

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Music is one kind of entertainment that people listen to and enjoy. In songs, the lyrics are playing an essential part besides the music itself. Also, the lyrics attract the listeners to buy the song album. Each lyric carries a message or theme that is delivered to the audiences. In order to deliver the message successfully, the writer finds that the lyrics' authors often use language styles in the lyrics. She sees that the styles become one of the tools in delivering the messages of the lyrics. That is why the writer is interested to conduct a study of **figures of speech** used in lyrics. According to Perrine (1969) 'figures of speech are another way of saying something than the ordinary way'. The use of figures of speech in lyrics attracts the writer to know further about what figures of speech are applied in the lyrics.

Figures of speech also carry **connotative meanings** within because 'figurative language works by exploiting the connotations of particular words and the things they refer to' (Furniss, 1996). It means that figures of speech and connotations are closely connected to each other. If the figures of speech identify the language styles, the connotative meanings explain the meaning beyond the words that are used in the figures of speech. The authors seem to apply figures of speech along with their connotative meanings in their lyrics in order to deliver the messages efficiently but in stylish way. That is why the writer is also interested to analyze the connotative meanings of the figures of speech used in lyrics.

The lyrics that the writer analyses are of Iwan Fals, the well-known country singer in Indonesia, who is famous for his outgoing and satiric lyrics. The lyrics of Iwan Fals that the writer wants to analyze are taken from the album *Kantata Takwa*. Because he is a singer who is well known for his social criticism in his lyrics, the writer only analyzes the lyrics that are about social criticisms in this album. One of his early famous lyric titled 'Wakil Rakyat' is known for its criticism to the members of DPR (Indonesian Legislative Assembly). Here is a line of this song:

Di kantong sajaruna kami titipkan masa depan kami dan negeri ini.

The figure of speech of *kantong sajaruna* is a **synecdoche** because *kantong* or 'pocket' is a part of a cloth or in this case, safari suit. A 'pocket' functions as a place to carry little but needful things like pen. Safari is a kind of formal suit worn by the Indonesian Legislative Assembly members. By looking at the whole line, the connotative meaning of the line is the Legislative members should give major priority to the future of the nation and its people whenever s/he is in the line of duty like they carry a pen in their safari pockets everywhere they go.

In his album *Kantata Takwa*, Iwan Fals collaborated with W.S. Rendra to make some of the lyrics in the album. Rendra is a bold poet who is also well known for his satiric poems. The album was a big hit in 1989 and the concerts were very successful.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Based on the background, the writer conducts a research founded on the following questions:

1. What kinds of figures of speech occur in the songs lyrics?
2. What is the connotative meaning of the figures of speech?

1.3 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The writer wants to find out what figures of speech applied in songs' lyrics and how the figures of speech are used in the lyrics. By finding what figures of speech used in the lyrics, the writer hopes to discover which figures of speech are mostly used by the authors to deliver the messages of the lyrics. After finding the figures of speech, the writer reveals their connotative meanings. This will hopefully help the audience to capture the meaning beyond the literal meaning of words. Moreover, the writer hopes the research will enrich the knowledge about the language styles and usage particularly in songs and avoid misinterpretation about the messages of the lyrics.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The research shows the importance of language styles and semantic analysis to capture the idea within the songs. Also, it reveals, extensively, one way the authors delivers deliver the messages of the lyrics through the use of figures of speech and connotative expressions to the listeners. The writer hopes the research on figures of

speech and connotative meanings give contribution to the readers more about figures of speech and connotative expressions applied particularly in songs' lyrics.

1.5 SCOPE AND LIMITATION

The scope of the study is within language styles and semantics as well since the writer applies the theory of connotative meanings. The writer exploits the classification of figures of speech based on Perrine's principle. They are metaphor, simile, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, overstatement, apostrophe, paradox, understatement, and verbal irony. The writer uses *Kantata Takwa* album as the source of data and analyses only six out of ten songs of the album, which are about social criticisms.

1.6 DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

1. **Figures of Speech:** another way of adding extra dimensions to language. (Perrine, 1969)

e.g. A man has just come in his house after a rainstorm and he said "I'm *drowned*."

The man uses figure of speech called **hyperbole**, which exaggerates the condition of the man after being caught in the rain.

2. **Denotation:** the mere designation or primary meaning of a word without implication. (Groslier Webster International Dictionary, 1974, Groslier Inc. New York.)

e.g. A woman says to a very ill friend, "You look *pale*."

3. **Connotation**, implication of a word or phrase in addition to its literal meaning (Oxford Webster International Dictionary, 1971, Grolier Inc., New York.)

e.g. A man says to his girlfriend "Your eyes *glitter* in the night."

1.7 ORGANIZATION

The report of the study is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is the introduction to the study. It consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitations, and definition of terms. The second chapter contains the review of related literature. It reveals the theories that the writer uses to back up her study. The methodology of the study is put on the third chapter followed by the fourth chapter, which explains about the analysis and the findings of the study. The last chapter of the thesis is conclusion.