**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN LANY’S SONG LYRICS**



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ABSTRACT

This study is entitled “Figurative Language used in Lany’s Song Lyrics”. There are three albums that choose as the data, Lany, Malibu Nights and Make Out album. This study is focused to find out type of figurative language in Lany songs and also analyze the meaning of figurative language in Lany songs. There are two aims of this study, there are analyze the kind of figurative language and explain the meaning of figurative language are found in Lany songs.

The data in this study were collected by documentation method and taking note. In analyzing data, the data were analyzed a qualitative method. The main theories that are used in this writing include the theory of literature by K.L. Knickerbocker and H. Williard Reninger (1963) in the book entitled Interpreting Literature and theory of meaning by Leech (1974).

The result of this study shows there are four kinds of figurative language in Lany songs, there are Simile, Personification, Hyperbole and Metaphor. Regarding the meaning, there were only two types of meanings that were used in the song lyrics. The meanings used are conceptual meaning and connotative meaning.

*Keywords: Figurative Language, Meaning, Song Lyrics*

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CHAPTER I

**INTRODUCTION**

This part consists of a background of study, problems of study, aims of study, scope of discussion and research method. In background of study consists a general description of what was delivered. Problem of study explains the problem to be solved. Aims of study explains the overall purpose of the study, should be clearly and concisely defined. Scope of discussion explains the boundaries of the field to be examined and referring to the problem. In the research method there are data source, method and technique of collecting data, method and technique of analyzing data, and method and technique of presenting data.

* 1. Background of Study

A necessary issue in our life is language to speak with one another around us, language sometimes used by individuals to speak with one another. Most people in the world need language to communicate with their family, partners or friends, interact with people around and get more information from the other people. Language is a very important part in communication. People can have good conversation if they use language. Without language, it is impossible for people to communicate. Besides communication, language can also be used to express someone’s feeling so that people can understand other’s feelin

One thing that we can do to express our feeling to other people is the song, because through song, nowadays people can do a conversation with other people. Since that time almost everyone prefers listening song than watching television, because through song people could deliver their emotion and they can express their feelings to someone, therefore people know our feelings and nowadays the song usually has a beautiful and nice word that written by the writer, so that the teenagers can enjoy listening to the song and they can imagine the lyric of the song. Nowadays, a lot of songs could state our sense, such as love-theme, sad, happy, and others.

The song is one of the best forms of entertainment to be enjoyed. To express our feeling through language is writing the lyric of the song. The song is a kind of art, in the form of poetry or song lyrics that expresses many aspects of life. Language can be conveyed in many ways which called language style, language style is the way of speaking or writing depending on circumstances of doing that, person or people to whom you are speaking or writing (Daniel, 2017). Language style can be seen in grammar, structure, vocabulary, tone, figurative language and etc. The main factor affecting a song whether it is a good song, cozy or popular not only from the singer beautiful voice but also from the lyrics contained from the song. Beautiful lyrics are needed to make the song more interesting to be heard. Most of the song lyrics use figurative language to convey the ideas as well as to make the effect of beauty, and of course to make the language in song more interesting. The use of figurative language in a song has a purpose for the listener

to understand the meaning of the song. In language style, the most difficult thing to understand is figurative language, because it has a meaning behind the literal meaning. According to Holman (1968), figurative language is a language style that contains deviations either from the normal constructions of sentence or from the meaning of the words in order to create particular effects. One of the particular effects that can be seen through the figurative language is enhances everyday language. Those kinds of figurative language are usually found in some kinds of literature such as poems, narration, song, and movie also.

A lyric is a general term and includes all kinds of writing or literature which is created based on human consciousness and imagination. But in a narrow sense, it is a form of human creation that departs from the reality of life. It can take the form of story, poem, lyric, or a play. Lyric plays a role both in entertaining and educating human being and language is the medium for the writer to create his imagination or his feeling and also language is the medium of literature.

The language or lyric in the song is used in a specific way, therefore it becomes different from the ordinary language. It is interesting because it is usually written in beautiful and nice words. The song is just like poetry, composing song lyrics is not as easy as imagined. If people do not get the real meaning of figurative language, there would be a miscommunication and misunderstanding. In this study, the lyrics of Lany’s songs have been chosen. All his songs have deep meaning, Lany is also famous for his songs which contain the beauty of the words and using sensitivity to express his imagination feelings so that many people love with his songs. These albums were chosen because Lany is the most favorite singer for all people especially teenagers. The song usually sings by the teenagers. However, they just sing the song without knowing the true meaning of the lyric. It is one of the language phenomena that is interesting to analyze the meaning of lyric in Lany’s song. The figurative expressions in Lany’s songs were analyzed by implementing the theory of figurative language proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) supported by other theories related to this topic.

1.2 Problems of Study

Based on the background in previous part, there are some problems that can be formulated as follows:

1. What types of figurative language are found in Lany’s song lyrics?
2. How meanings are conveyed in the figurative language in Lany’s song lyrics?

1.3 Aims of Study

As the problem proposed above, the aims of the study are:

1. To analyze the kind figurative language found in Lany’s song lyrics
2. To explain the meanings of figurative language found in Lany’s song lyrics

1.4 Scope of Discussion

This study only covered a discussion about the problems. It focused on the types of figurative language analyzed by using the theory of figurative language from the theory of classification by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963). Besides, this study discussed the meaning of figurative language in the lyrics of Lany’s song from the theory of meaning by Leech (1981)

1.5 Research Method

A method is an important step and procedure in conducting scientific research. Research methods are the way or procedure of understanding the objects that become the target of the subject. The method is divided into four points, there are data source, method and technique of collecting data, method technique of analyzing data, and method and technique of presenting data.

## 1.5.1 Data Source

Lany’s songs used as the data source in this study. In this study, the data were taken from the lyric of Lany’s songs. The album is chosen because Lany is the most favorite singer for all people especially teenagers. Lany was released four of albums, there are: June 30, 2017 album Lany, October 5, 2018 album Malibu Nights, December 11, 2015 album Make Out and June 9, 2015 album I Loved You. Lany’s songs were chosen because Lany got three Billboard Awards, there are Top New Artist, Top Radio Songs Artist, and Top Album Sales. Besides that, Lany also got award Tops Billboard +Twitter Emerging Artist Chart with the song “Yea Babe, No Way”. Lany boasts over 3 million monthly listeners on Spotify, 263,000 followers on Twitter, and over 375,000 on Instagram at the time of writing. The lyric video not even the official music video for their hit “ILYSB” has [44 million views](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RPvhItA3lIM) on YouTube. Lany’s songs have a different meaning than the original meaning. Because it has such meaning, it can be called figurative language. Where figurative language has characters that have more than one meaning. Therefore, this song is interesting to discuss.

## 1.5.2 Method and Technique of Collecting Data

The method applied in collecting the data was the documentation method. The documentation method is appropriate for this study which library research. The technique of collecting the data was done by using these following steps: first, read the song’s lyrics repeatedly, second, note-taking of the song lyrics which was considered as figurative language, then, classification of all the figurative language in the lyrics of the songs, they were randomly selected for analysis.

## 1.5.3 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

In analyzing, the data were analyzed using a qualitative method based on the theories applied in this study. The first, in order to understand the object of the study, it is very important to read and listen the song lyrics, repeatedly, especially and carefully to find the meaning of the figurative language, after that classifying the sentence in each song to get the types of figurative language using theory proposed by (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963). The theory of meaning proposed by Leech (1981).

## 1.5.4 Method and Technique of Presenting Data

In presenting the analysis, this study used the descriptive method. To answer the first problem, the data were classified into types of figurative languages, by showing the data in the form of sentences. The sentences were an italic and bold font, so the readers can understand which belong to the types of figurative language proposed by (Knickerbocker, 1963). Second, the analysis meaning of those data based on the theory of meaning by (Leech, 1981) was presented in the forms of sentences.

CHAPTER II

**LITERATURE REVIEW, CONCEPT, AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK**

This part consists of a review of literature, concepts and theoretical framework. Review of literature present the reviews of several related references and an article from a journal. Concepts present the definition of basic concepts related to the topic of this study. Theoretical framework presents the theories that are applied in analyzing the data of this study

2.1 Review of Literature

Prior to this study, there were five others studies consisting of three undergraduate studies and two international articles from two different journals which gave a great contribution and valuable input for this study related to the theories applied. The reviews of those theses are as follows:

The first thesis entitled Figurative Languages in Adele’s and Taylor Swift’s Song Lyrics was written by Advaita (2018) There are two aimed in Advaita’s thesis such as to identify the kind of figurative languages found in six Adele’s and Taylor

Swift’s song lyrics and describe the purpose of figurative languages found in six Adele’s and Taylor Swift’s song lyrics. To support her paper, she used theory purposed by (K.L.Knickerbocker and H. Williard Reninger). As result Advaita found twelve types of figurative languages, those are simile, metaphor,

personification, hyperbole, synecdoche, metonymy, irony, paradox, dead metaphor, idioms, alliteration, and allusion.

The second thesis which entitled Figurative Language in the Song Lyric of Green Day’s album, entitled “WARNING” by (Juliadi Sastra , 2015) he focused on two problems. Namely the kind of figurative languages found in the lyric of Green Day’s songs, in his paper he used documentary method to collect and support his data source. The theory was he used is (K.L. Knickerbocker and H. Williard Reninger , 1963) and the study about meaning by (Leech , 1979). In this paper, Juliadi has four kind of figurative language, those are personification, hyperbole, simile and irony and has two kinds of meaning those are conceptual meaning and connotative meaning.

Another thesis which entitled The Meaning of Figurative Language in the Song Lyric from “The Curse of” album by Painful by Kisses Band by (Maranatha, 2011) There are two aimed which focused in his paper, those are discover the types figurative language employed in the lyric “Wish of A Lonely Man, Break The Silence, and I Hope Everything’s going back to normal songs, and to discover the functions of figurative language in the song lyrics “Wish of A Lonely Man, Break The Silence, and I Hope Everything’s going back to normal lyrics in relation to the meanings or theme of the lyrics. Adi used the theory of (K.L. Knickerbocker and H. Williard Reninger ) in order to support his thesis. And the result he found three types of figurative language of three song’s, those are personification, hyperbole and metonymy.

The next one is journal review, the first journal article entitled “A Critical Discourse Analysis of Figurative Language in Pakistani English Newspaper” (Mahmood, Obaid, Shakir , 2014) A corpus has been compiled from four English Newspaper: Dawn, The News, The Nation and The Express Tribune on the basis of best readership across the country. Data has been analyzed on the basis of Richardson (2007) model of newspaper evaluation through Critical Discourse Analysis.The article explain the used of figurative language in deliver an idea in order to facilitate the readers and to reveal the manipulation through how it used. Metonymy is a result of figure of speech which is often come up, it is use a common and proper nomina in the form of a news. Metonymy is a lot of unsure and ambiguous in nature as most of the days agent of the news is hidden inside a general term.

Metaphor and simile are reciprocal in nature. Hyperbole is least utilized in Newspaper however whenever it's used it makes the concepts appear unsure. It is over exaggeration of concepts that brings the character of reports with regards to impossibility. The journal has strength because it explains the numbers of metaphors, metonymy, hyperbole and simile used in the newspaper and explain each of figure of speech separately.

The second journal article which entitled Symbols, metaphors and similes in literature: A Case Study Of “Animal Farm” written by Fadae (2011) figures of speech, specifically symbol, metaphor and simile have an important role, as they include figurative meaning of words besides their literary meaning. In this article focused on, symbols, metaphors, and similes in George Orwell’s “Animal Farm” to find out the effect of using figures of speech on the writer’s style and the addressee’s understanding.

2.2 Concepts

In this part of study, there is further explanation about the title’s concept related to make enlightenment for the reader about what actually the study about. In order to support some ideas and understanding about this study.

## 2.2.1 Concepts of Figurative Language

Figurative language means one of many ways that chosen by the song writer to make the song sound beautiful and interesting. It helps the song writer to convey the meaning of the song. They state that figurative language is sometimes called metaphorical language, or simply metaphor, because its Greek ancestor “Metaphereien” means to carry meaning beyond its literal meaning as stated by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963)

Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a that means that's totally different from interpretation, once the author uses literal language, he or she is just stating the actual fact as they are. Figurative language may be a language that contains figures of speech, the sort of figure of speech solely into twelve, like image, simile, hyperbole, synecdoche, idioms, personification, metonymy, irony, paradox, dead metaphor, alliteration and allusion.

## 2.2.2 Concept of Meaning

Some words not only have more one meaning, it is the characteristic of words that a single word may have several meanings, in fact, words may plan an enormous part in our life. Words are used to express something and also convey feelings about what we are describing. Words are used not in isolation but related to human situation. It is through our experience with them in human situation that they take on meaning.

According to Leech (1974) the denotative that means is to produce, for any given interpretation of a sentence, a configuration of abstract symbols, that shows specifically what we want to grasp if we tend to are to differentiate that means from all different potential sentence meaning within the language. Therefore, this research uses this theory to find the meaning of figurative language.

## 2.2.3 Concept of Song

Lyrics is part of a songs that consist of five things. such as: intro, verses, choruses, bridges and coda. A song is expression of artistic based on sound, usually consider as a single (and independent) with tone, pattern, and permanent format. lyric could be written as long as song composition or after a music which followed has been arrange.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

In theoretical bases, there are some descriptions about the theories which are used to anaylzed the data. The main theories used in this study are the theory of figurative language proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger while the theory of meaning proposed by Leech (1981).

## 2.3.1 Theory of Figurative Language

There are some theories that used in this study, the main theory is the theory purposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger. In term of kinds of figurative language Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) stated some kinds of figures, there are simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, dead metaphor, allusion and paradox. The theory is used because that theory is the most complete one than the other theories. Knickerbocker and Reninger stated several types of figurative language, they are:

### Simile

**“**Simile means a state of comparison between two similar things which present by the words *like* or *as”* purposed by Knicker and Reninger (1963).

Example: *“My love is like rose”*

In the sentence, there are two words which are expressed; loves and rose. Absolutely those words are not connected since loves is the feeling of our heart and rose is kind of flower. The symbol of rose is the flower that has an aromatic smell, beautiful, and good looking. In this sentence, the writer wants to describe his beautiful loves like a red rose; therefore, it becomes an icon of love.

### Metaphor

Metaphor means implicit comparison, between like or dislike. A metaphor does same with simile. Metaphor compares two things by using one kind of object or using in place of another suggest the likeness between them.

Example: *“John is a tiger”*

The sentence above shows there are two things being compared. The subject is called topic and the object to compare. John is the topic of the sentence, while tiger is the image. The point of similarity is some characteristics of the tiger, such as strong, brave, cruel, etc. This sentence means that John has one or more characteristics like the tiger.

### Personification

Personification gives human characteristics to an object, animal, or an abstract idea. It is a metaphor. Of course, in the sense that there is an implied comparison between a non-human thing and human being. A personification is a figurative language that gives an inanimate object or abstract idea human traits and qualities, such as emotions, desires, sensations, physical gestures, and speech.

Example: *“These honor comes, a pilgrim gray”*

The sentence about shows the use of personification, because the word *“comes”* is only for human being. *“the honor”* is a non-human thing. In this case, the writer wants to give a special sense to the word *“honor”* in the sentence.

### Synecdoche

Synecdoche is using a part of something for the whole. This kind of figurative language is based on part-whole relationships are also quite common in some languages.

Example: *“Fifty winters passed him by”*

In the sentence, fifty winters is part of time. Fifty winters does not mean amount of winters are fifty, but it is described about years.

### Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an exaggeration of the importance of a word or event, while understatement refers to downplaying the importance.

Example: *“Go and catch the falling star”*

This sentence is hyperbole because in the poem it describes the illogical thing since no one is able to catch the falling star as we know star is a planet in the sky which has the bigger size than our size. Besides, in the illogical sentence there is any positive meaning inside the sentence; in the meaning of *go and catch the falling star*, the writer does not command to catch the real falling star. Falling star in this case is a dream and wish. So, in that sentence the writer is giving a message in order that we can go and catch our dream and wish in this life.

### Metonymy

Metonymy means a figurative which explain one thing by using other terms that related with it.

Example: *“The kettle is boiling”*

In English is correct. In fact, the sentence means that the one which boiled is water not the kettle, the kettle is only the things which we can use to make the water boiled. therefore, the sentence of boiled is refer to the water which is inside the kettle.

### Irony

### 

**“**Irony means expression by words which the meaning is exactly the opposite of the true meaning”. (Knickerbocker , 1963)

Example: *A child runs away from someone throwing a water balloon at him and falls into the pool*.

The sentence is ironic because the child ends up wetter than he would have been, thwarting his expectations of what would happen when he ran away from the water balloon.

### Dead Metaphor

### 

**“**Dead metaphor means a part of metaphor which has been inflexible, often being use in daily life through endless usage”. (Knickerbocker, 1963).

Example: “*The back of the chair the face of clock”*

It is called dead metaphor because it gives more stress to the thing which is talked about. The sentence above shows the specific part of *chair* and *clock*, which become the central part about the topic.

### Allusion

**“**Allusion is rhetorical device in the form of a reference to a place, a person, or a well-known event and is considered as a general knowledge and understood by many people”. (K.L.Knickerbocker and H. Williard Reninger , 1963).

Example: *“That man is so narcissistic”*

It is called allusion because this example gives the reference to Narcissus in mythology. The sentence means that α A man in mythology that love adore himself a lot.

### Paradox

Paradox is a statement whose surface, obvious meaning seems to be illogical or even absurd, but which makes good sense upon closer examination. A paradox can be an apparently true statement or group of statements that leads to a contradiction or a situation which defies intuition, or it can be, seemingly opposite, an apparent contradiction that actually expresses a non-dual truth.

Example: *“Light is the darkest thing is physics*

Light and physics is a part of sense which alike with human who have feet and hands to make a good sense.

## Theory of Meaning

Beside the theory about figurative language that already explained above, there is theory about of meaning the theory used to analyze this research also. According to (Leech , 1974) “the meaning of these words are complex, in which the meaning has several components as an idea, a quality, a relationship, personal feelings and association”. There are several types of meaning such as: conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning.

### Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning also called as denotative meaning or cognitive meaning. According to Leech (1974), his statement said that “usually called as denotative or cognitive in general can be assumed as the central factor in linguistic communication and can be chosen as a part of integral from the important function of language by another way that has "not" meaning". (Leech , 1974) stated that “the main of denotative meaning is to provide any given interpretation of a sentence, a configuration of abstract symbols which exactly we need to know if we are differentiate that meaning all other possible sentence meanings in the language”.

### Connotative Meaning

According to Leech (1981:14) connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to., over and above its purely conceptual content. Talking about connotation is in fact talking about the real word experience one associates with an expression when one uses or hears it. Besides, connotative meaning is compared with conceptual meaning as it is relatively unstable., which varies considerably with culture, historical period, and the experience of the individuals themselves. Although all the speakers of particular language speak the language exactly on the basis of the same conceptual framework, actually each of them has individual perception of words. Connotative meaning is indeterminate and open in the same way as our knowledge and belief about the universe are open ended. Connotative plays a major role in the language of literature, especially in a poem.

For example, “There’s no place like home”

While home may refer to the actual building someone lives in, connotatively, while most often refers to family, comfort, and security.

### Stylistic Meaning

Stylistic meaning is that which a piece of language conveys about the circumstances if its use. In part we decode the social meaning of the text through our recognition of different dimensions and levels of style within the same language. A recent account of English has recognized some main dimension of stylistic variation for example:

1. They chucked a stone at the cops, and then did a bunk with the loot
2. After casting a stone at the police, the absconded with the money

Sentence (a) could be said by two criminals talking casually about the crime after wards. Sentence (b) might be said by the chief inspector in making his official report. Both could describe the same happening (Leech, 1974:15)

### Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is a short of meaning which can reflect the personal feeling of the speakers, including his attitude to the listener or to something he is talking about. In order to get people quiet, we might say either:

1. You are vicious tyrant and a villainous reprobate, and I hate you for it!
2. I’m terribly sorry to interrupt, but I wonder if you would be so kind as to lower your voice as a little, or will you belt up

Factors such as intonation and voice timbre are also important here. The impression of politeness in sentence (a) can be reserved by tone of biting sarcasm; sentence (b) can be turned into a playful remark between intimates if delivered with the intonation of a mild request. Affected meaning is often explicitly conveyed through the conceptual or connotative content of the word used.

### Reflective Meaning

Leech (1974:19) stated that reflective meaning is the meaning which arises in cases of multiple conceptual meaning when one sense of a word forms part of our response to another sense. It involves an interconnection on the lexical level of language. Only in poetry which invites a heightened sensitivity to language in all respect we find reflective meaning operating in less obviously favourable circumstances. It is the meaning which arises in cases of multiple conceptual meaning, when one sense of a word forms part of our response to another sense. For instance, on hearing in church service, the synonymous expressions The Comforter and The Holy Ghost both refer to the third person of the trinity, but the comforter sound warm and comforting, while The Holy Ghost sound awesome.

### Collocative Meaning

Leech (1974:20) stated that collective meaning consists of the associations a word acquires on account the meaning of words which tends to occur in its environment. For example, the word “handsome” and “pretty” share common ground in the meaning of “good looking” but may distinguished by the range of nouns which they are likely to co-occur or collocate: pretty and handsome man. The range may well match although they suggest a different kind of attractiveness because of the collective meaning associations of the two adjectives.

### Thematic Meaning

Thematic Meaning is communicative by the way in which speaker or writer organizes the message, in terms of ordering, focus and emphasis. According to Leech (1974:19) it is often felt for example that an active sentence such as (1) below has a different meaning from its passive equivalent (2) although in conceptual content they seem to be the same. Thematic meaning is communicated by the way in which a speaker or writer organizes the message, in terms of ordering, focus and emphasis. Sentence like the following illustrate this:

1. Mrs. Bessie Smith donated the first prize
2. The first prize was donated by Mrs Bessie Smith

It is often left, for example, that an active sentence, such as (1) has a different meaning from its passive equivalent (2) although in conceptual content they seem to be the same (Leech, 1074:79). The active sentence answers an implicit question “What did Mrs. Bessie Smith donate?” while the passive sentence answers the implicit question “who donate the first prize?” In other words, (1) in contrast to and (2) suggest that we know who Mrs. Bessie Smith. Two types of meanings or probably more can be found in one sentence.

CHAPTER III

**ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGES AND TYPES OF MEANING IN LANY’S SONG LYRICS**

This data analyzed types and meaning of figurative language. Based on the theory of figurative language proposed by Knickerbocker & Reninger (1963) and the theory of meaning by Leech (1974).

In this study, the analysis focuses on the usage of figurative language and the meaning conveyed in the song lyric. However, before beginning to analyze the song lyrics, it should be better to know about the biography of Lany’s.

3.1 Biography of Lany’s

Lany formed in Nashville in 2014 by three friends, Paul Jason Klein from Tulsa, Oklahoma, Leslie Priest and Jake Goss from Nashville. The members of LANY studied music in college and are multi-instrumentalists. During a trip from L.A. to Nashville, Klein hooked up with Priest and Goss, who were working on their project, WORLDS. They decided to start something new together and LANY was born. The band’s name (pronounced “Lay-nee”) is a nod to Los Angeles and New York, marking their desire to spread their music from coast to coast. That music combines the feel of 80s radio pop, 90s R&B soul and atmospheric synths. They recorded their first two songs “Hot Lights and Walk Away” in four days. Continuing a prolific streak, they issued the three-song debut EP Acronyms and the five-track I Loved You. They continued to build a following while on the road, touring with Troye Sivan, Ellie Goulding, Halsey and X Ambassadors. The group eventually signed with Polydor Records in December 2015. They released a third EP, the six tracks Make Out, which culled tracks from their previous releases, including the song “ILYSB” (I Love You So Bad). The song was a hit online reaching over 14 million streams.

When LANY embarked on a world tour in 2016, they released “Where the Hell Are My Friends”. That single would later appear on their kind of EP, which was released in June that same year. Their self-titled debut album followed in 2017, peaking at number four on the Billboard Top Rock Albums chart. In early 2018, the trio issued the single “Thru These Tears”, the first offering from their sophomore LP, Malibu Nights, produced by Mike Crossey (the 1975, Arctic Monkeys). Inspired by a difficult breakup, the nine songs collection included “Thick and Thin” and I Don’t Wanna Love You Anymore”. The group returned in April 2019 with the non-album single “Okay”, which was a collaboration with singer Julia Michaels.

3.2 The Analysis of Figurative Language in Lany’s Song Lyrics

## 3.2.1 Simile

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A simile is a comparison, usually comparing two essentially different objects, actions, or attributes that shares some aspects of similarity and introduces by like or as.

[3-1] **This hurts** like **hell**

Data [3-1] is simile since it has a comparison that is used to emphasize the sentence in the song lyric “Thru These Tears”. The comparison occurs between ‘hurts’ and ‘hell’. the lyric is also the word ‘like’ in other to compare it. The writer tries to compare his hurts and hell. his hurts are his feelings that he has. Hell, as we know is an unpleasant or difficult place, situation, or experience and in this sentence, hell means sad and suffer like hell. Therefore, in this sentence ‘this hurts like hell’ it means the writer is very sick feeling and feels a suffering heart. The word ‘hell’ is made symbolic if the writer is feeling suffering like hell.

The data show conceptual meanings, it can be referred to like the word ‘hurts’ and ‘hell’. the meaning refers to a denotative condition. It means it has the meaning based on the dictionary. Oxford Dictionary (2008:217), states, ‘hurts’ is cause injury or pain to somebody or yourself. According to the Oxford Dictionary (2008:207), ‘Hell’ is a place believed to be the home of wicked people after death and a very unpleasant situation or experience causing great suffering. According to Leech (1974:13), it is stated that the aim of the denotative meaning is to shows the real meaning based on the dictionary. The relation with the lyrics is in the lyrics some meanings can give different interpretations. That conceptual meaning needs to explain the meaning of the lyrics.

[3-2] **Words fell out** like **water**

Data [3-2] is simile since it has comparison that is used to emphasize the sentence in the song lyric “Taking Me Back”. The comparison occurs between ‘feel out’ and ‘water’. The lyric is also the word ‘like’ in other to compare it. The writer tries to compare ‘fell out’ and ‘water’. ‘Fell out’ in this sentence means that the writer wants to express and tell a lot of things with someone, the word ‘water’ means a clear liquid without color or taste, that falls from the sky as rain and is necessary for animal and plant life. Both represent the writer means many words or topics that he wants to convey to someone and he wants to express something that the writer hopes there is no obstruction.

The data show conceptual meanings, the data can be referred to as the word ‘fell out’ and ‘water’. It has meaning based on the dictionary. According to the Oxford Dictionary (2008:159), states ‘fell out’ is drop down from a higher level to a lower level. The Oxford Dictionary (2008:500), also defines ‘water’ means a clear colorless liquid that falls as rain, is found in river, etc and used for drinking. According to Leech (1974:13), it is stated that the aim of the denotative meaning is to shows the real meaning based on the dictionary. The relation between the lyric is in the lyrics there are meanings that can give different interpretations. That conceptual meaning is needed to explain the meaning of the lyrics.

[3-3] **But this feeling** like, **like the calm before the storm**

Data [3-3] is simile since it has comparison that is used to emphasize the sentence in the song lyric “13”. The comparison occurs between ‘feels’ and ‘calm before the storm’. The lyric is also the word ‘like’ in other to compare it. The writer tries to compare his ‘feeling’ and ‘calm before the storm’. His ‘feeling’ is because of someone that he really loves since he feels calm with his girlfriend. Then, ‘the calm before the storm’ means he always feels happy with someone that he loves, but he didn’t know what someone was doing behind him and he just feels happy and really loves with his girlfriend without thinking about how big problem and hurt will come in the life of the writer caused by his girlfriend. So, both represent the way he loves his girlfriend, however, the girl doesn’t love the writer.

The data shows conceptual meanings. It can be referred to like the word 'feeling' and *'*the calm before the storm'. The meaning refers to the denotative condition. It means it has the meaning based on the dictionary. According to the Oxford Dictionary (2008:163), stated feelingis something felt through the mind or the senses. Oxford Dictionary (2008:58), stated calm is not exited, nervous or upset, and Oxford Dictionary also defines storm (2008:438), is a period of very strong winds, rain, etc. According to Leech (1974:13), it is stated that the aim of the denotative meaning is to shows the real meaning based on the dictionary. The relation with the lyric is in the lyrics some meanings can give different interpretations. That conceptual meaning is needed to explain the meaning of the lyrics.

## 3.2.1 Personification

Personification has a unique characteristic because it gives human characteristics to an object, animal or an abstract idea. A personification is a figurative language that gives an inanimate object idea of human traits and qualities, such as emotions, desires, sensations, physical gestures, and speech. This kind of figures of speech is often used by the songwriters in order to make the songs more beautiful because by giving human characteristics to an object, animal, or an abstract idea the song will be more alive and has a wonderful impression.

[3-4] **Hand’s talk**, won’t stop, we go to war

Data [3-4] is personification since there is shows human characteristics in the sentence in the song lyric “Thick and Thin”. The human characteristic occurs in the lyric hand’s talk, won’t stop, we go to war. The lyric seems to be illogical because the hand couldn’t talk. Word ‘talk’ mostly use for people doing communication with other people. But in this case, talk is the writer feels so angry with his partner.

The data show conceptual meanings.  It can be referred to like the word ‘talk’. The meaning refers to the denotative condition. It means it has the meaning based on the dictionary. According to the Oxford Dictionary (2008:453), states ‘talk’ is said things and speak to other people around to give some information. Therefore, the word ‘talk’ here does not means a conversation between two people. However, the writer wants to tell that he was very angry with a lot of things that he wants to express with his partner and there was a fight that made the couple quarrel with one another and no one wants to budge. Therefore, in this case, hand’s talk won’t stop, we go to war means to describe that he was very angry with his partner. According to Leech (1974:13), it is stated that the aim of the denotative meaning is to shows the real meaning based on the dictionary. The relation with the lyric is in the lyrics some meanings can give different interpretations. That conceptual meaning is needed to explain the meaning of the lyrics.

[3-5] Shot down when **our souls began to dance**

Data [3-5] is personification since there is shows human characteristics in the sentence in the song lyric “Overtime”. The human characteristic occurs in the lyric *shot down when our souls began to dance*. The lyric seems to be illogical, because, as we know word ‘dance’ mostly use for people in particular series of graceful movements of your body and feet, which you usually do in time to the music. But in this case, ‘dance’ is means happy.

The data show conceptual meanings. It can be referred to as word dance. The meaning refers to the denotative condition. It means it has the meaning based on the dictionary. According to the Oxford Dictionary (2008:112), ‘dance’ is activity movements and steps in time to the music. The writer interprets word dance is happiness. According to Leech (1974:13), it is stated that the aim of the denotative meaning is to shows the real meaning based on the dictionary. The relation with the lyric is in the lyrics some meanings can give different interpretations. That conceptual meaning is needed to explain the meaning of the lyrics.

[3-6] **Purple teeth lying** on the floor

Data [3-6] is personification since there is shows human characteristics in the sentence in the song lyric “Purple Teeth”. The human characteristic occurs in the lyric purple teeth lying on the floor. The lyric seems to be illogical because as we know there are no purple teeth could lying on the floor. Word ‘lying’ mostly use for people when they move into a horizontal position on a surface. ‘Purple teeth’ in this sentence means when a person drinks red wine. However, in this case, ‘lying’ doesn’t mean a move into a horizontal position on a surface, but in this case, it means someone who does not control themselves when they are drinking.

The data show conceptual meanings, it can be referred to as word lying. The meaning refers to the denotative condition. It means it has meaning based on the dictionary. Oxford Dictionary (2008:254), states ‘lying’ of a person or an animal be or put yourself in a flat or horizontal position so that you are not standing or sitting. Therefore, the writer interprets the word ‘lying’ means someone who does not control themselves when they are drinking and to fall asleep on the floor. According to Leech (1974:13), it is stated that the aim of the denotative meaning is to shows the real meaning based on the dictionary. The relation with the lyric is in the lyrics there are meanings that can give different interpretations. That conceptual meaning is needed to explain the meaning of the lyrics.

[3-7] **Spillin’ all my guts**, and I think you kinda love it

Data [3-7] is personification since there is shows human characteristics in the sentence in the song lyric “Flowers on the Floor”. The human characteristic occurs in the lyric spillin all my guts, and I think you kinda love it. The lyric seems to be illogical because the people could not spill their guts, and we know guts is informal the courage and determination you need to do something difficult or unpleasant. Word ‘spillin’ often used by people when they accidentally dropped something. But in this case, ‘spillin’ means that the writer wants to express the truth about the feelings of the writer to his partner, so that, the writer uses this sentence as symbolic about his feelings

The data show conceptual meanings. It can be referred to like the word ‘spillin’. The meaning refers to the denotative condition. It means it has the meaning based on the dictionary. According to the Oxford Dictionary (2008:428), spilling is to cause a liquid to flow or fall over the edge of a container or beyond the limits of something. The writer interprets the word ‘spillin’ in this sentence means he wants to express his feelings to someone. So, in this case, spillin all my guts means the writer confesses his heart what he feels to someone and expresses the truth about the feelings of the writer to someone. According to Leech (1974:13), it is stated that the aim of the denotative meaning is to shows the real meaning based on the dictionary. The relation with the lyric is in the lyrics some meanings can give different interpretations. That conceptual meaning is needed to explain the meaning of the lyrics.

[3-8] I don’t know when this **tornado hit**

Data [3-8] is personification since there is shows human characteristic in the sentence in the song lyric “Hericane”. The human characteristic occurs in the lyric *I don’t know when this tornado hit.* The lyric seems to be illogical, because as we know tornado is the kind of wind, so that there is no wind could hit everyone. Word *hit* mostly use for people when doing a fight with someone. But, in this case hit means something bad is approaching the life of the writer.

The data show conceptual meanings. It can be referred to as a word hit. The meaning refers to the denotative condition. It means it has the meaning based on the dictionary. According to the Oxford Dictionary (2008:210) states, hit means criminal who is paid to kill somebody. However, in this case, a tornado hit it doesn’t mean that a tornado hit the people, but in this sentence, it means that something bad will come in the life of the writer and make him down. According to Leech (1974:13), it is stated that the aim of the denotative meaning is to shows the real meaning based on the dictionary. The relation with the lyric is in the lyrics some meanings can give different interpretations. That conceptual meaning is needed to explain the meaning of the lyrics.

## 3.2.3 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an exaggeration of the importance of a word or event, while understatement refers to downplaying the importance. The figure used as a representation of feeling, idea, and imagination. It may be used to evoke strong feelings or to create a strong impression. It says something is more than it should be. It makes something seem larger, better, worse or more important.

[3-9] But it might **take hundred sleepless nights**

Data [3-9] is hyperbole since there is a special effect. The special effect is used to emphasize the sentence in the song lyric “Thru These Tears”. The writer shows exaggeration of sadness by saying take a hundred sleepless nights. Because, as we know everybody in the world needs sleep after their daily activity. So, it is impossible if people don’t sleep for a hundred nights. The meaning of but it might take a hundred sleepless nights is the writer does not tell that he will not sleep until a hundred nights. But, take a hundred sleepless nights in this case the writer feels sad because he could not forget someone that he really loves.

The data show connotative meanings. It can be referred to as the sentence exaggeration of sadness by saying ‘take a hundred sleepless nights.’ The meaning refers to a meaning that is implied by a word apart from the thing which it describes explicitly. Words carry emotional associations or meaning, in addition to their literal meanings or denotations. The lyric but it might take a hundred sleepless nights does not mean that he will not sleep until hundred nights, however connotatively but it might take hundred sleepless nights means the writer feels sad because he could not forget someone that he loves.

[3-10] Counted up the days since it went to **hell**

Data [3-10] is hyperbole since there is a special effect that is used to emphasize in the song lyric “Valentine’s Day”. The writer shows suffer by saying counted up the days since it went to hell. the word ‘hell’ describes identical with suffering. ‘Hell’, in this lyric means suffer because the next lyric says I watched you walk out. It is really a common talk about hell as a symbol for a suffer because someone that he loves was gone so that the writer feels broken and suffer like hell.

The data show connotative meanings. It can be referred to as the sentence exaggeration of suffers by saying counted up the days since it went to hell. the meaning refers to a meaning that is implied by a word apart from the thing which it describes explicitly. Words carry emotional associations or meaning, in addition to their literal meanings or denotations. As we know ‘hell’ is an extremely unpleasant or difficult place, situation, or experience. But connotatively the writer tells that he feels such a mess and suffering like hell because someone that he really loves was gone.

[3-11] Way too much **whiskey in my blood**

Data [3-11] is hyperbole since there is a special effect that is used to emphasize in the song lyric “Malibu Nights”. In this sentence, the writer shows exaggeration of sadness by saying whiskey in my blood. the sentence ‘whiskey in my blood’ describes identical with sadness or messy. Way too much whiskey in my blood means the writer feels sad, as we know the culture of foreign people especially for a boy, if they feel sad or such of a mess, they will go to the Bar to cheer themselves up. The word phrases way too much whiskey in my blood is something impossible because ‘whiskey’ is an alcoholic liquor distilled from a fermented mash of grain and ‘blood’ is the red liquid that circulates in the arteries and veins of humans or vertebrate animals carrying oxygen to and carbon dioxide from the tissue of the body, so that, it is impossible if there is whiskey in our blood, therefore this sentence is called hyperbole because has an overstatement.

The data show connotative meanings. It can be referred to as the sentence to the sentence exaggeration of sadness by saying whiskey in my blood. The meaning refers to a meaning that is implied by a word apart from the thing which it describes explicitly. Words carry emotional associations or meaning, in addition to their literal meanings or denotations. The sentence way too much whiskey in my blood it is impossible happened in our blood. But, connotatively the sentence way too much whiskey in my blood means the writer feels sad and such of mess and to entertain himself he goes to the Bar to enjoy an alcoholic drink, this is one way to forget his sadness.

[3-12] **Open up your head**

Data [3-12] is hyperbole since there is a special effect that is used to emphasize in the song lyric “Flowers on the Floor”. In this sentence, the writer shows exaggeration of open by saying open up your head. The lyric describes the illogical thing since the writer does not mean exactly open up your head. Besides, in the illogical sentence, there is any other meaning inside the sentence. The meaning of open up your head is to open your brain, issue all the opinions that you have.

The data show connotative meanings. It can be referred to as the sentence exaggeration of open by saying open up your head. The meaning refers to a meaning that is implied by a word apart from the thing which it describes explicitly. Words carry emotional associations or meaning, in addition to their literal meanings or denotations. The word ‘head’ is the upper part of the human body. Everybody could not open the head, because the head is the most important in our body, therefore this sentence is an overstatement and called hyperbole. However, connotatively the writer tells that open your head is open your brain.

[3-13] You could **break me overnight**

Data [3-13] is hyperbole since there is a special effect that is used to emphasize in the song lyric “Good Girls”. The writer shows exaggeration of hurting by saying break me overnight. ‘Break’ in that lyric means describes identical with action. ‘Break’ in that lyric means forget. It is not about the writer going to break her partner overnight but, this is talking about forgetting someone who making damage.

The data show connotative meanings. It can be referred to as the sentence exaggeration of hurting by saying break me overnight. The meaning that is implied by a word apart from the thing which it describes explicitly. Words carry emotional associations or meaning, in addition to their literal meanings or denotations. The word ‘break’ is to (cause something to) separate or cause something to stop working being damage. But connotatively, the writer tells that you could break me overnight means stop thinking about someone he loves and forget all about her.

[3-14] **Jumping** heart to heart

Data [3-14] is hyperbole since there is a special effect that used to emphasize the sentence in the song lyric “The Breakup”. The writer shows exaggeration of jumping by saying jumping heart to heart. The word ‘jumping’ in this sentence describes the move to another heart. In this sentence jumping heart to heart means the writer is symbolize as a playboy, because he always changes his partners. So that, jumping heart to heart means the writer is a playboy.

The data show connotative meanings. It can be referred to as the sentence exaggeration of jumping by saying jumping heart to heart. The meaning refers to a meaning that is implied by a word apart from the thing which it describes explicitly. Words carry emotional associations or meaning, in addition to their literal meanings or denotations. The word ‘jumping’ is to push oneself off a surface and into the air by using the muscles in one’s legs and feet. But connotatively the writer tells that the lyric jumping heart to heart means that he was a playboy and he always changes his partners.

[3-15] You’ve **stolen my heart**

Data [3-15] is hyperbole since there is a special effect that is used to emphasize the sentence in the song lyric “BRB/Kiss”. The writer shows exaggeration of interesting with someone by saying you’ve stolen my heart. The word stolen describes identical with a criminal. However, in that lyric ‘stolen’ means the writer is attracted to a woman. It is really a common talk about stolen as a symbol for someone who feels alluring with someone.

The data show connotative meanings. It can be referred to as the sentence exaggeration of interesting by saying you’ve stolen my heart. The meaning refers to a meaning that is implied by a word apart from the thing which it describes explicitly. Words carry emotional associations or meaning, in addition to their literal meanings or denotations. The word ‘stolen’ means take another person’s property without permission or legal right and without intending to return it. But connotatively the writer tells that there is a woman who succeeded in attracted the writer’s heart.

[3-16] Tell me how you **put these tears in your eyes**

Data [3-16] is hyperbole since there is a special effect that is used to emphasize the sentence in the song lyric “Overtime”. The writer shows exaggeration of broken heart by saying tell me how you put these tears in your eyes. It is really a common talk about tears as a symbol of sadness that has every story. Also, when they cry over someone, it can reflect his deepest sorrow.

The data show connotative meanings. It can be referred to as the sentence exaggeration of broke a heart by saying tell me how you put these tears in your eyes. The meaning refers to a meaning that is implied by a word apart from the thing which it describes explicitly. Words carry emotional associations or meaning, in addition to their literal meaning or denotations. The word ‘tears’ as a drop of salty liquid that flows from the eye when it hurts or as a result of strong emotion. But connotatively the writer tells that the tears are the lies that women have done to the writer that makes their relationship have to end.

[3-17] Wanna **swim around that tumultuous brain**

Data [3-17] is hyperbole since there is a special effect. The special effect is used to emphasize the sentence in the song lyric ‘Flowers on the floor”. The writer shows exaggeration by ‘saying swim around that tumultuous brain’. The lyric describes ‘swim around that tumultuous brain’ since there are no people could swim in our brain, because as we know the brain is the most important part of our organ in our body. So, it is impossible if someone swims in our brain because the illogical people usually swim in the swimming pool, not in the brain. The meaning of ‘wanna swim around that tumultuous brain’ is the writer does not tell that swim around that tumultuous brain*.* But, ‘wanna swim around that tumultuous brain’ in this case the writer wants to always be remembered and always thought by someone that he loves.

The data show connotative meanings. It can be referred to as the sentence exaggeration by saying ‘wanna swim around that tumultuous brain’. The meaning refers to a meaning that is implied by a word apart from the thing which it describes explicitly. Words carry emotional associations or meaning, in addition to their literal meaning or denotations. The lyric ‘wanna swim around that tumultuous brain’ does not mean that the writer will swim in her brain, but connotatively ‘wanna swim around that tumultuous brain’ means the writer wants the someone that he loves always thinking and remembering about him

[3-18] Baby come back **I know my way around your heart**

Data [3-18] is hyperbole since there is a special effect. It is used to emphasize the sentence in the song lyric ‘good girls.’ The writer shows exaggeration by saying ‘I know my way around your heart’. The lyric describes ‘I know my way around your hear’t since as we know the way is a public road in a city or town, and heart is the organ in our chest that pumps the blood around our body. It is impossible if there is a way in the heart. So that this data is very overstatement. But ‘Baby come back I know my way around your heart’, in this case, is the writer feels that someone could not forget everything about the writer and also this someone is still imagined of the memories they have ever made together.

The data show connotative meanings. It can be referred to as the sentence exaggeration by saying ‘I know my way around your heart’.The meaning refers to a meaning that is implied by a word apart from the thing which it describes explicitly. Words carry emotional associations or meaning, in addition to their literal meanings or denotations. The lyric ‘baby come back I know my way around your heart’does not mean that there is a way in our heart, but connotatively ‘baby come back I know my way around your heart’ means the writer feels that someone that he really loves could not forget about him and still imagined the memories that they ever made together.

[3-19] **Against her hips I find some help**

Data [3-19] is hyperbole since there is a special effect. The special effect is used to emphasize the sentence in the song lyric ‘Valentine’s day’. The writer shows exaggeration in asking for help by saying against her hips I find some help*.* The lyric describes*‘*against her hips I find some help’since there are no hips that could give the people some help. As we know hip is part on either side of the body above the legs and below the waist. It is impossible if we kiss a hip and we could find some help because hip is inanimate objects in the human body. An only human beings could give or find some help. The meaning of ‘against her hips I find some help’ is the writer does not tell that the hips will give the writer some help. But, ‘against her hips, I find some help’, in this case, is the writer feels comfortable with her and with her hips the writer could calm down from all the problems that have occurred.

The data show connotative meanings. It can be referred to as the sentence exaggeration in asking for help by saying *against her hips I find some help.* The meaning refers to a meaning that is implied by a word apart from the thing which it describes explicitly. Words carry emotional associations or meaning, in addition to their literal meanings or denotations. The lyric *against her hips I find some help* does not mean that the writer could find some help while kissed her hips, but connotatively *against her hips I find some help* means the writer feels comfortable with her and with her hips the writer could calm down from all the problems that have occurred.

[3-20] **The bones above my cheeks are gonna break the skin** if you try let me go

Data [3-20] is hyperbole since there is a special effect. The special effect uses to emphasize the sentence in the song lyric ‘Flowers on the floor’. The writer shows exaggeration of suicide by saying ‘the bones above my cheeks are gonna break the skin’. The lyric describes the illogical thing since as we know bones are any of the parts that the skeleton of an animal or human body. Bones are inanimate objects so that it impossible if the bones could break the human’s skin. Besides, in the illogical sentence, there is any other meaning inside the sentence. The meaning of ‘the bones above my cheeks is gonna break the skin’ means the writer feels hopeless and will do something stupid namely suicide if someone is trying to release the writer from her life.

The data show connotative meanings. It can be referred to as the sentence exaggeration of suicide by saying ‘the bones above my cheeks are gonna break the skin’. The meaning refers to a meaning that is implied by a word apart from the thing which it describes explicitly. Words carry emotional associations or meaning, in addition to their literal meanings or denotations. The word ‘break’ is separate or causes to separate into pieces as a result of a blow, shock or strain. But connotatively the writer tells that he feels hopeless and will suicide if someone he loves is trying to release the writer from her life.

[3-21] **We are going to hell**

Data [3-21] is hyperbole since there is a special effect. The special effect is used to emphasize the sentence in the song lyric ‘Bad Bad Bad’. The writer shows exaggeration of sadness by saying ‘we are going to hell’. The lyric ‘we are going to hel’l describes as we know there are no people could go to hell if we still alive in the world, only people who have died and during their lives do a lot of bad things will go to hell. Besides, there is another meaning in this lyric. The meaning of we are going to hell is the writer does not tell that we will go to hell. but we are going to hell, in this case, means the writer suffers and tormented by his love problems with someone that he loves and feels surrendered to continue his life in the future.

The data show connotative meanings. It can be referred to as the sentence sadness of by saying ‘we are going to hell’. The meaning refers to a meaning that is implied by a word apart from the thing which it describes explicitly. Words carry emotional associations or meaning, in addition to their literal meanings or denotations. The lyric ‘we are going to hell’ does not mean that the writer will go to hell, but connotatively we are going to hell means the writer feels suffer and surrendered to continue his life in the future it caused by his girlfriend.

[3-22] They’ve got a pretty face but **they’ve got a** **pretty empty head**

Data [3-22] is hyperbole since there is a special effect that is used to emphasize the sentence in the song lyric ‘Breakup’. The writer shows exaggeration by saying ‘they’ve got a pretty empty head’. As we know the ‘head’ is part of the body that contains the eyes, nose, mouth, etc. So, we could not say that our head is empty because, in reality, our head consists of living organs. However, in this case, ‘the head’ means someone’s brain. In this data, the writer means that he finds someone who has a beautiful face, but her brain is empty. Empty in this lyric means the girl who is not too smart, the writer wants someone who is beautiful and also has a smart brain

The data show connotative meanings. It can be referred to as the sentence exaggeration by saying *‘*they’ve got a pretty empty head’. The meaning refers to a meaning that is implied by a word apart from the thing which it describes explicitly. Words carry emotional associations or meanings or denotations. The word ‘head’as we know is part of the body that contains the eyes, nose, mouth, etc. but connotatively the writer tells that head is brain and empty means not too smart. So, in this data, the writer means he finds someone who has a beautiful face, but her brain is empty. Empty in this lyric means the girl who is not too smart, the writer wants someone who is beautiful and also has a smart brain.

[3-23] **Frozen with my thoughts**

Data [3-23] is hyperbole since it is used to emphasize the sentence in the song lyric ‘hurt’. The writer shows exaggeration by saying ‘frozen with my thoughts’.As we know ‘frozen’means something of a liquid to be turned into ice or another solid as a result of extreme cold. In realistic thought could not be frozen because the thought is not something that could be freeze like water, so the data ‘frozen with my thoughts’ is an overstatement. However, the data describes the writer feels frustrated and could not think about how to find a way out of his problems.

The show connotative meanings. It can be referred to as the sentence exaggeration by saying ‘frozen with my thoughts’*.* The meaning refers to a meaning that is implied by a word apart from the thing which it describes explicitly. Words carry emotional associations or meaning, in addition to their literal meanings or denotations. The word frozen is means something of a liquid to be turned into ice or another solid as a result of extreme cold. But, connotatively the writer of this song lyric means frustrated and could not think how to find a way out of his problems.

[3-24] Who got **inside your mind**?

Data [3-24] is hyperbole since it is used to emphasize the sentence in the song lyric ‘13’. The writer shows exaggeration of inside by saying ‘who got inside your mind?’. As we know mind means the element of a person that enables them to be aware of the world and their experience, to think, and to feel the faculty of consciousness and thought, and it is impossible someone inside to our brain because the mind is in our brain and the brain is part of our body. In realistic, nobody could not inside to our brain. So, the lyric is an overstatement. However, in this sentence ‘who inside your mind’ means someone who is always in the mind of the writer.

The data show connotative meaning. It can be referred to as the sentence exaggeration of inside by saying who got inside your mind. The meaning refers to a meaning that is implied by a word apart from the thing which it describes explicitly. Words carry emotional associations or meaning, in addition to their literal meanings or denotations. The word mind means the element of a person that enables them to be aware of the world and their experience, to think, and to feel the faculty of consciousness and thought. it is impossible someone inside to our brain because the mind is in our brain and the brain is part of our body. In realistic, nobody could not inside to our brain. But connotatively the writer tells that someone that he really loves always in his mind.

[3-25] Why you let those **words come out your mouth?**

Data [3-25] is hyperbole since there is a special effect. The special effect is used to emphasized the sentence in the song lyric ‘mean it’. The writer shows exaggeration of come out by saying why you let those words come out your mouth. as we know words cannot come out of the mouth, words can only be written. Then, the mouth can only make a sound. But in this case the data means his girlfriend could shout and shout harshly to the writer who made the writer very hurt to hear her talk.

The data show connotative meanings. It can be referred to as the sentence exaggeration of come out by saying why you let those words come out your mouth. the meanings refer to a meaning that is implied by a word apart from the thing which it describes explicitly. Words carry emotional associations or meaning, in addition to their literal meanings or denotations. The word come out is to go somewhere with someone for a social event. But connotatively, the writer tells that his girlfriend could shout and shout harshly to the writer who made the writer very hurt to hear her talk.

## 3.2.4 Metaphor

Metaphor is implied comparison, with “like” or “as” omitted. A metaphor does the same with simile, but with a like or as if in wording to show that it is literal. Metaphor is comparing two things by using one kind of object or using in place of another to suggest the likeness between them.

[3-26] Maybe **you’ve been a storm** all this time

Data [3-26] above is a metaphor in the song lyric “Hericane”. It shows that two things are being compared. The subject is called the topic and the target object to compare. ‘You’ are the topic of the sentence, while a ‘storm’ is the image. As we know ‘storm’ is an extreme weather condition with strong wind, heavy rain, and often thunder and lightning. But in this case, ‘storm’ means to express anger in a loud and often uncontrolled way. So, the writer wants to tell that in this lyric the writer has someone who has been a storm. ‘Storm’ here means problem makers who are always angry with the writer without cause, therefore ‘storm’ as symbolic as her angry and problem makers.

The data show conceptual meanings. It can be referred to like the word ‘you’ and ‘storm’. The meaning refers to the denotative condition. It means it has the meaning based on the dictionary. Oxford Dictionary (2008:438), states ‘storm’ is a period of very strong winds, rain, etc. According to Leech (1974:13), it is stated that the aim of the denotative meaning is to shows the real meaning based on the dictionary. The relation with the lyric is in the lyrics there are meanings that can give different interpretations. That conceptual meaning is needed to explain the meaning of the lyrics.

[3-27] **You** are **fire**

Data [3-27] is a metaphor since it shows that two things are being compared in the song lyric “You are Fire”. The subject is called topic and the object to compared. ‘You’ are the topic of the sentence, while ‘fire’ is the image. The point of similarity may be in some characteristic of the fire, such as: strong, brave, excited, etc. But in this case, you are fire means when someone is doing great and could not able to stopped.

The data show conceptual meanings. It can be referred to as the word you and fire. The meaning refers to the denotative condition. It means it has the meaning based on the dictionary. According to the Oxford Dictionary (2008:166) ‘fire’ means burning that produces light and heat and strong emotion. According to Leech (1974:13), it is stated that the aim of the denotative meaning is to shows the real meaning based on the dictionary. The relation with the lyric is in the lyrics some meanings can give different interpretations. That conceptual meaning is needed to explain the meaning of the lyrics.

**[**3-28] **We** are **gold**

Data [3-28] is a metaphor since two things are being compared in the song lyric “You are Fire”. The subject is called the topic and the object to compare. ‘We’ are the topic of the sentence, while ‘gold’ is the image. The point of similarity may be in some characteristics of the gold, such as shiny, valuable, etc. In this sentence we are gold the writer wants to tell that we are in a very good situation and is likely to be successful

The data show conceptual meanings, it can be referred to like the word ‘gold’. The meaning refers to denotative meaning. It means it has the meaning based on the dictionary. According to the Oxford Dictionary (2008:191), ‘gold’ is very special or valuable. According to Leech (1974:13), it is stated that the aim of the denotative meaning is to shows the real meaning based on the dictionary. The relation with the lyric is in the lyrics some meanings can give different interpretations. That conceptual meaning is needed to explain the meaning of the lyrics.

CHAPTER IV

**CONCLUSIONS**

This study has discussed the analysis of figurative language in the song lyrics by Lany. There were four albums that used to analyzed the data. Those albums are Lany, Malibu Nights, and Make Out album. The discussion focuses on the types of figurative language. Based on the result of the analysis and discussion above, the first point that can be drawn as conclusion is the finding of four types of figurative language. They are simile, personification, hyperbole and metaphor. Among those figurative language used in the song lyrics, personification and hyperbole seem to be more dominant.

The second point that can be drawn as conclusion is the discovering process of the meaning of the figurative language. There were only two types of meanings that were used in the song lyrics. The meanings used are conceptual meaning and connotative meaning. All figurative languages and meanings found in the song lyrics are used to make the language of the song lyrics more beautiful in order to make the reader more interested to hear the song.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES