Figurative language analysis found In *Montgomery Ricky's* album

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ABSTRACT

Figurative language is the language that is often used in daily activities, in poetry, novels, and songs. The use of this language requires analysis because it cannot be interpreted literally. The purpose of this study is to examine in which figurative language is used as well as the function of figurative language in Montgomery Ricky's album. The words, phrases, or sentences in song lyrics that contain figurative language are the data of this study. These data are analyzed using Hatch & Brown's (1955) theory of figurative language types and Perrine's (1977) theory of the function of figurative language. The documentation method is used to categorize materials related to the issues discussed in data collection. The interactive qualitative approach proposed by Miles et al., (2014) is utilized in data analysis, including the following steps: (1) data condensation; (2) data display; and (3) conclusion. The study's findings indicate that figurative language is used in the Montgomery Ricky album. There are 65 figurative language data, including 18 metaphors, 16 metonymies, 11 hyperboles, 5 personifications, 4 synecdoche, 3 antitheses, 2 ironies, 2 apostrophes, 2 paradoxes, 1 allusion, and 1 understatement. Oxymoron and metaphor are two types of figurative language that are not encountered. 4 The purpose of using figurative language based on Perrine (1977) theory, that are as additional imaginary, imaginative pleasure, emotional intensity, and means of concentration found in the analysis.

Keywords: *Figurative language, Montgomery Ricky album, function of figurative.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a component of human life that significantly contributes to the transmission of expressions, desires, or intentions. As a tool of expressing human emotions, language is capable of conveying a wide variety of meanings. A language style is the way people express their thoughts through language, especially used to show the author's soul and personality(Keraf in Adi Martinus & Aisyah, 2021). However, there are situations when language that used to communicate information are not directly related to the information being communicated. However, what is spoken or written can mean something very different, or they are using figurative language.

According to Croft & Hellen (2000), figurative language is symbolic or metaphorical and is not meant to be understood literally. Figurative language, on the other hand, are not only about the beauty of words, but also about how word choices create meaning (Nurhadi & Marsih, 2022). The use of figurative language can be discovered in daily life, for

instance, when someone says, "That boy is tiger," which does not mean that the boy is an actual tiger. This phrase is used to characterize the boy's nature, behaviors, or other characteristics that are similar to those of a tiger. Figurative language also has other use based on its types, such as in metaphors that compare unrelated things or in hyperboles that overstate a point.

Figurative language is used in novels, song lyrics, poetry, and even in everyday conversations. There are some reason why this research using song album as data. First, there are similarities between music and poetry. Songs are poems that are sung, according to Ain (2013). As we all know, poetry frequently employs beautiful words that, in contrast to everyday speech, and require a process to understand their meaning. Figurative language used in song can make the explanation of the singer's or songwriter's feelings or aims seem more genuine and attractive. In order to correctly express the messages intended to be conveyed through songs to listeners or readers, research on figurative language in song lyrics becomes important. The second reason is because songs are something that many people like, and are very closely related to the world of education. Often, in lessons teachers use songs for various teaching reasons, such as making it easier for students to memorize, or to understand language. By analyzing the song, it will help the learning. The third reason is because the song is a viral song and is frequently used on the TikTok platform in 2020-2021.

The researcher of this study analyzes for figurative language in songs by Ricky Montgomery from the Montgomery Ricky Album. This is done to discover any hidden meaning or intentions that may be present in the album's song lyrics. For instance, the song Line without a hook from this album uses figurative language to portray the song. This album contained ten song to be examined.

The research on figurative language have been conducted in the past, such as Darmayasa & Kadek (2015) "Analysis of Figurative Language Used In The Song Lyrics Of Lady Gaga's Album". Using the theory approach by Knickerbocker & Reninger (1963), forty data of figurative language were found in this investigation, with hyperbole being used the most frequently. Also there is Yunanda et al. (2021) research on figurative language in song lyrics by Indina Menzel. In this study, it was determined that songs had figurative language used in them as well as connotative and denotative meanings. Hyperbole is also the type that is most frequently employed. What distinguishes this research from previous research is the data and theory used. The data in this research are Montgomery albums which are examined using the theory by Hatch & Brown (1955) and the function of figurative language by Perrine (1977).

The use of figurative language made the ways of delivering language more interesting. One of the use of figurative language is in the lyrics of the song, in this study is the famous *Montgomery Ricky* album that used a lot of figurative language. However, figurative language cannot be interpreted literally, thus requiring study to understand its contents. This study aims to understand the meaning of figurative language in songs by analyzing the types of figurative language used and the function of the figurative language.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Linguistics consists of semantics. It focuses on the meaning of language. The study of linguistic meaning in words, phrases, and sentences is known as semantics. Semantics examines the meaning of language from the smallest linguistic units with meaning, such as words or morphemes, to groups of words, such as sentences and phrases. What words typically mean is a being topic carried out in semantics. Semantic has an ultimately the

bond of all companionship the language meaning in other words, one language object can express several ideas. (Dewi, 2022)

Figurative language is included in semantics because its use requires an analysis of meaning. Pribadi (2019) defined figurative language as the creative application of words that stimulate readers' interpretations of meaning in context as in contrast to literal language. This application serves more than just enjoyment, it also conveys a dramatic and attractive impression through the use of language. But for our purposes, a figure of speech is more precisely described as a way to say one thing while actually meaning another.

There are many kinds of figurative language. In this study, figurative language kinds are classified using Hatch and Brown (1955) classification of figurative language types. They are metaphor, metonymy, hyperbole, synecdoche, personification, paradox, simile, antithesis, oxymoron, understatement, irony, allusion, and apostrophe.

As for the theory of figurative language functions put forward by Perrine (1977) with 4 functions. These functions are as additional imaginary, imaginative pleasure, emotional intensity, and means of concentration. Each figurative language can have one or more figurative language functions.

METHOD

In this study, a qualitative research method was used because the data is in form of text and not a number. According to Ary et al. (2010), qualitative researchers work with information that is expressed through words or images rather than numbers or statistics. The use of qualitative methods will assist the writer in explaining the meaning contained. The choice of using this method was also carried out because this research was a literature study. The results of research in descriptive qualitative are also in the form of interpretations of the phenomena studied by making broad and in-depth descriptions, in this study namely descriptions of figurative types and functions of figurative language in song lyrics. The use of this method help the writer, so that the data owned can be analyzed and described in a specific, specific and transparent manner.

The data source in this study is Montgomery Ricky's album while the data are words, phrases, and sentences in the song lyrics on Montgomery Ricky's album. The main instrument is the researcher. This is because in qualitative research, the writer is looking for people who are able to analyze, describe answers and provide conclusions. The person who felt best suited to do this was the author himself. The data collection process uses documentation techniques where the author will carry out the following steps; (1) Browsing song lyrics of *Montgomery Ricky* Album from Spotify in https://open.spotify.com/intl-id/artist/0ZUvK7zGdXLd78mQr3t1Tw and other website of Genius in https://genius.com/artists/Ricky-montgomery; (2) Read the lyrics of *Montgomery Ricky* Album; (3) Selecting the words or sentences related to the figurative language; (4) Writing down the data to table; (5) Grouping and coding to mark the types of figurative language.

The next step is data analysis. In this study, data analysis was performed using the interactive model method by Miles et al., (2014). There are 3 steps in doing this analysis. First is data condensation where the writer will classify the data that has been found and reduce the same data. Then proceed with data display where the author will display the data found in the table. Then the last step is to provide conclusions about the findings of the data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Montgomery Ricky album contains 65 figurative language data that have been categorized by kind. There are 18 metaphors, 16 metonymic expressions, 11 hyperbole, 5 personifications, 4 synecdoche, 3 antitheses, 2 irony, 2 apostrophe, 2 paradox, 1 allusion, and 1 understatement. Oxymoron and similes are two examples of figurative language that are absent.

There are 193 Figurative Language Functions in the Album for the Function of Figurative. Of the 65 figurative language data discovered, the function of added imaginary is used 58 times more frequently than any other. With 52 data, the second most popular function shows emotional intensity. Then the function of figurative language as a means of concentration is used in 46 data. The last function is figurative language as imaginative pleasure, is the least used in *Montgomery Ricky* album with the usage of 37 data.

1. Types of Figurative Language that Found in *Montgomery Ricky* Album

a. Metaphor

By defining the target in the source area, metaphor is contrasted with simile. (Hatch & Brown, 1955). The album uses figurative language in the following examples.

He's singing, "She's a, she's a lady,

and *I am just a line without a hook*" (Line without a hook/S3.L12)

The composer described himself in this data as a line without a hook. Because he was contrasting himself with other things, the composer was a person and not a line, which makes this sentence a metaphor based on Hatch & Brown (1955). Without using "like" or "as," metaphor effectively compare two things that are quite similar to the parable, according to Raisa et al. (2017). In a metaphor, something is directly compared to something else with the goal of comparison. In order to convey his sense of helplessness and impotence to grasp or hold anything, the composer uses the analogy of a line without a hook. In fishing activities, a line without a hook cannot be used because there is nothing to hold or catch the fish. The composer tried to describe his resemblance to a line that has no connection with him at all by using metaphor.

b. Metonymy

Metonymy, according to Jumiati (2022), is a statement or mention of an object that is strongly linked to the substitute for that thing. Here are some examples of metonymy.

Mama never really learned know how to live by herself

It's a curse and it's growing (Line Without a hook/S3.L2)

The lyrics describe the unhealthy habits of the composer's dependent mother. The composer then described this behavior as a curse that only gets worse. According to Hatch & Brown (1955) theory, these lyrics composer employed metonymy. Something that is seen as a curse is bad, evil, and unlucky. A curse is a word or phrase with the supernatural ability to cause something to occur (Bull, 2008). Here, the term "curse" alluded to negative traits that his mother later passed on to him.

c. Hyperbole

Fitratunnas (2017) defines hyperbole as a figure of speech that emphasizes a specific notion in a statement by exaggerating the quantity, worth, or quality of an object. The following are example of hyperbole finding and the discussion.

Oh, what am I 'sposed to do without you? (S2.L6)

In the lyrics above, the composer questions what he could do without the people he loves. This statement indicates that the composer would have been powerless to accomplish anything without the support of those he loved. This claim overstates the situation in its description. The sentence above is included in the hyperbole based on Hatch & Brown (1955).

d. Personification

According to Hatch & Brown (1955), personification is figurative language where the speaker talk about object as thought they were people, and this figurative ask the listener to assign the qualities of inanimate object. The following is an example explanation of the analysis.

Even when you try to hide it

a smile creeps out from your teeth (My heart buried in Venice/ S1.L6)

The 'smile' was described by the composer as acting like a living creature. A smile is an inanimate thing that cannot move or behave like a human. As a result, this line is personification. The composer does this to give a concept or remark, as seen from the perspective of a human.

e. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is figurative language that uses a portion of a phrase in reference to the whole. Hatch & Brown (1955) defined synecdoche as the use of a part to refer to the whole or a whole to refer to a part of something. The study of the synecdoche findings in the following example.

Come *rest your bones* next to me (My heart buried in Venice/S1.L1)

In this lyric, the composer told the person he is referring to, to rest her bones. Bone is any hard part that form the skeleton of an animal body (Bull, 2008). Bone is a part of the human body that functions as a support for other parts. In this song, the word "bone" is used to symbolize both the entire body and the weight that the person is addressing by the composer. According to Hatch & Brown (1955), synecdoche was utilized in this statement.

f. Antithesis

In Hatch & Brown (1955) mentioned that antithesis connects drastically opposing idea. Antithesis used words that have different meanings. The following is an example of the findings of the antithetical data in the Montgomery Ricky album.

Guess there is something, and there is nothing,

There is nothing in between (Line without a hook/S3.L11)

The composer contrasts two objects with distinct meanings. According to Hatch & Brown (1955), this statement uses antithesis to contrast the words by using "something" and "nothing," which are in opposition to one another. This comparison is used to make the distinction between two things that are mentioned in a statement more apparent to listeners. He made it plain that nothing exists between two things and that nothing can be erased by nothingness, and vice versa.

g. Apostrophe

Apostrophe is a figure of speech used when someone talks to inanimate objects or inanimate object to historical personages as if they were alive (Hatch & Brown, 1955). The following is the finding example of apostrophe and its explanation.

Skeletons, skeletons, what do we have here

Hiding from the mirror? (Snow/S4.L5)

The composer used language that implied skeletons were alive. The skeleton is the framework made up of the bones that holds the body up (Bull, 2008). This demonstrates that, in accordance with Hatch & Brown (1955), the lyric sentence contains an apostrophe. Apostrophes allow inanimate objects to be addressed as though they were living.

h. Irony

Irony is mentioning with a meaning or purpose that is different from what it is contained in the series of words. In this study, found 2 irony data with this analysis below.

So we can get lost, you and me (My heart buried in Venice/ S1.L3)

In the lyric above, the composer employed irony based on Hatch & Brown (1955) because he expressed something that actually meant the reverse. Really, the composer doesn't want to literally get lost. But he only wanted to leave the places or people he was familiar with at this moment and travel somewhere he didn't know, somewhere he would feel safe.

i. Paradox

Paradox is the statement conflicting sources (Hatch & Brown, 1955) Sentences with paradox always sound contrary to reality but contain truth. There are 2 data containing paradox found in this research with the analysis below.

And I found hope in a heart attack (Line without a hook/S3.L9)

The composer said in the lyrics above that he discovered hope during a heart attack. According to Hatch & Brown's (1955) theory on the types of figurative language, this statement is a paradox since it appears to go against what the general public believes to be true. Heart attack is a serious illness that can be fatal. A person's life can be impacted by a heart attack. Heart attack victims frequently experience agony and fear. The truth that awful things that happen to someone can teach them life lessons and offer them new hope is also contained in this line.

j. Allusion

According to Hatch & Brown (1955), allusion allow people who used it to refer persons, places, or events that is real or imagined to illustrate or add to a statement. Allusions typically refer to well-known people or well-known items. The audience can make comparisons between these two things to see patterns of behavior or nature. There was only one instance of an allusion found in the researcher's album analysis. The following is the data found analysis.

Used to live down by Hyperion (Get used to it/S7.L9)

According to Greek mythology, Hyperion is the titan of light. 'Hyperion' is used in this sentence to compare a situation or location to something familiar or well-known in order to describe it to the audience. Titan, the name given to Hyperion, is then used as a contrast in lofty or huge places.

k. Understatement

Hatch & Brown (1955) giving example of understatement when someone said "a triffle cold" when it is 5-zero-below-dergee cold front. Understatement make something less serious or less important than it is. Based on Hatch & Brown (1955) theory of understatement, there are only one data found in Montgomery Ricky album.

Here we are wasting our chances for the last time (Snow/S4.L4)

According to the composer, he dismissed the opportunity as if it didn't matter and wouldn't have any significance. Opportunities are typically pleasant things to do or obtain.

According to Hatch & Brown (1955) theory, suggesting that wasted the chance by acting as if nothing had happened is a form of figurative understatement.

2. Function of Figurative Language that Found in Montgomery Ricky Album

There are four function of figurative according to Perrine (1977). The following is discussion of the analysis of figurative language functions from the findings in Montgomery Ricky album.

a. Imaginative Pleasure

According to Perrine (1977), imagination can be described as ability to think spontaneously that moves by leaping from one point to another, one leap idea after another. Minds enjoys making this sudden leaps or imagination and noticing differences in objects. The following is an example of figurative language function findings as imaginative pleasure.

I'll be with you each and every night
Chasing that horizon in our eyes (Get used to it/S7.L7)

It's appealing that upon reading this passage, the reader will see two individuals chasing the horizon. According to Perrine (1977) theory, the employment of metaphors in this line demonstrates the purpose of figurative language, which stimulates the imagination. If this sentence conveyed directly without figurative language, then the meaning of this speech will sound normal without additional functions.

b. Additional Imaginary

Perrine (1977) said that Figurative language is a tool for adding more imagery to poetry, making things that abstract to be more concrete, and enhancing the sensuality. Using figurative language is a way of increasing the poetry more appealing. Examples of figurative language function findings as additional imaginary are as follows.

I'll pull up each of *our anchors* (My heart buried in Venice/S1.L2)

The composer employed a figurative language in the previous sentence. According to the function of figurative language described by Perrine (1977), it serves as an additional imaginary in these lyrics. The composer encourages the audience's imagination to see the parallels or similarities that these two items have by employing metaphors to compare them.

c. Emotional Intensity

Figurative language is a way to convey attitude along with facts and add emotional intensity to remarks that are only informative. The following is an example of figurative language function findings as emotional intensity.

Oh, baby, I am a wreck when I'm without you (Line without a hook/S3.L5)

The lyrics in this song demonstrate the use of figurative language in expressing emotional intensity according to Perrine (1977). The composer exaggerated his emotions in his writing. Even if it seems over powering, this figurative language effectively expresses the composer's emotions. The listener feels connected to the composer's needs for the people he loves.

d. Means of Concentration

Figurative language are means of concentration, that allows to saying a lot in short amount of time. Such as using words that can be multidimensional. At the same time, it makes the abstract became concrete, gives imaginary pleasure, and adds a level of emotional intensity (Perrine, 1977). Examples of figurative language function findings as means of concentration are as follows.

You're a pond and I'm an ocean (Line without a hook/S3.L7)

In these antithesis lyrics, figurative language have functions as a means of concentration. By using figurative language, the composer can get his point across in just a few words. In addition to showing the description of the difference in status, nature and behavior of the two words, the composer also shows his feelings for that difference. Pond and ocean is a contained of water but different amount of storage. The audience may sense the composer's anxiety and struggle through these two words, which convey those emotions to them. The composer believed himself to be a common man who attracted women from better backgrounds. If the composer does not employ figurative language, they will need to use more words and description to convey their message. This demonstrates how figurative language serves a means of concentration.

CONCLUSION

This part provides the summary of results and discussion which refers to the research Based on the research findings and discussion in this research, it can be concluded that the song lyrics in the Montgomery Ricky album used figurative language in it. The researcher found twelve types of figurative language according to Hatch & Brown (1955) in the song lyrics in the Montgomery Ricky album. Overall figurative language finding data in this album are 65 data. They are Metaphors, Metonymy, Hyperbole, Personification, Synecdoche, Antithesis, Irony, Apostrophe, Paradox, Allusion, and Understatement. And there is two types Of Figurative Language That Are Not Found, they Are Oxymoron and Simile.

Each figurative language has an own function. One figurative language can have multiple purposes. Out of 65 examples of figurative language, 58 data serve as additional imaginary to help the audience understand the story and the figurative language's meaning. There are 37 data where the use of figurative language as imaginative pleasure. There are 52 figurative language data which function to increase emotional intensity. While the means of concentration function is found in 46 functioning figurative language data.

For the purpose of comprehending figurative language and the study of meaning, this research has to be enhanced. The theories of Hatch & Brown (1955) and Perrine (1977) can also be applied to examine various types of data that contain figurative language, including screenplays, books, everyday speech, and others. Let's work together to investigate how meaning is understood in language so that people can communicate more effectively.

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