

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Everyone knows that language is inseparable from human life. Language is defined as a means of thinking and transferring culture from one generation to another as well as from one nation to another. Language is one of crucial tools of human beings to interact one another. People need language to get information from others. It means that language can be a primary necessity in human life. It has a big role for every people in making good relationship with others. The language may represent the explicit and implicit feelings and thoughts. It can also be described as a vehicle of thought, because through language people can share or deliver what put in mind. In learning and understanding language, people do not only understand the form of language, but also the meaning in it. Through language, people can express their thought, feelings and ideas. The study of language is conducted within the field of linguistics.

Linguistics is scientific study of language and involves an analysis language form, language meaning, and language in context. Linguistics is devices that tie sections of a text together, ultimately achieving coherence. Linguistics is multidisciplinary, specialists in many disciplines bring the own expertise to the study of language. The new knowledge forced linguists to re-conceptualize the notion of human language, and to greatly expand the number of languages subjected to linguistics analysis. In linguistic, it is commonly noted that speech is primary and writing secondary. Linguists take the position because all languages are spoken and only a subset of these language written. Linguistics rules, in contrast, serve to describe what people know about language. One of branches of linguistics that study about meaning in language is semantics.

Semantics is the meaning of the word. It is the study of meaning communicated through language. Semantics is one of the richest and most fascinating parts of linguistics. Semantics concerns on how the meaning is communicated by the speakers and interpreted by the listeners. Besides, semantics focus on the internal meaning of words, phrases, or even sentences. Semantics is the study about meaning in language, so by doing semantics analysis, people can focus on the internal meaning of words and sentences. One of part of semantics is figurative language.

Figurative language is language which employs various figures of speech. The figurative language is kind of language that the speaker says less than what he means. Figurative language is commonly applied in literary works. Figurative language is important for listener to be understood. But figurative language is sometimes difficult to interpret for general listener because they have different capability, mainly in figurative language. Figurative language also is a kind of language that the speaker says less than what he means or more than what he means or the opposite of what he means of something other of what he means. That is why it cannot interpret the meaning literally from the expression. In figurative language, an expression may because to refer to an idea or subject that does not normally belong to the primary meaning of the object that the figure is used to refer to.

The writer often listens to a variety of songs. In the songs, there are many difficult words to understand, because songs contain words that are rarely heard apart from that many decorative words also contain other meanings that make the song sound beautiful, therefore the writer is curious about the figures in each song that are listened to and focus on something inside the song.

According to Perrine in Dwi Kurniawan(2014:11) there are some types of figurative language namely; Simile, Metaphor, Metonymy, Apostrophe, Synecdoche, Hyperbole, Symbol, Allegory, Irony, Paradox, Personifications and understatement.

Based on explanations above the writer will conduct a study entitled the Analysis of Figurative Language in Song Lyrics Sung by Imagine Dragons

1.2 The Problems 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 Imagine Dragons' song lyrics?
- 2) What is the most dominant of figurative language that used in Imagine Dragons' song lyrics?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study is :

1. To find out the types of figurative language in Imagine Dragons' song lyrics.
2. To find out the most dominant of figurative language that used in Imagine Dragons' song lyrics.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

In this study discusses about figurative language and there are many theories that explain about figurative language by the experts. This study focuses on figurative language by Perrine in Dwi Kurniawan (2014:11) such as Simile, Metaphor, Metonymy, Apostrophe, Synecdoche, Hyperbole, Symbol, Allegory, Irony, Paradox, Personifications and understatement. From 12 figurative language above the writer focus on 8 the types of figurative language namely: Simile, Metaphor, Metonymy, Hyperbole, Symbol, Irony, Paradox, Personifications in Imagine Dragons' song lyrics. The writer analyzes 5 song lyrics sung by Imagine Dragons, namely: Bad Liar, Walking the Wire, Thunder, Believer, and Demons.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

A study on figurative language is very interesting and challenging because it is one of the aspects of the language used. This study gives both theoretical and practical contribution;

a. Theoretically,

The findings of the study are as contribution in the field of literature and linguistics to develop knowledge about language especially figurative language.

b. Practically,

The findings of this study are expected to be useful for:

1. The Writer

For the writer, the findings of the study will be very useful to develop or further study of figurative language in song lyric.

2. The English Department Students

For the English Department students the study will be useful to make them more understand about figurative language and enrichment their knowledge about figurative language.

3. The English Teachers

For the English teacher the study will be useful to enrich their knowledge and added their knowledge about figurative language so that the teacher can teach their students about figurative language better.

4. The Other Researchers

The findings of the study will be useful to be a reference that is related to figurative language in song lyrics.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter discuss about the review of the related materials. The writer explains about language, linguistics, semantics and figurative language. The writer will present theories that related to the study to give clear concept of the study.

2.1.1 Language

Language is one of crucial tools of human beings to get interact one another. Without language, people will never able to get interact one another. People need language to

communicate, to interact, and to get information from others. Language describes reality. Consequently, each language must have means to convey messages about people, things, concepts and the relationships holding between them. Language is the process of delivering a message between at least two speaking subject one of them is the addresser or sender and the addressee or receiver. According to Kristin Denham and Anne Lobeck (2020:2) Language is what makes people human and all the people seem to be naturally curious about language, people do much more than just communicate with language.

Language is process of thinking to express the ideas, emotion, mind, and intelligence. Kate Burridge and Tonya N. Stebbins (2016:2) says that language is very significant part of what makes people human and what allows people to communicate with others as social beings. Language makes the social world go round and for this reason, it is worth knowing a few things about how it works. According to M. P Sinha (2005:16) Language is the most powerful means of communication the people express not only their emotions and feelings but also most complex ideas which cannot otherwise be communicated. Language is a structured system. It means that sounds are dependent on another for their meaning and it is the difference between two sounds that makes the people understand. The people used language every day when the people grew up speaking. The people do not have to stop think about how pronounce words and how to talking something that will happen in the future or something that happened in the past, it's amazing that the people know to do it without direct instruction from anyone.

Based on explanations above, the writer summarizes that Language is one of the important in this life because people need language to communicate, to interact, and to get information from others. Language is also as process of thinking to express the ideas, emotion, mind, and intelligence. The social world go around and people do much more than just

communicate with language. Talking about language it means that talking about the thinking process of human's life.

2.1.2 Linguistics

Linguistics is a scientific study of language and involves an analysis language form, language meaning, and language in context. Linguistics is devices that tie sections of a text together, ultimately achieving coherence. Linguistics is multidisciplinary, specialists in many disciplines bring the own expertise to the study of language. According to M. P Sinha (2005:7) Linguistics surely studies the phenomena of language but the study is not an end itself, it must benefit mankind. Linguistics awareness should form part of general knowledge alongside such domains as basic math and science, current affairs and physical health.

In linguistics the speaker is called the addresser and the listener is called addressee, the people do not speak meaninglessly, the people have something to say (content) the meaning of which is determined by the context. John Lyons (1968:1) states that Linguistics is investigation by means of controlled and empirically verifiable observation and with references to some general theory of language structure. It means that linguistics use to investigate the meaning of language structure.

They can be concluded that Linguistics is the scientific study of human language, that analysis the form, meaning and context of the language. It means that the people do not speak meaninglessly, but the people have something to say and the meaning of which is determined by the context. Simply, they will learn the structure of language and all aspects of linguistics.

2.1.3 Semantics

Semantics is the study about meaning in language. Semantics is study about relationship between the distinction linguistics with relationship of symbol in the activity of talking.

According to Kristin Denham and Anne Lobeck (2010:8) Semantics is rules that govern how meaning is expressed by words and sentences in a language. Semantics is traditionally defined as the study of meaning. M. P. Sinha (2005:7) says that Semantics is that branch of linguistics which studies meaning in general. It tries to know the meaning of the word and a structure in different ages. 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 semantics uses associative meaning in the text or manuscript to make the meaning of the sentences in the text or in the lyric more beautify.

Semantics is the device that interprets the expressions by assigning them meaning. According to F. R. Palmer (1981:1) states that Semantics is the technical terms used to refer to the study of meaning, and since meaning is a part of language, semantics is a part of linguistic. In addition, he states that meaning here covers variety aspect of language and there is no general agreement about the nature of meaning, what aspect of it may properly be included in semantics, or the way in which it should be described.

Based on explanations above, the writer can conclude that Semantics is the part of linguistics that discuss about meaning of word or sentence. Knowing the meaning of each word is very important for each people because when they do not know the meaning of each word it is impossible to understand what the meaning of the work is, with semantics the people can govern how meaning is expressed by words and sentences in a language.

2.1.4 Figurative Language Theory

Figurative language was thought of as being one aspect of what gives a text in particularly, a poetic text special esthetic value. Figurative language is shaping cognitive construal in discourse, it is typically shaping viewpoint on the relevant content as well.

Figurative language usages appear to be pervasive in all languages and the reason is apparently that they reflect pattern of human cognition. According to Barbara Dancygier and Eve Sweetser (2014:3) Figurative language is Viewpoint for the same reasons although this issue has not been focus on by researchers. Figurative language is the way of giving expression through a special language which shows the soul and the writer personality. Figurative language refers to words or phrases that do not have the same meaning as their literal meaning. Figurative language was used more often to express intense emotional states than to express milder ones.

According to Alice Deignan at all (2013:1) Figurative language is often used in speaking and writing to express ideas and emotions, and to affect the views and attitudes of others. It means that through figurative language, people express emotion and viewpoint. When people say something that appears on the surface to mean one thing but has to be interpreted correctly in order to be understood, to make language clearer, more interesting, and more vivid or to achieve some other specific effect, people use expressions that are not literally true. People are using figurative language encourages the reader to bridge gaps between ideas, fill in details, make associations, and form mental pictures. All of these uses of the imagination are highly satisfying, for there is great enjoyment in understanding what has not been spelled out for people.

Figurative language is words or groups of words used to give particular emphasis to an idea or sentiment. Figurative language is a tool that an author uses, to help the reader visualize, or see, what is happening in a literature work. Figurative language is language that means one thing literally but is taken to mean something different (David W. Carroll, 2008:141). 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. Fadaee (2011:19) states that figurative language is an imaginative tool in both literature and ordinary communications used for explaining speech beyond its usual usage. According to Perrine (1969:60) figurative language is another way of adding extra dimension to language. In other words, figurative language is another way of saying something from the common way.

Based on explanations above, the writer summarizes that Figurative language is one of part of semantics that use as a tool or a way of showing mind through a special language that shows the soul and the characteristic of language user. Figurative language often use in song lyric because with song the language user or author can express their mind and their feeling.

2.1.5 Types of Figurative Language

The figurative language can be used to compare, to emphasize the sentences, to say something in a new way, to help the reader/listener from a picture in their mind, and to make song lyric or poem interesting and there are many types of figurative language is very interesting to learning. According to Perrine in Dwi Kurniawan (2014:11) there are some types of figurative language namely; Simile, Metaphor, Metonymy, Apostrophe, Synecdoche, Hyperbole, Symbol, Allegory, Irony, Paradox, Personification and understatement.

2.1.5.1 Simile

Simile is a comparison between two objects or different objects but has the same point. According to Perrine (2011:61) Simile is used as a means of comparing things that are essentially unlike. In simile the comparison is expressed by the use of some words or phrase, such as like, as, than, similar to, resembles, or seems. For examples, “As easy as shooting fish in a barrel” It means that is doing something that people think is hard but he makes it is very easy and simple. “Her eyes are like a star, east star” It means that 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 examples used the key word like and as to compare between two unlike things.

Other definition given by Richard E. Mezo (1999:3) Simile is a comparison between two different things using the word like or as. Generally, simile is defined as a type of figurative language that used to explain the resemblance of two objects (in shape, color, and characteristic). For example, “He’s blind as a bat without his glasses”.

2.1.5.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is a comparison between two different things. These things must have some feature in common. A metaphor is a figure of speech which omits the comparative term (like, as, than) and implies that one thing is another. For examples, “He has a heart of stone” It means that the man cannot accept opinion from others because his heart is hard like a stone. “Oh, my love is red, red rose” This sentence compares a love with a rose that has a red color, red means brave, so love is brave, brave to face obstacle and fight to get love.

A metaphor is an implied simile, metaphor also compares two different things but it does not like simile, states one thing is like another or acts another but takes that for granted and proceeds as if the two things were one and it does not use connective words such as like or as. It is does not use connective words such as like or as. For example, “My friend is a real dog”

2.1.5.3 Metonymy

Metonymy is the use of something closely related for the thing actually meant. It is figure of speech which the name of one object is replaced by another which is closely associated with it. For examples, “Somebody wants your love so open the door” The meaning is someone falling in love and asking girl for accepting his love. “The pen is mightier than the sword” this sentence

is describe not only sword, weapon, knife that can hurt of someone else, but pen can hurt other as sharp as sword. Both Sentences is closely related to the thing actually meant.

According to Syahrul Efendi Lubis (2017:4) Metonymy is an expression in which one word or phrase stands in for another, which it is closely associated. Metonymy is a figure of speech in which one thing is used to stand for itself. It is a word which is used for something related to that which it usually refers to. For example, “Gray hairs should be respected” It means old age.

2.1.5.4 Apostrophe

Apostrophe is which consist in addressing someone absent or dead or something nonhuman as if that person or thing were present and alive and could reply to what is being. For example, “Hail to thee, blithe spirit! Percy Bysshe Shelley, to a skylark” It means that Shelley talks to and praises the skylark through the entire poem but the skylark is not expected to respond.

Other definition given by J. Weston Walch (2005:27) He states that Apostrophe is when an absent person, an abstract concept, or an important object is directly addressed. It might be easy to remember Apostrophe when recall that the punctuation mark apostrophe replaces letters that are missing in contradiction. For example, “Roll on, thou deep and dark blue Ocean, roll! Lord Byron, the sea” The meaning of the first example is Lord Byron roll thou deep and cross the sea.

2.1.5.5 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the rhetorical figure where by a part is substitute for a whole or a whole is substitute for a part. Synecdoche is sometimes considered a subclass of metonymy. It is more distantly related to other figures of speech, such as metaphor. Synecdoche is also figure of

speech which in mentioning a part signifies the whole or in which the whole signifies the part. In short, synecdoche is the use of a concrete noun, which is usually a part of the larger whole, to substitute for the larger whole. For examples, “Gray beard” meaning is an old man. “All hands on deck” It means that where hands represent the sailor.

Syahrul Efendi Lubis (2017:4) states that synecdoche is a literary expression in which the part represents the whole or the whole stands for the part. From the definition above a synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part is used for the whole. For examples, “All eyes on me” It means that all of people is looking at her. “Well, because Medicare doesn’t cover old ladies falling off of giant bees. Get down” The meaning 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.

2.1.5.6 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a literary technique in which a certain piece of information, feeling, or other statement is being exaggerated intentionally for a certain effect. Hyperbole is a literary technique in which a certain piece of information, feeling, or other statement is being exaggerated intentionally for a certain effect. In most cases, the literal interpretation of a hyperbole could not actually be true, but the exaggeration serves to emphasize a certain point. Hyperbole can be added to fiction to add color and depth to a character. Sometimes it is used for comic purpose, but more often it is used seriously. For example, “I had to walk 15 miles to school in the snow, uphill” The meaning is he walks to school in the snow it make like walk so far like 15 miles

away. "He was so hungry, he ate that whole cornfield for lunch, stalks and all" This statement describe that he ate so much because very hungry.

According to Richard E. Mezo (1999:2) said Hyperbole is an overstatement of the literal an exaggeration. It can be ridiculous or funny. Hyperbole can be added to fiction to add color and depth to a character. Like all figures of speech, overstatement may be used with a variety of effects. It may be humorous or grave, fanciful or restrained, convincing or unconvincing. For Example, "She rushed out of the room in floods of tears" meaning is she cries a lot.

2.1.5.7 Symbol

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. The symbol is the richest and at the same times the most difficult of the poetic figures. Both its richness and its difficulty result from its imprecision. Although the poet may pin down the meaning of a symbol to something fairly definite and precise, more often the symbol is so general in its meaning that it can suggest a great variety of specific meanings. For example, "He writes the letter with the red ink" The meaning is anger. "He ready on jail" The mean is ready with anything happens with him.

According to Syahrul Efendi Lubis (2017:4) symbol is any object or action that represents something beyond its literal self. Natural symbols like light and darkness, fire and

water can stand for contradictory things. Symbolism is the used of symbols to signify ideas and qualities by giving them symbolic meanings that are different from their literal sense. In literature, some symbols have been used so often that they have become accepted as a symbol of life. For examples, “Music is nature’s painkiller, Sing him a song” The meaning of statement above is the man dislike music.

2.1.5.8 Allegory

An allegory is a text with a symbolic meaning where every aspect of a text is symbolic of something else. Allegory is can be interpreted only in terms familiars to the interpreter the situations, image and association made possible by the circumstance of the interpreter’s own life. In allegory there is usually a one to one correspondence between the details and a single set of ulterior meanings. In complex allegories the details may have more than one meaning, but these meanings tend to be definite. Meanings do not ray out from allegory as they do from a symbol. Allegory is the effective way of making the abstract concrete and has occasionally been used effectively even in fairly short poem. For example, “The beauty has her own pity to her haters, the beast” The meaning of “the beauty” is someone who has good character.

The other definition given by Diyanni (2004:539) Allegory is a literally statement that present the meaning in veiled way. In allegory there is usually a series of action which are in fact symbolic or other actions, it is really being said about what the character or action represent. Allegory combines elements of symbol, metaphor, and allusion to create an overarching effect that works over the entire course of literary text. Allegory provides a sustained and coherent second level of meaning in a text, and without an understanding of this level, the text will often seem far sallower and overly simple. For Example, “The human brain like blade” It means that the more sharpened, he will be increasingly sharp and make increasingly respected person.

2.1.5.9 Irony

Irony refers to words with an implication opposite to their usual meaning. Irony is extent beyond its use as figure of speech that has meanings. Ironic takes place when the opposite of what a person intended to do, or expected to happen, occurs instead. It is also an incongruity in expectation and actuality. Irony can be dramatic (a play), verbal (a statement) or situational (an event). For examples, “You are so discipline because you come the meeting at 8.00 o’clock” The meaning is the employee come too late at the meeting. “Your house is very beautiful because there are so many things on the floor” The meaning 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.

The other definition given by Diyyani (2004:933), irony is almost arises from a contrast or discrepancy between what happens and what has been expected to happen. Irony refers to words with an implication opposite to their usual meaning. Irony is as a mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words and it is inscape of explaining a number of types of ironic utterances. For Example, “How quick you did the job, till I wait for a long time” It means that to do the job, one needs long time that it keeps his friends wait for a long time.

2.1.5.10 Paradox

Paradox is statement which seems to contain two opposite facts but is or may be true, an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true is called a paradox. A paradox is an apparent contradiction that seems logically impossibility but which demand further examination, and reveals some truth on a different level of meaning. Paradox is implied in poetry primarily as a device of emphasis, drawing attention to something. Paradox is kind of figurative language, which contains real contradictory thing with the fact. For example, “He is rich but also poor” The

meaning is he has much money but he lacks good morality. “They just need to move quickly but carefully” The meaning is they need to move as fast as possible but carefully.

Paradox is a statement that on the surface seems a contradiction, but that actually contains some truth (Eric Gans, 1997:37). Paradox is an elusive category in which metaphysical skeptics find support the assertion of the inadequacy of human thought. Paradox is employed in poetry primarily as a device of emphasis and drawing attention to something. For example, “He was dead in the middle of his riches” The meaning is the man was dead when he was in the top in his riches has much money.

2.1.5.11 Personification

Personification is comparison of something not human (abstract and concrete) to human being. It gives something nonhuman the characteristics or attributes of a human. Personification consists in giving the attributes of a human being to animal, an object, or a concept. It is really a subtype of a metaphor; an implied comparison is always a human being. Personification depends much on a vivid imagination and is adapted especially to poetical composition. For example, “The sun played hide and seek with the clouds” The meaning is the weather of that day is always change. “The sky was full of dancing stars” The meaning is the sky of that night is very beautiful because full of stars.

Other definition given by Amy C. Smith (1966:12) Personification is one of many modes of symbolic representation. This can really affect the way the reader imagines things. This is used in children’s books, poetry, and fictional literature. Personification is a figure of speech which occurs when people give non-human thing human qualities such as actions, thoughts, feelings, and habits. For example, “The sun glared down at me from the sky” The meaning is the sun is so hot.

2.1.5.12 Understatement

Understatement can be called saying less than one means, may exist in what one says or merely in how one says it. Understatement is the deliberate expression of an idea as less important than it actually is. For example, “It rained a bit more than usual” The meaning is an area being flooded after heavy rainfall. “It is a bit cold today” The meaning is the temperature is five degrees below freezing.

According to Brendan McGuigan (2007:15) Understatement is a rhetorical form in which the force of a descriptive statement is less than what one would normally expect. Understatement can be used either to highlight the extreme nature of the event, or for ironic effect. Understatement is the best way to demonstrate how powerful an event or idea actually is. For example, ““This looks like a nice snack” It means that someone is actually stating less than the truth.

2.2 Previous of Study

In this section, the writer will show the result of some different studies reviewed. These following studies offer discussion related to the topic discussed in this thesis. They are:

1. Wilya Setiawati (2018) an Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift’ Song Lyric.

This research is entitled An Analysis of Figurative Language In Taylor Swift’ Song Lyric. It aims to know the types of figurative language that are used in Taylor Swift lyrics and describe the contextual meaning of the figurative language used in Taylor Swift’s lyric. The research data is obtained from two songs from one album of Taylor Swift. The album titled Red with three songs taken entitled Red and 22. This research uses descriptive qualitative method in observation and library research in collecting data of this research. Figurative language found consists of simile, metaphor, hyperbole, paradox, irony and personification. In this research,

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.

2.Unpris Yastanti (2018) an Analysis of Figurative Language in Song Lyric of Linkin Park.

The objective of the study is to identify figurative language in song lyric of Linkin Park. This study used descriptive method to analyze data. The research data collected from the Linkin Park album entitled "One More Light". This research focuses on No Body Can save Me, Sorry for Now, Talking to My Self, Heavy, and One More Light. The result of this study is indicated that 1. There are 7 types of figurative language in Linkin Park's song lyric, they are personification, hyperbole, allegory, repetition, simile, metaphor, and synecdoche. In No Body Can Save Me song there are 3 figurative language types that are personification, hyperbole and allegory. In Talking to My Self song there are 2 figurative language types that are repetition and simile. In One More Light Song there are 4 figurative languages such as personification, hyperbole, repetition and parallelism. In Heavy song, there are 3 figurative languages such as personification, metaphor, and hyperbole. In Sorry For Now song there are 3 figurative languages namely Hyperbole, repetition and synecdoche. Furthermore, the dominant figurative language in song lyric of the Linkin Park is hyperbole.

3.Kadek Agus Darmayasa (Udayana University) Analysis of Figurative Language Used in the Song Lyric of Lady Gaga's Album.

This paper is titled "Analysis of Figurative Language Used in the Song Lyrics of Lady Gaga's album "The Fame". There are two objectives of writing, namely, the first is to identify the types of figurative languages that are present in song lyrics. The second is to analyze the

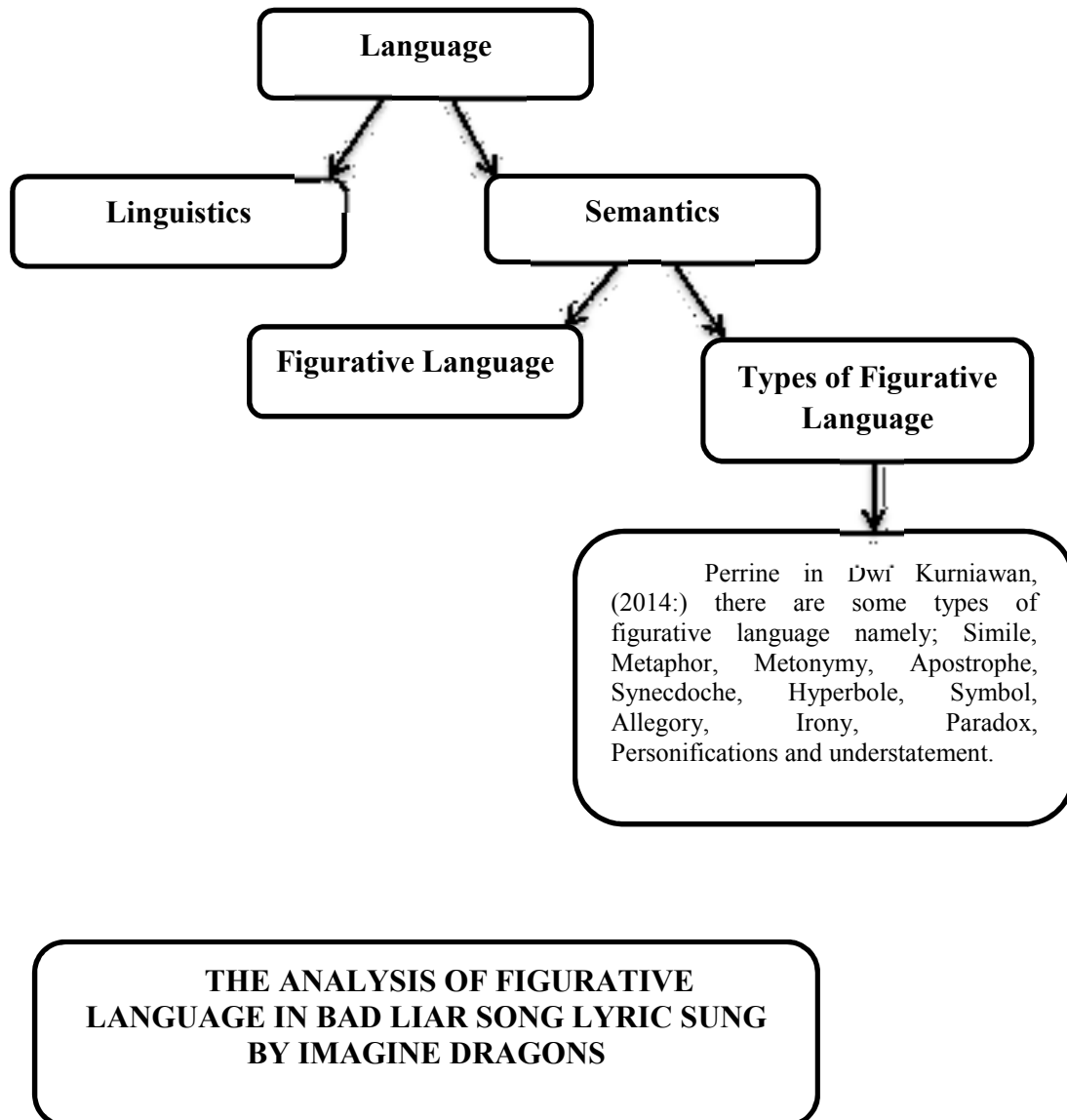
meaning of figurative language delivered in the lyrics of the song Lady Gaga. Data taken from Lady Gaga's album titled "The Fame". This album was released in 2008. The theories used in analyzing this paper are, first is a theory proposed by K.L Knickerbocker & H. Williard Reninger (1963) which proposes types of figurative languages such as simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, paradox, dead metaphor, and allusion. The second theory was proposed by Leech (1974) who proposed figurative language meanings, namely stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, locative meaning, and thematic meaning. The results of this writing show that the type of figurative language proposed by K.L Knickerbocker & H. Williard Reninger (1963) used in the song lyrics in this album are hyperbole and metaphor. In addition the results also show the meanings of language figurative proposed by Leech (1974) contained in this song album is connotative meaning. They are the types and meanings of figurative language found in some song lyrics on this album.

2.3 The History of Imagine Dragons Band

The band started in 2008 in Provo, Utah where vocalist Dan Reynolds met drummer Andrew Tolman. Reynolds and Tolman both studied at Brigham Young University. After formation, Tolman recruited his old high school friend Daniel Wayne "Wing" Sermon who had recently returned to his hometown of American Fork, Utah after studying at the Berklee School of Music. Tolman then recruited his wife, Brittany Tolman. Later, Sermon recruited another Berklee music student, Ben McKee, to join the band. With Reynolds as vocalist, Imagine Dragons won the "Battle of the Bands" at Brigham Young University and other local competitions. The members lived together in Las Vegas, the hometown of Dan Reynolds, where the band recorded and released their first three Mini Albums.

The band released two mini albums titled *Imagine Dragons EP* and *Hell and Silence EP* in 2010, both recorded at Battle Born Studios, in Las Vegas, NV. They returned to the studio in 2011. Another mini album, titled *It's Time*, was made before they signed a record agreement. *Imagine Dragons* are an American rock band from Las Vegas, Nevada that gained popularity after releasing their debut studio album, *Night Visions*, in September 2012. Since then, they have toured the world. *Billboard* included them on their "2012 shining new star" list, and *Rolling Stone* magazine called their single "Radioactive" "the biggest rock hit of the year."

2.4 Conceptual Framework



(EVI WINDA SIMAMORA)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter will explain about the methodology of research that is covering research design, data source, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

All study has a research design. This study will conduct by using Descriptive Qualitative Research. Descriptive Qualitative Research is in an ongoing process of proliferation with new approaches and methods appearing and it is being taken up by more and more disciplines as a core part of curriculum (Uwe Flick, 2009:1). The aim of descriptive qualitative research is to describe a place, fact and characteristic of population systematically, factually and accurately. Descriptive qualitative research employs technique of seeking, collecting and analyzing data. The analysis in qualitative research concern in understanding the result of finding data rather than calculate the result of data.

3.2 Data and Source of Data

The data of this study is the song lyrics that underline that contains of figurative language. All study needs source of data. Source of the data of this study is the studio album of Imagine Dragons “Night Visions” that released on September 2012. The data of this study is the song lyrics from five songs sung by Imagine Dragons, they are “Bad Liar, Walking The Wire, Thunder, Believer, and Demons”. The writer takes the song lyrics as the data source from website <https://lyricfind.com>

3.3 Instrument of Collecting Data

According to qualitative research, human is the best instrument for grasping the meaning people gives the events in their lives. In this study, the writer is the main instrument. The writer directly observes song lyrics sung by Imagine Dragons. In this study, the writer analyze the song lyrics to find the figurative language used in that song and to find the most dominant of that figurative language use.

3.4 Procedure of Collecting Data

The procedure is very important in the study, the aim of procedure of course to measure the extent to which the object that the writer's research understand and appreciate the song lyrics that would writer use. In this study, the writer uses some procedure of collecting data, namely:

- a. Listening to the songs of imagine dragons' album
- b. Choosing five songs of Imagine Dragons' album
- c. Transcribing the song lyrics
- d. Underlining the figurative language found in each song lyrics of imagine dragons' album.

3.5 Technique of Analyzing Data

The technique that the writer uses is content analysis. The writer will write all of the finding content analysis that the writer finds in the study and classify all of the statements

included in each type of figurative language. In this study, there are some steps to analyzing data, namely:

- a. Classifying the data according to the types of figurative language such as Simile, Metaphor, Metonymy, Hyperbole, Symbol, Irony, Paradox, Personifications
- b. Making percentage table of the eight types of figurative languages that are determined to find out which one is more dominant which is used in the five song lyrics sung by Imagine Dragons
- c. Making conclusion.

3.6 Triangulation

The data has been collected needs to be checked to recognize its validity. Check data to gain confidence in the correctness of the data in qualitative research can be done by triangulation. Triangulation is a method of synthesizing data against correctness by using other or various data collections methods triangulation paradigm. Triangulation is also a data validity checking technique make use of something else, beyond that for checking purposes or a comparison against that data. Broadly speaking, there are 3 triangulations, namely:

- a. Source triangulation is a technique for testing the credibility of data, this technique is done by checking the data obtained from various sources.
- b. Triangulation technique is a technique to test the credibility of data which is done by checking on the same source but with different techniques.
- c. Time triangulation is a technique for testing the credibility of data which is done by collecting data at that time different.

In this study, the write used a triangulation technique in which the writer tested credibility of data by checking on the same source but with different techniques.

