

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

Language is very important in our daily life. Used by people around the world to communicate to share ideas and goals. languages spoken by people can have different features, so if different people use different languages try to understand what other people are saying. People need to know the function of the language or word people speak or use in order to understand their purpose. Language is the ability to produce and understand spoken and written words, the study of language is linguistics.

The study of linguistics has an important role in the study of language where we can understand words and their meanings. Language studies are comprehensive, systematic, objective, and precise study of language. An element of linguistics is the analysis of every aspect of language, as well as the methods for studying and modeling it. In language, we need to understand the meaning created by words, in language study is called Semantics.

Words that have meaning in language are often referred to as semantics. It deals with the literal meaning of words and the meaning of way they are combined, which are taken together from the core of meaning, or the starting point from which the whole meaning of a particular utterance is constructed. One of the meanings that are often found in songs. It can be interpreted as a major study in the linguistic, or semantic plane. In language we often find the meaning of words that are not the real meaning, one way to understand them is by studying the figurative language.

Figurative languages use language expressions that have more than one meaning. Figurative language is often used in poetry. Nevertheless this too stories, novels, films, plays, songs, newspapers, there are magazines and other forms, but the most interesting analysis is the song. Figurative language or figure of speech itself is usually used to analyze the deeper meaning of words. In songs for example, it is also used to make the lyrics sound more beautiful. The lyrics used in songs sometimes have meanings that are difficult for listeners to understand, figurative language can find out the true meaning according to the purpose of the songwriter.

Song lyrics are literary works that consist of two elements, namely music and lyrics. People need language to communicate, interact and receive information. Information from others. Today, people can communicate with others through songs. Because one person can convey his voice to many people through song, People can know his feelings. These days, there are so many songs that can express our feelings, Like songs about love, society, politics, and more.

The writer chose the album *Craziest thing happened in my backyard* by Arditio Pramono as the subject of this study. The reason why the writer chose the album *Craziest thing happened in my backyard* as we know that with semantics we can find out the true meaning of a song. While listening to a song a person may not focus on the lyrics used in the song, especially if the song contains figurative elements. Usually, they just like it because the music is good, or even because they like the singer. Knowing the meaning of meaning is important because we will know the meaning and purpose of the song. That is why the writer would like to analyze figurative language in the album *Craziest thing happened in my backyard* album.

Based on the explanations above the writer will conduct a study entitled *An analysis of figurative language in Ardhito Pramono album "craziest thing happened in my backyard"*.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the description of the background of the study that was stated the problem of the study is formulated as follows:

- 1 What types of figurative language are found in Ardhito Pramono album "*craziest thing happened in my backyard*"?
- 2 What is the most dominant type of figurative language found in Ardhito Pramono album "*craziest thing happened in my backyard*"?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

The problem usually has a purpose. In relation to the problem, the objectives of this study are:

1. To find out the types of figurative language in Ardhito Pramono album "*craziest thing happened in my backyard*".
2. To find out the most dominant type of figurative language in Ardhito Pramono album "*craziest thing happened in my backyard*".

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study focuses on the analysis of figurative language. Based on Perrine in (Indratno, 2020 p. 12) divided figurative language into ten, Metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole, understatement, and irony. This study analyzes the types of figurative language contained in the albums of famous singers, Ardito Pramono, namely the craziest things happened in

my backyard which was published on February 28, 2020. The album contains five songs: Trash Talkin, 925, Here We go Again/ Fanboi, Plaza Avenue, Happy.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

In this study, the writer expects to be useful and relevant in ways, both theoretically and practically:

1.5.1 Theoretically

This study can be extended to semantic science, especially in figurative language. This study will enrich semantics knowledge and understanding of figurative language analysis, especially those found in songs and composed by Ardhito Pramono.

1.5.2 Practically

It is expected that the findings of the study would be useful for:

1. Writer

Giving his ideas in analyzing the meaning of figurative language in a song.

This can inspire the writer in making a research. In addition, from the research the writer can increase knowledge in analyzing figurative language and help the writer to provide teaching in figurative language.

2. English Department Students

This study can improve students understanding of figurative language. In addition, it can also make students understand the meaning conveyed in an English song.

3. Lecturer

Can help in providing linguistic teaching materials related to figurative language. This makes it easier for people to understand.

4. Other Researchers

The results of data analysis from this study provide additional information or as a reference for similar research. Can be used as a comparison for better learning.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

According to In conducting research, the theoretical framework is very important to explain some of the concepts used in related research. As a result, misunderstandings can be avoided. There are several theories regarding the defense of certain terms used in this study.

2.2 Language

According to David Crystal (2003: 86) a language can be called a global language or reach international status when playing an important role in the daily life of a large number of country; whether in politics, commerce, internet, news and every aspect of life. As only humans can use and learn the language, it cannot be taught to other creatures. This is supported by the understanding of the Chaturvedi language, namely a tool for communicating, feeling, describing and expressing thoughts, feelings, and actions. The language around us defines our personality, determines our social behavior, supports our social system, shows our thoughts and feelings, and gives us a platform to share ideas, work together, and perfect our development process (Chaturvedi, 2015 p. 107).

Based on the above definition, it can be said that language has a very important role in expressing a meaning, including in a song lyric, this will greatly assist the writer in finding the true meaning in the song lyrics.

2.3 Linguistics

Based on Bauer (2012: 3) “Linguistics is the word meaning „relating to language” as well as the word meaning „relating to linguistics””. From Bauer's definition, it can be concluded that linguistics has an intimate relationship with language. The two topics of linguistics and language are very closely related means that both of them cannot be defined. If talking about Linguistics, it means talking about them and vice versa. Linguistics is also a branch of cognitive science. The term cognitive science might be used to describe a group of disciplines that share a common objective: characterize and analyze the human capacity to think. The study of linguistics focuses on how language knowledge relates to decision-making in the real world. This means that linguistics is the study of language. (Cook 2012:20)

From the above definition, it can be said that linguistics is a science. The study of language has an important role and its own branches, one of which is in the study of semantics. This will be able to help the writer in finding the data in this study.

2.4 Semantics

According to Griffiths (Patrick Griffiths, 2006: 1) semantics is one of the two main branches of linguistic studies. Basically, it is the study of meaning. He characterizes semantics as the study of word meaning and sentence meaning; it varies from pragmatics which relates dialect and its settings.

(Yule, 2010 p.112) states that semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. This means that readers should focus on the generated term rather than the creator's meaning, Semantics advises us to be objective and look at more perspectives: Semantics is broad knowledge because it improves the way people think. In a literal sense, the meaning has the meaning given in a dictionary or library

book, or when it is a general meaning. In a non-literal sense, in contrast, the meaning is different. There is a deeper meaning to figurative meaning than literal meaning. In a figurative sense, people may have difficulty having multiple perspectives and interpretations. (Saeed, n.d. 2009: p. 15) says some of the categorizations in figurative meaning are metaphor, irony, metonymy synecdoche, hyperbole, and litotes.

The writer said semantics helps the writer discern the meaning by knowing the allusion to the literal meaning and what the song writer actually intends to convey to the listener.

2.5 Figurative Language

The definition of figurative language from the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary includes words, phrases, clauses, etc. that are used in a different way from their ordinary meaning in order to convey a certain mental image. Of course, figurative language makes the distinction between oral and written communication.

According to Perrine in (Indratno, 2020 p. 12) "figurative language is language that uses non-literals" method. Figurative language is usually used to express what people want to convey in different ways. Figurative meaning invites people to think more broadly than what is written. Figurative language usually used by of literary works to convey what they think.

In a book *A Glossary of Literary Terms Tenth Edition*, M. H Abrams and Geoffrey Galt Harpham stated (Norton et al., 2014 p. 130) "Figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what competent users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words. In order to achieve some special meaning or effect".

Figurative language sometimes speaks something that does not make sense and gives many interpretations for people reading the texts. Perrine adds that “figurative language affords us imaginative pleasure” (Perrine, 1969 p. 71). This means that, in figurative language, people are invited to imagine outside the boundaries of what is visible. It makes them more critical - minded because everyone interprets things differently.

From all the definitions above, the writer it can be said that figurative language is a study of a way to convey one’s thoughts that do not follow strict definitions and is usually used for comparisons or exaggeration, meant to be creatively developed in written or spoken language or to explain complicated ideas.

2.5.1 Metaphor

A metaphor is a device of the poetic imagination and the rhetorical flourish—a matter of extraordinary rather than ordinary language (Lakoff and Johnsen, 2003: 4). This might turn into the motivation behind why metaphor contains demonstrative importance as opposed to dennotative. “In metaphor, one object represents another object which is inanimate. Metaphor is a process compare two different things as if they were one Metaphor is the figurative speech, which compares one thing to another directly (Peter, 2002: 12).

According to (Keraf, n.d. 2009:139), Metaphors are analogies that compare two things directly, but in a short form. Metaphors as direct comparisons do not use the word: as, tubs, like, and so on, so that the first principal directly connected with the principal second fact. Process the same as simile but gradually equations and basic information about the first

Perrine states metaphor and simile are similar in that they are comparisons of two things that are very different. The only distinction between them is the use of connective words. In simile, the poet uses a connective word as in like, as, as, like, resemble or seems; in metaphor the comparison is implied; the figurative term is substituted for or equated with a literal term.” Perrine in (Indratno, 2020 p. 12).

For example :

- a) *White rose is a dove, red rose is a falcon.*
- b) *Life is shorter than most have thought.*

2.5.2 Simile

Simile and metaphor genuinely have an identical definition. They are comparing two completely different things. The simile is a subdivision or metaphor in that, as its name suggests, it highlights similarity two terms through words such as “like and as”. Simile does not, strictly speaking, always entails Similes are often understood literally since both terms are usually used together Montgomery, Durant, fab. According to Goris keraf in the book entitled diction and style (Keraf, 2001: 138), A simile is an explicit comparison. What is meant by the comparison that is explicit in that it implies the same thing with another thing. To that end, it requires an effort that explicitly indicates that similarity, the words: like, same, as, like, like, and so on.

A simile is a figure of speech that compares one thing to the Perrine in (Indratno, 2020 p. 12). It just consists of comparisons, the words like, then, like, it thinks, and so on are usually used, more than appears.

For example:

- a) *Orchid is as pretty as a rose.*
- b) *Orchid is pretty like a rose*

2.5.3 Personification

Personification is the attribution of human characteristics and/or feelings to nonhuman organisms, inanimate objects, or abstract ideas. This statement is supported by (Ross and Murfin, 2003 : 339), "Personification is a figure of speech (more specifically a trope) that is bestowed upon humans" characteristics of something that is not human, from abstract ideas to physical strength to inanimate objects become living things. In short, personification is an expression of language to create non-human life as if it were human. So, this kind of figurative language allows non-humans to act, speak, and have emotional feelings just like humans.

Personification is an inanimate thing given the attributes of a human being Perrine in (Indratno, 2020 p. 12). In personification, one can see that non-human things seem like doing human activities.

For Example:

- a) *The sun greeted me when I woke up in the morning.*
- b) *The strars danced around the night sky.*

2.5.4 Metonymy

According to (Kövecses, 2010: p.175) claimed that metonymy uses one entity or thing to indicate or to provide mental access. The name of the thing is substituted with another thing that is closely associated. In line with them, Metonymy replaces another name of a thing that is closely related with it. An example of mctonymy is he bought a Ferrari. The word Ferrari represents a brand of a car. It means that he bought a car branded Ferrari (Aprilianingrum, 2019p. 12). Jay (2003, p. 323) states that there are three kinds of metonymic models, namely objects used for users, places used for events, and controllers used for controls.

Perrine in (Indratno, 2020 p. 13) “Metonymy is a figure of speech that substitutes the detail of an experience for the experience itself.”. Metonymy is used when someone wants to replace a concrete thing with something else that is closely related to him.

For Example:

- a) *"Give me a hand"* means to give someone help.
- b) *"Cuba has passed a bill."* Using the name of a country can be used as a metonymy to use in place of that country's government or economy.

2.5.5 Symbol

A symbol is defined as something that represents something else, often representing an abstract idea. In other words, the term symbolism means something that is used to convey meaning related to something else. (Perrine, 2004, p. 82) a symbol is defined as something that means more than what it is a symbol maybe best understood as an implied metaphor. An example of a symbol is "You can't teach an old dog new tricks". In the example, one can see that the speaker refers not only to the dog but also to any living creature of any species. An old dog can be understood as an old man who can no longer think as he did when he was young.

Perrine in (Indratno 2020 p. 13) Symbol is defined as something that has more meaning than what it is. A symbol can engage people to think deeper since it has more than its meaning.

For Example:

- a) *Dove* symbolizes peace, forgiveness, and new life.
- b) *"Star "of David* symbolizes Judaism.

2.5.6 Allegory

Allegory is just one thing that always exists Presented in the guide something else. In allegory, there is usually a series of actual symbolic actions or other actions. In allegorical poetry, everything is said to be true about the characters, actions, etc. it's said about what a character or action represents. According to Tambling (2010), fable describes one thing under the image of another or speaks one thing while inferring commodity differently. A fable is a narrative or description that has an alternate meaning beneath the face. Although the face story or description may have its interest, the writer major interest is in the ulterior meaning.

The Oxford English Dictionary defines “allegory” as a “story, picture, or another piece of art that uses symbols to convey a hidden or ulterior meaning, typically a moral or political one”. Allegory is defined as the narrative or description that has more than meaning Perrine in Indratno, (2020 p. 13).

For Example:

a) *The Tortoise and The Hare*

b) *I see a star above your head*

2.5.7 Paradox

The paradox is a figure of speech whose statement seems to contradict itself. This type of statement can be described as a paradox. A compressed paradox consisting of only a few words is called an oxymoron. The term comes from the Greek paradox, which means "extraordinary, contrary to opinion or expectation".

Platt (2009: 3), states that the paradox is not only a contradicting or surprising opinion (out of the ordinary or shocking). The concept implies a passing to the experience, a kind of maximization, as it is today. It is, in reality, a hyperbolic movement by which the equivalence of contraries has established the contraries

themselves pushed to the extreme, in principle infinite, of contrariety. That is why paradoxes always follow the formula of double superlatives: the madder it is, the wiser it is, and the maddest is the wisest. The paradox is defined by the infinite exchange or the hyperbolic identity of contraries.

The paradox is the apparent contradiction in a statement Perrine in Indratno, (2020 p. 14).

For Example:

- a) *Save money by spending it.*
- b) *If I know one thing, it's that I know nothing.*

2.5.8 Hyperbole

Keraf (2000:135) defines hyperbole as a kind of figure of speech that has overstatement by raising a matter. Hyperbole is an exaggeration of words made to emphasize something or elicit a sense of humor. It is often used in everyday conversation without the speaker realizing it. The exaggerated statement was so outrageous that no one would believe that it was true. It is used to add depth and color to a statement.

(Jay, 2003, P. 339) explains that hyperbole “refers to exaggeration; it aims to make an emotional statement.” He adds that the hyperbole is not truthful. “It depends on the words used and how much they depart from the truth”. Robert and Kreuz (1994 p. 160) “that the major reasons for using hyperbole are to be humorous, to emphasize something, or to be clearer”. Hyperbole is an exaggeration expression in the service of truth Perrine in Indratno, (2020 p. 14).

For Example:

- a) *I have told you a million times to wash the dishes.*

b) *You are so slender that the wind can carry you away*

2.5.9 Understatement

Understatement is used to give less than the means. Understatement reduces the expectation from what readers think in a term. Underestimating reduces the importance of an event, an idea, for many different reasons. When used, it can make the subject feel weaker or even less attractive and attractive. There are many reasons a writer might use this literary device. It can create humor, soothe listeners' concerns, create a different atmosphere, and much more. According to Perrine in Indratno, (2020 p. 15) "Understatement is the opposite of hyperbole.

For Example:

a) *I have told you a million times to wash the dishes.*

b) *You are so slender that the wind can carry you away*

2.5.10 Irony

The irony is usually used to imply the statement in the term but it is wrapped in valuable sentence. Irony is a figure of speech that can be used to develop our critical thinking and it can be sentimental when it is delivered as a statement (Aprilianingrum, 2019), p. 14). The irony is "interpreted as the use of figurative language to produce the opposite meaning of the literal meaning or it is where one thing is stated but something else is intended". Jay (2003, pp. 330-331).

The irony is a figure of speech and one of the most widely recognized literary devices, which is used to express strong emotions or raise a point. As defined, Irony is the use of words to convey the opposite meaning of what is said. The irony is a figure of speech that is used to tell meaning that beyond extending Perrine in (Indratno, 2020 p. 15).

For Example:

a) *Telling a quiet group, “don't speak all at once”*

b) *Telling a rude customer to “have a nice day”*

2.6 Lyrics Song

The lyrics song is a single work of music that typically to be sung by someone who is usually accompanied by music instruments to produce music that contains rhythm or rhythmic sound. Written words made specifically for music or for which music is specifically made, are called lyrics. A lyrics song may be for a solo singer, duet, trio, or larger ensemble involving more voices in harmony that is usually called the choir. A lyric song is a piece of music accompanied or unaccompanied by voice or voices, where the performance of the song is called a singer or vocalist, the act or art is called singing. Songs may also appear in the play, musical plays, stage shows of any form, and within operas.

In literature, lyrics are considered poetry. Songs are one of the most well-known literature of listeners. Broadly the song can be divided into various forms are pop songs, folk songs, and art songs. According to Hornby (2000: 802) states that lyrics are expressing one's personal feelings and thoughts, related to singing and written for poetry lyrics are the words of a song.

According to Jamalus in (Nisa, 2020 p. 22), it was revealed that the song can be explained as a work of art sung along with the accompaniment of an instrument.

2.7 Ardhito Pramono

Ardhito Rifiq Pramono became born in Jakarta, Indonesia on May 22, 1995. Music has been in his blood considering that he became a baby and considering that

then he has turn out to be a jazz lover and keen on 40s songs. More than simply composing songs, he also can play musical devices including guitar, piano, and drums. He commenced composing song in 2013, while he became nevertheless analyzing at JMC Academy, Australia, withinside the Film Department. After graduating from JMC Academy, Pramono labored in his father`s business enterprise which became engaged in plane maintenance. A year later, Pramono was named the Top 6 MTV Indonesia VJ Hunt.

Pramono has 4 famous albums, one of which is Craziest thing happen in my background which was released in 2020. Has many awards in the Indonesian music industry, including Best Male Solo Artist (2018), Best Vocal Jazz Performer in (2020). His music has been widely known and heard on various music platforms, which later became famous as it is today.

2.8 Previous Study

Several researchers have researched figurative language. The first research is the study area that has been investigated by some university students but presented using a different perspective.

Saputro entitled “The Message of The Betrayal in Figurative Language Of The Song “Your Betrayal”. (Martin et al., 2017), Saputro analyzes the figurative language found in the lyrics of "Your Betrayal" by Matthew Tuck. Saputro mentions in his study that the whole 28 lines in "Your Betrayal" are figurative. Based on the results, the lyric contains four types of figurative language: hyperbole, dead metaphor, metaphor, and irony. Saputro reviews theories from Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963), Leech (1981), and Perrine (1969) to analyze the data. Based on data from online resources, he purposively selected some songs. Saputro's research concludes

that the song lyrics from "Your Betrayal" contain figurative language that is meant to evoke the same emotions in the audience about anger, revenge, and desperation. reviews some theories from Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) and Leech (1981), Perrine (1969). In addition to taking data from online resources, he purposefully sampled some songs. At the end of his research, Saputro concludes that the song lyrics of "Your Betrayal" contain figurative language that is intended to make the audience feel the same emotion about anger, revenge, and desperation.

Ilham Fery Pradana entitled "The Analysis Figurative Language in Celine Dion's Song". English education department, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training State Institute of Islamic Studies Ponorogo. The method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative study. Based on an analysis of images of Celine Dion's songs. Figurative Languages include idioms, exaggerations, repetitions, metonymy, similes, hints, Parables, Metaphors, Totem Proparte Synecdoche, Rhetoric, Questions, Irony, Metaphor.

Adimurti entitled "Eroticism in Katy Perry's Song Lyric Hummingbird Heartbeat And Peacock Through Figurative language". (Language et al., 2016). Adimurti discussed two songs by Katy Perry entitled "Hummingbird Heartbeat" and "Peacock". Adimurti revealed that there are several figurative languages in the lyrics of "Hummingbird Heartbeat", and metaphors, overstatements, and parables in the lyrics of "Merak". The writer reviews Perrine's eroticism theory and Mills' eroticism theory as she analyzes the data. Adimurti concluded through his research that Katy Perry's lyrics for "Hummingbird Heartbeat" and "Peacock" represent female and male eroticism through the use of figurative language.

Wilyawati Setiawati and Maryani entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift's Song Lyrics", IKIP Siliwangi, Cimahi, 2018. This study

aimed to know the types of figurative language that are used in Taylor Swift lyrics and describe the contextual meaning of the figurative language that is used in Taylor's lyrics. The research data is obtained from two songs from one album of Taylor Swift. The album is titled Red with three songs taken entitled red and 22. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method in observation and library research in collecting data of this research. The figurative language found consists of simile, metaphor, hyperbole, paradox, irony, and personification. These findings show that hyperbole is the most dominant in Taylor Swift's song and based on the contextual meaning of overall song lyrics of Taylor Swift tell about conflict, pain heart, and deeply treachery.

Sari Rishita Manurung, Sulastri Sinaga and Juwita Boneka (2017) entitled "Analysis of Figurative Language and Imagery in Taylor Swift's Songs". This study aims to determine the kinds of figurative language and imagery used in the lyrics of Taylor Swift's 1989 album. Based on observation, it was found eight kinds of figurative languages in the songs lyrics, namely, personification, metaphor, hyperbole, simile, oxymoron, allusion, litotes, and metonymy. Six kinds of imagery also found in the songs lyrics, namely, visualimagery, auditory imagery, organic imagery, kinesthetic imagery, tactile imagery, and olfactory imagery. The similarity of both studies is the same as analyzing figurative language in Taylor Swift's song. The difference of both studies is the related study analyzing not only figurative language but also imagery of the song. Moreover, it found more type of figurative language namely personification, oxymoron, allusion, litotes, and metonymy.

Ferawaty Puspitorini¹, Haris Hamdani (Puspitorini & Hamdani, 2021) entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language on The Lyrics of Coldplay's Selected Song". This study was designed to identify some figurative language by understanding the general meaning when they are used in the lyrics of songs. In descriptive analysis,

data is analyzed by reading them and identifying the figurative language used in the lyrics of a song. Identifying some figurative languages then categorizing them into some kinds of figurative languages. After identifying the lexical meaning and contextual meaning of four selected lyrics from the song, the general meaning of figurative language is applied to the analysis of the data. Based on research finding, some figurative language were found in the Coldplay's selected songs. Most of figurative language which are used in lyrics of Coldplay's selected songs is "Hyperbole" that has a great exaggeration used to emphasize a point, and used for expressive or comic effect. The meanings which were found from the song are classified into the connotative meaning. The lyrics of Coldplay's selected songs tell us about humanity's social life which contains about love, sadness, happiness, spirit and others. In the lyrics of Coldplay's selected songs, figurative languages are helpful to understand the song. The existence of figurative language is not to complicate the understanding of lyrics but to simplify and to clear the understanding of lyrics. Song is very suitable for the English Learners who want to improve their English skills in analyzing lyrics that contain figurative languages.

Ni Luh Cintya Sandi Astini, A. A. Sg. Shanti Sari Dewi, Ni Wayan Sukarini entitled *Figurative Language in Bullet For My Valentine Album "Scream Aim Fire"* (Astini et al., 2019) Udayana University. The purpose of this study is to find and identify and analyze the meaning of metaphorical word types, especially anthropomorphic and exaggerated, in Bullet for My Valentine's album "Scream Aim Fire". And. Data was collected using the documentation method and analyzed using the qualitative method. In this study, we apply the theory of figurative language type proposed by Knickerbocker and Renninger (1963) to find and identify anthropomorphic and bicurve representations from the album, the type of meaning of

Leech (1974). We applied to identify the implications of classifying and analyzing anthropomorphism and hyperbolic formula. In fact, this study focuses only on anthropomorphism and exaggeration. Both are the most common expressions / metaphorical languages that songwriters use to anthropomorphize words about specific objects and pronunciations, and the songs they write, to exaggerate and make them more beautiful. am. Dramatic, and meaningful. 14 of the 15 songs on the *Scream Aim Fire* album used both anthropomorphic and exaggerated in the lyrics. 12 of them used both personification and hyperbole, one of them used only personification, one of them used only hyperbole, and the last one used neither of them. As for the types of meaning, there were connotative meaning, affective meaning, thematic meaning, and reflective meaning.

Nur Annisa Safira entitled “Figurative language in selected Shawn Mendes album song lyrics” Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. This study discusses and evaluates figurative language in deciding Shawn Mendes album song lyrics. The motive of this studies is to pick out the sorts of discern of speech languages located withinside the lyrics of decided on Shawn Mendes album songs and examine them figurative language that means withinside the music lyrics of the chosen Shawn Mendes album. That The researcher used qualitative descriptive on this study. There are 5 types discern of speech contained on this music, there are metaphors, hyperbole, personification, simile, and repetition. The maximum figurative language used in the lyrics of the Shawn Mendes album selected are hyperbole.

Based on the previous studies above, similarities and differences can be found. Song lyrics that are often heard have different meanings from listeners and songwriters. The types of figurative language can be found in the meaning of the song. The objects used are not always the same, because figurative language can be

used in various literary works. The methods used are qualitative, quantitative, and mixed. The research results from analyzing the actual meaning of song lyrics in figurative language are many and varied. Often found the meaning of the metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole, understatement, and irony.

2.9 Conceptual Framework

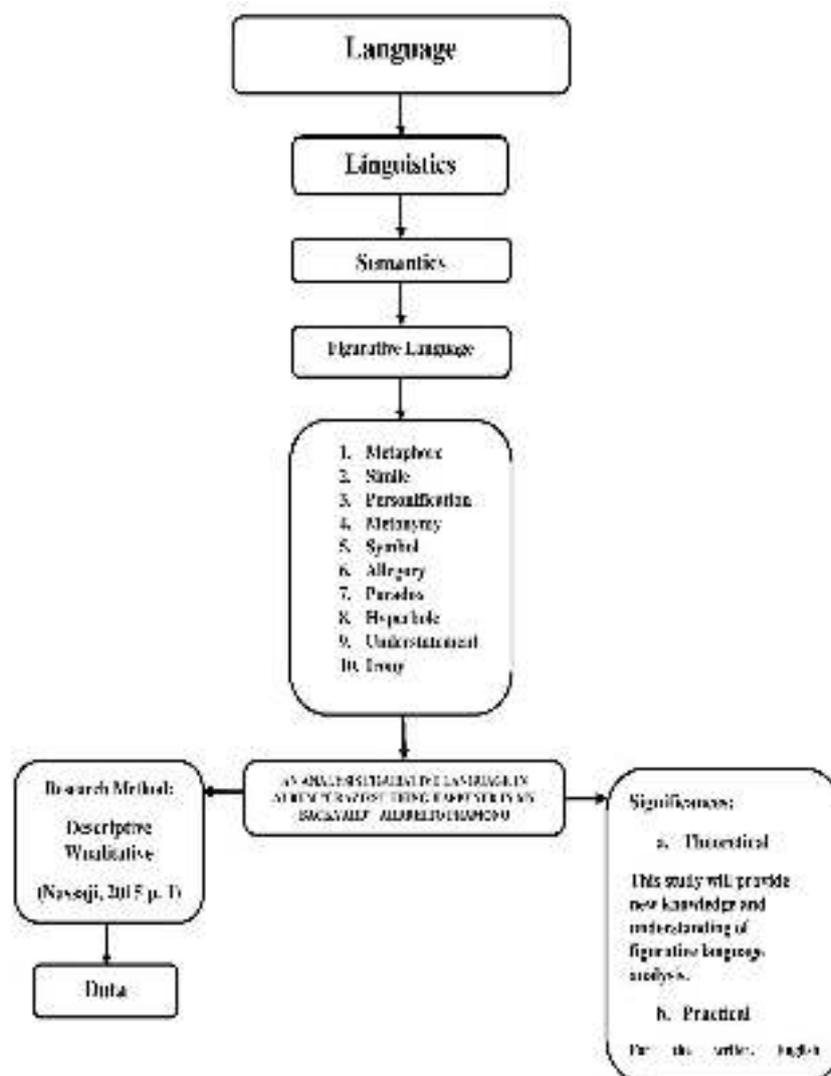


Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework of an analysis of figurative language in Ardhito Pramono album "craziest thing happened in my backyard" (Sidabutar, Ray 2022).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 The Research Design

This study is descriptive-qualitative method. Here, the writer chose the album “*craziest things that happen in my backyard*” as the object of analysis. Furthermore, this research also works by using some written materials such as several books on the topic, articles, and websites.

A descriptive qualitative method enables to understand a social reality from the perspective of research subjects. Ary (2010: 426) states that a research design is the researcher’s plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its context. Based on that theory, the research design of this research is descriptive design with a qualitative approach. The writer analysis figurative language in albums, the data in this study would be in the form of speech, not numbers.

3.2 The Source of Data

The data of this study would be taken from the lyrics of the song in the Craziest Thing Happens in My Backyard album which was published on February 28, 2020 which consists of five songs, entitled: Trash Talkin, 925, Here We go Again/ Fanboi, Plaza Avenue, Happy. Arditho Pramono is the writer of the song and singer of all the songs in this album. The song lyrics will be taken youtube music on the internet.

3.3 The Technique of Collecting Data

In this study, the writer would take the data from the *album craziest thing happened in my backyard*. The writer took steps as follow:

1. Downloading song lyrics of craziest thing that happened in my backyard from youtube music.

https://music.youtube.com/watch?v=p8tL8NKFI_w&list=RDAMVMp8tL8NKFI_w

2. Reading the song lyrics of craziest thing happened in my backyard album
3. Underlying the words or sentences related to the figurative language: writing down the data.

3.4 The Technique of Analyzing Data

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

1. Classifying the meaning of the song lyrics in the album the craziest things happened in my backyard by reading the lyrics.
2. Finding the most dominant types in figurative language in the album the craziest things happened in my backyard.
3. Making Conclusion from the data.