FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN SELECTED SONGS LYRICS BY OWL CITY: TYPES AND MEANINGS

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Artikel Info	Abstrak
	Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis bahasa kiasan yang ditemukan dalam beberapa lirik lagu Owl City dan untuk mengetahui makna dari lirik lagu tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Penulis menggunakan beberapa jenis bahasa kiasan dari teori Perrine yaitu simile, personifikasi, paradoks dan hiperbola. Berdasarkan hasil analisis terdapat 25 hasil representasi bahasa kiasan. Penulis menemukan simile, personifikasi, metafora dan hiperbola. Dari 25 data terdapat 4 simile, 3 personifikasi, 0 metafora dan 17 hiperbola. Lebih lanjut lagi, bahasa kiasan yang paling banyak digunakan adalah hiperbola.

Kata Kunci: bahasa kiasan, makna, lirik lagu

Abstract

The aims of this research are to identify the types of figurative language found in some selected Owl City songs lyric and to find out the meaning from those songs lyric. This research used descriptive qualitative research. The researchers use some types of figurative language from Perrine' theory they are simile, personification, paradox and hyperbole. Following the result analysis there are 25 representative result of figurative language. The researchers found simile, personification, metaphor and hyperbole. From 25 data there are 4 similes, 3 personifications, 0 metaphor and 17 hyperboles. Moreover, the most figurative language used is hyperbole.

Keywords: figurative language, meaning, song lyric

A. INTRODUCTION

Knowing the meaning of a language is challenging because learning a language may seem complicated for some people. There are many of learning a language, one of them is to be able to communicate well. But for some language learners, knowing the meaning and the function purposes of the language they are learning is a worth experience. According to Perrine (590:1977) ''meaning is one to one correspondence between word and meaning.''

Students who come from non-speaking English country and who are learning English may find a complex issue while learning the meaning especially English used in songs or poems or in any formal situation. One of the easiest way in learning a language is listening to the English songs but the language feature may different than the English used in the classroom. Figurative language has more than one meaning. According to Warinner in Tarigan (1985: 179) figurative language is the language that is used imaginatively and not literary.

Moreover, according Perrine (61: 1977), figurative language is broadly defined as any way of saying something other than ordinary way. And it is more narrowly definable as a way of saying one thing and meaning another.'' Learning a language can be done from many sources,

one of the misfrom song lyrics. According to Akporobaro (2006) in Sharndama and Suleman ''songs assume variety of forms.'' Some lyric of songs is full of imagination and rich of meanings because songs can be heard in any occasion; happy, sad, even songs can be heard during the funeral. Song may bring the listeners to their imagination, the lyric may mean a lot and affect the listeners' life.

People may like to listen to songs, and knowing the meaning is a pride because it means they understand other language after their mother tongue. There are many singers or band insert or use figurative language to their song, the lyric full of meaning and touching. The meaning of figurative language may not have defined directly; it uses metaphor to describe something. *Gaya bahasa merupakan susunan perkataan yang terjadi karena perasaan yang timbul atau hidup dalam hati penulis, yang menimbulkan suatu perasaan tertentu dalam hati pembaca* (Pradopo, 2013: 93).

There are some researches done discussing the figurative language and the researchers are interested in digging more about this issue in Owl City song lyrics. There are three selected; Vanilla Twilight, Fireflies, and The Saltwater Room. This research is based on belief that this observation may give advantages in improving the students' English skill or the language learners' skill by knowing the meaning related to the using of figurative language. Therefore, this research is undertaken through a possible research by having library research. Based on the background of the study, the researchers want to find out the figurative language in Owl City song lyrics.

The researchers formulate the problems, as the following: first, what are the types of figurative language found in some selected Owl City songs lyric? And the last, how's the meaning from types of figurative language found in some selected Owl City songs lyric?

Figurative Language

In learning a language, knowing forms or types of a language is a must. It will help learners to guess and know the meaning of words from a language. According to Perrine (1992) ''figure of speech is everything to say other than an extraordinary way.'' Keraf (2014:133) says that "*gaya bahasa adalah dapat diketahui sebagai cara mengungkapkan pikiran melalui bahasa secara khas yang melibatkan jiwa dan kepribadian penulis pemakai bahasa.*" According to NSW government ''Figurative language creates comparisons by linking the senses and the concrete to abstract ideas. Words or phrases are used in a non-literal way for particular effect.'' Furthermore, figurative language is a way of one self or author express his self in playing the words meaning. It's used to exaggerate or flourish the meaning of words either spoken nor written in a language. Moreover, according to Kridalaksana *(*2001: 63) figurative language is *"Gaya bahasa merupakan pemanfaatan atas kekayaan bahasa oleh seseorang dalam bertutur atau menulis. Selain itu bisa diartikan sebagai pemakaian ragam tertentu untuk memperoleh efek- efek tertentu atau keseluruhan ciri-ciri bahasa sekelompok penulis sastra."* In addition, Keraf (2012:116) said that "*gaya merupakan pemanfaatan kekayaan bahasa, pemakaian ragam tertentu untuk memperoleh efek-efek tertentu, keseluruhan ciri sekelompok penulis sastra dan cara khas dalam menyampaikan pikiran dan perasaan, baik secara lisan maupun tertulis.*" As stated by Perrine (1969) in Christian (2019) ''figurative language is a language using figures of speech or language that cannot be taken literally.'' In conclusion, figurative

language is a language to express ideas, feelings, or opinion in particular way by exaggerating either spoken or written language.

Types of Figurative Language
According to Babalola (1981), Ogbe (1997), Egudu (1981), Amali (1985),and Hananiya (1993) in Sharndama and Suleiman (2013) figurative language include metaphor, simile, rhetorical question, imagery, symbolism, and repetition.

a. Metaphor
A metaphor is figurative language which compares two different things directly. It makes reference to a thing as being another thing that it cannot literally be. Metaphorical expressional ways makes one thing to be another.

b. Simile
Simile is another figure of comparison that is commonly found in the composition and performance. Unlike metaphor which compares two types directly, a simile compares two different things by employing the words ''like'' or ''as''.

c. Rhetorical Question
Rhetorical questions are asked not to gain information but to assert more emphatically the obvious answer to what is asked. No answer, in fact, is expected by the performer (Microsoft Encarta,2009).

d. Imagery
Imagery involves the application of vivid description, which is rich in sensory words, in order to create pictures or images in the mind of reader. Composing folk-song involves description of persons, animals, and object to create a mental picture in mind of the reader; to create a special feelings and evoke emotions.

e. Symbolism
Symbolism is when the author uses an object or a reference to add deeper meaning to a story. Symbolism in literature can be subtle and obvious, used sparingly or heavy-handedly. An author may repeatedly use the same object to convey deeper meaning or may use variations of the same object to create an overarching mood or feeling.

f. Repetition
Some singers employ a lot of lexical or structural repetitions not to bore the audience or an indication of the lack of new ideas but to create effects. Singers use repetition to gather momentum in order to bring a brighter idea in the next stanza, to emphasize a point or to authenticate a claim.

While according to Perrine (1977) in Sihite (2016) figurative language consists of 12 types, they are; simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole/overstatement, understatement, and irony.

1. Simile
Simile is the comparison of two things, by the use of some words or phrase such as like, as, than, similar to or resemble. Simile is the comparison of two things, indicated by some connective usually like, as, than, or a verb such a resemble. A simile expresses as similarity. For example ''your fingers are like sausages,' ''how public, like a frog.''

2. Metaphor
Perrine states that between metaphor and simile is similar. Both of which are comparison between two things that

essentially unlike. The only distinction between them is the use of connective words. In simile, the poet uses the connective words such as such as: like, as, than, similar to, resemble or seem; while in metaphor the comparison is implied, the figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term. For example, 'to a heart in a port'' the poet uses the metaphor Emely (the author of the novel) in comparing two things: a heart and a port. The poet feels that her heart is in a port; just sitting there, waiting, useless, and expand that metaphor when she says'' a heart in a port ''doesn't need a compass or chart because it's not going anywhere.

c. Personification

Personification is a figurative language giving the attribute of human beings to an animal, an object, or a concept. It is sub type of metaphor an implied comparison in which the figurative term of the comparison is always human being. For example, shadow— hold their breath. Shadow is a placed as human being and act hold. The image of shadow is presented as human being.

d. Apostrophe

Apostrophe is defined as addressing someone absent or something non human as if it was a life and presents and could reply to what is being said. Apostrophe is also a form a personification in which non human or in animate thing is directly addressed as if it were human or animate. For example ''this is my letter to the world ''it isn't exactly addressing her self to every single person in this world. Also, the world is absent in action because it never gave her any feedback.

e. Allegory

Allegory is a narrative or a description that has meaning beneath the surface one. Allegory is a description that has

another meaning. The meaning beneath is different from its description. For example ''after the great pain a formal feeling comes'' in the first stanza:

the nervous sit ceremonious, like
tombs the stiff heart questions was it be that
bore and yesterday or centuries before

The turn of allegory in Emily Dickson comes from a sense of inner division caused by 'great pain' which then makes each part of the body act separately and independently. At a formal level, the poem moves in out of allegory, while also using simile, as with the appearance of the word 'like'. Indeed the poem never moves from figurative, while also suggesting that the allegory is part of an on going narrative, as indicated by the word 'yesterday', its structured by words which associate with each other: 'formal', 'ceremonious', and stiff (the machinery will not work easily but the word also suggest the stiffness of the death).

f. Paradox

Paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless something true. It may be either situation or statement. Paradox is the statement seemingly self contradiction or opposed to what is commonly held to be true but which nevertheless contains a truth. For example 'heavenly hurt, it gives us' its paradoxical statement that is contradictory, but in fact in the heaven isn't any hurts or any affliction. There are any happiness in the heaven.

g. Hyperbole/overstatement

Hyperbole is simply exaggeration out in the service of truth. Hyperbole states something or situation excessively by using

word contain greater meaning from the real taste or meaning. For example 'since then its century and yet. Feels shorter than the day'. It represents that the woman has been dead for centuries but she feels like its only been a day.

The researchers use some types of figurative language from Perrine' theory they are simile, personification, paradox and hyperbole. We only choose some to limit the data that need to be observed.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

According to Bogdan and Taylor (1975:5) in Moleong (2009:4) state that ''*metode kualitatif sebagai prosedur penelitian yang menghasilkan data deskriptif berupa kata-kata tertulis atau lisan dari orang - orang dari prilaku yang dapat diamati.*'' Following Cresswell' theory (1994) ''a qualitative study is defined as an inquiry process of understanding a social human problem, based on building a complex, informants, and conducted in a natural setting.'' For this research, the researchers use this qualitative descriptive method that systematically describes events or knowledge which displayed on data collecting. Moreover, the data are taken from some selected Owl City' songs, the titles are Vanilla Twilight, Fireflies, and The Salt water Room.

In qualitative research according to Moleong (2005:9) said that ''a human instrument is used in a research because only human who has capability to understand the real condition of the research subject.'' Furthermore, he said that *sumber data utama dalam penelitian kualitatif yaitu kata-kata dan tindakan, sisanya adalah tambahan seperti dokumen dan data lainnya* (Moleong, 2005). In other words, the theories said that

the researcher it self becomes the key instrument in data collection and data analysis. The object of this research is Owl City song lyrics. There are three selected; Vanilla Twilight, Fireflies, and The Salt water Room.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Result

The findings of this research related to the problems of the study 1. What are the types of figurative language found in some selected Owl City songs lyric? 2. How's the meaning from types of figurative language found in some selected Owl City songs lyric? As it's explained before, the researchers use descriptive qualitative method in describing and explaining the findings. The object of this research is Owl City song lyrics. There are three selected song titles; Vanilla Twilight, Fireflies, and The Salt water Room. The researchers use some types of figurative language from Perrine' theory to limit the data that need to be observed and to save the time.There are four of figurative languages; simile, personification, metaphor and hyperbole. These are the examples how the researchers classify the types as the following below:

Tabel y1.   Figurative Language

No	Figurative Language.	Function
1	The stars lean down to kiss you. And I lie awake and miss you	personification
2.	Pour me heavy dose of atmosphere	hyperbole
3.	I'll taste the sky and feel alive again	hyperbole
4.	I was feeling the night grow old	hyperbole
5.	'Cause everything is never as it seems	simile

Discussion

The researchers might do not put all the data found the representative data only. The data as the following;

Data1. *The stars lean down to kiss you And I lie awake and miss you*
Analysis:

Those phrases show the using of personification figurative language. This figurative language is when the author or writer give an animal or object qualities or abilities that only a human can have. Since personification is just giving something that isn't human the characteristics of a human.The stars don't lean down and kiss someone but human does. Lean down means ''to bend lower or toward the ground.'' When somebody talk about 'stars' it relates to 'heaven.' The person, the author or writer is thinking about someone who already died. The heaven kiss or hug him it means he is out there somewhere in the heaven.

Data2
Pour me a heavy dose of atmosphere

Analysis:

This phrase uses hyperbole figurative language. It actually relates to the previous phrases that talk about someone who is dead. *Pour me a heavy dose of atmosphere* this phrases how's an exaggeration. A great sadness of losing someone; a pain, an agony. The word "dose" implies the medicine. The author or writer need of medicine for his lost.

Data 3
When violet eyes get brighter. And heavy wings grow lighter.

Analysis:

This phrases shows personification figurative language. This figurative language is when theauthor or writer give an animal or object qualities or abilities that only a human can have. People don't have violet eyes but other colors but yes people have eyes. Animals have wings but they don't grow lighter, the more they grow up and the wings grow as well. The meaning of the phrases is related to the angels tha have bright eyes and wings.

Data 4
I'll taste the sky and feel alive again
Analysis:

This phrase shows hyperbole figurative language. It is related to the previous phrase talking about the angels and death of the loved one. Therefore, this phrase "I'll taste the sky and feel alive again" means after the death of the loved one the author or writer wants to feel alive again, go back to his real life. It's natural to mourn someone' leaving, you grieve for them, and you feel sad. But at some point, you have to let your live your life.

Data 5
I was feeling the night grow old. And you were looking so cold like an introvert.

Analysis:

The first phrase shows personification. Night don't grow old but other creatures such as human, animal, and plant do. This phrase is related to the previous phrase. I was feeling the night grow old means the author or writer feels the night is so long, the time is ticking slow when you lost the one you loved. And you were looking so cold like an introvert is a simile because it compares something, cold and introvert. A simile in English is a literary device that directly compares two things to show the similarities between the two. Generally speaking, a simile will include the words 'like' or 'as' and it's found the using of 'like'.

D. CONCLUSION

After doing the research, finally the researchers found the result. It's found that, there are 25 representatives result of figurative language type. The researcher found simile, personification, metaphor and hyperbole figurative languages. From 25 data there are 4 similes, 3 personifications, 0 metaphor and 17 hyperboles. The most

figurative language used is hyperbole. For the percentage simile with 1%, personification with 0.75 %, metaphor with 0 and the last is hyperbole with 4.25%. Furthermore, for the meaning its found lexical and contextual meanings from the lyric.

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