

3. CEK TURNITIN - Analysis of The Figurative Language of Songs in The Album "The Peace And The Panic" by Neck Deep

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Analysis of The Figurative Language of Songs in The Album "The Peace And The Panic" by Neck Deep

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Abstrak – Penelitian ini berisi tentang analisis bahasa kiasan dalam lirik lagu yang dipilih dari album Neck Deep. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengkategorikan jenis-jenis bahasa kiasan yang dapat ditemukan dalam lirik lagu dari beberapa album Neck Deep dan menginterpretasikan makna dari bahasa kiasan tersebut. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif dan kualitatif. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah bahasa kiasan dalam lirik lagu-lagu Neck Deep yang dipilih. Lagu tersebut menggunakan lima jenis bahasa kiasan yang berbeda: simile, metafora, sinekdoke, metonimi, dan personifikasi. Metonimi merupakan jenis bahasa kiasan yang paling sering muncul dalam lagu-lagu Neck Deep yang dipilih.

Kata kunci: bahasa kiasan, lirik lagu album neck deep

Abstract – This research contains an analysis of figurative language in selected song lyrics from Neck Deep albums. The purpose of this study is to categorize the different types of figurative language that can be found in the song lyrics of several Neck Deep albums and to interpret the meaning of the figurative language. In this research, the writer uses descriptive and qualitative methods. The source of data in this research is figurative language in the lyrics of selected Neck Deep songs. The song uses five different types of figures of speech: simile, metaphor, synecdoke, metonymy, and personification. Metonymy is the most frequent type of figurative language in the selected Neck Deep songs.

Keywords: figurative language, neck deep album song lyric

INTRODUCTION

Penggunaan Language is a tool used by humans to communicate. Language is a collection of written or spoken words that people use to communicate with each other. The way a person uses language says a lot about their personality and character. This is because when speaking, each individual has the inner freedom to choose words or expressions that have certain meanings to communicate their desired intentions to others. Whatever its function, when used as a communication tool and written with the right diction, language can also produce outstanding literary works (word choice), because language is style.

Language style is a beautiful form of expression that is used to enhance the effect by introducing and contrasting a certain thing or situation with another more general thing or situation (Tarigan, 2013). According to Ratna (2014:67), the main purpose of

figurative language is to convey aesthetic qualities. In this research, the author will explicitly discuss figurative language style.

Figurative language is one of the most commonly found expressions in literary works. According to Sayuti (2010), the term "figurative language" refers to expressions that have a deeper meaning than their literal translation, these expressions can be words, phrases, or larger grammatical units. In addition, sentences are moved by figurative language, which gives them motion and evokes certain responses that make readers think (Pradopo in Astuti, 2019). It can be said that figurative language is the use of language to obtain aesthetic effects in a literary work. Literary works in this case can be poetry, or lyrics in a song.

A song is a poem that is delivered with an interesting rhythm to be listened to with pleasure (Adiozh, 2010: 24). Songs are sometimes a way for creators to express their feelings through art, so songs are sung with sad, happy, or funny themes. Shen (2009) asserts that a song can attract listeners with its own excitement. People sometimes create a song that refers to real life or their imagination, and sometimes they use lyrics full of metaphorical language to communicate it to leave an artistic impression on the listener.

Lyrics are the figurative words of a song, the term "lyrics" refers to the whole group of words in a song that together form the meaning conveyed or expressed by the vocalist to give the intended meaning (Pailaha in Oktavia, 2019). Ratna in Giyanti (2019) also emphasized that song lyrics are considered a form of literary work because they are the main work of poetry that expresses the author's personal feelings through the expression of a song. The author is interested in researching figurative language in songs because song lyrics have a variety of figurative language that has meaning and interpretation. A song can provide a precise and deep interpretation of meaning.

In this research, the writer analyzes figurative language in songs from Neck Deep in the album *The Peace and The Panic*. Neck Deep is a pop punk group founded in 2012 by Ben Barlow and Lloyd Roberts in Wrexham, Wales, England. The band has also won several awards, including the "Kerrang! Awards" as "Best British Newcomer" in 2014, "Best Live Band" at the "Alternative Press Music Awards" in 2016, "Rock Sound Awards" as "Best British Band", and "Kerrang! Awards" as "Best Single" for the song "In Bloom". The object of research this time is the song lyrics in the album *"The Peace and The Panic"* from "Neck Deep" entitled "Motion Sickness, Wish You Were Here", "Parachute", "In Bloom", "Where Do We Go When We Go". Despite the fact that one of the songs from the album won "Best Single" in 2018, overall no source has examined the figurative language of the songs from *"The Peace and The Panic"* album. The songs from the album *"The Peace and The Panic"* use a lot of figurative language that has an implied meaning, and not many people think to understand the lyrics. The figurative language of some songs is very difficult to find in a dictionary

or music lyrics.

In essence, this research examines the figurative language of the songs in the album "The Peace and the Panic" of the world-renowned pop punk band, "Neck Deep", to identify the type of figurative language used and the intended meaning in the song.

METHOD

This research is a type of qualitative research, using a qualitative descriptive approach, according to Sugiyono (2016) descriptive methods are research methods based on the philosophy of postpositivism which are often used to research on natural object conditions, with researchers as the main tool, dealing with situations objectively or based on visible facts. The author is the primary data collection tool in this case (Siswanto, 2010). This research will focus on "Analysis of Figurative Language of Songs in the Album "The Peace and the Panic" by Neck Deep." The writer collects data using document studies. The steps involved in data collection are as follows: (1) searching for song lyrics from Neck Deep's album on the website; (2) reading the song lyrics; (3) selecting phrases or sentences that use figurative language; (4) recording the information; and (5) categorizing and coding to identify different types of figurative language.

The validity of this data uses the triangulation method, according to Moleong (2017) Triangulation is a method for validating data that utilizes other elements outside the data itself for checking or comparison. After collecting the data, the author analyzed the data through several steps, including: (1) Reading the lyrics of the Neck Deep album to understand the meaning of the song lyrics; (2) identifying the types of figurative language used in the song lyrics; (3) determining the meaning of figurative language in the song lyrics; and (4) describing the figurative sentences contained in the data.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data summary, some selected songs from the Neck Deep album contain simile, metaphor, synecdoche, metonymy, and personification. There are 4 similes, 2 metaphors, 3 synecdoches, 7 metonymies, and 5 personifications. Overall, there are 21 figurative words in the selected songs in the album. The following is a description of the discussion of the data that has been analyzed as follows:

1. Simile

Simile is a comparison of two things that are fundamentally different but we intentionally treat them as the same. The following are the findings of simile data in this research:

- a. *Sat on the kitchen floor all alone talking to a ghost*

The lyrics above are included in similes because they are 2 things that are opposite and considered the same, for example in the text "ghost" can talk to "me" as a human object. The meaning is about a person who is very lonely, so he talks to himself and wishes he had someone to talk to, even though he has no one to talk to.

- b. *Between the peace and the panic*

The above lyrics are included in the simile because it explains as if "extinguishing" and "panic" are similar things. The meaning is a person whose mind is very, very restless, regarding romantic relationships and friendships. Plus the city is not doing well.

- c. *Just like father then like son*

The lyrics above are included in similes because they explain that "Father" and "Son" are the same person. This means that a person whose life is always on the run, whether about problems or romance, he has an attitude that is not much different from his father.

- d. *I can't put my faith in a fallacy*

The lyrics above are included in similes because they seem to give similarities to "trust" and "mistakes". The meaning is someone who no longer believes in all the promises or sweet talk of someone, because he once gave trust, but he was betrayed.

2. Metaphor

Metaphor is a sentence that compares an object or thing with another object because they have the same nature. The following are the findings of metaphor data in this research:

- a. *Cause Baby*

The lyrics above are included in the metaphor because it explains that "Baby" is an object in the form of a call that has many meanings and all meanings have the same nature. It means a person who wants to do everything with the person he loves.

- b. *There's a world full of possibilities*

The lyrics above are included in the metaphor because the "world" contains full of "possibilities", between the world and possibilities are 2 objects that have the same nature. It means that the world is a vast place to describe a memory. However, one only receives pain again and again.

3. Synecdoche

Synecdoche uses a part of something to represent the whole. The following are the findings of synecdoche data in this research:

a. *Be your parachute*

The lyrics above are included in Synecdoche because "parachute" replaces the actual meaning. The lyrics above explain that I will be your protector, protecting you under any circumstances.

b. *All in Bloom*

The lyrics above are included in Senekdoke because it uses "bloom" to replace the actual meaning. The meaning is to be more ready to face a new life by leaving behind all the memories that have passed.

c. *And it all just fades to black*

The lyrics above are included in Synecdoche because it uses the words "fade to black" to replace the actual meaning. The meaning is to explain someone's feelings about being alone, he doesn't find a way out of his problems, no one wants to help him, so he is at the lowest point in his life and doesn't know what to do anymore.

4. Metonymy

Metonymy is a style of language that uses terms to express something else because they are very closely related. The following are the findings of metonymy data in this research:

a. *Though the motion sickness has you spinning out*

The lyrics above are included in metonymy because it uses the term "motion sickness" to describe something related to "spinning out". The meaning is motion sickness that makes him dizzy until his head seems to be spinning, so he wants to get out of the vehicle immediately.

b. *I need a cleaner frequency*

The lyrics above are included in metonymy because it uses the term "cleaner frequency" to describe its original meaning which is related. The meaning is that he wants to have a more harmonious and happy dating and family relationship.

c. *Here's a pen, make a list*

The lyrics above are included in metonymy because. Using the term "make a list" to describe something she wants to do. The meaning is that he wants to record all the things he has missed, because in the future he doesn't want to miss all the beautiful moments again.

d. *living life like there's nothin' to fear*

The lyrics above are included in metonymy because they use the term "living life like there's nothin' to fear", to replace the actual meaning, and have the same relationship. The meaning is to live life without fear of all obstacles or trials of life like anything.

e. *I'm feeling numb*

The lyrics above are included in metonymy because it uses the term "numbness" to explain the original meaning. This means that he has no feelings of love or liking for anyone.

f. *Put the pieces back together if you won't let me get better*

The lyrics above are included in metonymy because it uses the term "pieces" to describe the original meaning. The meaning is to explain about the relationship that has ended, then he says "come back to me, if you want to make me happy again."

g. *And right before my eyes was the exit sign*

The lyrics above are included in metonymy because it uses the term "bright lights" to describe the original meaning. The meaning is to explain that a person who is drowning in a sea of pain, then he sees a little hope to bounce back from that slump.

5. Personification

Personification is the use of language to describe objects or inanimate objects as if they have human characteristics. The following are the findings of personification data in this research:

a. *Cause the rain is so terribly dull*

The lyrics above are included in the personification of giving the nature of "bored" to "rain". It means that someone is bored of the rain.

b. *Imagine all the places we could go to disappear*

The above lyrics are included in personification because it gives the nature of "lost" to "place." This means that he is imagining that if the place that contains these memories disappears, he will be able to bounce back.

c. *Sometimes at night I let it get to me*

The lyrics above are included in personification because it gives the nature of "affect" to "night". This means that every night he is always sad, because he remembers all the stories that have been completed.

d. *Pain, pain go away*

The lyrics above are included in personification because it gives the nature of "going" to "pain". The meaning is that a person wants the pain to go away immediately, and not come to him again. But the reality is the opposite.

e. *Before it kills me*

The lyrics above are included in personification because they say that "it" and "kill me", what is meant by "it" is pain. The meaning is that he wants to get up immediately, before he is hurt again, again, and again.

Table 1.1 Result of Figurative

Figurative Language	Result
Simile	4 Data
Metaphor	2 Data
Synecdoche	3 Data
Metonymy	7 Data
Personification	5 Data

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the writer conclude as follows: In the selected song, there are five figurative languages: simile, metaphor, synecdoche, metonymy, and personification. The total figurative language found was 21, which contained 4 similes, 2 metaphors, 3 synecdoches, 7 metonyms, and 5 personifications. The figurative language that is often used is metonymy. Based on these results, it is important to learn and understand the meaning of figurative language. By understanding figurative language, we can broaden our horizons about sentences that are rarely heard in our ears, as well as encourage reading awareness, which gradually begins to decline.

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PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3

PAGE 4

PAGE 5

PAGE 6

PAGE 7

PAGE 8