

## **CHAPTER II**

### **RELATED OF LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter contains the theory under consideration in this title. The theory becomes the fundamental things in conducting the research. The researcher wants to make easy in understanding to the readers so the researcher has divide each part which is related to the topic of this thesis.

#### **A. Lexical Meaning**

Generally, the hearers of the songs have different interpretations to understand the meaning of the songs. To understand the meaning in the text, people must have semantic skills. According to Chaer in Lusiana et al (2017), semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning. Semantic analysis internally focused on meaning in words and sentences.

Lexical meaning is one of types in semantic. Lexical meaning is the meaning of the word without considering any prefix or suffix which may be attached (Verhaar, 2016). Lexical meaning is a basic word that has an actual meaning or meaning contained in the dictionary. Leech (1981) stated that the lexical meaning is the same as conceptual meaning. Conceptual meaning is the meaning that is in the word and does not depend on the context of the sentence.

Lusiana et al (2017) stated that lexical meaning is the meaning of word in isolation, and it is usually considered to be the meaning of words. This is the one usually given by the dictionary. A word does not only have its own

meaning. Words can have other meanings depend on the context being discussed. It is usually called figurative meaning.

## **B. Figurative Language and Its Types**

There are many aspects of a language that can be studied and one of the ways to look at it is in its use of figurative expressions. Based on Wren and Martin in Isa et al (2017), figurative expressions differ from the ordinary form of expression as it is used to produce a greater effect.

### **1. Definition of Figurative Language**

Figurative is adjective of words that used not in the ordinary literal sense but in an imaginative way (Oxford, 2011). Language is system of communication in speech and writing used by people of a particular country (Oxford, 2011). Based on Kennedy (1979), figurative language is a language that uses a figure of speech. One way to delivers something besides its literal meaning. The figure of speech may be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of words.

Knickerbocker and Reninger (as cited in Isa et al, 2017 and Permana and Rajeg, 2018) stated that figurative language, which is sometimes known as metaphorical language or metaphor, carries meaning beyond its literal meanings. However, this study utilizes the 11 types of figurative language proposed by Kennedy (1979) which are

personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, litotes, paradox, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allusion, and ellipsis.

## 2. Types of Figurative Language

There are three kinds of figurative language (Kennedy, 1979). They are comparative, contradictive, and correlative. There are personification, simile, and metaphor in comparative figurative languages. Contradictive figurative language consists of hyperbole, litotes, paradox, and irony. Correlative figurative language consists of metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allusion, and ellipsis. Here is the explanation of the types.

### 2.1 Comparative Figurative Language

#### a. Personification

Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth or nature) is made human. Personification is part of figure of speech that denotes inanimate objects that can do something as well as a human being. For example, *the sun played hide and seek with the clouds*. The meaning of the sentence is the weather of that day is always changed. The ideas sound like the sun and the clouds is playing around like human.

b. Simile

Simile is comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually like, as, than, or a verb such as resembles. Simile is a comparison made between two objects of different kinds which have, however, at least one point in common. The comparison in simile seen clearly. For example, *she is like a fish out of water*. It means that she is in an unfamiliar situation.

c. Metaphor

Metaphor is a statement that one thing is something else, which in a literal sense, it is not. It does not use connective words such as like or as. Different with simile, metaphor compares the thing implicitly. Metaphor is compares to something abstract to create a deeper and more imaginative meaning. For example, *he has a heart of stone*. The meaning of heart stone is the person that cannot accept opinion from others because his heart is hard like a stone.

## 2.2 Contradictive Figurative Language

a. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a bold, deliberate overstatement not intended to be taken literally. It is used as a means of emphasizing the truth of statement. Hyperbole is exaggerating, often in a humorous way and making a particular point. For example, in

sentence *she rushed out of the room in flood of tears*. It means that she is crying a lot.

b. Litotes

Litotes is a rhetorical figure of speech in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of the contrary. Litotes is an understatement usually anticipates a positive evaluation of references. For example the sentence *just have bad home*, means that home is very nice.

c. Paradox

Paradox occurs in a statement that at first strikes us as self-contradictory but that on reflection make some sense. Paradox is statement which seems to contain two opposite facts but is or may be true. In sentence *he was dead in the middle of his reach* means that the man was dead when he was in the top of his riches and has much money.

d. Irony

Irony almost arises from a contrast or discrepancy between what happens and what has been expected to happen. For example, *you are so discipline because you come the meeting at 8 o'clock*. The meaning is the employee come too late at the morning meeting.

## 2.3 Correlative Figurative Language

### a. Metonymy

The use of something closely related for the thing actually meant. It is figure of speech which the name of one object is related by another which is closely associated with it. For example, in the sentence *somebody wants your love so open the door*. The meaning is someone falling in love and asked to accept the love.

### b. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the use of part a thing to stand for the whole of it or vice versa. It means that synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part is use for the whole. The example is *all eyes is on me*, represent that all of the people looking at “me”.

### c. Symbolism

The meaning of any symbolism whether an object, an action, or a gesture, is controlled by its context. In simply word, symbolism is any object or action that means more than itself. For example, in sentence *I'm ready on jail* represent about the person is ready with anything happen with him.

### d. Allusion

Allusion is when a person or author makes an indirect reference in speech, text, or song to an event or figure. Also, it is

a figure of speech that refers to a well-known story, event, person, or object in order to make a comparison in the readers' minds. The example is *we got a new Einstein in school today*. The allusion is to the real-life genius physicist Albert Einstein and means the new students is extremely smart.

e. Ellipsis

Ellipsis or elliptical construction is the omission of a word or words. It refers to construction in which words are left out of a sentence but the sentence can still be understood. Ellipsis helps us avoid a lot of redundancy. The example is *Lucy can do something about the problem, but I don't know what*. It means that "I" do not know what to do.

3. Uses of Figurative Language

- To say what we want to say more vividly and forcefully by figures that we can by saying it directly
- Offer another way of adding an extra dimension to language
- Provides more effective meaning than a direct statement

**C. *Lover***

Song usually consists of figurative language since the figurative language is used in the lyric that is written well. The lyrics of Taylor Swift's songs in her album *Lover* is interesting to study because many lyrics used figurative language and the meaning are portrait of Taylor Swift's own life.

*Lover* is Taylor Swift's seventh album in that has been launched on August 2019. Though uneven, *Lover* is a bright and fun album with great emotional honesty. The theme of Taylor Swift's *Lover* is right there in the title. The 18 songs are odes to the things she loves most and knows best: her boyfriend and her mother, the West Village, and the West End, and, always and forever on a Taylor Swift's album, being in love. It is an exuberant celebration of the challenges of maintaining a relationship through seasons and across continents, of telling the truth and saying sorry.

Swift has always mined her personal life for opaque fables of love and retribution; she memorializes a romance's fleeting details, wraps them in bows, and ferries them to an audience eager to receive her gifts. She writes about a life that is strengthened, not broken, by heartbreak. *Lover* is the suggestion that the right person, the right song, might lift heartbreak from your life, too. The concept is as she claims early on, both overdramatic and true.