CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher presents several theories related to this research. In addition, this chapter explains literature, songs, song lyrics, figurative language, and an explanation of the Lover album.

2.1 Song

Songs are one of the most popular forms of literature. There are many messages that can be conveyed through songs. Therefore, songs can also be a means of communication. This is supported by Ibrahim, Akib, and Hasyim's (2019) statement that songs are a means of telling feelings or conveying messages to others. It can also be interpreted that songs are a way to express the feelings, imagination, ideas, experiences, and messages of the author to the listeners. The writers can also freely express all the ideas, feelings, emotions, and experiences they experience through the songs they create.

Songs allow writers to convey their feelings or ideas easily. Setiawati and Maryani (2018) state that songs are part of music formed through words that aim to be sung. Suharto (2004) explains that a complete song has several elements, namely melody, harmony, and lyrics. This makes the listener feel comfortable because the melody and lyrics are beautiful. Therefore, the elements in the song must be synchronized with each other in order to produce a good work.

There are several types of song genres such as pop, hip-hop, jazz, rock, ballad, and many more. However, not all people or listeners can listen to all types of song genres. They will choose what type of song is appropriate and what they like. In addition, listeners can also choose based on the feelings they are feeling, such as listening to ballad songs if they are feeling sad or listening to pop songs when they are happy.

2.2 Song Lyrics

Lyrics are one of the elements contained in a song. Suharto (2004) argues that lyrics consist of words, phrases, and sentences with meaning. In

other words, lyrics are a song text that has meaning in expressing feelings, ideas, messages or experiences of the author. The lyricist will adjust the lyrics with the melody to make it more harmonious. Suharto (2004) argues that to make a good and beautiful song lyric the songwriter will consider rhythm, harmony, and melodic fluctuations. Therefore, making song lyrics cannot be arbitrary, and must consider several aspects to sound beautiful so that it can be understood and attract listeners.

In conclusion, lyrics combine words that are created based on the intentions of the writer's thoughts and feelings to convey to the listener. The lyrics, melody, and rhythm must be appropriate in order to produce a good literary work so that the message is conveyed to the listener. It can enhance the listener's experience and the author's intention can be well received by the listener. Lyrics containing figurative language will sound so beautiful and interesting. But on the other hand, using figurative language can confuse some people who don't understand the meaning of the lyrics.

2.3 Figurative Language

Figurative language is language that has a different meaning from the actual one. According to Harya (2016), figurative language is any term or phrase that has an additional meaning, hidden from the literal meaning. The figurative language contains imaginative words and has more than one meaning. This requires the audience to use their imagination to figure out what the meaning actually is. In addition, to fully understand the meaning of the figurative language used by the author, the audience must study it in depth.

Figurative language is rarely used in daily conversation but figurative language is often found in literary works such as short stories, poems, novels, songs, lyrics, etc. Swarniti (2022) states that figurative language is more effectively used to convey the author's intention because figurative language provides imaginative pleasure and makes the literary work feel more emotional. The author creates works by choosing to use imaginative language so that the ideas and emotions felt by the author can be conveyed to the listener. This will be a special attraction for listeners, making them curious about the real meaning.

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In addition, through figurative language, listeners can add new vocabulary that they have never encountered before.

There are several types of figurative language, as follows:

2.3.1 Simile

Simile can be interpreted as figurative language used to compare something that is the same as another. Listiani (2015) states that simile is a comparison of two things indicated by the presence of a connecting word usually like, as, or than. In addition, simile is also interpreted as figurative language used in explaining the similarity between two objects such as shape, color properties, and others. For example:

a. His eyes sparkle *like* stars in the night

b. My love for you is deep *as* the ocean.

Based on these two examples, the italicized words show that the simile is called an explicit comparison because it has the same purpose of comparing something similar to something else.

2.3.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is a figurative language that compares two objects, two people, and so on. Keraf (2010) states that metaphor is analogical language that is direct in comparing two things. Different form similes that use words like, as if, than or like, to compare two different things, metaphors do not use these connecting words. Metaphors can be seen when the similarity between the two things is obvious or one clearly understands the relationship between the two. For example:

a. *He has a heart of stone*

In this sentence, 'stone' represents unfeeling, hard, and merciless. If interpreted then he has no feelings or he has no compassion.

b. *You are my sunshine*

This represents someone who is considered everything. It is usually an idiomatic expression to say you are my everything.

2.3.3 Personification

Ibrahim et al. (2019) argue that Personification is a type of figurative language that gives human characteristics to inanimate objects. Personification can be interpreted where inanimate objects behave as humans who can act, speak, and do things like humans. For example:

The sun played hide and seek with the clouds.

'Played hide and seek' means the weather is always changing. Where the sun sometimes looks bright and suddenly turns covered by clouds so that the sky looks not bright. The sentence above describes the sun and the sky playing like humans. Therefore, the context of personification is found in the word played hide and seek by the sun and the sky

2.3.4 Hyperbole

Ibrahim et al. (2019) said, hyperbole is a type of figurative language that exaggerates and emphasizes something that is not in accordance with the facts. It can be used for serious, silly, or funny things so that it can have a dramatic effect. Hyperbole can be added to fiction to add color and depth to characters. Example:

He was so hungry, he ate that whole cornfield for lunch.

The sentence above clearly contains hyperbole. This is because the sentence means 'he was so hungry that he ate the whole cornfield for lunch.' It can be inferred that no one can eat the whole cornfield for lunch even though they are hungry. Given that the cornfield itself is quite large.

2.3.5 Irony

Irony comes from the word "eironia" which means trickery. According to Harya (2016), Irony is a figurative language that expresses a meaning that is opposite and contrary to the facts that occur. The word used will go beyond the actual meaning and contradict the facts that occur. Example:

a. *These oranges are so sweet that I have to scrunch up my face.*

In the sentence above, it means that the oranges were not sweet because when she ate them she scrunched up her face.

b. *Your house is very beautiful because there are so many things on the floor.*

In the sentence above, it means that the house is very dirty because there are many things lying everywhere.

2.3.6 Symbol

According to Maacmillan in Ambarsari (2013), a symbol is a figurative language that means more than what it is described by an object, place, person, and experience. In conveying the context in question, the symbol has a clear meaning but is described by a form of object or other thing. It can be like natural symbols such as light and darkness, fire and water symbolizing contradictory things. Symbols can be simply defined as objects or actions that mean more than what they are. For example:

Her lies only served to lead me down the wrong path in life, she was just like a snake.

The above sentence shows that her lies only served to lead her down the wrong path in life, she was just like a snake. The snake in the sentence above illustrates that a person leads down the wrong path in life, while the snake itself is synonymous with cunning.

2.3.7 Metonomy

Metonymy is one of the figurative languages which means a change of name. Frost in Harya (2016) states that metonymy is a figurative language that uses concepts that are closely related to what is actually meant. This figurative language has a figurative meaning in which the name of an object or idea is replaced by the name of another object or idea that is still closely related. Example:

My dear, you have all of my heart.

In the sentence above, the word "heart" is used to refer to feelings of fondness, love, or emotion.

2.3.8 Paradox

Paradox is figurative language that contains an apparent contradiction but is also true. Miller and Greenberg in Swarniti (2022) state that paradox refers to a statement or situation that seems absurd or contradictory on its surface, but can be essentially true. Example:

She is beautiful, but she is also very bad.

The sentence above can be interpreted that the word 'beautiful' has the opposite meaning of the word 'bad'. But both are true facts that can mean someone who looks beautiful but has a bad personality.

2.3.9 Syneedoche

Synecdoche is a figurative language used to represent the whole object while only showing part of it (Synecdoche pars pro toto) or to represent part of an object by mentioning the whole object or combining with other objects so that it has a greater meaning (Synecdoche totem pro). Example:

- Synecdoche pars pro toto

They should get out of this house immediately.

The example above means that they should leave this house. The word 'get up' means 'the whole body'.

- Synecdoche totem pro

All men are the same!

The example above does not mean that all men are the same. But it implies that only some men have similarities whether it is in behavior, attitude or habits.

2.3.10 Litotes

According to Taringan in Mukaromah (2018), Litotes is figurative language that expresses explaining positive things but in a negative form, namely incontradiction, the opposite of hyperbole. It can be interpreted that litotes is a strong figurative language. This is a type

of statement that is dismissive, deliberate, and with the intention of emphasizing by stating the negative of its opposite. Example:

It wasn't a terrible trip.

The meaning of the sentence above is that it wasn't a terrible trip. The word 'terrible' does not mean bad but the opposite. The meaning is more like the trip was quite good or fun

2.4 Lover

Lover is Taylor Swift's seventh album. The album was released on August 23, 2019 through Republik Records. Just like Taylor's other albums, this album contains Taylor Swift's heart. Every song in this album has a very deep meaning in her life. Where not only about her own love story but about the issues that befall her. The album is described as a "love letter to love itself", celebrating the ups and downs of her life and love story. Thus showing a different and more emotional side of Taylor, even the album cover to a more cheerful and bright tone embodies a summer aesthetic and pastel colors on the album that is far different from Taylor's previously released albums.

Before the album was officially released, it was preceded by three singles, all of which charted on the Billboard Hot 100. After the Lover album was officially released, the album achieved its success by topping the US Billboard 200 Charts and in the first week the physical album sold 867,000 units. This album became the best-selling album of its time in 2019 because it managed to sell more than 2 million units in the US to get double certification by the RIAA. Not only that, the success of this album continued into the following year, starting in early January 2020 the album managed to sell more than 3.2 million pure copies worldwide. In addition, Lover also received a nomination for Best Pop Vocal Album at the 62nd Grammy Awards and its two singles "You Need to Calm Down" was nominated for Best Pop Solo Performance and "Lover" was nominated for Song of the Year.