetorical effect. For instance: Take me the money (sorry) give me the money, please! Seventh, zeugma is a figure of speech in which a single word refers to two words in a sentence, but only one of the 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 type of figurative language that is used to indicate or communicate a clearly associated or strong relationship between two or more subjects. The following are the seven types of connection:

Metonymy, for starters, is the naming of a person, institution, or human characteristic after some item or quality with which it is clearly related. For example: The White House, for the President of the United States. Second, Synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part is used to express a whole to express a part. For example: Twenty summers for twenty years. Third, allusion is a reference to events, characters, locations, myths, or famous masterpieces that is made explicitly or implicitly. For example: The tragedy of September eleventh. Fourth, euphemism is a vague or soft term used to hide an unpleasant or painful truth. For example: “He passed on” for “He died”. Next, ellipsis is the omission of sections of words or sentences. For example: (I have been fine) Fine. And (how have) you? Then, there is inverse, which is the reversal of a normal word in a sentence. For example: One week’s notice become notice of one week. Seventh, Gradation is a figure in which the last words of a sentence are afterwards changed to the initial words of the sentence. 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

The figure of repetition is a type of figurative language in which the same words or phrases appear in multiple clauses. The four forms of Figures of Repetition are as follows: first, alliteration is the beginning of two or more words that begin with the same sound. For example: Find me fifteen friendly

friars. Second, antanaclasis is a figure that repeats similar words but with a different meaning. For example: His body is sweating after he runs, so he drinks the Pocari Sweat. Third, Chiasmus is a figure of speech in 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 that involves the use of the same words or phrases in repeated clauses. For example: Awake my glory, awake my lute and harp, and I will awake right early (Tarigan, 1985).

Perrine (1992), as different linguist, defines that figurative language is a unique method of expressing something. The figurative language utilized in this study will be explained, and it will be used to analyze the data. Metaphor, simile, personification, synecdoche, paradox, symbol, allegory, overstatement/hyperbole, apostrophe, understatement, and verbal irony are examples of figurative language based on Perrine's theories.

1. Metaphor

Without mentioning comparison words such as like, as, similar to, or resembles, comparison is inferred (Perrine, 1992). For instance, your diamond eyes amaze me. The statement makes a comparison between "eyes" and "diamond." The eyes being compared in that line are regular human eyes, but the word "diamond" refers to the characteristics of the eyes.

2. Simile

In contrast to metaphor, simile makes the similarity clear by using comparative words or phrases such as like, as, similar to, and resembles (Perrine, 1992). For instance, the child resembles his father. The comparison word "resembles" is used in that statement.

3. Personification

Personification is the process of acquainting an animal, an object, or an idea with human characteristics (Perrine, 1992). This figure of speech humanizes inanimate objects by making them act like humans. For example, the powder touches the baby gently. In that sentence, the powder is regarded as a human being capable of lovingly touching the baby.

4. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is when a part is used to represent the total by stating important details only to simplify what is being discussed (Perrine, 1992). For example: I did not see your nose last year. The speaker uses "nose" as a part of a person in that line, which is synecdoche. It indicates that the speaker did not see "you" the past year.

5. Paradox

Paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true. It is a figure of speech that refers to a statement that appears to be contradictory, unbelievable, or absurd yet is, in reality, accurate (Perrine, 1992). For example: There is a life after death. This sentence is a contradiction, it is due to some

people do not believe that there is life after death. Thus, this sentence is a paradox.

6. Symbol

A symbol represents something that is more than just what it is. It signifies that a symbol employs a well-known word or phrase with a single meaning (Perrine, 1992). For example: He writes the letter with red ink. Anger is symbolized by red ink.

7. Allegory

Allegory is a story or a set of descriptive words or phrases with a deeper meaning than the one on the surface (its ulterior meaning). Allegory has been characterized as a set of related symbols in some cases and as an extended metaphor in others (Perrine, 1992). Because the readers must interpret a message beyond previous messages, this metaphorical language is difficult to understand. For example: Andy goes with the children. Andy goes with his own children in the first meaning, and Andy goes with the children but not his own children in the second meaning. Allegory is a term used to describe a sentence that has a second meaning.

8. Hyperbole

Exaggeration is what hyperbole is, but it's exaggeration in the service of truth. It's used to express something or a state of being in a more expansive way than usual (Perrine, 1992). For example: I have told you million times. That

sentence is exaggerated since the speaker did not mean what he or she stated, and a human being cannot speak a million times.

9. Apostrophe

Apostrophe is used to address someone who isn't there or something that isn't human as if it were alive and well and could respond to what is being said (Perrine, 1992). This figure of speech appears to be best suited to expressing intense 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 means speaking less than one means. It does not dramatize things and instead states them in a straightforward manner (the polar opposite of overstatement) (Perrine, 1992). For example: A king said, "Please come to my hut". The king's sentence is clearly understated because he says less than he means; what he really means is the palace or kingdom, not a hut.

11. Verbal Irony

Verbal irony is when someone says the exact opposite of what they mean (Perrine, 1992). For example: Your hand writing is very good that I could not read it. This is an ironic sentence because the speaker says the exact opposite of what he or she meant when reading the handwriting to the listener. The speaker actually means that your handwriting is terrible, yet he/she says the exact opposite of what he/she means.

In addition, another theory conducted by Leech (1981), he classified figurative language into seven types. Irony is the first of the seven categories of figurative language. Irony is a word that means the total opposite of what we actually intend. Irony is a sort of figurative language in which the opposing meaning is expressed and the fact is contradicted. The word 'irony' derives from the Greek word *eironia*, which meaning 'deception' or 'trick.' There are several explanations that describe qualities as ironic, but all notions of irony revolve around the perception of an inconsistency between what is stated and what is meant, or between one's understanding or expectation of reality and what really occurs. (For example, he still feels lonely in the crowded country, but they are happy in prison).

The second is hyperbole. Hyperbole is a form of exaggeration in which a writer portrays something as being better or worse, greater or smaller than it actually is. It's a purposeful exaggeration that's not meant to be taken literally. It's a technique for highlighting the truth of a statement. Without attempting to deceive, it says more than the truth about the number, size, or degree of something. The word 'hyperbole' is derived from the Greek word.' It is made up of two words: '*hyper*', which means 'over,' and '*ballein*,' which means 'to throw.' It's sometimes used to elicit powerful emotions or make a strong impression, but it's 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)

The third is metaphor. Metaphor is a type of figurative language in which two different objects are implicitly compared by identifying or substituting one for the other. Frost (2006) defined metaphor as "the use of a term or phrase representing a type of thought or object in place of another word or phrase to imply a similarity 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). Then, there is Litotes. Litotes is a figurative language in which a speaker conveys a positive remark by negating terms or explicitly expressing a statement, then expresses it much more effectively, or adds emphasis, by denying its opposite. Litotes is a language form of understatement by its very nature, always purposeful and with the intent of subtle emphasis. The interpretation of litotes, on the other hand, might be influenced by the circumstances, such as cultural context. (e.g., This tea is not hot, it is not bad).

Metonymy comes next. Metonymy is a type of figurative language in which the name of one item or idea is swapped for the name of another that is closely related to it. Metonymy is derived from the Greek word '*meta*', which meaning 'to change' and only means 'name'. Metonymy is the substitution of one word for another, a name change, or the expression of an idea through words of association. Metonymy, according to Frost (2006), is a figure of speech that employs a notion that is closely related to the item that has actual significance. (e.g., I spent the night reading Shakespeare, Hollywood (The American film industry)). The sixth is simile. Simile is figurative language that compares two essentially different things.

Simile expresses a direct comparison between two or more items that share one or more points in common and may be recognized by the words 'like' and 'as.' The word simile is derived from the Latin word 'simile', which means "like." According to Frost (2006), simile is figurative language in which a comparison is expressed by the use of specific words or phrases such as like, as, than, seems, or as if. (For example, they fight like dogs and cats, and we rushed as if to see the star.)

Lastly is personification. Personification is a figurative language technique for imbuing an object with human characteristics. Personification is derived from the Latin term 'persona,' which means 'person,' 'actor,' or 'mask' used in the theatre, and 'fic,' which means to make. Personification, according to Frost (2006), is the representation of inanimate objects or abstract ideas as living individuals. Personification is the process of imbuing inanimate objects, animals, or concepts with human attributes. This can have a significant impact on the reader's perception of events. This can be found in children's books, poetry, and fiction. (For instance, my hello kitty gives me a hug, The radio abruptly stopped singing and focused its gaze on me. There were a lot of dancing stars in the night sky.)

D. The Functions of Figurative Language

When it comes to language, whether spoken or written, humans have a variety of purposes and intentions. Humans, in general, use language as a means of communication in social situations. The way a person uses his language is the function of language. The function of using language style is inseparable from the

function of language itself. Therefore, we will first explain the function of language according to linguists. According to Peyrouet (1994), there are six functions of language associated to figurative language: emotive function, conative function, referential function, poetic function, phatic function, and metalinguistic function. Meanwhile, Jakobson (1995) identifies five functions associated with figurative language: expressive function, connotative function, referential function, poetic function, and phatic function.

First and foremost, there is the expressive function or emotive function. This function of figurative language has to do with emotions, impressions, feelings, and expressing one's point of view. It signifies that human feelings are expressed through expressive function or emotion (Jakobson, 1995). Furthermore, Payrouet (1994) gives additional information regarding signs that a sentence has an expressive function, such as the existence of first-person pronouns and the message's content being personal and subjective. For instance, when someone needs to convey their sadness, happiness, anger, upset, disappointment, satisfaction, and so on. The purpose of utilizing figurative language, according to this concept, is to allow humans to express their feelings freely. This function can be seen in author's language in literature, novels, short tales, plays, and even songs. Moreover, authoritative statements such as political speeches, numbers, scientific articles, and others show the expressive function of language.

Second, there is also the conative function. Conative function is also referred to as instrumental, operative, or pragmatic function. The conative function is to convince people to engage in social activities by motivating them to behave and do something. Language facilitates effective functioning of social activities. The conative function, according to Peyrouet (1994), refers to the reader's or listener's involvement or reactions to inquiries, commands, announcements, clues, publications, propaganda, persuasive writings, warnings, and so on. According to Baylon (1994), the conative function is a function that allows a person to perform or rather encourage others to do something, which results in a verbal reaction such as an answer to a question. Furthermore, it might generate psychological reactions such as the creation of beliefs or a desire to act. For example, when a speaker says "Quiet!", the audiences or listeners are told to be silence. Further, when the speaker says "Go quicker!" means the listeners are instructed to quicken his pace or all of his actions. Peyrouet (1994) provides more information on indicators that a sentence has a conative function, such as the existence of a singular second person pronoun such as 'you' and a command sentence or in the form of an inquiry.

The third function is the referential function. Referential function, according to Jakobson (1995), is the reference of a communication used by a group of humans to discuss an issue concerning a specific topic. Since language is capable of expressing intentions and thoughts, it becomes the medium through which humans communicate with one another. Further, the referential function is based on a balance between given and assumed information (Nord, 2006;

Peyrouet, 1994). Moreover, according to Baylon (1994), the referential function is a function that, while conveying a message, we give an indicator of a state of issues (in the form of real or imagined events) that will be more or less explained from things that are mentioned. The referential function has six micro functions, the first is to recognize 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.

The fourth function is poetic function. One of the functions of figurative language, the poetic function, is to describe the principle of equality from one selection to another. Equality in this context refers to equality in the language code, such as phonology (sound), morphology (words), or syntax (speech), because it is considered to be promoted to the sequence's constitutive device. The poetic function, according to Peyrouet (1994), is related to transforming ordinary writing into text that includes an artistic message or beautiful language. The poetic function is the use of language for the purpose of beauty or as a means of conveying a message. This function is generally present in literary works to demonstrate the literary work's value of style.

Lastly, there is phatic function. This function transforms language into a tool for human communication or interaction. Thus, the message in this situation

is centered on the relationship, which prioritizes the connection. According to Baylon (1994), the phatic function happens when a message is utilized to establish, prolong, or interrupt communication, to ensure that the communication flow is functioning properly, to attract the attention of the interlocutor, or to ensure that communication does not stagnate. The phatic function of language transforms it into a tool for communicating or interacting with other people, implying that a message is focused on the relationship (contact). For example, you might inquire about someone's news or health by saying "Hi! How are you?" to start a conversation with someone you have not seen in a long time. The purpose of phatic function is to maintain a close relationship with the other person (Jakobson, 1995)

While Jakobson (1995) identified the functions of figurative language into five categories, Peyrouet (1994) in his studies added a sixth, metalinguistics function. Metalinguistic functions are concentrated on language codes that are related with definitions and explanations that are integrated into a text (Peyrouet, 1994). In other words, the metalinguistic function allows for a distinct definition of a term by replacing a different word. The metalinguistic function specifies the codes or cyphers that are used to allow communication about language within the language itself. "The metalinguistic function is an expression focusing on the meaning or definition of a term," states Kushartanti (2009).

Additionally, Perrine (1969) argued that there are four functions associated with figurative language. First, to provide imaginative pleasure. Figurative language is employed to provide creative enjoyment, which means that it

encourages readers or listeners to engage their imaginations. Authors and composers turn their stories or lyrics into wordplay in order to provide readers or listeners with a source of enjoyment in the shape of imagination. Second, to provide some additional imagery. The use of figurative language allows for the insertion of additional images. An abstract idea, or an object, become concrete or real with this function. By making a comparison, it encourages readers or listeners to expand their ideas or imaginations. Third, to add emotional intensity. Figurative language is a way of describing things in a way that is not literal. It can be used to increase emotional impact. It also helps the writer in creating remarkable special effects in order to affect the writer's, reader's, or listener's emotions and feelings. Lastly, to say much in a brief compass. Figurative language can also be used to express things quickly. The writers use this function to express their ideas or goals without having to describe them in detail. In a brief compass, the writer simply mentions one or more ideas. It is used to assist readers or listeners in implicitly comprehending the meanings or concepts included within the text (Perrine, 1969).

E. The Definition of Song Lyrics

One of the most relaxing activities is listening to music. When people are sad, pleased, or upset, music can be a good way to convey how they feel about something or someone. It is known that music is incomplete without a song. In music, a song is a vocal composition that is sung either solo or with the

accompaniment of a musical instrument. It has been defined by The Oxford Dictionary (1995) that “A song is the noun form which implies a poetry set to music intended to be sung,” It is comparable to Hornby’s (1995) theory that a song is a piece of music with lyrics that is sung. In every culture, songs are composed and performed by someone for different purpose, also it comes in our lives practically every day, whether by chance or on intent. Similarly, as stated by Guerra (2015) that a song is a composition made up of lyrics and music, with the intent of the lyrics being sung, for the purpose of producing a proportionate feeling or emotion in relation to a particular matter.

Song can be classified into three types such as folk song, art song, and popular song. Folk songs are songs that are passed down orally and are often of unknown origin. They are frequently a significant part of a country's or culture's identity. When people forget who wrote the song, it takes on the status of a folk song. Particularly in the current day, folk songs are widely transmitted non-orally (that is, as sheet music). Folk music can be found in practically every culture. Folk songs are sung a cappella or with a minimal accompaniment such as guitar. Ballads, lullabies, complaints, love songs, mourning songs, dancing songs, work songs, ritual songs, and many others are examples of folk songs. Art songs are songs written for performance or for the pleasure of the European upper class, usually with piano accompaniment but with various kinds of accompaniment such as an orchestra. Because the words and notes are written down, they are resistant to unintentional or accidental changes. Art songs are now performed not only by

orchestras, but also by solo or group instrumental artists. Pop songs are shorthand for popular songs, however pop songs should be considered a more commercially popular category of popular music as a whole. In terms of technical difficulty, sophistication, and change resistance, popular songs fall somewhere in the middle between folk and art songs. Torch songs, ballads, novelty songs, anthems, rock, blues, and soul songs, as well as other commercial genres like rapping, are all examples of popular music.

A song is generally made up of melody, harmony, rhythm, and lyric, which comprises a title, chorus, verse, and maybe a prechorus and/or bridge. Song has three important elements: melody, chords, and lyrics. According to Sharndama & Suleiman (2013), song takes several forms; some songs are rich, innovative, and complex in their use of the three elements. However, lyric is one of the most important elements of a song. Lyric is important in a song since they may make it beautiful and meaningful. A lyric is a short poem that conveys a single speaker's feelings, thoughts, and ideas in a meditative manner. As the matter of fact, the term "lines of song" is also used in music. The term "lyric" refers to any form of poem that has the attributes of being personal and emotional in expression, musical, and meditative.

The function of lyric is to express meaning, idea, emotion, and feeling. "Lyrics are expressing a person's personal feelings and thoughts, coupled with singing and written for a lyric poem is the words of a song," according to Hornby (2000). This means that the words of a song are comparable to the words of poetry.

The lyric of a song is poetry spoken in the form of emotion expressions expressed through sounds and words. Furthermore, according to Brewster (2009), a lyric is a brief poem intended to be sung that expresses the poet's thoughts and feelings or a comparison. Lyrics are the words that compose a song's verses and choruses. It's a collection of words that go along with the music and make up a song, and it's frequently accomplished using creative diction and well-chosen words. It is one of the most important parts of a song, and it usually consists of stanzas of verses, refrains, and choruses. The readers or listeners will be able to infer the song's meaning from the lyric, which can be explicit or implicit.

F. BTS Introduction

BTS, commonly known as Bangtan Boys or Bangtan Sonyeondan or Bulletproof Boy Scouts, is a South Korean boyband that was created in 2013. The name was conceptualized with the thought that BTS would block out stereotypes, criticisms, and expectations that aim on adolescents like bullets and protect the values and ideals of today's adolescents. As part of their new brand identity, BTS stated in July 2017 that the abbreviation will also stand for 'Beyond the Scene.' This changed their name to 'developing youth BTS who is moving forward and beyond the realities they are facing.' The group consists of seven members: RM, Jin, SUGA, J-HOPE, Jimin, V, and Jungkook. BTS used to have a hip-hop music flow. However, their music is becoming more popular and diverse with time. The band is recognized for writing lyrics about personal and

social constriction, mental health issues, adolescent problems, deprivation, the struggle to loving oneself, and singularity. Their work, which is based on literary and psychological issues, also contains a story set in an alternate universe. Their ability to create songs and music videos that are intimately tied to many elements of daily life has made them well-known among a wide range of people, including children, teenagers, and adults, as well as local and international fame.

With their hit "Mic Drop," BTS proudly broke into the international music market, led the Korean Wave in America, and became the first Korean group to get a certificate from the American Recording Industry Association. Their achievement was followed by their Love Myself self-violence 73rd campaign in partnership with UNICEF, where they addressed the United Nations General Assembly and were named the youngest recipients of South Korea's The Order of Cultural Merit for their generosity in the expansion of Korean culture and language. Their accomplishment and thoughtful music in spreading the "love yourself" campaign intrigued the researcher's attention in analyzing the meaning of the figurative language in their lyrics. Moreover, they do not speak English as their first language.

G. Previous Study

Study about figurative language in a song is not the first time this research has been carried out; many previous researchers have also conducted study about

figurative language analysis in a song. In this study, the researcher found some previous study had been done, that are:

The first previous research was conducted by Cahyani N.P Risma (2021) entitled “Uncover the Meaning of Figurative Language in BTS Selected Song Lyrics”. That study used descriptive qualitative method using Keraf (2006) and Kennedy (1983) theory to identify the types of figurative language. The result showed that the figurative language in BTS selected song’s lyrics are metaphor, metonymy, hyperbole, symbol, and synecdoche. The use of figurative language in this song to create or make an idea more vivid and suggest a visual picture to audience.

The second previous research was conducted by Clara (2018) entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Language and Conceptual Meaning Between Classic and Modern Love Song Lyrics of Elvis Presley and Bruno Mars (Comparative study)”. That study used comparative qualitative method that aimed to compare the figurative language that used in classical and modern songs. The result showed that the most figurative language that used in classical era are hyperbole, simile, and repetition, while in the modern era are using hyperbole, metaphor, personification, and etc. Songs in modern era are more flexible to use many figurative languages than classical era.

The third previous research was conducted by Prasetyo, Adhitya Budhi (2019) entitled “Figurative Language Used in The Ed Sheeran’s Song”. That study used a descriptive qualitative method that aim to find the type of figurative

language in Ed Sheerans' Song with using Tarigan (1985) and Leech (1981) theory. The result showed that the types of figurative language are hyperbole, personification, simile, and euphemism with hyperbole was the most dominant of figurative language in this song.

Based on several previous studies that have been carried out above, this research has similarity and differences with several previous study. The similarities are this study analyzed the figurative language or figurative language was the variable of research, song as object of research, and used descriptive qualitative method. The differences are this research will focus only to describe the figurative language in Asian songs that officially translated into English that is BTS songs in Love Yourself: Her album. In this study used theory of Leech (1981) and Perrine (1992) that divide the figurative language into four figure that are figure of comparison, opposition, connection, and repetition.

H. Conceptual Framework

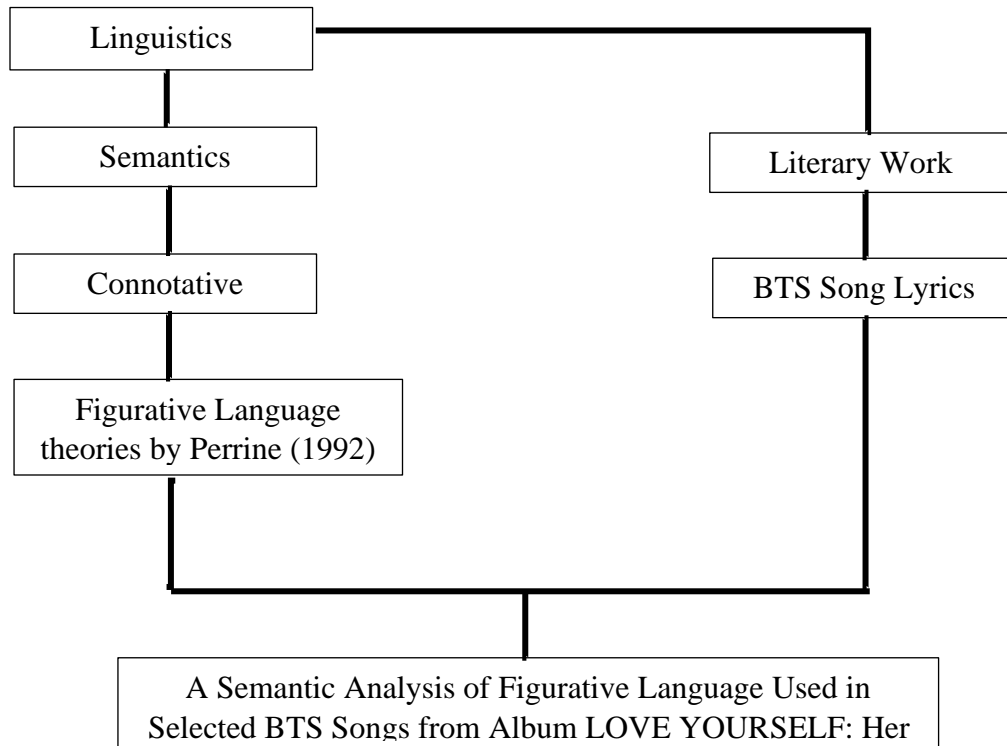


Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework describes how the variables or objects in the investigation are related. The conceptual framework, according to McGaghie et al (2001), "sets the stage for the presentation of the specific research questions that drive the investigation being presented based on the problem statement". Based on the figure above, one of the branches of linguistics is semantics. Semantics, or well known as the study of meaning, is central to the study of communication, and as it becomes a more important role in social structure, the need to comprehend it

increases. Thus, people need to understand the explicit or implicit meaning of the words, phrases, sentences, etc. The non-literal meaning also defined as connotative meaning generally involves figurative language.

In this study, the researcher attempts to analyze the figurative language used in selected BTS songs from album LOVE YOURSELF: Her. It simply defined that song lyrics is the object of the research also one of the literary works that is written. Thus, the song lyrics are the data that chosen to be analyzed and interpreted by the researcher using theories of the figurative language. Figurative language is the type of language that varies from the norms of literal language. In general, it does not mean what it says or writes, but instead forced the listener/reader to imagine and interpret due to understand what the writer's intentions. According to Perrine (1992), there are 11 types of figurative language, they are simile, personification, synecdoche, paradox, symbol, allegory, hyperbole, apostrophe, understatement, and verbal irony.