

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

Language is a tool for communicating with other people. Language is a way to communicate with other people nothing can replace it. We also need communication to fulfill our life needs. In addition to language as a means of communication, language also functions in several parts of our lives . For example, language functions in literary works.

Literature is everything that has been written. Literature should be a work of art created by writers to express their feelings. Literature is a beautiful and imaginative work that describes social life based on experience, knowledge, and interpretation of the writer. Song lyrics are an example of the art of writing. It is usually written to express the writer's feelings and emotions. Meaningful song lyrics. You can describe how the writer felt at that time. Writers can say things in unusual and different ways. Can't take it literally. In other words, the writer uses figurative language.

Figurative language is a language that uses figures of speech, so we cannot take it for granted. Figurative language can be found in various sources, such as in literary works. But, it can also be found in songs or lyrics, especially English songs. The use of figurative language is use figuratively for rhetorical purposes. Many people who like to listen to music, including writer. So many songs were created, of course, with lyrics that have meanings such as literal meanings or figurative meanings, but many people don't know what the meaning.

The writer chose this title because the type of figurative language there is a very interesting research and easy to study. The choice of topic is based on interesting phenomena in figurative language in the song that have not been fully discussed and understanding the meaning of the song *Novo Amor* is very difficult because it has a special meaning behind the word or sentences to understand.

Before the writer carries out this study about the figurative language of *Novo Amor*'s album "Birthplace", the writer analyzes first, (Fitria, 2018) study *Figurative Language Used In One Direction's Album Entitled Up All Night*. This research uses qualitative descriptive to describe the analysis factually, accurately and systematically. This research found some figurative languages in One Direction's album entitled *Up All Night*. it is found six types of figurative language in One Direction's album entitled "Up All Night", that are repetition, parallelism, personification, metaphor, simile also hyperbole. While, the most dominant type of figurative language used is repetition, there are 50 lyrics that contain repetition both anaphora and epiphora. songs in this album, they are:

1) Everything About You, 2) Gotta Be You, 3) I Want, 4) I Wish, 5) More Than This, 6) One Thing, 7) Same Mistakes, 8) Save You Tonight, 9) Stole My Heart, 10) Taken, 11) Tell Me a Lie, 12) Up All Night and 13) What Makes You Beautiful.

Another research conducted is Lumbantobing, et.al (2021) study *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Michael Jackson Song Lyric*. This research uses qualitative method. This finding showed that are 6 types of figurative language that found in Michael Jackson's Songs namely: personification, apostrophe, metaphor, hyperbole, simile and symbol. While, there are 6 types of

figurative language weren't found in Michael Jackson's Songs namely: synecdoche, metonymy, allegory, paradox, understatement, and irony. After analyzing all the data the writer found the types of figurative language are dominantly used in Michael Jackson's songs are hyperbole consists of 11 sentences (30%). It can be concluded that figurative language can be found and learnt in the songs.

The writer chose the song Novo Amor because the song Novo Amor is very meaningful and interesting to be heard. Song lyrics are generally poetic and rhythmic. Indeed, songwriters simply use images of the spoken word to make it more interesting, memorable, and aesthetically pleasing. All the songs sung by Novo Amor have a very deep meaning. Novo Amor is also known for songs that capture the beauty of words and use their sensitivity to express imagination his feeling.

In song lyrics, there are many aspects that can be analyzed by researchers. Aspects that can be analyzed with lyrics are the use of verbs and sentences. Adverbs, adjectives, idioms, translation techniques, slang. Use of text, images, moral values, etc. These aspects, it makes sense to analyze. From all aspects that can be analyzed in the song, the researcher decided to analyze the use of figurative language found in Novo Amor's lyrics. Sounds and songs that are easy to hear but have a deep meaning that touch the heart most songs that remind you have many purposes and ideas. About friendship, life, how to be brave, how to be confident. Hope for the world. Especially lately, the lyrics are always about love, romantic and sad. In the lyrics, the message is clearer. In addition, researchers have chosen this song as a research subject for several song lovers. Reason; First, the song is a

type of literary work. Figurative language is usually found in several literary works. Second, songs can contain difficult words, song lovers who can't find the literal meaning must be studied by researchers. Third, through figurative language, song lovers are expected to use figurative language in their written or spoken skills to be able to make interesting expressions.

Ali John Meredith-Lacey, better known by his stage name Novo Amor a musician and songwriter from Cardiff, United Kingdom. Novo Amor is a multi-instrument musician, singer, songwriter, producer, and sound designer. The writer chooses Novo Amor because the genre of the song that is sung is folk with simple lyrics but rich in meaning. In the lyrics of the song, many figurative language is found in the album. So the writer choose the Birthplace album to be researched. Because the songs in the album have figurative language that is interesting to study. The distinctive strains of Ali's falsetto voice often involve human interaction with the environment in several of his songs, including Terraform (2017), Birthplace (2018), Sleepless, and Repeat Until Death (2018). So the writer choose the “Birthplace” album to be researched. Because the songs in the album have figurative language that is interesting to study. The writer carried out the research entitled **“An Analysis of Figurative Language Used In Novo Amor’s Song Lyrics.”**

1.2 The Problems of Study

Based on the background of the problems described above then the problems that can be identified are as follows :

1. What types of figurative language are found in the Novo Amor’s song lyrics?

2. How are the figurative language realized in the Novo Amor's song lyrics?

1.3 The Objectives of Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the types of figurative language found in Novo Amor's song lyric.
2. To describe the meaning of figurative languages found in Novo Amor's song lyric.

1.4 The Scope of Study

Related to the background above, the writer limits this study to the types of figurative language and the meaning of figurative language that found in Novo Amor's songs, that consist of nine songs. This study used the theory of X.J Kennedy (1979:187).

1.5 The Significance of Study

In this study it is hope that it will deepen the reader's knowledge, give meaning of any lyric in Novo Amor's song, especially for prospective students who have an interest in this kind of analysis. The results of this study are expected to be useful theoretically and practically.

1. Theoritically

1. This study can add the knowledge about the types of figurative language.
2. This study can help understand what the meaning of figurative language from a song.

2. Practically

1. Writer

This study is useful for the writer because it can add insight to the writer about figurative language.

2. For the student of the English Department

This writer provides many explanations of figurative language, hopefully this research can help the students to increase their knowledge and understand the literature especially about figurative language in a poem.

3. For readers

The result of this study hopefully can increase the knowledge about figurative language, the result can be used as reference to conduct a further research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Semantics

Palmer (1976:1) said "Semantic is a technical term used in relation to the meaning study." In addition, the semantics focuses on the importance of words, phrases or sentences in the language. Meaning of sentences, sentences depend on the meaning of the word and its structure. The language analysis system divides language expressions into two classes: literal and not literal sense. Non-literal uses are called figurative expressions. The literal meaning shows the intention of speakers according to a common or dictionary, while an illegitimate sense (figurative expression) combines a different direction of meaning. When eyes or population ears receive a message, the mind must interpret data to transform them. This collection of memories will distinguish the most common or literal meanings, but also suggests reasons for associating different meanings.

In the study of language, the definition of a language can be meaning-based or functional-based. The statement that a noun is the name of a person or thing, or a phrase is an expression of complete thought, is a meaning-based definition. On the contrary statement that an adjective is a word that modifies other words except nouns, are definition. The study of meaning in traditional linguistics has not clearly shown what meaning is.

Based on definition above, it can be conclude 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 same conclusion that every works absolutely has the meaning. Sometimes Semantic uses associative meaning

in the text or manuscript to make the meaning of the sentences in the text or in the lyric more beautiful.

2.2 Figurative Language

The Webster's New World College Dictionary (1996: 571) explains that figurative speech is an expression (as metaphor or euphemism) that substitutes a variation of points of view by which things or notions which is referred to as if it is different in some ways (in identify, degree, shape) from what it actually is or seems to be but so related to the expression successfully implies an intended meaning of effect either or greatly different from what is utterly said.

Rozakis (1995) says that "Figurative language – saying one thing in terms of another". It means that figurative language is an expression used by person or the author indirectly by using a comparison. It cannot be interpreted literally because the comparison in figurative language expression has the meaning.

A figure of speech is a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the word. Figure of speech may be said occur whenever a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of words. According to Kennedy figurative language is divided into eight types, they are : Personification, Methapor, Similie, Hyperbole, Paradox, Irony, Symbol, Synecdoche (X.J. Kennedy, 1979:187).

So figurative language is a sentence that describes something with a special language to give a sense of beauty and emphasize the important things conveyed. The writers can express their feeling by using figurative language in his song lyric. The writer used X.J Kennedy's theory to analyze the meaning of

figurative language and the types of figurative language used in Novo Amor's song lyrics.

2.3 Types of Figurative Language

Actually, there are many types of figurative language that are often used in a literary work, but the writer focus on explaining the types of figurative language according to X.J. Kennedy (1979:187) Figurative language is divided into eight types, they are : Personification, Methapor, Similie, Hyperbole, Paradox, Irony, Symbol, Synecdoche.

2.3.1 Personafication

Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth or nature) is made human (Kennedy, 1979:495). Personification gives human characteristics to inanimate objects, animals, or ideas. This can really affect the way the reader imagines things. This is used in children's books, poetry, and fictional literature. Other definition is given by Potter, (1967: 54). He defines that personification is figure of speech in imaginative something, which does not have soul as though they have human characteristic.

For example:

1) The sun played hide and seek with the clouds.

The meaning of the first statement is the weather of that day changes all the time/frequently.

2) The sky was full of dancing stars.

The meaning of the second statement, the sky that night is very beautiful because its full of stars that seemed to be dancing.

Both of the sentences above describe the sun and the sky is played and dancing as human does. The word “played” and “dancing” has a connotative meaning.

2.3.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is a statement that one thing is something else, which in a literal sense, it is not Kennedy, (1979: 490). It does not use connective words such as like or as. It means that metaphor only makes sense when the similarities between the two things become apparent or someone understands the connection. Other definition is given by Keraf (1994: 139) Metaphor is variety of analogy which compare two things directly, but in short pattern. It means that between subject and object have same attributes, and writer uses it to compares it to another. For example:

1) He has a heart of stone.

The meaning of the heart of stone is the man cannot accept opinion from the others because his heart is hard like a stone .

2) “Oh, my love is red, red rose”

The second example, this sentence compares a love with a rose that has a red colour, red means brave, so love is brave, brave to face obstacle and fight to get love.

2.3.3 Simile

Kennedy (1983:482) affirms defines simile is comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually like, as, than or verb such as resembles. Generally, simile is defined as a type of figurative language that used to explain the resemblance of two objects (in shape, colour, characteristic etc). For example:

1) As easy as shooting fish in a barrel.

The first example is doing something that people think is hard but he makes it is very easy and simple.

2) Her eyes are like a star, east star.

The second example, the word “eyes” and “east star”, expression can be called explicit comparison because it express those words with the same purpose.

The both of the example above used the key word like and as to compare between two unlike things.

2.3.4 Hyperbole

Kennedy (1983:496) affirms hyperbole is emphasizing a point with statement containing exaggeration. It can be ridiculous or funny. Hyperboles can be added to fiction to add colour and depth to a character. Hyperbole is figure of speech that it is intentional exaggeration or overstating, often for emphasis or vivid descriptive. Hyperboles can be added to fiction to add colour and depth to a character. For example:

1) I had to walk 15 miles to school in the snow, uphill.

The meaning of the first sentence is he walks to school in the snow it make like walk so far like 15 miles away.

2) He was so hungry, he ate that whole cornfield for lunch, stalks and all.

The second statement describe that he ate so much because very hungry. The statement above is expression of over-statement.

2.3.5 Paradox

Paradox occurs in a statement that at first strikes us as self-contradictory but that on reflection make some sense (Kennedy, 1979:489). For example:

1) He was dead in the middle of his riches.

The meaning of the first statement is that the person was dead when he was at the peak of his wealth and had a lot of money.

2) We just need to move quickly but carefully.

The meaning of the second statement was that they had to move as fast as possible but had to be careful. So that these two sentences are paradox

2.3.6 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the use of part a thing to stand for the whole of it or vice versa (Kennedy, 1979: 479). From the definition above a synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part is used for the whole.

For example:

1) All eyes on me.

The meaning of the first example, all of people is looking at her

2) Well, because Medicare doesn't cover old ladies falling off of giant bees. Get

down.

The meaning of the second statement, Medicare is not always covering all of old ladies of their sickness. The words eyes and giant bees are used to designate a part thing for the whole.

2.3.7 Symbol

According to Kennedy (2004:569) symbol is any object or action that represents something beyond its literal self. An apple pie, for example, can represent an American Lifestyle. Natural symbols like light and darkness, fire and water can stand for contradictory things. The meaning of any symbol whether an

object, an action, or a gesture, is controlled by its context. A symbol can be defined simply as any object or action that means more than itself. For example:

1) Musi c i s na t ure 's pa i nki l le r. Sing him a song.

The meaning of statement above is the man dislike music

2) I'm re a d y on j a i l.

The meaning of the second sentence, the man is ready with anything happen with him. Because the painkiller and jail here.

2.3.8 Irony

According to Kennedy (1983), irony is kind of figurative language involving a relationship between the realities describes and the term used to describe it. The intended implications are often, actually a mockery of what is literally being stated. When a poet uses irony he is playing with reader, asking him, as it were to share in private joke. For example:

1) You are so discipli ne bec a use you c om e t he m e et i ng a t 8.00 o'cl oc k.

The meaning of the first example is the employee come too late at the meeting.

2) Your house is very beautiful because there are so many things on the floor.

The meaning of the second statement is the house is very dirty because there are many things in everywhere.

The statement above is a contrast between what happens and what has been expected to happen.

2.4 Previous Research

There were some previous studies used as the references.

Fitria (2018) study Figurative Language Used In One Direction's Album Entitled Up All Night. This research uses qualitative descriptive to describe the

analysis factually, accurately and systematically. This research found some figurative languages in One Direction's album entitled *Up All Night*. It is found six types of figurative language in One Direction's album entitled "Up All Night", that are repetition, parallelism, personification, metaphor, simile also hyperbole. While, the most dominant type of figurative language used is repetition, there are 50 lyrics that contain repetition both anaphora and epiphora. Songs in this album, they are: 1) Everything About You, 2) Gotta Be You, 3) I Want, 4) I Wish, 5) More Than This, 6) One Thing, 7) Same Mistakes, 8) Save You Tonight, 9) Stole My Heart, 10) Taken, 11) Tell Me a Lie, 12) Up All Night and 13) What Makes You Beautiful.

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Muziatun, et.al (2022) with entitled *Figurative Language In Bruno Mars Lyrics*. This research uses qualitative method was used in the design of this study. This research found that Bruno Mars has been used figurative language in different way in his three selected songs – "Grenade", "Long distance", and

Talking to the moon” for the purpose of this study. Amongst seven types of figurative languages irony, hyperbola, metaphor, metonymy, litotes, simile, and personification, only three types that have been found – hyperbole, simile and personification. This could be stated that Bruno Mars preferred these three types of figurative language. Moreover, amongst these three preferences of types of figurative language, hyperbole turned to be the most favorable one for Bruno Mars when writing the lyrics of his songs.

Ibrahim, et.al (2019) study *The Analysis of Figurative Language in “Endless Love” Song Lyric*. This research finding in the “Endless Love” song lyric by Lionel Richie has figurative languages at each stanza of the song lyric, respectively: repetition 36%, hyperbole 32%, metaphor 12%, pleonasm 8%, personification 4%, dispersonification 4%, onomatopoeia 4%. The figurative language in the song is dominated by repetition this means that the author wanted to emphasize and to make strong the meaning and/or the feeling of the author in the song lyric and every words and lines that has figurative languages in it has comparative meaning between denotative meaning and connotative meaning so it gives the esthetic values and colors to the meaning of the song.

Muhammad, et.al (2021) with entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Maroon 5 – Nobody’s Love Song Lyrics*. This research uses descriptive qualitative method. This research finding concluded that many kinds of figurative languages were included in the song lyrics. The data revealed five kinds of figurative language used in this song's lyrics: Personification 20 %, Hyperbole 30 %, Irony 20 %, Simile 20 %, and Repetition 20 %. Hyperbole is the dominant figurative language used in the lyrics of the song. The use of hyperbole

often appears in this song because the songwriter wants to emphasize a word that he wants to convey to all listeners. Hyperbole also has other functions to make lyrics more beautiful and aesthetic impression.

Gunawan, et.al (2021) study Figurative language used in Blackpink featuring Selena Gomez's song lyric "Ice Cream": A discourse analysis. This research uses descriptive qualitative research method. This research found that metaphor (48%) was the most frequent figure spotted in the musical discourse, followed respectively by simile (28%), hyperbole (12%), and repetition (12%). It indicated the song was intended to convey the lyrics contained no real-context meanings that can cause misleading or even be puzzlement if the listeners cannot comprehend the song as a whole. Therefore, further research may comprehensively consider this issue with different perspectives to broaden the language field.

Adhi (2021) with entitled An Analysis of Figurative Language in Dan Byrd's Song Lyrics Entitled "Boulevard." It is a descriptive qualitative research where data were taken from a songs lyrics website. He found 12 data that involve figurative languages which consist of 12 alliterations which 2 of them are also hyperboles and one of them is an idiom. The result of study shows that all of figurative languages in "Boulevard" song lyrics involves alliteration type.

Retnayanthi (1978) study The Analysis of Figurative Language in Adele's Song Lyric. This uses methodology in this study covers the data source, the method and technique of collecting data and the method and technique of analyzing data. This research found eight kinds of figurative languages found in four songs of Adele such as: personification, metaphor, synecdoche, hyperbole,

allusion, paradox, symbols and dead metaphor. These kinds of figurative languages are used by the writer in order to make her creation in this case the songs look alive so we can feel the condition that the writer tries to show in that song. The use of the contextual meaning in this study also opens up all the meanings and the purposes from four song lyrics by Adele. The words that firstly look complicated can be elaborated in the contextual meaning so that they can be better understood. So, by using the figurative languages and their contextual meaning, the writer wants to attract our attention and slowly leads us to the theme.

Permana & Rajeg (2018) with entitled *Figurative Language in The Song Lyrics of Passenger's Album "All the Little Lights."* They use research method is the way to solve the problem or the procedure for understanding the object under study. In conducting research, there are several methods applied in the process of finding, collecting data, analyzing data, and presenting data. They writer found several figurative languages in the lyrics of "Passenger's album all the little lights". There are nine types of figurative language found in song lyrics. They were allusion, simile, metaphor, irony, personification, hyperbole, dead metaphor, metonymy, and paradox. All the songs which are analysed have the same main theme in which they are about life and love. Most of the figurative languages found in those songs were classified as similes. Moreover, there were four types of meaning found in the song lyrics. They were connotative meaning, conceptual meaning, affective meaning, and collocative meaning. Most types of meaning found in those songs were classified in connotative meaning, such as in all little lights song, the lyric Little lights in line four as is shown in the data above is the metaphor which has an innocence and the purity of heart and emotions, the song

symbolized these lights said that as the life progresses these lights will eventually go out, and the lights which makes the person joyful, pure and loving person, will change.

Fajrin & Parmawati (2021) An Analysis of Figurative Language Found in Song of Bruno Mars Entitled "Grenade." This research aims to investigate the figurative languages found in the lyrics of the song "Grenade" by analyzing their context and attempting to decipher their meaning. The data tool is song lyrics found on the internet, and the research approach is descriptive qualitative analysis. The results revealed that this album employs figurative language such as metaphor, hyperbole, and repetition. Furthermore, the most figurative words used in the lyrics is hyperbole. Each figurative language's contextual sense is often clarified in relation to the lyric's situation.

Sutrisno & Putri (2017) study A Figurative Language Analysis Of Song Lyric 'Mirrors' by Justin Timberlake. The aims of this study are to know the kinds of figurative language and the general meaning used in selected lyrics of Justin Timberlake song. This research is designed to identify some figurative language by understanding the general meaning when they are used in the song lyric. The technique of descriptive analysis is used to analyze data of the figurative language used in the lyric of the 'Mirror'. Based on research findings, the writers found some figurative languages in the Justin Timberlake's selected song. It can be found that most of figurative languages which are used in lyrics of Justin Timberlake's selected songs are "symbol, metaphor, personification and simile" that have a great exaggeration used to emphasize a point, used for expression or comic effect.

Yastanti et.al (2018) with entitled *Figurative Language in Song Lyrics of Linkin Park*. This research focus on *Nobody Can Save Me*, *Sorry for now*, *Talking To My Self*, *Heavy*, and *One More Light*. This study used descriptive method to analyze data Figurative language types that are found in Linkin Park's songs are personification, hyperbole, allegory, repetition, simile, metaphor, and synecdoche. In *Nobody Can Save Me* song, there are 3 figurative language types found, personification, hyperbole, and allegory. In *Talking To Myself* song there are 2 figurative language types such as repetition and simile. In *One More Light* songs there are 4 figurative language types, personification, hyperbole, repetition, and parallelism. In *Heavy* song there are 3 figurative language types, such as personification, metaphor, and hyperbole. In *Sorry For Now* song there are 3 figurative language types be found, hyperbole, repetition, and synecdoche. The dominant figurative language in song lyrics of Linkin Park is hyperbole. The writers found twelve types of hyperbole style language in Linkin Park song lyrics, with the most hyperbole style language is on *Nobody Can Save Me* (5 data).

Putu Ratna (2017) study *An Analysis of Figurative Language Found in Katy Perry'S Song Entitled "Firework."* This study then focuses on analyzing the types of figurative language and its meaning found in the song lyric entitled "Firework" by Katy Perry. The aims of the study are to identify and describe the meaning of the types of figurative language used in the song "Firework". This study implements descriptive qualitative method. The data of the study is the song lyric entitled "Firework" by Katy Perry which is taken from azlyrics.com.

This study applies study documentation as the method in collecting the data. The findings in the song lyric entitled “Firework”, there are eighteen lyrics contain several types of figurative language. Those types of figurative language are symbolic, hyperbole, affiliation, simile, personification, metaphor, paradox, and also affiliation. The existence of these types of figurative language help the singer to deliver the messages exist in the song briefly yet in a meaningful way, so that it could help the listener of the song could catch the meaning of the song easily. Furthermore, the main message which exists in this song is about encouraging people to be optimist, never give up and believe in their own selves that they have the spirit to solve the problems that they have, so that they have the courage to stand by using their own feet and continue their life.

Yunanda et al., (2021) with entitled *The Analysis of Figurative Language in Song Lyric By Indina Menzel*. This study aims at finding the type of figurative language used and the meaning represented by the figurative language in the three songs of Idina Menzel. The theoretical benefit. This research uses descriptive qualitative method Based on the results of research in finding figurative language in Idina Menzel's songs, namely "Let It Go", "I Got My Love to Keep Me Warm" and "For The First Time in Forever", there are eleven (11) figurative languages used by the songwriters. , namely hyperbole as much as 31.3%, repetition 25.4%, personification 9.8%, metaphor, simile and alliteration 5.8%, onomatopoeia, irony and idiom 3.9%, and finally imagery and pleonasm 1.9%. The figurative language of hyperbole tends to be used the most in Idina Menzel's songs to give a strong impression or emphasis on something by exaggerating the statement so that it adds to the influence of the statement. The lyrics of these three songs, they have

denotative and connotative meanings so that they strengthen the message the author wants to convey and make these three songs memorable for the readers

Rahmani & Nasution (2019) study *Figurative Language In Song Lyric "Red" By Taylor Swift*. This study aims at finding out kinds of figurative language and analyzing the appropriate intent of figurative language Taylor Swift's song. The purpose of figurative language is to develop certain impressions, beautify pronunciation and attract attention from readers. The use of beautiful figurative language in any form title will usually appeal to readers or listeners. Not only in songs, but figurative languages are also used in many literary works such as short stories, poems, and drama scripts. After analyzing figurative language in song Red by Taylor Swift according to Rozakis's theory the conclusion is 13 data found in the song Red by Taylor Swift. However, the writer only takes 9 data to be analyzed namely 3 metaphors, 3 similes, and 3 hyperboles. The dominant figurative language in this song is simile and hyperbole.

On the basis of previous research, it can be said that they focus on the analysis of meaning and in the type of language in letters. All these previous studies serve as references for the writer to conduct research. Previous studies are useful for expanding and deepening the theory that be used in the research provided. These previous studies can also be a source of inspiration that help the writer to investigate. In addition, from previous studies, the writer can also examine what advantages and disadvantages there are to developing and producing new research.

The difference between this research and previous research is found in the meaning and types of figurative language in the poetry of the song. For previous

research, there is no writer who analyzes the meaning and figurative language species used in letters, and its effect on the complete meaning of Kennedy's theory. Then, the writer fills the gap when analyzing the meaning used in the song and describes the types of figurative language in the poetry of the song. The writer hopes to help readers understand the function of meaning in the song and help to know figurative language types.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

In this study, the writer analyzes the theory of figurative language in the lyrics of the song Novo Amor's on the album Birthplace. All data analyzed based on theory according to X.J Kennedy (1997) which states that there are eight categories of figurative language, namely: Personification, Metaphor, Similie, Hyperbole, Paradox, Irony, Symbol, Synecdoche. The data used are song lyrics on the album "Birthplace" Novo Amor. The difficulty of this research is the figurative language used in analyzing the lyrics of Novo Amor's song and determining the types of figurative language in the lyrics of Novo Amor's song. In this study used Qualitative research methods. The research concept can be explained using the following conceptual framework.

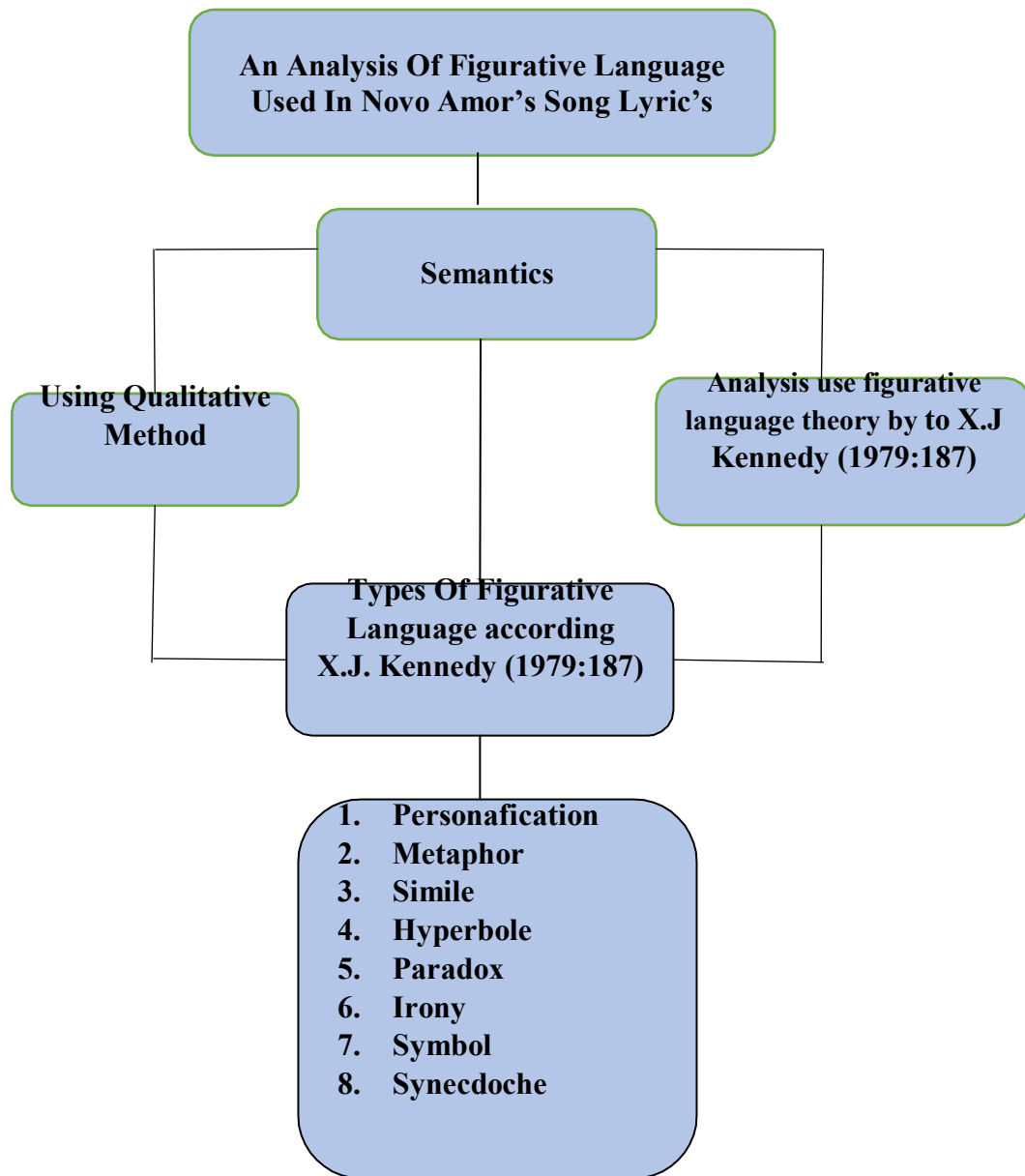


Figure 2.2 *Conceptual Framework of An Analysis of Figurative Language used in Novo Amor's Song Lyrics.*

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research of Design

This study used descriptive qualitative method. According to Gay and AirAsian (2000: 9) said that "qualitative research analyzes data interpretation to organize data into categories, identify models and generate synthetic descriptive narratives, taking into account quantitative analysis of statistical procedures." This means that qualitative research does not use statistical methods, but tends to use words and meanings of description in data analysis.

The writer used qualitative research to analyze the figurative language poetry of Novo Amor in the album "Birthplace". Qualitative research is used because the data from song lyrics contain many types of figurative language. Qualitative research methods used as research techniques to obtain a description of the words and performance of people who can be observed. In using this qualitative research design, it is intended to obtain good analytical results to determine the types and meanings of figure of speech for the reader.

3.2 The Source of Data

The research data is taken from the Album of nine Novo Amor's song lyric in Albums "Birthplace". The songs are Emigrate, Anniversary, Repeat Till Death, Birthplace, Oh Round Lake, Utican, State Lines, Seneca, Sleepless. The lyrics of the song are taken from www.azlyrics.com

3.3 The Techniques of Data Collection

In this case, the write used study document as the way to collect the data. It is a kind of data collection technique by classifying documents relating to the

problems discussed, both website or several sources, journal, book, archives, etc. Novo Amor album song lyrics would be as the source of analysis.

The steps of collecting data are follows:

1. The data of this research was collected by the texts of the song of the song in Novo Amor's Song. The data collection process in reading the lyrics. The writer taking song lyrics of Novo Amor's album from website and than the writer download the song through the Stafaband.com and than the resercher listens to the song.
2. The writer selected and underlined the words or sentence to find the word, phrase, and sentence which contain figurative language. After that the writer made a note which is one of the used fgurative language. Finally, the writer classifies it and rechecks the data and ready to analyze it.

3.4 The Techniques of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer analyzed the data through some steps they are:

1. Grouping the lyrics based on the types of figurative language.
2. Analyzing the lyrics based on Kennedy theory.
3. Finding the meaning of figurative language in Novo Amor album song lyrics
4. Describing the meaning of figurative language.