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FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE OF “WHERE WE ARE ALBUM” BY WESTLIFE

A THESIS

Submitted to the English Education Department of Tarbiyah Fakultas of Syekh Nurjati State
Institute for Islamic Studies in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Islamic Scholar
Degree in English Education (S. Pd. I)



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2013**



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ABSTRACT

Rohayati : FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE OF “WHERE WE ARE ALBUM” BY WESTLIFE

Literature is the expression of feeling, passion, and emotion caused by a sensation of the interestingness of life. It grows from the imaginative mind of the writer. Literature is writing value as works of art such as novel, poems or song, etc. literature represents the people’s life style, ideas, thought, and emotion. Song is one of the products of literature (poem). Song made from the result of writer imaginary and experience. In the lyric of song, the author usually makes figurative language.

Figurative language is a set of literary devices that authors use to bring the reader into the writing. The literary devices use language in such a way that what is being said is different from the actual literal meaning of the words. Figurative language helps the reader to get a clearer picture of what’s happening, and they can also be used to convince the reader of something, or they can be used to simply entertain the reader.

In this thesis, the writer tries to explore the historical Westlife and the language style is used in Westlife’s songs by using theoretical foundation to make strong the research. The field in this research is literature. The writer uses qualitative research and content analysis on her research and she also uses library research to collecting the data.

This research is figurative language analysis in Westlife’s song of “Where We Are Album” released in 2009. *Where We Are* is the ninth studio album and tenth album overall by the Irish boyband Westlife. It was released on 27 November 2009 in Ireland and 30 November 2009 in the UK through Syco Music, RCA Records and Sony Music. The writer chose Westlife’s song in her research because it’s know that Westlife is boyband has been popular in worldwide and Westlife had sold over 45 million records worldwide which includes studio albums, singles, video release, and compilation albums. In the songs, the writer found some kinds of figurative language such as personification, hyperbole, simile, tautology, synecdoche, alliteration, etc.

From the research which is done, the writer concludes that in the Westlife’s album entitled “Where We Are” is many containing figurative languages and commonly in Westlife’s songs use figurative language of *hyperbole and personification*. The writer hopes the thesis gives inspiration for all to increase their creativity to make good song with figurative languages. Contraction, criticism, and suggestion are expected for the improvement this thesis.



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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Before the writer do study about Figurative Language of “Where We Are Album” by Westlife. First, the writer do survey to four previous studies about figurative language to be compared with her study.

The four previous studies are:

First, the researcher is Rubi’atul Adawiyah who did the study on 2011. Her study entitled “The Analysis of Figurative Language and Moral Value of Social Aspects on Sir Walter Scott’s Novel Entitled Ivanhoe”. The researcher analyzes the problems about the readers’ difficult find some kinds of figurative language and unknowing the readers of the novel in finding social value of the author based on social studies, especially in “Ivanhoe” by Sir Walter Scott.

Second, the researcher is Ade Safa’at Taufik. He did the study on 2012. His study entitled “The Figurative Language of the Mill on the Floss by George Eliot”.

The writer analyzes the problem about unlearn the using figurative language and also intrinsic and element in the novel George Eliot’ *The Mill on the Floss*. He tries to find out the intrinsic and extrinsic elements that used in the novel George Eliot’ *The Mill on the Floss* in figurative language.

The result from the researcher analyzing about figurative language toward the novel of *The Mill on the Floss* is the researcher find three kinds of figurative language, namely *hyperbole*, *symbolic*, and *repetition*.

Third, the researcher is Irvan Pebriana. His study entitled “The Figurative Language in the Novel Entitled to Kill a Mockingbird by Harper Lee”. He did the research on 2012 and analyzes the kinds of problem like unlearn the using of figurative language and also intrinsic in the novel entitled *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Harper Lee.

From his analyzing, the researcher found in the story Harper Lee use both short and long sentences, standard and non-standard English, and figurative language such as hyperbole, personification, metaphor, idioms, and simile.

Fourth, the researcher is Nur Hikmah Dianatin. She did her study on 2012. Her study entitled “The Analysis of Figurative Language in the Novel *The Kite Runner* by Khaled Hosseini”. The researcher wants to investigate and find out the intrinsic elements, moral values, and figurative language of the novel *The Kite Runner* by Khaled Hosseini. Beside it, the researcher want to find out the historical background of the author creates the novel of *The Kite Runner*.

The writer found the intrinsic element, moral values from the novel viewed from social aspect like loyalty and kindness, and from psychological aspect like ashamed with our mistakes, and from culture aspect like to keep our traditions,



also found the language style of novel such as hyperbole, personification, and simile.

From the fourth studies above, can be concluded that the study which will do the writer different with the studies which are done by the fourth writer above. The writer uses song as object of research, meanwhile, the writers above used the novels as object of research. The studies above the writers want to know and find out the figurative language, intrinsic elements, moral values, social values, and some techniques how to make a plot of the novel. Meanwhile, in this research the writer want to know historical Westlife and Westlife's songs, and then figurative language in the Westlife's songs in "Where We Are Album" released in 2009.

People are social being use language as a communication tool to interact, argue the ideas, feelings, and identifies, by language people can understand each other. Language also plays an important part in the attempt to release a national identity.

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, language is human and non instinctive method of communicating ideas, feelings, and desires by means of system of sounds and sound symbol. Talib (2002:1995) states that language is used for communication. However, language may also be avoided in order to convey a message. Meanwhile, according to Alkhuli (1976:8) language is basically vocal, which implies that language is mainly an oral activity and that writing is merely a secondary form



of language in other words, language is speech and writing is a representation of speech.

“Speech is a human activity that varies without assignable limit as we pass from social group to social group, because it is purely historical heritage of the group, the product of long-continued social usage. It varies as all creative effort varies-not as consciously, perhaps, but none the less truly as do the religions, the beliefs, the customs, and the arts of different peoples. Writing is an organic, an instinctive, function (not, of course, itself, and instinct); speech is a noninstinctive, acquired, “cultural” function.”

Sapir (1921:4) in Chaedar (2001:5).

According to Joseph (1970:4-18) without speech or language we would have no political, economic, ecclesiastic, or military organization; no codes of ethics; no laws; no science, theology, or literature; no games or music, except on an ape level. Although the term language is frequently used, it is also often confused. Roger brown (1958:260), for example, in his provocative words and things, observes that language is nothing less than an inventory of all the ideas, interest, and occupation that take up the attention of the community. Such a definition, however, fails to define language per se but merely equates it with almost everything else in the objective and subjective words in which we live.

Edward Sapir (1921:7) in his classic language: an introduction to the study of speech, define language as “a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols.” Meanwhile, Joseph himself defines language as a potentially self-reflexive, structured system of symbols which catalog the objects, events, and relations in the world.



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Symbols stand for other things but bear no real relationship to them. A symbol is an arbitrary “stand in” for the actual thing. The word rain is not the actual rain but serves as a symbol of rain.

A sign, on the other hand, does bear a real relationship to the thing for which they stand.

Two confusions, prevalent in the literature, need to be clarified here. Language and speech are synonymous. They are not. What has been defined above is language, the abstract system which is manifested or actualized as speech, as vocal utterances.

In the literature of speech and linguistics classifications abound. Frank Dance (1967), for example, distinguishes three functions of speech communication:

- (1) To link the individual with his milieu or environment.
- (2) To develop the higher mental processes.
- (3) To regulate both the internal and external behaviors of one self and others.

The most obvious way in which speech and language may vary is in style. Style is the way in which a speaker or writer utilizes the resources of his language—the choices he makes and the arrangements or patterns which result. Mario Pei (1956:65) considers five styles of language:

- (1) Literary, poetical, super erudite (for example, those individuals don't possess any).
- (2) Literary, prose, cultured (for example, those men haven't any).



(3) Spoken standard (for example, those men haven't got any).

(4) Colloquial lower class (for example, those guys haven't/ ain't got any) (5) vulgar and slang (for example, Dem guys ain't got none).

Wagiman (2008:9) states that language used in communication includes two groups of skill, those are: the receptive (or more precisely, the constructive skills) which include listening and reading, and the productive skills which include speaking and writing. In listening and reading, configurations of concepts are used to reconstruct and interpret the meaning of the incoming language data, the written language or the spoken language. In speaking and writing, configurations of concepts are organized by grammatical rules, and then expressed by speaking or writing. For reason, language has been an essential instrument serves as facilitator both its spoken and written form. Language in for, often appear in aesthetic form called literature and language is the medium of literature.

Literature is writing value as works of art such as novel, poems or song, etc. literature represents the people's life style, ideas, thought, and emotion. Sylvan, Morton, and William (1961:1) state that literature is a performance in words. It has in it an aspect of entertaining display, and surely we expect literature to be in some sense entertaining, or, to put it in slightly in different terms, to afford pleasure. That literature is an adult game, a sort of make believe, is suggested in some of the words we apply to pieces of literature (fiction, short story, tale, play). According to Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia



(1996:882) literature is 1. The development language by using excessive, interesting arrangement words by using beautiful and touching sense.; 2. An art work is described by language like poem, prose (romance, novel, short story, drama). According to Moody (1971:2) literature springs from our inborn love of telling story of arranging word in pleasing patterns of expressing some special our aspect of our human experience. From that statement, it is seen that he sets up literature as the written expression of human life that aim to gives pleasure.

Song is one of the products of literature (poem). Song made from the result of writer imaginary and experience. According to Encyclopedia of Knowledge (1993:190) song singing is a natural outgrowth of speech rhythm and inflections. In its most elementary definition, a song is a group of words produced as musical tones rather than as ordinary speech and placed within a rhythmic context. Song is included to poetry.

Sylvan, Morton, and William (1961:306) state that poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings: it takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquility; the emotion is contemplated till, by a species of reaction, the tranquility gradually disappears, and an emotion, kindred to that which was before the subject of contemplation, is gradually produced, and does itself actually exist in the mind. In a poem appeals to any of our senses (including sensation of heat, and pressure as well as of sight, smell, taste, touch, and sound) is an image. In short, images are the sensory content of a work, whether literal or figurative.



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In concluding, the writer can define that poem and song has same meaning, there is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings or the result of writer imaginary and experience.

In daily life, we use figurative language to compare something, make figure of speech or equality. Figurative language is a non literal language use to give special effect. It's a deviation or not standard language which is we used like "women's crown", the "crown" here means "hair". According to Abrams (1981:63) figurative language is a deviation from what speakers of a language apprehends as the ordinary, or standard, significance or sequence of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect. Figurative language is a set of literary devices that authors use to bring the reader into the writing. The literary devices use language in such a way that what is being said is different from the actual literal meaning of the words. Figurative language helps the reader to get a clearer picture of what's happening, and they can also be used to convince the reader of something, or they can be used to simply entertain the reader. Some common types of figurative language are: simile, metaphor, and personification. Meanwhile, according to Harris and Hodges (1995:84) in Lori (2006:108) figurative language is the expressive, no literal use of language for special effects, usually through images. Navigating one's way through figurative language requires a deeper level of text comprehension, an understanding beyond the literal level using analytical and inferential skills.



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The language used in lyric song is so beautiful and interesting. It makes the listener feel enjoy and carried the situation. Many people like song. In the lyric song many contains figurative language including in Westlife's songs.

It's known that Westlife is one of the popular boy bands in the world. Many people like their songs. The group which is now consists of four members; there are Shane Filan, Mark Feehily, Kian Egan, and Nicky Byrne. Their songs many contain about love, inspirational, and individual experiences. Westlife now a four piece in the tradition of all great pop acts remain Ireland's most well known and biggest selling pop export and undoubtedly one of the world biggest pop groups. Westlife's music had evolved from teen pop to a pop sound, with an emphasis on ballads. The band identified themselves as a pop band recording pop songs which comprises ballads and love songs. Westlife has been known for their teen pop songs during their early days with slow, mid, and up tempo songs. During their starting days, the band's musical content was mostly about love and inspirational songs but as they grew older, they have given the chance to have the songs that were from an individual's everyday experience in life.

(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/westlife>).

In this research, the writer chose the Westlife's songs in the album of "Where We Are" released in 2009 through Sony Music consist of 13 songs. The writer tries to find out of figurative language in Westlife's songs.



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Westlife's songs in "Where We Are album" are entitled "What About Now, How to Break a Heart, Leaving, Shadows, Talk Me Down, Where We Are, The Difference, As Love is My Witness, Another World, No More Heroes, Sound of a Broken Heart, Reach Out, and I'll See You Again."

In Westlife's songs in "Where We Are Album" released in 2009 contains many kinds of figurative languages.

There are problem in this case: the listeners / Westlife's fans still difficulty and confusion to differentiate or identify kinds of figurative languages in the lyrics of Westlife's songs in the album entitled "Where We Are" released in 2009. They less knows in westlife's songs (song lyric) contain many of figurative languages. They just know about the songs of Westlife without know in Westlife song's lyrics contain many figurative language.

B. The Identification of The Problem

From the background of the problem above, can be identified the research problem as follows:

- a. The field of research

The field of the research of this thesis is literature.

- b. The kinds of the problem

The kind of problem in this thesis is the listeners still difficulty and confusion to differentiate or identify kinds of figurative languages in the lyrics of Westlife's songs in the album entitled "Where We Are" released in 2009.



c. The Main Problem

The main problem of this thesis is not clear the figurative language is used in Westlife's songs in the "Where We Are album" released in 2009.

C. The Limitation of The Problem

The problem of the research is limited only on:

1. The definition of figurative language
2. The historical Westlife and Westlife's songs of "Where We Are Album" released in 2009.
3. The figurative language is used by Westlife's songs of "Where We Are album" released in 2009.

D. The Questions of The Research

1. What is the definition of figurative language?
2. How is the historical Westlife and Westlife's songs of "Where We Are Album" released in 2009?
3. How is the figurative language used by Westlife in the songs of "Where We Are Album" released in 2009?

E. The Aims of The Research

The aims of the research that will be obtained are as follows:

1. To know the definition of figurative language.



2. To know the historical Westlife and Westlife's songs of "Where We Are Album" released in 2009.
3. To know the figurative language is used by Westlife in "Where We Are Album" released in 2009.

F. The Uses of The Research

The result of this research hoped:

1. Increase fans' knowledge about figurative language.
2. Increase fans' creativity for make good song with figurative languages.
3. Increase fans' knowledge of historical Westlife and Westlife's songs.
4. In education, especially in English Education, the teachers can apply the songs as the media in teaching and learning of figurative language.





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