CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key term.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is very important in our life. The function of language is to make communication with the other people and to deliver the information in our society. There are many kinds of language that we used. In language there are two kinds to give the meaning, implicit meaning and explicit meaning. Bull (2008: 155) explained that explicit meaning is the message that directly clear written in the text. Bull (2008: 221) also explained that implicit meaning is the message that has not expressly stated in the text, such as figurative language. There are many kinds of figurative language, such as simile, metaphor, personification, alliteration, hyperbole, idioms, and many more.

Figurative language usually used to describe or compare something in a word, a phrase, and a sentence. However, the figurative language can be confusing and downright silly because incorrectly using. According to Kearns figurative language is the figures of speech that surprise us with the unique comparison (1987:196). Most language in figurative language has many kinds of meaning because the word do not have single objective meaning.
In this thesis, the researcher wants to explain about song. Song is short piece of music with words that you sing (Bull, 2008:423). Song also something that makes everyone comfortable. Many people usually listening music with different kinds of song. Most people listen to the song that represents their feeling at that time. For the example, the people who are sad, prefer to listen to slow song with calm lyric. Different with the people who have happy feeling, they will prefer to listen to fun song with happy lyric in the song. In the lyric, there are many kinds of language. One of the language used in song’s lyric is figurative language.

The previous research about analysis of figurative language in poem was done by Hasanah (2012) entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Madman by Khalil Gibran”. The study found that there are nine kinds of figurative language in eleven poems of Kahlil Gibran such as: personification, metonymy, repetition, symbolism, litotes, metaphor, hyperbola, pleonasm, and simile.

The second previous research about analysis of figurative language in song lyrics was done by Retnayanthi (2012) entitled “The Analysis of Figurative Languages in Adele’s Song Lyrics”. She found that there were eight kinds of figurative languages used in four songs of Adele such as: personification, metaphor, synecdoche, hyperbole, allusion, paradox, symbols and dead metaphor.

Inspired by those two previous studies before, the researcher focuses on kinds and meanings of figurative language in Demi album by Demi Lovato. The singer in this research is Demi Lovato, an American actress, singer, and also songwriter. The researcher used Demi Lovato’s fourth album, which was released in May 2013. In this fourth album, there are fifteen songs and her first single, “Skyscraper”
got platinum award because it has sold 110,000 copies within its first week. The researcher chooses this album because this album sounds familiar to everyone, especially teenager in Indonesia. The last album, *Demi*, is interesting to be analyzed in figurative language research because there are many kinds of figurative language in the songs’ lyrics.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background above, the researcher formulates this study as follow:

1. What are the types of figurative languages in Demi Lovato’s songs’ lyric in album *Demi*?
2. What are the meaning of figurative languages in Demi Lovato’s songs’ lyric in album *Demi*?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

Based on the background above, the researcher formulates this study as follow:

1. To identify the types of figurative languages in Demi Lovato’s songs’ lyric in album *Demi*.
2. To identify the meaning of figurative languages in Demi Lovato’s songs’ lyric in album *Demi*.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Firstly the researcher hopes that this study gives information about the literary work for the next researcher. Secondly, the researcher hopes that the study can be used as reference in literary work. Furthermore, the next researcher can write related thesis with a different topic in their research.
1.5 Scope and Limitation

The researcher only studies about Demi Lovato’s album *Demi* and tries to listen and analyze the lyric of the songs. The scope of this study is analyzing the use of figurative language only in Demi Lovato’s album *Demi*. The researcher does not analyze other meanings of words except the figurative language itself. There are fifteen songs in this album. The researcher only focuses on certain songs which found figurative language in the songs’ lyric. This analysis is limited to seven songs in the Demi Lovato’s album *Demi*: “Fire Starter”, “Heart Attack”, “Made In the USA”, “Skyscraper”, “Two Pieces”, “Warrior”, and “Without the Love”.

1.6 Definition of Key Term

1. Figurative language is language that has different meaning with the word, phrase, and sentence that has been written. Figurative language is the figures of speech that surprise us with the unique comparison (Kearns, 1987:196).

2. Lyric is expressing direct personal feelings or for singing (Bull, 2008:264). It called as a short story that emphasizes the expression of the individual’s feeling and emotion.

3. Song is short piece of music with words that you sing (Bull, 2008:423). It is another way to express the author’s imaginations, feelings, ideas, illusions, and messages to other people.

4. Demi Lovato is an American actress, singer, and also songwriter. She is a great singer and she has released four album. The title of the first album is *Don’t Forget* in 2008, the second album is *Here We Go Again* in 2009, the
third album of Demi Lovato is *Unbroken* in 2009, and the fourth album is
*Demi* in 2013.