

**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE FOUND IN
THE LYRICS OF ARCTIC MONKEYS' SELECTED SONGS**



A THESIS

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Science of Hasanuddin University in Partial
Fulfillment of Requirement to Obtain Sarjana Degree in English Department*

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LEGITIMATION

A THESIS

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE FOUND IN THE LYRICS OF ARCTIC
MONKEYS' SELECTED SONG

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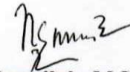
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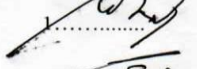
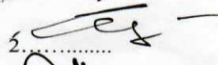
Today, 6th January 2023, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by **MUH ABDILLAH AIDID** (Student Number: **F041171322**) entitled:

**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE FOUND IN THE LYRICS OF ARCTIC
MONKEYS'**

Submitted in fulfillment one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) Degree at the English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, 6th January 2023

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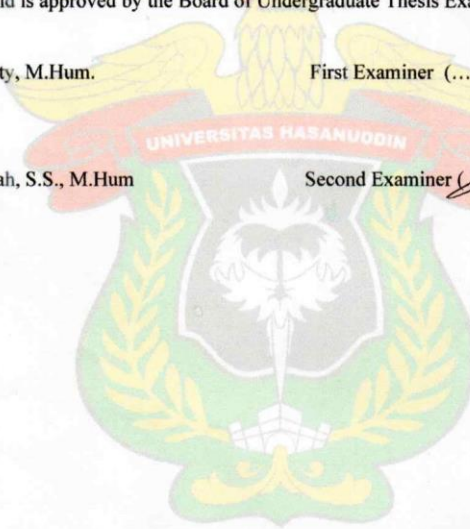
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Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by the writer herself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have been published by other people, and it does not cite any other people's ideas except the quotations and references.

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With reference to the letter of the dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No.1670/UN4.9.7/KEP/2021 regarding supervisor, we hereby confirm to approve the undergraduate thesis draft by Muh Abdillah Aidid (F041171322) to be examined at the English Department of Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

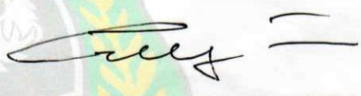
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ABSTRACT

MUH ABDILLAH AIDID. 2023. *Figurative Languages Found in The Lyrics of Arctic Monkeys' Selected Songs (Supervised by Noer Jihad Saleh and Abidin Pammu)*

This research aims to find out figurative language in the lyrics of Arctic Monkeys' selected song. In this research the writer explains the types and describes meaning of figurative languages found in the lyrics of *Arctic Monkeys'* selected songs.

This research uses semantic approach by focusing in the subfield of figurative language theory. This theory is applied to find out the lyric using figurative language which deviate from the literal meaning of words and hard to understand by the listener. The writer uses descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data. The data had been selected through five songs most listened in Spotify music platform, thus are *I wanna be yours, Are u mine, Do I wanna know, Arabella* and *505*.

Based on the analysis had been done, it showed there are 11 types figurative languages found in the Arctic Monkeys' selected songs. The types of *figurative* language that containing are 8 metaphor, 4 hyperbole, 4 simile, 4 symbols, 3 metonymy, 2 irony, 2 repetition, 1 paradox, 1 allusion, 1 synecdoche.

Keywords : *Types Figurative Language, Meaning , Arctic Monkey Songs*

ABSTRAK

MUH ABDILLAH AIDID. 2023. *Figurative language found in the lyrics of Arctic Monkeys' Selected Songs.* (Dibimbing oleh Noer Jihad Saleh dan Abidin Pammu)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan bahasa kiasan dalam lirik lagu terpilih *Arctic Monkeys*. Dalam penelitian ini penulis menjelaskan jenis-jenis dan mendeskripsikan makna Bahasa kiasan yang ditemukan dalam lagu-lagu terpilih *Arctic Monkeys*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan semantic yang berfokus pada sub-bidang dari teori bahasa kiasan. Teori ini digunakan untuk menemukan lirik yang menggunakan Bahasa kiasan yang menyimpang dari arti harfiah kata-kata dan sulit untuk dimengerti oleh pendengar. Penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dalam menganalisa data. Data telah dipilih melalui 5 lagu yang paling sering didengarkan pada platform music *spotify*, yaitu *I wanna be yours*, *Are you mine*, *Do I wanna know*, *Arabella*, dan *505*.

Berdasarkan analisis yang telah dilakukan. Menunjukkan ada 11 jenis-jenis Bahasa kiasan yang ditemukan dalam lagu-lagu terpilih dari *Arctic Monkey*. Jenis-jenis Bahasa kiasan yang terkandung adalah 8 metafora, 4 Hiperbola, 4 perbandingan, 4 simbol, 3 Metonimi, 2 ironi, 2 pengulangan, 1 paradoks, 1 allusio, 1 sinekdok.

Kata kunci : jenis-jenis Bahasa kiasan, makna, lagu-lagu *Arctic Monkeys*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Language is a means of communications. Through language, people can express their ideas, thought, and feelings. It can also be described as a vehicle of thought, because through language people can share what they believe in mind. Regarding of the use of language, the writer can say language is claimed as the most important part in the social communication activity.

Human language is a complex of knowledge and abilities enabling speakers of the language to communicate with each other, to express ideas, hypotheses, emotions, desires, and all the other things that need expressing. Linguistics is the study of these knowledge systems. Linguistic has several subfields of the study, thus are phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics. For the purpose of this research, the writer chooses figurative language which is under the semantics subfields.

According to Kennedy (1979:187) “Figurative language is the way saying something than literal meaning”. Figurative language is the use of phrases, words, symbols, and ideas in a way to evoke sense of impressions and mental images. Figurative language can be found in poems, short story, and songs. For the purpose of this research the writer focused on figurative language in songs.

Song can be defined as the act or art of singing, and a poetical composition. Furthermore, song has figurative languages that listeners can pick up. The listener can

unwind, but it will never be enough if they do not get the song's metaphorical language meaning. Song and poem are similar in that they both use figurative language to create elaborate lyrics. Even the words in figurative languages carry precise meaning in a way other than literal. When individuals are listening to music, they may not pay attention to the lyrics, especially if the song contains a figurative element. They usually enjoyed it because the music is good or because the vocalist is handsome or beautiful. Knowing the meaning of a song's lyrics is important because we will understand the song's meaning and purpose, so that the listener will be more attracted in listening to the song. Song contains many figurative languages that the listener may not have understood. Every song contains multiple meanings and messages that must be deciphered in order to comprehend the song's meaning. Beside of that, nowadays, adolescents prefer the lyrics of songs to the music itself, particularly indie music. The writer chooses several songs from *Arctic Monkeys* thus are *I Wanna Be Yours*, *Do I Wanna Know*, *R U Mine?*, *Arabella*, *505*.

The writer is choosing analyze some of the Arctic Monkeys selected songs due to this band is a famous of indie rock which nowadays are relatable to the adolescence. The popularity of their songs is reached to Indonesian listener. The second reason they have many deeper meaning in every lines of their lyric that can be hard to understand such “Do you ever get that fear that you can't shift the type, that sticks around like summat in your teeth?”, in “Do I Wanna Know”. This lyric helped to identify the

figurative language. The last reason is by choosing this song the writer hopes that this research will be the academically and feature references.

1.2 Identification of Problem

Based on the Background study above, the writer found some interesting point to discuss:

1. It is hard to identify the type of the figurative language in the songs.
2. It is hard to understand the meaning of figurative language in song lyrics.
3. The meaning of the lyrics can be interpreted in multiple ways

1.3 Scope of Problems

According to the background above the writer decide the limits of the study:

1. Analyze the types of the figurative language in *Arctic Monkeys*'s selected songs lyric: *I Wanna Be yours*, *Do I Wanna Know*, *R U Mine*, *Arabella*, and *505*.
2. Analyze the meaning of figurative language on the *Arctic Monkeys*'s selected songs lyric: *I Wanna Be yours*, *Do I Wanna Know*, *R U Mine*, *Arabella*, and *505*.

1.4 Research Questions

Based on the background and study focuses above, the writer formulates the research questions to be answered as stated in the following question:

1. What are the types of the figurative language found in Arctic Monkey selected songs?

2. What are the meaning of those figurative language found in Arctic Monkey selected songs?

1.5 Objective of the Study

1. To explain the types of the figurative languages found in *Arctic Monkey* selected songs.
2. To describe the meaning of the figurative languages found in Arctic Monkey selected songs.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The significance of the study are theoretical benefits and practical benefits:

1. Theoretical Benefits

The writer hopes this study gives a reference for the readers such as students or future researches who are interested to study semantics. Hopefully, this study gives more benefit to the readers about the kinds of the figurative languages in the songs. The future researchers may apply the result of this study as the reference and knowledge about how to analyze the figurative languages within songs.

2. Practical Benefits

In practical benefits, this study is for listener to understand the lyric that is use figurative languages and for the readers this research can give some information about figurative language analysis about the selected songs lyric. The second one, the writer expects people can be more aware that song lyric contain more than simple meaning

because the songwriter wants to convey a deeper message through song. It also helps the reader to give a comprehension about the figurative languages which is used mostly in the lyric of Arctic Monkey selected songs.

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Study

Albert Hoke (2012) in *Figurative Language In Westlife Songs: Semantic Analysis*, the writer used descriptive method to analyze the data using the semantic analysis. The writer analyzes that there more than one figure of speech in one song. And the most dominant figure of speech that used in the song is Hyperbole.

Lyrics. On his thesis the writer used qualitative descriptive to analyze what kinds of figurative language and theme of Greenday's lyric entitled "*Jesus of Suburbia*". He identified the kinds of figurative language and theme of Greenday's lyric entitle "Jesus of Suburbia". The researcher used descriptive qualitative to identify the kinds figurative language and theme. There are several kinds of figurative language found in this research that contributing the meaning of the lyric that become clearer, and the clearer meanings of the lyric, the more clues what are the messages of the lyrics. The analysis comes to the result that the figurative language found and contributed to building up the theme in contributing the more understanding lyric.

Sa'adah M (2013) in his thesis "*an analysis of Figurative Language in stories for Thinking Children I by Harun yahya*". She analyzed the figurative language in stories to make the reader understand the stories. The purpose of this to find out types and the messages of figurative languages in the stories. She used content analysis

method to collect the data. The researcher only analyzes 10 stories in the book of Stories for Thinking Children I by Harun Yahya that selected by random. The instrument of the research in this thesis is researcher herself. The techniques collecting data in this research are observation and study documentation. The aim of observation and study documentation are in order to find out the secondary data. Such as: books, official document, article, journal, and daily notes to support this research. She found some 4 types of figurative language, they are Allegory, Synecdoche, Personification, Imagery and Assonance. The most frequently used in the stories is imagery.

Those previous related study above were dealing with the figurative language. The difference of this research with the previous studies are the object of the research. Furthermore, one of the researchers examine Arctic Monkey selected songs (I Wanna Be Yours, R U Mine, Do I Wanna Know, arabella and 505) in a semantic analysis to search for different meanings conveyed in the Arctic Monkeys songs.

2.2 Theoretical Background

1. Semantics

Semantics is a study of meaning in language. It shows the important of knowing the meaning of each word. It is impossible for us to know the meaning of each word if we do not understand what is actually meant by the speaker. In English learning called it is as semantics. Knowing the meaning of each word is very important for us. If we

do not know the meaning first, it is impossible to understand what actually meant by author of the work is.

We need to limit the expression of meaning in a single language, English. The writer thinks that semantics was a part of linguistic. Beside that semantics is one of the branches of linguistic that is studying about meaning. As mentioned by Katz (1972: 1), “Semantics is the study of linguistic meaning. It is concerned with what sentence and other linguistic object express, not with the arrangement with their syntactic parts or with their pronunciation”

Palmer (1976:1) says, “Semantics is technical term used to refer to the study of meaning”. It is concerned with what sentences and other linguistic object express, not with the arrangement of their syntactic parts or with their pronunciation. Semantic looks at these relationships in language and looks at how these meaning were created, which is an important part of understanding how language works as a whole.

In semantics, there are 2 types of meaning. They are denotative and connotative meaning. Denotative meaning is the real meaning of the word based in the dictionary. For example, the word “Learn” in dictionary it means gaining knowledge or skill by studying, practicing, being taught, or experience something.

According to leech (in Pertiwi et al., 2017:3) “Connotative meaning is the communication value an expression has the virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual content”. Connotative meaning usually comes from personal experience, society, culture, and historical period. While youthful implies energetic and lively.

Based on the definition above, the writer can conclude that the connotative meaning refers to the word describe explicitly. In short, semantics is study about meaning and real meaning. It comes from many theories and thoughts and concluding it that every works exactly has the meaning. Sometimes, semantics use associative meaning in the script or text to beautify the meaning of the text.

2. Figurative Language

According to Kennedy (1979:187) “Figurative language use figure of speech of a way saying something other than literal meaning of the words”. Figurative language deviates from the literal meaning of words for the purpose of more interesting writing. It shows comparison, heightens emphasis, and clarifies a new of stating an idea or description. The term “figuratively speaking” derives from figurative language, just as “literally speaking” means something that actually happened.

The writer feels that it is important to know figurative language itself. sometimes it is difficult to find out in the song even the meaning of the lyric of the song so that's why the writer need to do the research in order to know the types and the meaning of figurative languages that found in the Arctic Monkeys' selected song. There are a lot of majors that are grouped in several types. But in this research, the writer will observe some figurative languages that contained in the Arctic Monkeys songs.

3. Types of Figurative Languages

a. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is emphasizing a point with statement containing exaggeration. It can be funny or ridiculous. Hyperboles can be added to fiction to dramatize and to add color to a character. Hyperbole is figure of speech that it is intentional exaggeration or overstating, often for emphasis or vivid descriptive. Hyperboles can be added to add color and depth to a character (Kennedy, 1979:496)

For example: *“I had to walk 15 miles to school in the snow, uphill”*

The meaning of the statement is he walks to school in the snow it makes like walk so far like 15 miles away. The statement above is expression of overstatement.

b. Metaphor

A metaphor is a figure of speech that is used in a place or another thing in order to show or suggest that they are similar. The quality or the parameter on which the two objects are being compared is not explicitly stated in a metaphor so it will have to think that how the two could be similar and then infer the meaning of the metaphor.

The Philosophy of Rhetoric by rhetorician. Richards (1973) describes “a metaphor as having two parts: the tenor and the vehicle”. The tenor is the subject to which attributes are ascribed. The vehicle is the object whose attributes are borrowed.

c. Synecdoche

Synecdoche uses a part of something to refer to the whole. As McArthur (1996:1014) defined that synecdoche is a figure of speech concerned with parts and wholes.

For examples: *I won't let him come under my roof*

The words not actually means that he won't let him come under his roof but actually it means that he won't let him come in his house.

d. Personification

Personification is a statement attributes about human qualities to non-human entities, such as objects or animals. People say the wind howls or opportunity knocks, for instance. Neither the wind nor opportunity can do these things, but these personifications vividly convey a particular idea. Keraf (2002) explained that "Personification is the assigning of human characteristics to non-humans".

For example: *The trees are waving to the tiger*

The flame of the candle danced in the dark

e. Irony

Irony is other kind of figurative language which has the meaning appear something different from what is intended (Kennedy, 1983). In literature there are three types of irony, they are verbal irony, dramatic irony, and situational irony as tools to express emotion, set moods, and evoke a response from their audience.

Verbal irony is the most common type of irony that reader will come across when examining literature. In this type, character speaker in narrative will say do something that is opposite of what means or it intends.

Dramatic irony is type of irony in which audience is aware of something that is happening in the narrative that character in the story does not know.

Situational irony is incongruence is what is expected to happen and what actually take places. It sometimes referred to as twist of fate and usually has tragic consequence in literature.

For example: *In this cell we are happy actually*

Someone says to his friends “you look gorgeous”, whereas the fact that his friends is ugly.

f. Simile

A simile is a comparison between two things. Simile is a figure of speech, in which are more or less fanciful or unrealistic comparison is made, using like or as (McArthur 1996:935).

For example: *Hair as black as night*

Skin as white as snow

Lips as red as blood

g. Paradox

A paradox is a statement in which two opposing statements are true. A paradox is a juxtaposition of a set seemingly contradictory concepts that reveal a hidden or

unexpected truth. The paradox may be hard or even impossible to believe, yet usually the contradiction can be reconciled if the reader thinks about juxtaposition more deeply.

For example: *It is weird not to be weird*

I know one thing, that I know nothing

h. Metonymy

A metonymy is using the name of one thing to refer to another thing associated with it. Based on Keraf (2009) metonymy is a figure of speech that uses a word to represent another thing closely related to the word itself. The relationship between the word and represented thing can be as an inventor and his invention, owner and the owned thing, and so on.

For example: *Nothing like it has happened since Napoleon.*

Napoleon is used to represent the time of Napoleon, the time when Napoleon lived.

i. Symbol

Symbolism is the use of symbols to signify ideas and qualities, by giving them symbolic meanings that are different from their literal sense.

For Example: *The dove is a symbol of peace.*

A red rose, or the color red, stands for love.

j. Allusion

Allusion is a brief and indirect reference to a person, place, thing or idea of historical, cultural, literary or political significance. It does not describe in detail the person or thing to which it refers.

For Example: *The rise in poverty will unlock the Pandora's box of crimes.*

k. Repetition

Repetition is a figure of speech which is used by the writer to repeat several words in the sentence. It can be a whole repetition of sounds or words. Collections of words of some parts that are considered important in the sentence which is intended to the meaning. Repetition is a figure of speech that shows the logical emphasis that is necessary to attract a reader's attention on the key-word or key-phrase of the text.

4. Meanings

Figurative language related to words, and groups of words, that color or alter the usual meaning in figures of speeches of the component words. (Kennedy, 1983:479) A figure of speech may be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, from the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of words.

Figurative language may involve analog to similar concepts or the other contexts, and may involve exaggerations. Askar (2011) uttered that contextual meaning is the meaning of almost any utterance depends on the context in which it made. According to Reaske (1996:36) meaning is something that the poet wants to convey the reader. By these explanations the writer concluded that the contextual meaning is

the meaning of the poem does not depend on the word of poem but it depends on the context of the sentence.

Meaning is inferred not only from the verbal form, but from the current context. It assumed that some intended meaning is present by the writer or speaker in pragmatics in the message, which is then interpreted in terms of the knowledge of the listener or reader.

5. Songs

According to Wikipedia, explained that a song is a single (and often standalone) work of music that is typically intended to be sung by the human voice with distinct and fixed pitches and patterns using sound and silence and a variety of forms that often include the repetition of sections.

A song may be performed by a solo singer, a group of band, a trio, or even larger group that lead by one singer. A song sometimes can be a message that brings hope, critics, or a private life of the author or even it related to the listeners and readers life. Written words created specifically for music or for which music is specifically created, are called lyrics. Lyrics are words that make up a song usually consisting of verses and choruses and the writer of lyrics is a lyricist. A song can be classified based on the music, the culture, tone, the type of the lyrics, or any other factors that is similar.