

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the study's background, why the researcher chose this topic, the problem formulation, the objective, the significance, and the study's limitations.

#### 1.1 Background of Study

Language is how humans communicate and is much more than spoken or written words. People use language to express their thoughts and ideas. According to Perelman (in Fromkin 2011), human power and existence originate from language. Speaking and understanding with others who speak the same language as you is possible when you are multilingual. This implies that you can generate sounds with specific meanings and comprehend or interpret sounds made by others. Speech alone, however, is not language. Language is an essential component of human civilization. Language is an inseparable part of human society. People cannot avoid connecting in their daily lives since they are social beings, sometimes they convey a different message by using phrases that are implied. According to Wahyu & Syaputri (2023), verbal, written, and audiovisual communication are all methods that humans may use to communicate with one another. There are several ways to communicate, such as through literary works (songs, poems, short stories, and novels), social media (Facebook, Instagram, and Email), and direct communication (speaking with someone face to face). Authors employ language to express their thoughts, feelings, views, and personal lives to readers and listeners. They create a variety of literary works, including songs, poems, short stories, and novels, where generally the message or true meaning of the words is implied using figurative language. According to Syaputri & Leonardo (2019), Figurative language is

commonly employed in song lyrics and other literary works. Listeners must comprehend the lyrics to understand the song's meaning and intention. Song lyrics use unique language to blend with the musical tone and give the song an artistic impression (Neisya et al., 2023). In essence, the song is utilized as a means of expression as it may convey emotions and ideas in addition to serving as a kind of amusement. Furthermore, songs serve as a teaching tool that strives to inform and broaden information and a motivating tool that inspires fervor or encouragement (Neisya et al., 2023). Lyrics are crucial in clearly delivering a song's message (Aprilia et al., 2023). The song's lyrics are written using phrases that convey the songwriter's emotions and how they inspire creative works (Mahendra et al., 2023). The inferred message in song lyrics is expressed through figurative language, which uses nonliteral words with concealed meanings.

A term or phrase having a concealed meaning is known as figurative language. Figurative language refers to using words or sentences in a way that deviates from their actual meaning to explain or convey a more complicated meaning. According to Syaputri & Leonardo (2019), figurative language is utilized in literary works like song lyrics and is described as any means of conveying anything different than in an ordinary way. Figurative language refers to the unique manner in which various speech figures concretize the meaning that speakers convey by their spoken words (Gibbs, 2023). One literary device employed by authors to immerse the reader in a work of fiction is figurative language (Yanto & Siga, 2023). Figurative language refers to the use of language in a way that departs from its literal sense in order to simplify or explain difficult concepts. This figure of speech frequently makes use of analogies to effectively describe or express a point (Azmi et al., 2023). This figurative language can also be used to refer to certain meanings without having to

state them directly. For example, when an author wants to write a literary work, the author will need figurative words in his work to convey through figurative language, likewise, in song lyrics, where the author writes a specific purpose to convey the hidden meaning of the song. There is a lot of figurative language found in song lyrics, especially in the album "AM" by Arctic Monkeys.

The following are studies that have been conducted on figurative language—the analysis of figurative language used in the lyrics of Coldplay's selected songs. The studies found that there are some types of figurative language used such as metaphor, synecdoche, hyperbole, and symbol. The use of figurative language is to give phrases deeper meanings and to make them more vivid and expressive. These serve to increase the song's clarity, color, and persuasiveness and enhance the drama and beauty of the lines. These studies sought to identify distinct object analyses that differed from those of the current study. Thus, research on the songs of Arctic Monkeys is of interest.

The songs of Arctic Monkeys were chosen as the object because they have figurative language and phrases. English rock band Arctic Monkeys was founded in the Sheffield neighborhood of High Green in 2002. Their debut album was ranked as the 30th greatest debut album of all time by Rolling Stone in 2013. Additionally, it was the band's fastest-selling debut album in UK chart history. In addition to being nominated in 2007, 2013, and 2018, they won the Mercury Prize in 2006 for their debut album and have been nominated for five Grammy Awards. The band has performed as the main actors at Glastonbury twice, in 2007 and 2013, among other festivals. It is fascinating to examine the figurative language used in the songs. For example, in the song "I Wanna Be Yours", where in the song lyrics "*at least as deep as the Pacific Ocean*". In these lyrics, the singer uses simile, because in the lyrics

there is the word "as" which is a form of a simile. What types of figurative language are present in the songs of Arctic Monkeys developed from the issues that are analyzed and discussed in this study? Furthermore, what is the meaning? Thus, the purpose of this study were to identify the types of figurative language in the album "AM" by Arctic Monkeys and to analyze the true significance of those forms.

### **1.2 Problem of the Study**

Based on the background of the research above, the problem formulated in the following question were:

- a. What were the types of figurative language in the album "AM" by Arctic Monkeys?
- b. What were the meaning of figurative language in the album "AM" by Arctic Monkeys?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

Based on the problems, the objectives of this study were:

- a. To identify the types of figurative language found in the album "AM" by Arctic Monkeys.
- b. To analyze the meaning of the figurative language found in the album "AM" by Arctic Monkeys.

### **1.4 Significances of the Study**

This research was seen in its theoretical and practical significance:

- a. Theoretically, this research contributes to the advancement of linguistics, particularly in the study of semantics and more specifically in the figurative language found in the Arctic Monkeys album "AM".
- b. Practically, this research helps readers understand the types and meanings of figurative language in the album "AM" by Arctic Monkeys. Besides that, it

can motivate them to research the lyrics of the song, especially on its type and meaning.

### **1.5 Limitations of the Study**

This study just concentrated on figurative language in the album "AM" from Arctic Monkeys songs and interpreting their meaning. The album has twelve songs such as Do I Wanna Know?, R U Mine?, Arabella, I Want It All, One For The Road, Mad Sounds, Fireside, No. 1 Party Anthem, Why'd You Only Call Me When You're High? Knee Socks, Snap out of it, I want to be yours.

