

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer explains the literature review related to the title chosen by the writer. There are semantic, figurative language, types of figurative language, lyrics, Ariana Grande, Eternal Sunshine album background story, and previous studies. The author wants readers to easily understand what the author has discussed; therefore, the author provides a literature review section in this final job report.

2.1 Semantics

Knowing the meaning of a language is very important, because it is what allows us to understand the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences, allowing us to communicate thoughts, feelings, and ideas to other people clearly and accurately. Apart from that, understanding meaning helps us interpret messages we receive from other people by correctly responding to them appropriately. In English, understanding words and meanings is called semantics.

Semantics refers to the study of meaning in language. Kroeger (2023:7-9) semantics is the study of meaning, the meaning of a sentence can be said to be knowledge or information that allows the speaker and listener to judge whether it is true in a certain context, the meaning of each word must be in accordance with the context to determine the composition of the meaning of the sentence correct. This means that semantics is a study that examines how meaning is constructed, used, and understood in human language. Nafinuddin (2020:3) semantics is a linguistic science that understands the meaning contained in language, code, or other types of expressions. This means that semantics is the study of meaning.

From these two theories, it can be said that semantics is the science of understanding language. Butar-Butar (2021:19) Semantics are guidelines

that examine the meaning of language. This, what becomes the material for semantics studies is the meaning contained in language units, such as words, phrases, sentences, or discourse. It can be said that semantics is a part of language that investigates meaning in language. Through the study of semantics, it can be understood how language is used to convey information, express thoughts, and build social relationships.

Semantics deals with the literal meaning of words and phrases, while figurative language involves the use of language in non-literal ways, where the intended meaning is different from the literal meaning.

2.2 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is defined as the study of language use within specific contexts. It focuses on understanding how language is influenced by the situational context in which it is used, as well as by social factors and shared knowledge among speakers. It goes beyond the mere study of grammar and word meanings. Instead, it explores how speakers convey meaning through language in various social interactions, taking into account factors such as tone, gesture, cultural norms, and the intentions of the speaker (Handford, & Gee, 2023).

Handford and Gee, 2023 also elaborate that pragmatics is concerned with uncovering the implicit rules and conventions that govern communication and interpretation in everyday interactions. It examines phenomena such as implicature, presupposition, speech acts, and politeness strategies to shed light on the complexities of human communication. By studying pragmatics, researchers seek to gain insight into how language functions as a tool for social interaction, negotiation, and the construction of meaning in diverse communicative situations.

2.3 Figurative Language

In literature, language has a very important role in conveying meaning, emotion, and imagination. Language allows writers to create distinctive

styles and structures in literary works, enriching the reader's experience, voice, and style of language. When writing literary works in the form of song lyrics, the language style that is often used is figurative language. According to Stowe, Utama, and Gurevych (2022:5376), figurative language is a language where the meaning of the speaker (what the speaker wants to achieve through an utterance) is different from the literal meaning of the utterance, figurative language includes idioms, metaphors, metonymy, hyperbole, and many more.

Dewi *et al* (2020:8) reveal that figurative language is the intentional connotation of words, sentences, and expressions used that do not match their literal meaning. Figurative language refers to words and groups of words that evoke sensations or change the entire element of the word, traditionally figurative language is seen as a deviation from literal language on the other hand. In this case, figurative language means simile to describe something in an indirect way to convey a certain meaning.

According to Wibisono and Widodo (2019:64), figurative language is language employing expressions whose meanings differ from their literal interpretations. When a writer uses literal language, he only states facts as they are. On the contrary, figurative language uses inflection to convey the meaning of certain language.

From the theory above, the writer concludes that figurative language is use of words or sentences that do not have to be interpreted literally but are interpreted to provide a deeper picture or meaning. This allows the writer or speaker to convey ideas or emotions more powerfully and interestingly.

2.4 Types of Figurative Language

There are several types of figurative language, they are metaphor, metonymy, personification, simile, synecdoche, litotes, paradox, hyperbole, parallelism, anaphora, alliteration, repetition, and irony (Fitria, 2018:71). The writer will use these 13 types of figurative language as a

theory that the will research.

2.4.1 Metaphor

A metaphor is usually one that refers to the comparison of two different things. Metaphor is defined as the use of words or sentence that do not have their actual meaning, but rather as images based on similarities or comparisons (Apriliyanti, 2023:114). E.g. "The world is a stage" in the context of this sentence is compared to a stage, implying that life is like a play, with people playing different roles.

2.4.2 Metonymy

Metonymy is replacing the name of an object with another object that is related to it (Le, 2022:2). It allows the reader to relate the meaning used by changing a word to another word that is related to each other. E.g. "When the White House called, the ambassador went at once" the context of the White House is a metonymy which means the US President is (a person) not really the White House.

2.4.3 Personification

Personification can be interpreted as a style that is likened to inanimate objects as if they were alive. Personification is the way a non-human object or entity is assigned or described to a human character, personification is always used to explain the description of something to show certain characteristics of a non-human creature or object (Fata and Aprilia, 2021:3).

Fata and Aprilia (2021: 8) give an example, "Across the nighttime, the city winks a sleepless eye". In this case, the city literally cannot wink, the wink itself can be done by humans. Wink is to close one eye and open it again.

2.4.4 Simile

Simile and metaphor are both almost related because they have similar definitions. A simile figurative is a comparison between two things that are initially different. Comparisons are made using words such as, rather than, similar to, resembles, appears, or appears (Hidayati, 2017:76). Here is an example of how similes are used according to Samadova (2022:82), "He eats like a horse" In this case, the simile is described in the sentence like a where he eats as if he were a horse.

2.4.5 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is described as the use of words when there is a part to represent a whole or a whole to represent a part (Fitria, 2022:111). It can be interpreted that synecdoche is a part of something to represent the whole or vice versa. E.g. "All eyes are watching me and fingers are pointing at me, and ears are listening" in this case the sentence all eyes are watching represents the whole person.

2.4.6 Litotes

Litotes is a language style that expresses the opposite meaning but is made humbly in conveying it. Litotes is a figurative language that uses negative statements from the opposite, by using negative words such as no or can't (Ibadullayevna, 2023:191). E.g. "The dishes in this restaurant are not delicious" even though what is meant here is that the restaurant is terrible.

2.4.7 Paradox

A paradox is explained as a statement or situation that contradicts logic, such as intentional inconsistency but sounds reasonable or correct in a certain context based on (Dewi et al, 2020:8). Here is an example of how paradox are used according to Milana & Ardi (2020:331), give an example. "you can write it down, but no one cares" In this context, someone could write something down but no one will notice. It seems contradictory but

also shows reality.

2.4.8 Hyperbole

Hyperbole can be said to be figurative language that refers to words to express something excessively. Hyperbole is figurative language that refers to an exaggerated statement, this is used for dramatic effect (Hidayati, 2017:76). E.g. "I have given you assignments thousands of times" in this context is an overreaction because it is impossible to assign assignments many times.

2.4.9 Parallelism

Parallelism is described as establishing relationships between structures and ideas that produce synonyms, repetitions, and contradictions (Lubis and Purba, 2021:78). In the metaphorical context of parallelism, repetition of the same words or sentence structures is used to strengthen the message to be conveyed. E.g. "Easy come, easy go" In this context, the word easy is repeated to create an idea that has meaning.

2.4.10 Anaphora

The figurative language of anaphora refers to the repetition of the same word but the word is always in front. Anaphora in words or phrases are words that are repeated in a row, this is done to strengthen the message (Karimovna, 2021: 67). E.g. "Every morning, every afternoon, every evening, I stare at my phone" This sentence shows repetition which aims to dramatize or strengthen the message.

2.4.11 Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of initial consonants sequentially or closely repeated, the vowels can be different (Fitria, 2018:73), t. E.g. "Sally sells seashells by the seashore." In this sentence, the "s" sound is repeated sequentially at the beginning of each word, creating alliteration.

2.4.12 Repetition

Repetition is described as words that are repeated in the text (Fitria, 2018:73). this language style is usually often used in songs and poetry, with repetition of this word to emphasize a word. E.g. “It’s everything about you you you”. In this context, repetition repeats words to emphasize ideas.

2.4.13 Irony

Irony is described as figurative language that expresses an opinion in a way that is contradictory or inversely proportional to the original meaning (Fitria, 2018:73). E.g. "A car driver who had diligently driven carefully for many years had a fatal accident on the first day he did not wear a seat belt." In this context, the figure of speech of irony expresses satire with a meaning that is reversed by its pronunciation.

2.5 Lyrics

Listening to music can be entertaining because music has the ability to influence a person's mood and emotions. The ability to influence mood in music usually lies in the lyrics of the song. Arifah (2016: 37), Lyrics are beautiful short poems that can influence the listener's feelings, the lyrics in the song seem to give an impression or message that wants to be conveyed to the listener so that they feel a connection and connection by understanding the language in the lyrics.

Lyrics are parts of a song which contain text or words which are then sung by the singer. Song lyrics are a real form of literary work in music media which includes various styles and themes as written by the song lyric writer.

Lyrics play an important role in music because they not only convey messages and stories, but also connect musicians with listeners through shared feelings and experiences. Lyrics allow musicians to convey complex thoughts, feelings, and ideas to the audience, allowing them to absorb and understand the song's deeper meaning. The words also give the

listener an opportunity to recognize themselves in the music, relate the song to their own life experiences, and strengthen their spiritual connection to the work.

2.6 Ariana Grande

Ariana Grande is a singer, songwriter, and actress who has achieved great success in the pop music industry. Born on June 26, 1993, in Boca Raton, Florida, she came to public attention through her roles in the Nickelodeon television series, "Victorious" and its spin-off, "Sam & Cat". However, she later turned to music and released her debut album, "Yours Truly", in 2013, which was a huge commercial success and received critical acclaim for her powerful vocals and '90s-inspired R&B style.

Since then, Ariana Grande has become one of the most influential artists in the pop music industry. Known for her string of chart-dominating hits, incredible vocal style, and captivating performances on stage, she has established herself as one of the leading pop divas of our time. Her albums such as "My Everything" (2014), "Dangerous Woman" (2016), and "Sweetener" (2018) continue to produce commercially successful songs and are adored by fans and music critics.

2.7 Eternal Sunshine Album Background Story

Eternal Sunshine is Ariana Grande's new album, currently Eternal Sunshine is the seventh album by Ariana Grande. This album was released on March 8, 2024, the genre of this album is pop, R&B, with influences of dance, and synth-pop.

Ariana Grande considers her new album to be her personal life experience. Ariana considers that the songs on this album contain lyrics about the fragile side of herself.

This eternal sunshine album was inspired by a film. Ariana deliberately gave the album title to these songs because the film is closely related to Ariana Grande's personal life. The film reference on this album is

the film entitled *Eternal Sunshine of the Spotless Mind*, starring Jim Carrey and Kate Winslet. This film tells the story of how a couple decides to separate and undergoes a series of medical procedures to erase their memories.

The songs on this album are Ariana Grande's form of peace after divorcing her ex-husband, Dalton Gomez. The theme in this album very clearly describes how Ariana Grande feels after her divorce. In this album, Ariana gives the meaning of the lyrics about what is in her heart using figurative language which is definitely.

2.8 Previous Studies

The writer shows the related research related to this research on Figurative Language

The first previous research finding is the journal article of Siti Nursolihat and Evie Kareviat, entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in the Lyric of A Whole New World” by Zayn Malik and Zhavia Ward (2020). The most used figurative language in this study is a metaphor. The previous research and this research are similar in using descriptive qualitative methods and analyzing figurative language in a song. But, different in theory used and the song.

The second previous research is the journal article of Hayati Milana and David Ardi, entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Language in The Song Lyrics” by Saif Adam (2020). This study used 1 song by Saif Adam. They used 8 figurative languages and the result of dominant used figurative language is personification. The previous research and this research are similar in using descriptive qualitative methods and analyzing figurative language in a song. But, different in theory used and the song.

The last previous research is the journal article of Inmunika Hanisfi, Sutami Dwi Lestari, Wageyono, entitled “An Analysis on Figurative Language of Song Lyrics of Adele’s Album Entitled 25” (2022). This study used 11 song by Adele. They used 13 theory of figurative language and the most dominant used figurative language is a hyperbole. The previous research and this research are similar in using descriptive qualitative methods and analyzing figurative language in a song. But, different in theory used and song.