

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explain about the background of the study, research question, the objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Humans need language in their lives, it is one of the most important thing human need. Communicating is one of the primary functions of language, and almost always occurs. In order to have a desired effect, it needs to operate within a context. This is why effective communication needs to be educated and considered. The understanding that a language is tied to a culture and language itself is means of communication that people use. As revealed Amberg, J. S. and Vause, D. J (2009) said that language is a communication system. Language is the vehicle for delivering thoughts by voice or symbols. Additionally, people need to interact with each other in order to share information and truths. The study of emotions, thoughts, perspectives and experiences is referred to as opinion.

Language is important in human life because language plays a significant role in give expression, demands, and also to socialize with other. According to Douglas (2004), language is a conventional system of vocalization, writing, symbol, or sign with authority that allows some group to interact intelligently with other. Language can communicate a variety of meanings as a means of expressing human emotion. However, sometimes the language that is used to convey information does not utilize terms that directly relate to the content being conveyed. What is spoken or written can mean something very different, or they are using the figurative language.

Song is an interesting source to study language use, style, and idea. Song has two major components, the music as a companion and lyrics. Thompson and Russo (2004) explained that a song is a combination of melody and lyrics. This means that one cannot be without the other. Similarly. This means that lyric is an integral part in a song and is used to help express the sentiments the writer tries to deliver. Regarding lyrics in songs Turner (2009) mentioned linguistic devices can

be used as tools to transcend conventional expression. From the statements above, it can be said that lyrics are an essential tool used in a song that is used to artistically or aesthetically express the writer's idea.

One of the ways that can help learners in understanding figurative language is by introducing song lyrics. The songs are chosen as the main object because it is closest to human life. Moreover, it helps learners to develop the skills that are needed for English Language Learner in a creative and innovative way, motivating them and positively impacting learning Boothe and West (2015). Besides that, songs are often heard in formal and informal situations even in their spare time.

Palmer (1976) proposed that semantics is technical terms used to refer to the study of meaning from the word in language to find meaning that in figurative language. Figurative language is commonly found in literary work where the writing appeal to the senses. It means that the various word or phrase having a specific meaning that may be different than the literal definition. It might be used to convey to certain aims. Sometimes, figurative language was used to compare to compare two things in such way in order the comparison look more interesting and descriptive

Perrine (1969) defined figurative language as language that expresses ideas in a non-literal manner. Figurative language is present in both written and spoken utterances. Both readers and listeners can improve their ability to visualize by reading or listening to figurative language. Because of this, everybody who reads or listens to it experienced the visualization stage, engaging in feelings of both physical and emotional experiences. Furthermore, the true meaning of figurative language is expressed through the absence of words or sentences and has a nonliteral meaning. It is impossible to take its implications literally. Consequently, it may open the door to miscommunication and misunderstandings.

Given its unique function in society, the phrase figurative language merits research in order to prevent misunderstandings and misinterpretations. One can understand the meaning of figurative language without making mistakes in perception by studying it. In other instances, the use of figurative language may make it simpler for readers and listeners to understand the intended meaning. Well,

sometimes it's easier to understand how metaphorical language is portrayed. It should be mentioned, nonetheless, that not everyone understands it well. It takes longer to understand what the speaker is trying to say if one's comprehension is poor. As a result, readers and listeners must increase their familiarity with figurative language.

According to Croft and Hellen (2000), figurative language is symbolic or metaphorical and is not meant to be understood literally. Figurative language, on the other hand, are not only about the beauty of words, but also about how word choices create meaning, Nurhadi and Marsih, (2022). The use of figurative language can be discovered in daily life, for instance, when someone says, "That boy is tiger," which does not mean that the boy is an actual tiger. This phrase is used to characterize the boy's nature, behaviors, or other characteristics that are similar to those of a tiger. Figurative language also has other use based on its types, such as in metaphors that compare unrelated things or in hyperboles that overstate a point.

Figurative language is a kind of language that starts from language employed the traditional literal ways of describing persons or object. It is usually immediately obvious whether a writer is using figurative language. Repetition, hyperbole, simile, symbol, and so forth were found to be the common figurative used by performing artist when composing his or her song, figurative language does not mean exactly what it says, but instead forces the reader to create an imaginative leap in order to comprehend an author's point.

This study examines the figurative language in certain Arctic Monkey slow rock songs. Arctic Monkeys' lyrics and themes are a cornerstone of their appeal, blending sharp wit, vivid imagery, and universal emotions. Frontman Alex Turner is often praised for his storytelling ability and poetic lyricism, making their songs resonate with fans on a deep level. The types of figurative language found in slow rock music also be examined in this study, as well as how it contributes to the feelings delivered in the selected Arctic Monkey song lyrics. The reason this data is chosen by the writer because "Favorite Worst Nightmare" album by Arctic Monkey not only conducting the romantic theme songs. It also conducting other

theme and that is the reason the writer used this data, while the average studies used romantic and religious theme. Therefore, it must be any difference between this study and others. “Favourite Worst Nightmare” Album by Arctic Monkey was nominated for multiple prizes, including the Mercury Prize, and debuted at number one on the UK Albums Chart. The used of figurative language made the ways of delivering language more interesting. One of the used of figurative language is in the lyrics of the song, this study is the famous “Favorite Worst Nightmare” album by Arctic Monkey that used figurative language in the lyrics. However, figurative language cannot be interpreted literally, thus requiring study to understand its context, this study aims to understand the meaning of figurative language in songs by analyzing the types of figurative language used and the function of the figurative language.

1.2 Research Question

1. What are the types of figurative language used in the Arctic Monkey “Favorite Worst Nightmare” album?
2. What are the functions of the figurative language used in Arctic Monkey “Favorite Worst Nightmare” album?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1. To find out and explain the types of figurative language used in the Arctic Monkey “Favorite Worst Nightmare” album.
2. To find and explain the functions of the language used in the Arctic Monkey “Favorite Worst Nightmare” album.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study outcome benefits both theoretical and practical purposes.

1. Theoretically

The theoretical significance of this study is that aims to contribute scientific knowledge to the advancement of Linguistics, especially those relevant to the writer analysis of the study of meaning. The writer also hopes to encourage other researcher to conduct similar research to explore the connection between linguistic element and other features in

their respective fields. By doing so, other researcher can learn to understand the meaning in some situation by understanding the context.

2. Practically

This study provides a deeper knowledge of various of figurative language, particularly through the examination of song lyrics. It also helps the listener in understanding the many sorts of figurative language and the meaning of song lyrics. This knowledge of figurative also make them understand the use of figurative language in everyday conversation and use is more often in daily life, and also the listener of the music can avoid using it in the wrong way.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

In this study of figurative language is within the scope of Semantics or the study of meaning, moreover, the limitation of this study is especially in the type of figurative using the theory of Hatch and Brown (1995) about the types of figurative language but if Hatch and Brown do not explain about the type that Hatch and Brown motions, the writer used other theories to support Hatch and Brown theories and the function of figurative language proposed by Perrine (1977) using semantic meaning study approach in “Favorite Worst Nightmare” album by Artic Monkey and the data that the writer used is the lyrics in “Favorite Worst Nightmare” album by Artic Monkey In addition there are “Brainstorm”, “Teddy Picker”, “D is For Dangerous”, “Balaclava”, “Fluorescent Adolescent”, “Only Ones Who Knows”, “Do Me a Favor”, “This House is a Circus”, “If You Were There, Beware”, “The Bad Things”, “Old Yellow Bricks”, “505” that contain the figurative language.