

CHAPTER I

INRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Humans need language to interaction with other individuals in everyday life because they are social beings and cannot live alone. One of the most important factors affecting human life and civilization is language. Humans can do many things thanks to language, from knowledge to the depths of the language itself. Because language isa component of all human activity.

Language is a necessary component of all human activity, it is a crucial instrument for human communication. Language is a social tool that humans use to communicate with and learn from other people. This is in line with the opinion of Ardhyanti (2020 : 11) state that a the use of language in interpersonal communication is crucial. That means that language and humans are inextricably linked because language is essential to human survival and daily life. Humans not onlycomprehend the form of language, but also its meaning, when they acquire it and use it. Humans are able to communicate their thoughts, feelings, and ideas throughlanguage. A term that is part of the semantic section has a form in language that expresses its meaning. Semantics is the study of how language concepts and structures,which are very difficult to generate meaning, up to the stage of sentence meaning, areused to convey knowledge about ethics.

Semantics is the meaning used to understand human expression through language, both spoken and written. Semantics are general language constructs that are represented through the use of words, phrases, and complete sentences. Semantics is usually associated with two other aspects: syntax, the formation of complex symbols from simpler symbols, and pragmatics, the practical use of symbols by communities in certain contexts. Linguistic semantics is the study of meaning used to understand human expression through language. While figurative language uses words or phrases that deviate from their usual meaning in an attempt to explain or express a more complex idea, literal language uses words with true meaning.

Figurative is a part of language that uses words to mean something different from the actual meaning to explain an idea. Hutauruk (2019 : 6) states that figurative language deviates from the ordinary meaning of words and is employed creatively rather than literally. The deeper meaning of words is frequently examined using the meaning of figurative language itself. Figurative language is the use of a language's richness, the use of specific linguistic variety to achieve certain effects, the general linguistic traits of a group of literary authors, and the unique means of verbal and written expression of emotions. For instance, lyrics of songs that people typically hear every day. Figurative language is used in song lyrics to make them more enjoyable to listen to.

The meaning of figurative language consists of several types. According to Harun (2019:369) states there are ten main forms of figurative language, this is: The first is hyperbole, which is a form of language used to exaggerate or state something in a way

that makes it appear more serious. For example "I have a million things to accomplish". The second is simile, which is simileurative language that explicitly compares two unrelated items with the intention of describing or explaining one of the two. For example "The man was as brave as a lion in the jungle." The third is metaphor, which is the use of words or groupings of words to paint an image based on analogies or parallels rather than on their actual meaning. For instance, "Time is money". The fourth figure of speech is irony, which conceals actual truths while stating the exact opposite or makes subliminal innuendos. It is often used in satire. For example "I enjoy watching the same cartoon five times every day." Such a thrill, it is. The fifth is metonymy, a figurative language technique in which an item or concept is represented by or substituted by another entity that is often thought to share a close relationship with the idea or thing to be portrayed. For instance, "During the event, 500 soldiers are on guard in the White House." The sixth is personification, which involves employing adjectives or human behavior to compare inanimate objects as if they were alive. It also involves the five senses. For instance, "When my daughter entered the room in her wedding dress, my heart leaped."

The next type of figurative language is sarcasm, which is the seventh type of figurative language, according to Harun (2019 : 11), sarcasm is a sarcastic or sardonic comment that aims to annoy or insult by conveying a negative attitude. As in the phrase, "Do not disturb me, I am living happily ever after." The number seventh is sarcasm, sarcasm is subtle sarcasm delivered through words that are often used to communicate rejection or disapproval. For example "This city is the pinnacle of the State's glory, which

even higher than its own leader." The eighth is litotes, which is a figure of speech used to minimize or denigrate reality with the intention of humbleness. For example, "We can only provide simple meat dishes." The final example is synecdoche, which is metaphorical language in which a specific element of a larger whole is referenced. Take "*hired hands*" as an illustration.

Figurative language does have many different types and meanings, people often have difficulty understanding the meaning of figurative language because this language can only be understood if someone already understands its semantics and significance well. However, not everyone is experienced in semantics, and that is one of the reasons figurative language is difficult for ordinary people to understand. As a result, it might be challenging for people to comprehend the meaning of metaphorical language. Based on the researcher's observations of the meaning of figurative language in the lyrics of spiritual songs, the researcher gives the lyrics of spiritual songs that contain figurative language to classmates and then analyzes their understanding of the meaning of figurative language in the song lyrics. From these observations, the researcher found that many of the classmates did not understand the meaning of figurative language in song lyrics. Because the meaning of figurative language in spiritual song lyrics cannot be found in a dictionary, classmates must first understand the types of figurative language meaning and the basic semantics. Therefore, the researcher concluded that it was the lack of understanding of figurative language that caused classmates not to understand the true meaning of the figurative language, which resulted in the message contained in the song lyrics not being conveyed properly. Therefore, so that people can easily

understand the meaning of figurative language in song lyrics, researcher are interested in analyzing the meaning of figurative language in spiritual song lyrics.

Song lyrics is poetry that is written and sung to express feelings or ideas that are in someone's heart which are poured into a song that can be heard by many people. According to Abdulloh (2018 : 18) said a song, as defined, is a brief poem or group of words that are sung and accompanied by music. Since songs often contain the creator's thoughts that are poured into a song that may be heard by many people, music is a method of communication to transmit sentiments or ideas to many people. The use of metaphorical language in song lyrics is a hallmark of the spiritual subgenre of music. Pratiwi (2018 : 116) asserted that figurative language serves five purposes in songs, including number one beautifying song lyrics, number two concealing something, number three establishing a particular mood, number four having the intention of persuading, reminding, or convincing, and number five satirizing. These five functions may be found in the lyrics of spiritual songs, and sincethis kind of music is popular, the researcher decided to focus on spiritual songs while examining the significance of figurative language in the lyrics. One of the bands that perform spiritual music is Casting Crowns.

Casting Crowns is a band from Florida whose songs are in the spiritual music genre. Pastor Mark Hall was the one who started the band. whose music has been heardby many people worldwide, particularly young people. Casting Crowns began their career in 1999 and have released fourteen albums to date. Casting Crown's most recentalbum, healer, was released in 2022. The researcher found that each of the seven songs

on the Healer album had figurative language in the lyrics. Therefore, the researcher chose the latest album, Casting Crowns album Healer, to analyze the meaning of figurative language in these songs.

Based on the justification provided, the researcher is interested in determining the sorts of metaphorical language used in the lyrics of the song Casting Crowns from the album Healer as well as their meanings. The reason the researcher chose the words of spiritual songs from Casting Crowns' album Healer as the subject of her study is because the lyrics of spiritual songs often contain metaphorical language with deeper connotations, making them suitable as the study's subject. This research focuses on ten main figurative languages according to Harun (2019 : 369) theory there are ten main forms of figurative language, namely: hyperbole, personification, irony, sarcasm, satire, metaphor, metonymy, simile, litotes, and synecdoche. The study discovered that these 10 figurative language meanings appeared in song lyrics the most frequently. It is difficult to comprehend the meaning of figurative language and to find how many different forms of figurative language meaning in song lyrics, which is why the researcher chose the lyrics from the Casting Crowns album Healer. So that, researcher interests to make research that entitled "*An Analysis of Figurative Language Found In Casting Crowns Healer's Albums.*"

1.2 The Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the writer states that the problem of the study is:

- 1) What types of figurative language are found in album Healer by Casting Crowns?
- 2) What is the dominant types of figurative language are used in Album Healer by Casting Crowns?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study is :

- 1) To find out the types of figurative language in Album Healer by Casting Crowns.
- 2) To find out the dominant types figurative language used in the album Healer by Casting Crowns.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The scope of the study focus on figurative language. According to Mohammad (2019 : 369) said there are ten main forms of figurative language, this is : hyperbole, personification, irony, sarcasm, satire, metaphor, metonymy, simile, litotes, and synecdoche in the album Healer by Casting Crowns.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

The study of figurative language is very unique and stimulates critical thinking in its analysis because it is the language we use in everyday life. This study provides theoretical and practical contributions:

a. Theoretically

The goal of this study is to increase language comprehension, particularly for figurative language, for English instructors, English department students, researchers, readers, and writers. It is a reference work in the fields of literature and linguistics.

b. Practically,

The research conducted by the researcher is expected to be useful for various parties;

1. The researcher

This study will help researchers better comprehend the meaning of various figurative language varieties.

2. The English department students.

This study will be very helpful for English education students to comprehend figurative language, varieties of figurative language, and its significance, particularly in songs, more thoroughly.

3. The English teacher

This research will be extremely helpful for instructors to add to their references and understanding of varieties of figurative language, the meaning of figurative language, and how best to communicate it to pupils.

4. The readers

This research will be quite helpful for the readers' comprehension of figurative language, which is frequently used in everyday life, and will significantly

aid audiences in comprehending what figurative language means and the many varieties of figurative language.

5. The other researchers

Future academics might utilize this study as a resource for information on the metaphorical language in songs.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter section deals with related material reviews discussed by the researcher. Semantics, meaning figurative language, and different varieties of figurative language will all be covered in this chapter. The theories behind this research are organised and concretely explained by the researcher.

2.2 Semantics

Semantics is a conventional meaning that is expressed using the use of words, phrases, and sentences of a language; people often characterize the conceptual meanings of words when examining their meanings in a language and pay little attention to the associated meanings. The fundamental and crucial elements of meaning that are communicated through the use of words literally are referred to as conceptual meaning. Semantics, or the study of meaning, is a technique for comprehending how individuals express themselves via language. The semantic language itself can refer to a wide range of concepts, from the widely held to the extremely specialized. This is occasionally employed in everyday language to resolve issues with comprehension brought on by word choice or connotation. This comprehension issue has been the focus of several formal investigations over a sizable length of time, particularly in the area of formal semantics. It is the study of how signs or symbols are understood by agents or communities in certain situations and places. According to this theory, the

voice, facial expressions, body language, and proxemics all contain semantic (meaningful) information and are studied in various ways. According to Hussain 2015 : 40) despite the fact that semantics is a well-defined discipline in and of itself, frequently having synthetic features, the formal study of semantics connects with many other fields of study, including lexicology, syntax, pragmatics, etymology, and others. Semantics comprehension is Semantics is the study of the "toolkit" for meaning, or the information that is encoded in a language's lexicon and in its grammatical structures to construct increasingly complex meanings, up to and including sentence meanings. Accordingly, semantics is the study of form, including the codes used in linguistic terminology and the patterns used to create meanings that are more sophisticated than sentence level.

Knowing terminology semantics is the study of symbols or signs that convey meaning, the link between one meaning and another, and the connection between words and their concepts or meanings. Without understanding of the notions of polysemy, homonymy, denotation, connotation, and important subtleties, it will undoubtedly be challenging for them to be able to present information that is accurate and accurate to the general audience. As a result, there are two types of semantic benefits in this situation: theoretical benefits and practical benefits. From the explanation above, the researcher concludes that semantics is part of linguistics which discusses the meaning of language in sentences that will be used to convey certain messages or goals. Humans will be able to communicate effectively and transmit meaning through knowing the semantics of language.

2.3 The Types of Meaning in Semantics

Semantics is commonly used in general to refer to the study of meaning. It serves as a hub for communication research. While the 'meaning' or information that has to be communicated can be done so in a number of ways, including through signs, graphics, signals, and other means. The primary medium of human communication is language. The major focus of the linguistics subfield known as semantics is on how 'meaning' is communicated by a language system made up of many unit structures including sentences, phrases, words, morphemes, and others. According to Umagandhi (2017 : 77) said that there are seven types of meaning in the commonly used in semantics, namely:

1) Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is the communicative value that an expression has based on what it refers to its pure conceptual content. These are denotative elements or portions of the real world that serve as referents but are not part of the conceptual meaning. Connotative meaning is often referred to as supplementary meaning, inferred meaning, or connected meaning. The phrase "associated meaning" refers to the meaning that is connected to a word as a result of its use but is distinct from the term's core meaning. For instance, the word "women" connotes sociability, passion, and sensitivity. A rose is another illustration. The word "rose" has the intellectual meaning of "flower," but it also has the connotative connotation of "freshness." Similar to how "night" connotes "Evil," "lamb" purity, and "moon beauty," "night" also has a connotative sense of "beauty."

2) Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning is created by words that are created as a result of their meaning, what frequently occurs in a given setting. It is made possible by the collocation of two words. A word pairs with a different term in the collocation sense. The connection of items with words that often occur in the context of other words is a clear example of linguistic communication.

- Example :
- a) *“Boy collocates with handsome”*
 - b) *“Girl collocates with pretty”*
 - c) *“Road collocates with long”*

3) Conceptual meaning

The literal or fundamental meaning of a word is its conceptual meaning. There is no hidden meaning or subtext; simply the direct, literal definition of the word as it appears in the dictionary. The phrase is also known as cognitive meaning or denotative meaning. Compare words with connotations, emotive meanings, and figurative meanings, which, when utilized, provide subtext to words by going beyond dictionary definitions. Conceptual meaning is the same as what other academics refer to as 'denotative', 'pointing', 'cognitive', or 'descriptive' meaning. This interpretation is seen as a key component of language communication. Unlike other forms of meaning, it is a crucial component of a language's fundamental function.

4) Reflective Meaning

The meaning that develops when there are many conceptual meanings is reflective meaning. Through connection with another notion of the same term, it is what is conveyed. It happens when our reaction to one sense of a word influences how we see another. The phrase "The Comforter" and "The Holy Ghost," which both allude to the

Third Person of the Trinity, is an example of reflected meaning. People's responses to these phrases may be influenced by the common, nonreligious definitions of "The Comforter" and "Ghost." The Holy Ghost sounds amazing, but "The Comforter" sounds cozy and "Comforting."

5) Affective meaning

Most words with affective meanings serve to convey people's feelings; nevertheless, individuals also rely on the mediation of other meaning categories, such as conceptual, connotative, or stylistic. When someone utilizes an unfriendly tone to indicate friendship, for instance, emotional expression through style is manifest. On the other hand, certain linguistic components serve primarily as vehicles for expressing emotion. The conceptual or connotative meaning of words is frequently directly expressed when they are employed. In the sense of expressing one's feelings, the majority of emotional meanings are parasitic categories. Conceptual, connotative, or other stylistic meaning categories are necessary for the mediation of affective meanings. Because affective also heavily relies on intonation and voice timbre.

6) Thematic meaning

Thematic meaning was defined as "what was communicated by the organization of the message by a speaker or writer, in terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis." Stress and intonation are other ways to convey the theme meaning.

7) Stylistic meaning

The meaning that is particularly produced by the use of language is known as stylistic meaning. Stylistic meanings are produced when the same item is said by various persons in different ways. "Style" results in stylistic meaning. Two "two"

utterances in the same language that generally communicate the same content but differ in their linguistic structure might be said to differ in style, according to the definition of "style" in the dictionary. For instance, the same notion has been conveyed in many ways in the lines "he died," "he expired," and "he went to heaven." The meaning that is particularly produced by the use of language is known as stylistic meaning. A stylistic meaning is produced when the same item is said in two distinct ways. Style has a stylistic connotation. It may be claimed that two statements in the same language that basically communicate the same meaning but vary in their grammatical structure differ in style. Style and stylistic connotations may be found in any language. For instance, different language structures (words, phrases, sentences, etc.) can be used to represent particular concepts in English, providing stylistic meaning.

2.4 The Concepts of Figurative Language

Figurative language serves as an excellent communication tool and is something people encounter every day that helps us convey complex descriptions or emotions quickly and effectively. Figurative language, often known as language employed "figuratively," may be utilized to influence, engage, and connect with audiences as well as magnify your intended message. To effectively communicate your intended meaning while using figurative language, great consideration and close attention to detail are necessary. Figurative language is language that uses symbols or phrases having a deeper meaning than their literal interpretation to describe a group of faces. According to Nurcitrawati (2019 : 495) said figurative language is a technique for putting thoughts into words. It often describes a writer's soul and individuality.

Figurative language in a statement can have its own impact. However, a crucial aspect of figurative language is undergoing shifts in the intended meaning. Figurative language, language that uses figures of speech is language that cannot be understood literally (or should not be understood literally). Figurative language can convey emotions, concepts, or thoughts; nonetheless, it requires thinking to express because language is not something that people can just understand. In addition to beautifying words, figurative language may be used to depict an impression or mood, such as lonely, busy, romantic, etc. Although there are many other varieties of figurative language, the researcher in this study concentrates on six of them: simile, metaphor, personification, exaggeration, symbol, irony, and alliteration. Harya (2017 : 47) says The term "figurative language" refers to words and sets of words that exaggerate or alter the component terms' typical figurative meaning. Since it can be challenging to understand figurative meanings without understanding word meanings, especially connotative meanings, figurative and semantic meanings are closely related. Sometimes while reading books, periodicals, or newspapers, individuals ignore figurative language and take everything literally.

Figurative language has an impact on existing language considered normal or common and these numbers are very important to the way people think and see the world. According to Harun (2019 : 369) says "figurative language expresses one thing in terms that usually indicate other things that can be considered analogies" and then refers to the style of language.

2.5 Types of Figurative Language

Figurative language is the use of a language's richness, the use of specific linguistic variety to achieve certain effects, the general linguistic traits of a group of literary authors, and the unique means of verbal and written expression of emotions. A language disclosure approach, figurative language refers to a conversation style whose meaning does not refer to the literal meaning of the supporting words but rather to the extra meaning, the implicit meaning. Figurative language is frequently utilized in literary genres including song lyrics, theatre, and poetry. Since figurative language is a language expression strategy, it is frequently employed to reflect the emotions and ideas of authors, writers, or speakers that employ it. A literary work will really be richer, more powerful, and more evocative to its readers/listeners if it uses figurative language. Additionally, metaphorical language in a piece of writing will draw attention, add freshness, make it more dynamic, and inspire wonderful dreams.

2.5.1 Hyperbole

A linguistic technique known as hyperbole exaggerates or magnifies true facts. The phrase "his tears flowed like a river" is an example. Of course, no matter how many tears are shed, they will never be able to equal the volume of a river, much less one with several (branches). According Farhan (2018 : 33) says hyperbole is metaphorical language used to describe something while exaggerating the underlying truth to strengthen the impact and perception of what is being talked about. In literaryworks, hyperbole is frequently used to make the message seem more powerful to the

reader. Additionally, this metaphorical language is frequently employed in informal conversations to make a dramatic impact and grab listeners' attention.

A figure of speech called hyperbole intentionally exaggerates something for a particular effect. Generally speaking, hyperbole is not meant to be taken seriously; instead, it typically sounds comical as it becomes thicker and more exaggerated. However, depending on the context and usage of the word, it can also be taken to mean greater drama. For instance, this figure of speech will likewise offer incredible dramatic subtleties if we apply a dramatic diction along with it. I lapse into complete quiet, as one example. It is already quiet and speechless (mute). In order to make the whole effect even more tragic, sorrowful, and depressing. Meanwhile, the comic and witty impact will be amplified if we utilize language or word choices that have a tendency to be loose, incongruous, or amusing. The phrase "Today hoax news spreads faster than the speed of light" is one example. Similar to other figures of speech, hyperbole is used to convey concepts, feelings, and pictures more effectively than through regular language.

2.5.2 Irony

The comic and witty effect will be much stronger if we utilize diction or word choices that tend to be informal, incongruous, or amusing. For instance, "Today's fake news travels at the speed of light." Like other figures of speech, hyperbole is used to more effectively convey ideas, emotions, and pictures than via plain words.

Three types of irony are commonly recognized:

1. Verbal irony

Verbal irony a figure of speech in which the intended meaning of a statement differs from the meaning expressed by the words.

2. Situational irony

Situation irony involves a discrepancy between what was expected or intended and what actually happened.

3. Dramatic irony

Dramatic irony is the effect produced by narrative whereby the audience knows more about present or future circumstances than the characters in the story. According Farhan (2018 : 33) said generally speaking, this metaphorical language expresses something by inverting the context of what actually occurred. Another way to put it is that this figure conceals or conceals its underlying meaning. Irony contradicts what was stated; it is subtle, yet it may also make a valid point; comedy or antagonistic characters classify this metaphorical language. Hyperbole is an example of exaggeration when a writer makes something appear better, worse, larger, or smaller than it actually is. It intentionally exaggerates and is not meant to be taken literally. It serves to highlight how accurate the statement is. Without meaning to mislead, it provides information about something's size, quantity, or degree that is not entirely accurate. According to etymology, the term "hyperbole" came from a Greek word. It derives from the terms "hyper" and "ballein," which both mean "to throw." Though seldom intended to be taken literally, it may be used to provoke powerful emotions or to make a significant impression. For instance,

"He loves her for a thousand years, and he was so ravenous, he ate that entire cornfield for lunch."

2.5.3 Personification

Personification is one of the numerous literary devices that authors employ to spice up their writing. By expressing non-human qualities with human aspects, personification allows you to draw attention to such qualities. Non-humans can be inanimate items, living things, thoughts, or even concepts. According to Ibrahim (2019 : 123) said personification is a type of metaphorical language in which inanimate things, animals, or concepts are given human attributes. Examples: "This morning, i was greeted by the sun. The night sky was lit up by dancing stars. Personification may also be seen as a linguistic technique that imbues inanimate objects with a human atmosphere or nature, making them appear to be alive and capable of acting in human-like ways. Poems, short tales, novels, and other creative works frequently employ the personification figure of speech.

Personification characteristics. Personification is a form of figure of speech that is employed to contrast or compare one item with another. The qualities or qualities of the figure of speech known as personification include; using language to give an inanimate item a personality or vibe. Comparing inanimate items or non-human living things (such as plants or animals) to give the impression that they can behave like people. Give a specific illustration of the circumstance.

2.5.4 Metaphor

Metaphor is a kind of figurative language that uses a comparison to describe an item or an event. metaphor used to describe a goal or concept. Literature, poetry, music, writing, and communication all use metaphors. According Harya (2017 : 60) said Using words or phrases that indicate the type of idea or object in place of other words or phrases with the aim of demonstrating similarities between the two, metaphor is a type of figurative meaning that is an implicit comparison of two objects. For instance, looking at a crystal geode is similar to a mind exploring the cosmos.

Metaphors are words or phrases that are used to create pictures based on resemblances or parallels rather than their underlying meaning. The main keyword in metaphorical speech sentences is "compare," and these sentences will contain word choices that compare something with other things. The comparison can take the form of something's physical characteristics, circumstances, or activities, but it can also take the form of comparisons of objects with other objects. For instance, "The feeling of regret and sorrow exceeds that of a poor woman" might be said straight without any pointing words.

4.5.5 Sarcasm

Sarcasm is synonymous with satire in a way that actually does a compliment or the opposite of what is conveyed, for example; calling good when the intention is bad. This is actually not wrong, especially if what we mean is sarcasm in English. Hutaaruk (2019 : 143) said demonstrates that sarcasm is a cruder form of allusion than irony,

containing bitterness and scathing criticism. This figure of speech can occasionally be employed in an ironic manner. Sarcasm, on the other hand, is intended to be insulting, but irony may be amusing or kind.

2.5.6 Litotes

Litotes is figurative language that uses positive phrases but expresses them by denying the opposing idea (opposite idea) to the idea in the statement. Litotes is a common example of an understatement used by native English speakers. An understatement is a remark that is made when something is positioned as less significant or severe than it truly is.

Here's a straightforward illustration: "bad" is the opposite (opposite) of the word or idea "good." The assumption is that if something is valued as "not bad," then it is likely that we value it as "good." Therefore, if we negate the concept of "bad" into "not bad," then the meaning that is captured naturally returns to the initial concept, namely "good," which is a positive statement. We name it Litotes, which is the term "not bad". The meaning of litotes may be found by paying attention to how it functions. Using litotes, we don't declare a notion directly, but rather that the opposing concept is false. Or, to put it another way, we don't say something is "easy," but rather that it's "not difficult."

2.5.7 Simile

The term "simile" comes from the Latin word "Simile," which means "resemblance" and "likenesses." In its most basic sense, this word refers to a

comparison of two items that have some characteristics. According to Fadaee, 2011 : 32) said simile is the assertion that two objects have one or more characteristics. Similes are essentially figures of speech that call for clear connections between source and destination entities as well as overt references to those entities.

A simile makes a clear distinction. When something is compared explicitly, it indicates that it is the same as another object. As a result, it takes intentional effort to show similarities using adjectives like, same, and so forth. According to the proposed explanation, the parable is a type of figure of speech that contrasts the two clearly stated items using terms like, as, like, etc. According to Padillah (2016 ; 70) said one tale idea claims that there are two types of parables: those with clear and those with vague parallels. The researcher comes to the conclusion that there is a clear comparison between the two objects that also provides information on the similarities. Even while the comparison between the two objects conveys their evident likeness, it omits the specifics of those similarities.

2.5.8 Satire

Satire is when something or someone is mocked using humor, irony, sarcasm, or mockery. Satirists frequently mock public personalities like politicians, but they can also make fun of other things like society norms or official positions. There are satirical books, poetry, and essays, as well as satirical plays, films, and cartoons. Satire is a fun way to make societal criticism. As an illustration, consider Alec Baldwin's portrayal of Donald Trump on Saturday Night Live. According Hutaaruk 2019 : 133) argues that to reject someone or something is to utilize satire. Irony is not necessary for this form.

Satire makes fun of people's frailties. The key objective is that the aesthetics will improve. For instance, "Your vote is not worthy of victory; Your ability is inadequate for this task.

2.5.9 Metonymy

Metonymy is an idiom in which an object or idea replaces another that is closely related. In fact, metonymy means "change of name". As a literary device, it serves to tie a concept or object to another while not directly stating what it signifies. It gives authors a means to change up their expressions and sway readers. Metonymy is a figure of speech (or figures of speech) in which a closely comparable word or phrase is used in lieu of the original one (e.g., "crown" in place of "kingdom"). Metonymy is another rhetorical technique that is used to describe something by making references to the surroundings, such as when characterizing someone by their clothing. In metonymy, a word is connected to a more general notion to the extent that it may represent that concept (met-ON-oh-me).

According to Abdulloh 92018 : 18) say that a metonymy is a figure of speech in which an author substitutes one word (or more) for another word (or more) based on a relationship between the two that is either sequential, spatial, temporal, or attributive. For instance, the meaning of the words "kettle" and "water" are very different. Even if the spread of this expanded meaning is limited to this one syntactic combination, the term "kettle" can now be used in place of "water."

2.5.10 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is how we create a sense of the whole even when we only have access to its components. There are synecdoche in science and literature, which are a part of our shared cultural legacy. In addition to some literary figures like Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello, Desdemona, Romeo, Juliet, Jane Eyre, and Willy Loman, archetypes, mythical figures, gods, and goddesses are all seen as synecdoche. As an illustration, the meaning of "kettle" and "water" are significantly different. Despite the fact that this extended meaning is only applicable to this specific syntactic combination, the meaning of the word "kettle" has been broadened such that it may now be replaced by the word "water".

Synecdoche is when part of something is used to represent the whole, or vice versa. According to Fajrin 2021 : 590) said specifically for metaphor, synecdoche is used. The synecdoche approach represents the total by using a component. Poets occasionally decide to just highlight the most crucial elements that serve to characterize the whole, much to how caricatures depict persons while emphasizing only the most vital traits and pieces. As an illustration, "Mom buys spinach and carrots" indicates that she purchased two veggies, namely spinach and carrots. Figurative language refers to something as a whole while mentioning only a portion of it.

2.6 Previous of Study

Numerous experts have studied the analysis of figurative language. The researcher uses various research studies from theses and publications as references to

complete this study. Numerous experts have studied the analysis of metaphorical language. The researcher uses various research studies from theses and publications as references to complete this study. They are:

The first study was conducted by Astuti (2022) from UIN STS Jambi with the title *Figurative Language in the Raya and Last Dragon film Scripts is to identify figurative language in the Raya and Last Dragon film scripts*. This study aims to identify the sorts of figurative language and connotative meaning in Raya and Last Dragon's script. According to the study's findings, the texts of Raya and Last Dragon include eight different forms of figurative language: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, and paradox. The researcher discovered seven meanings for figurative language, including collocative, emotive, introspective, conceptual, connotative, thematic, and stylistic connotations. The initial distinction between this research and previous ones is seen in the emphasis and research object. The scripts for The Last Dragon and Movie Raya served as the study objects for Astuti's thesis. The previous researcher focused their study on figurative and connotative language. The songs from the Casting Crown CD are the sole topic of this study, which focuses on the type of figurative song and its metaphorical meaning. The theory employed in earlier study is the second difference. Astuti's study was based on Kennedy's thesis, which claimed that figurative language may take several forms, including simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, exaggeration, metonymy, synecdoche, and paradox. The researcher in this study, however, relies on Mohammad Harun's notion that there are ten basic types of figurative language: exaggeration,

personification, irony, sarcasm, satire, metaphor, metonymy, simile, litotes, and synecdoche. The prior research is similar in that both of them look at figurative language analysis.

The second research objective of Ibrahim (2019) from Sorong Muhammadiyah University with the title *The Analysis Figurative Language in "Endless love" Song Lyric* is to identify its figurative language. The most prevalent figurative language patterns and dominating figurative language are the main topics of this study. According to the study's findings, repetition (36%), hyperbole (32%), metaphor (12%), pleonasm (8%), personification (4%) and dispersonification (4%) were all common types of figurative language in song lyrics. Research differs depending on what it is studying. The lyrics of the song Endless love are the subject of Ibrahim's thesis, whereas the songs on the Casting Crowns album are the subject of this study, which employs a different theory. The final distinction between Ibrahim's research and this research is the type of figurative language that will be identified in Ibrahim's research using seven types of figurative language, namely: Onomatopoeia, Personification, Dispersonification, Pleonasm, Repetition, Hyperbole, Metaphor, and Hyperbole. The 10 figurative languages used in this study are personification, irony, satire, sarcasm, metaphor, metonymy, simile, litotes, and synecdoche. The fact that both Ibrahim's study and our research identify different kinds of figurative language and dominant figurative language is what unites them. Repetition was the metaphorical language that was used in Endless Love song lyrics the most frequently (36%), according to earlier research.

2.7 The History of Imagine Casting Crowns

Casting Crowns is a Christian rock group that was founded in Florida in 1999. The band's initial lineup included guitarists Juan DeVevo and Hector Cervantes, violinist Melodee DeVevo, drummer Rob Cervantes (aka Chavez), and youth preacher and singer Mark Hall. In 2001, the band relocated to Georgia and recruited drummer Andy Williams, keyboardist Megan Garrett, and bassist Chris Huffman. Casting Crowns issued two independent cassette recordings during this time, both of which were highly appreciated in the Atlanta region. In an effort to spread good news to the local youngsters, Mark Hall and the rest of the group put together the two independent CDs. In 2004, the band won the "Best Song" and "Best Artist" categories at the GMA regional songwriting competition held at Palm Beach Atlantic University in West Palm Beach, Florida.

The ensemble was recruited into the recording studio by the founder Mark Miller and co-producer Steven Curtis Chapman, a well-known figure in the CCM music field. Casting Crowns, the resultant album, was released in 2003 under the Beach Street brand. They were one of the fastest selling debut artists in the history of Christian music thanks to the CD. The third song from the album, "Voice of Truth," broke the 2003 record of fourteen weeks straight at No. 1. The song "Voice of Truth" was also included in the Facing the Giants trailer and epilogue. The album was given a platinum certification in 2005, while the group's debut song "Who Am I" earned them their first gold certification in 2011.

Then, in 2022, Casting Crowns issued the new, seven-song album Healer. The researcher selected this album to examine its use of metaphorical language. The researcher discovered several forms of metaphorical language in each song. Some instances of this kind of metaphorical language may be found in the song "scars in heaven" from the album Healer.

a. Hyperbole

For example: "The pain is all a million miles away"

This sentence is a hyperbole because it seems exaggerated. The meaning of this sentence is someone who finds life difficult but still has to live it.

b. Metonymy

For example: "Heaven are on the hands that hold you now"

This sentence is a metonymy because it replaces a phrase with another phrase. The meaning of the sentence above is that there is no need to worry because God will give you peace.

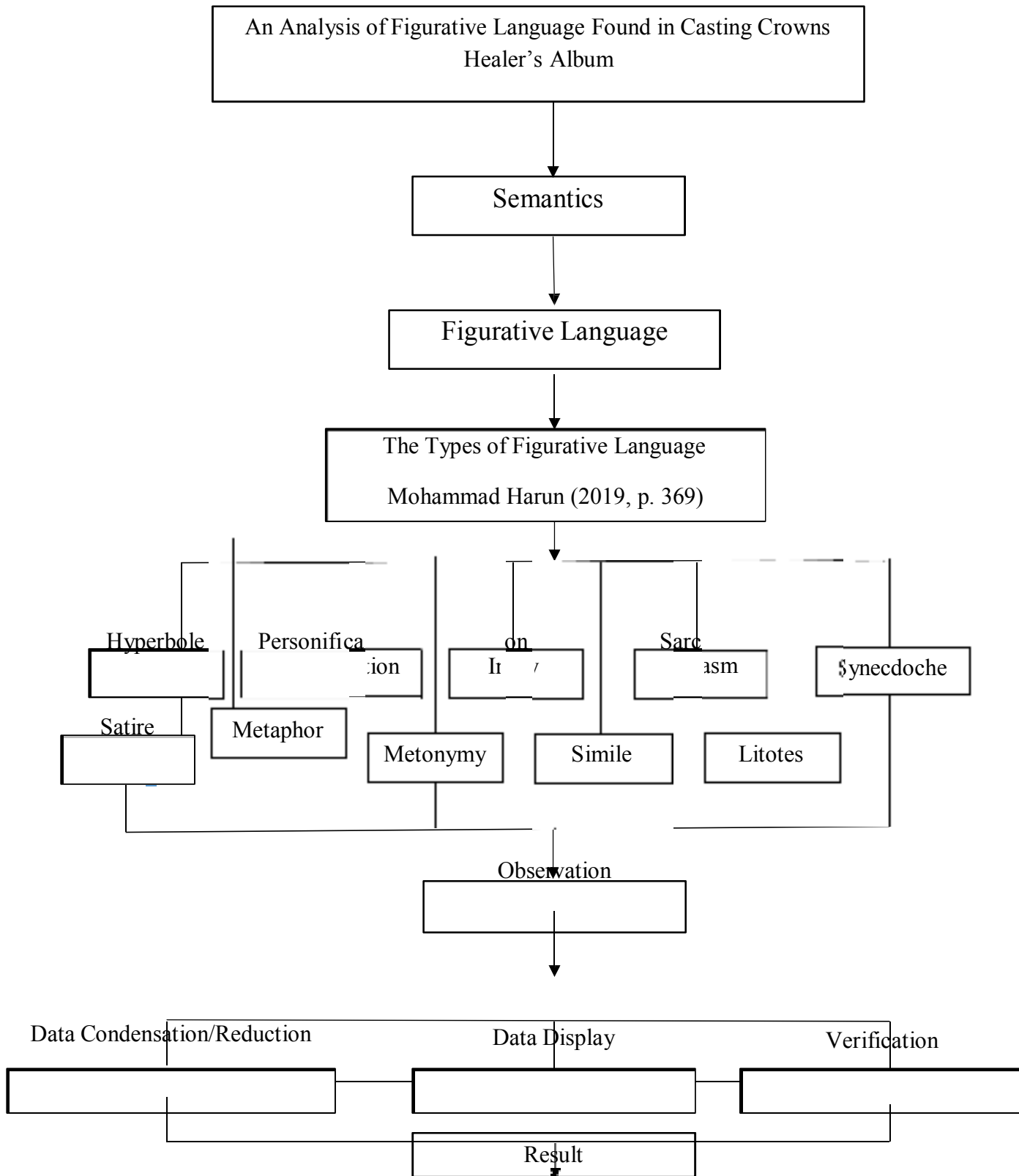
c. Synecdoche

For example: "All the old will be mad new"

The sentence above is a synecdoche which states a part of the whole. The meaning of the sentence above is that bad memories in the past will become beautiful in the end.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework in analyzing figurative language found in casting crown healer's album. There are several varieties of figurative language that are frequently seen and employed. The primary types of figurative language, according to Hum (2020), are exaggeration, personification, irony, sarcasm, satire, metaphor, metonymy, simile, litotes, and synecdoche. The objectives of this study are to identify the figurative language kinds and the predominant figurative language types.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The research design that used in this study was the descriptive qualitative method with a descriptive approach. The qualitative approach is a research methodology built on the post-positivist philosophy, according to Ardhyanti (2020 : 13) said that is used to analyze the state of natural objects and produces meaning-centered findings. Because it is in line with the research objectives, this study will be carried out using the descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative descriptive aims to analyze qualitative data, which necessitates an understanding of how to understand the meaning in the text and categorize it in order to form research questions and draw conclusions.

This research method identifies song lyrics text data with data collection procedures. Using the technique of searching and classifying meaning figurative language from the object of research Casting Crown Healer's album. The method of this research included the interpret meaning of song lyrics and a procedure of data collecting, data analysis, and researcher interpretation of the result. There are various research methods according to the researcher, namely, using techniques of searching, collecting, classifying, and analyzing the data, interpreting and making conclusions.

3.2 Data and Source of Data

The source of this research data comes from song lyrics that have figurative language in them. The data source for this research is the song lyrics on the album Healer by a Christian rock band from Florida called Casting Crowns, which was released on January 14, 2022. The data in this study are all words that have figurative language in them that come from the album Healer by Casting Crowns. The researcher only focuses on the seven songs on the album Healer and transcribes the figurative language in the lyrics.

3.3 Instrument of Collecting Data

The researcher chooses research instrument as a data collection instrument to facilitate research. Adlini (2022 : 4) states that the research tools that are often used in qualitative research are observation, interviews, document analysis, and visual material. Therefore, researcher uses observation and document analysis in this study. Document analysis in this study will taken from the song lyrics of the healer by Casting Crown album.

3.4 Technique of Collecting Data

Data collection was carry out using observation techniques to complete this research. Activities known as observation involve reading, evaluating, and analyzing references used in research. Procedure of collecting data is a very important stage in research. According to Miles & Huberman (2014) said suggest that qualitative data analysis consists of three procedures they are: data reduction, data display and

conclusion drawing/verification that is done interactively and continuously to complete, so the data collecting data will produce data that has high credibility, and otherwise. The purpose of the procedure is a way to measure the extent to which the research object, the researcher understands and lives up to each verse of the song lyrics that the researcher will use as research material. In this study, the researcher uses several data collection procedures, this is:

- a. Researcher was download the songs in the healing album Casting Crowns.
- b. Researcher was listen carefully to songs from the album Healer by Casting Crowns.
- c. The researcher was transcribe the song lyrics heard on the Healer album by Casting Crowns
- d. Researcher was mark song lyrics that contain figurative language in healing albums by Casting Crowns.
- e. The researcher was analyze the meaning of figurative language in song lyrics from the type of figurative language found.
- f. Researcher was classify figurative language according to the type of figurative language that is most dominant.

3.5 Technique of Analyzing Data

The following techniques are used to analyze research data to answer problems. In this section the researcher explains the procedures of the data analysis process based on Miles & Huberman (2014) say the there are several steps of data analysis :

1. Data Condensation/Reduction

The process of choosing, concentrating, reducing, abstracting, and changing data is referred to as data compaction or reduction. In other words, the researcher just needs to select from the pertinent material or data that is crucial for their investigation. Data goes through this procedure:

- a. Selection, after reading and identifying phrases with figurative language, the researcher chooses the data by examining song lyrics.
- b. Focusing, at this stage the researcher focuses on identifying ten types of language meaning and interpretive processes that exist in the words found in song lyrics.
- c. Classifying, the researcher classifies the meaning of figurative language in the song lyrics.
- d. Transforming, the data will be converted into tabular form so that it can be displayed.

2. Data Display

The second crucial area of analysis activity is data presentation. commonly referred to as streamlined and well-organized data sets that support decisions and activities. By classifying the data into categories of derived figurative language, such as exaggeration, personification, irony, sarcasm, satire, metaphor, metonymy,

simile, litotes, and synecdoche, the researcher was adhere to the technique for presenting data. The researcher was enter the data from the study into two tables. The data from the ten figurative languages are shown in the first table, and the data from the definition of the figurative language are presented in the second table.

Table. 3.5 The type of figurative language types

No	Data	Types of Figurative Language									
		Hyp	Per	Iro	Sar	Syn	Sat	Meta	Meto	Sim	Lit
1.	√									
2.		√								
3.			√							
4.			√							
5.					√					

Abbreviations :

Hyp : Hyperbole Per : Personification

Iro : Irony Sar : Sarcasm

Syn : Synecdoche Sat : Satire

Meto : Metonymy Sim : Simile

Meta : Metaphor

Lit : Litotes

3. Drawing Conclusions or Verification

Verifying a conclusion is one of the crucial or last stages of research. The greatest method for merging information that has been gathered and exhibited is to verify conclusions. The following data are used in this approach to calculate the outcomes based on their look. The researcher then goes on to the following stage, which is data analysis, after getting and gathering the data. The steps in analyzing the data are a) Classifying the types of figurative language using Mohammad Harun's theory and b) Calculating the percentage of figurative language and the dominant types of figurative language found in song lyrics on the album Healer by Casting Crown. The researcher uses formula of Moshinsky (1959 : 31) to count the number of types of figurative language.

$$P = F/n \times 100$$

Where :

P = Percentage of types of figurative language

F = Total frequency of types of

figurative language N = Total types of all

figurative language

Drawing the conclusion the data analysis