Figurative Language Used in Turnover's Songs in Peripheral Vision Album

Kadek Suliyasa[1], Ida Ayu Putri Gita Ardiantari[2]
English Study Program Faculty of Foreign Languages, Mahasaraswati Denpasar University, Bali, Indonesia[1,2]
Correspondence Email: ikadeksuliyasa@gmail.com, idaayupugitaa@unmas.ac.id

Abstract
This research aims to find out and analyze the types and functions of figurative language used in Turnover's songs in Peripheral Vision album. The researcher used the qualitative method to give a clear description of the problem which is identified. The data were taken from Turnover's song in Peripheral Vision album. The researcher used the theory proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) to classify the types of figurative language and the theory proposed by Perrine (1969) to analyze the function of figurative language. The result of this research showed there are 4 types of figurative language used in Peripheral Vision Album by Turnover. There are simile, hyperbole, irony, and metaphor.

Keywords*: types, function, figurative language, song.*

Abstrak
Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan dan menganalisa jenis- jenis dan fungsi bahasa kiasan yang digunakan di dalam lagu- lagu yang terdapat dalam album Peripheral Vision dari Turnover. Peneliti menggunakana metode kualitatif untuk memberikan deskripsi mengenai masalah yang diidentifikasi secara jelas. Data diambil dari lagu lagu yang terdapat di album Peripheral Vision dari Turnover. Peneliti menggunakan teori dari Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) untuk mengklasifikasi jenis- jenis bahasa kiasan, dan teori dari Perrine (1969) untuk menganalisa fungsi dari bahasa kiasan. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan ada 4 jenis bahasa kiasan yang digunakan dalam album Peripheral Vision dari Turnover antara lain simile, hiperbola, ironi, dan metafora.

Kata kunci*: jenis- jenis, fungsi, bahasa kiasan, lagu.*

Introduction

Language cannot be separated from human life around the world. Language is used to convey the message from speaker to hearer (Sabata, 2018:109). Language is an important part of human beings' communication with one another (Hariyanto, 2017:46). People in the entire world use language to be a communication tool for communicating and interacting with each other to express their ideas or feelings and share information that is useful for others in spoken or written form. To produce these kinds of information that are needed, the ideal communication principle must be applied in the language (Umbas & Jayantini,2021:50). In the modern era, there are

many ways for people to express their ideas, thoughts, or feelings, one of which is through song. Song has a function to convey an idea or feeling created by a songwriter that wants to present it to listeners.

The song itself has a meaning that wants to convey by the songwriter. However, not all people that listen to the song can understand the meaning of the song that they listen to because most of the songwriters use figurative language in their song lyrics to make the song more meaningful and poetical. Figurative language is a way of expressing something imaginatively (Webster, 1988:461), however figurative language is not always obvious or exact in meaning (Berta & Swarniti, 2020) in Swarniti (2022:14). Figurative language can be described in several categories, namely: simile, metaphor, allusion, personification, and so forth (Hatch, 1995:88). Figurative language can be described as an expression that has meaning without saying directly which implicitly meaning that consists of words, phrases, or sentences.

The use of figurative language in the song sometimes makes some of the listeners feel confused when listeners listening to the song. Some people are difficult to understand the figurative language that used in the song which is the song can be either implicit or explicit meaning listeners should have a wide knowledge and imaginative thought to understand the meaning of figurative and also each figurative language used has functions or reasons to make the meaning that wants to convey more meaningful.

Turnover is a band from Virginia, United State that was formed in 2009 consisting of Austin Getz, Casey Getz, and Danny Dempsey. Turnover band itself can be said an indie rock-band that has released four albums consisting including Magnolia in 2013, Peripheral Vision in 2015, Good Nature in 2017, and Altogether in 2019, and also other masterpieces such as two extended plays, and two splits as long as their journey in the music. Turnover band is a band that has many songs that talk about love and broken heart. The songs of Turnover band use figurative language in expressing ideas or felling to listeners about the message of the songs that want to convey.

From the definition above, in this research, the researcher focuses on analyzing the types of figurative language and the function of figurative language used in Turnover's song in Peripheral Vision album. The researcher uses two theories that would use to solve all the problems in this research. The first theory is about the types of figurative language proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) and the second theory is about the function of the uses of figurative language proposed by Perrine (1969).

There are a lot of researchers who research the same topic related to figurative language, and the researcher found some previous research. The first research was conducted by Arditami (2017) entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language Found in Katty Perry's Song Entitled Firework" This research focused on identifying and describing the types and meanings of figurative language used in the song Firework. This research applied the descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data. The data was collected by study documentation. The writer used the figurative language theory proposed by Perrine (1982). The result of the research is

there are six types of figurative language that are used in the song Firework, namely: symbol, hyperbole, simile, personification, metaphor, and paradox.

The second research was conducted by Swarniti (2022) entitled "Analysis of Figurative Language in Easy on Me Song Lyric. This research focused on classifying and analyzing figurative language in Adele's song Easy on Me. This research applied qualitative research. In collecting the data used the observation method. The researcher used the theory proposed by Miller and Greenberg (1981) about figurative language. The most figurative language in this research is symbol.

The third research was conducted by Palguna (2021) entitled "The Analysis of Figurative Language on Passenger Song Lyric in Runaway Album" This research focused on analyzing types and meanings of figurative language in song lyrics in Runaway album by Passenger. The result of this research is the most dominant of figurative language in this research is simile. The fourth research that has been done to analysis about figurative language is Kasma (2021) entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language in CNN International News Headlines Post on Facebook" The objective of this research is to analyze types and meanings of figurative language found in CNN International News headlines post on Facebook. The result of this research is there are four types of figurative language, namely: metonymy, hyperbole, simile, and metaphor. Another research was conducted by Krisnawati (2021) entitled Types of Figurative Language in Miley Cyrus's Songs. The research used a qualitative method in analyzing the data. The dominant figurative language in the research is hyperbole with 5 data.

From the five kinds of researches mentioned above, there is different data source in the research used, however, the topic of analysis is the same as figurative language, but the differences are in the theory used and the focus of this research was focused on analyzing the types and function of figurative language used in Turnover's songs in Peripheral Vision album. Analyzing the figurative language in the song is not only figuring out the meaning of the song that is expressed by figurative language but also the listeners will be able to discover the function of figurative language expressed in the songs, especially in the Turnover songs in Peripheral Vision album.

Method

The data were taken from Turnover's song in the Peripheral Vision album was published in 2015. The album consists of 10 songs. The data were collected by observation method. The steps in collecting the data, namely listening to the Turnover's song in Peripheral Vision album, reading the lyrics of the songs, taking note of the data found in the songs, and selecting and grouping the data into types of figurative language. This research used a qualitative method in analyzing the data and the data were presented descriptively using two theories. First, proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) classify the types of figurative language which contains ten types of figurative language. Second, proposed by Perrine (1969) to analyze the function of figurative language which contains four functions of figurative languages.

Result and Discussion

This section presents the analysis of the data source with a small description in determining the figurative language found in the data source. Figurative language is divided into three parts namely comparative which involves the comparison between two things, contradictive which involves opposing meanings, and correlation which involves the connection between two things. According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367), there are ten types of figurative language, namely: simile, metaphor, personification, irony, paradox, metonymy, synecdoche, dead metaphor, and allusion. According to Perrine (1969:71) there are four functions of figurative language, namely: imaginative pleasure, additional imagery, emotional intensity, and means of concentration. In this sub-chapter the researcher found four types of figurative language in Turnover's song in Peripheral Vision album, there are simile, hyperbole, irony, and personification.

1. Simile

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) stated that a simile is a figure of speech that compares two dissimilar things introduced by words as or like. The element of simile usually consists of one concrete thing compared with an abstract thing. The data and analysis are as follow:

Data 1:

"Losing you is like cutting my fingers off"

(Cutting My Fingers Off, line: 15)

The lyric in data 1 is classified as simile since two things are compared and used a word like to compare those things. The simile concept can be indicated in this lyric is shown by the piece lyric "losing you is like cutting my fingers off" The lyric compares two things the condition of a songwriter that loses someone that he loves by cutting his fingers and using the word "like" to link dissimilar of things. The meaning of the lyric is the songwriter imagines that when he loses someone special whom he loves so much is like he cut all his fingers. Fingers are one of the main parts of the human body, without fingers human is hard to do daily activities. The songwriter wants to emphasize that losing someone special is like losing the main part of him.

Based on the theory of Perrine (1969), the lyric above is categorized as emotional intensity. The lyric "losing you is like cutting my fingers off" draws the emotion of the songwriter that he feels the loss of someone so deeply by drawing the condition of losing someone is like cutting his all fingers which is the main part of him. The emotional intensity made by the lyric is like the medium for listeners to feel what the songwriter felt in the song. The lyric "losing you is like cutting my fingers

off" gives deep emotion to listeners imaginatively they are in the situation when they lose special someone in their life.

Data 2

"Up and down like a red rubber ball"

(Dizzy on the Comedown, line: 1)

The lyric in data 2 is classified as simile because there is using the word like for comparing two things indicated as simile. The lyric "Up and down like a red rubber ball" compares the movement of someone to a red rubber ball. The movement up and down in the lyric that associated with a red rubber ball that bounced. A red rubber ball has a bouncing character so the songwriter wants to emphasize the character of the bouncing red rubber that is associated with the movement of someone.

According to Perrine (1969) the lyric above is categorized as imaginative pleasure since the songwriter wants to give imaginative pleasure to the lyric "Up and down like a red rubber ball" The lyric provides the listeners to imagine the movement of someone is like the movement of a red rubber ball. The listener can imagine how the movement of a red rubber ball is associated with the movement of someone in the lyric itself.

Data 3

"You're always back and forth like the clock on the wall"

(Dizzy on the Comedown, line: 2)

The lyric in data 3 consists of simile. The lyric the two comparisons between someone and a clock by using the word like to link the things. The songwriter wants to express his feeling that he is always thinking of someone in his head. The lyric "You're always back and forth like the clock on the wall" gives a description of the imagination of the existence of someone in his head that the characteristic of a clock draws to associate with someone is always back and forth like the clock.

According to Perrine (1969) the lyric is categorized as imaginative pleasure since the lyric provides the listener to imagine what the songwriter feels when he thinks of someone that always appears in his head that always back and forth like the clock on the wall. The imaginative pleasure gives the listeners the ability of the mind to recognize the similarity of someone that the existence of someone in his head that is always back and forth like the clock.

Data 4

"You're like a ballerina twirling round your feed and watching you is so fantastic"

(Dizzy on the Comedown, line: 16)

The lyric in data 4 is categorized as simile since there is a comparison of two things between someone and a ballerina and uses a word like to link between two things. The lyric show of admiration for someone "you" is like a dancing ballerina. The lyric itself is the expression of the songwriter to emphasize his feeling for someone. The Ballerina is associated with someone "you" to describe spectacular or fantastic that is described to be characteristic of someone.

Based on the theory proposed by Perrine (1969) the lyric is categorized as imaginative pleasure. The songwriter provides the lyric to the listener to give an imaginative pleasure for a description of someone "you" that draw like a ballerina. The ability of mind provided by the songwriter to give the listener the similarity of someone like a ballerina that he is watching a ballerina associated with the feeling of admiration for someone.

Data 5

"I felt you buried deep under my chest like my lungs when I'm breathing in"

(Like Slow Disappearing, line: 13)

The lyric in data 5 consists of simile since there is a comparison of two things between the feeling of someone to the part of the human body "lungs" when someone breathes in. The lyric "I felt you buried deep under my chest" is a condition of expression of songwriter to express his feeling that someone is in the under his chest that he feels very close so that he can feel the existence of that person that draws like his lungs when he is breathing in that he can feel his lungs like he can feel someone that he thinks that she is in under his chest.

According to Perrine (1969) the lyric is categorized as imaginative pleasure because the songwriter wants to provide imaginative pleasure to the listeners so they can imagine the existence of someone that very closed that he can feel under his chest like his lungs when he is breathing in. The songwriter provides the ability of the mind to listeners to give an image of the existence of someone associated with the lungs under the chest which is a closer part of the human body. The songwriter wants the existence of someone to be closer associated with the place of lungs.

Data 6

"A graceful poison like a wave of vile blight"

(Interpersonal, line: 26)

The lyric in data 6 is categorized as simile since there is a comparison of two things between "a graceful poison" and "a wave of vile blight" The songwriter wants to explain that the expression of the songwriter which is drawing himself like graceful poison and comparing the poison is like a wave of vile blight that emphasized the condition of gloomy or scary. A graceful poison associated with the vile blight represented something unhealthy condition that spoils someone's life.

According to Perrine (1969) the lyric is categorized as emotional intensity. The songwriter provides the emotion in the lyric that describes personal that draw gloom to give the expression of someone drawing with graceful poison that is associated with vile blight and the emotion that wants to emphasize representing unhealthy condition that spoils someone's lives.

2. Hyperbole

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) stated that hyperbole is a statement that is exaggerated to give a special effect to something that does have not literal. Exaggeration statement that indicates hyperbole can be applied in several effects to emphasize the situation of the statement conveyed.

Data 7:

"I know you're probably exhausted

cause I haven't slept a wink in a week"

(Diazepam, line: 5-6)

The lyric in data 7 is categorized as hyperbole since there is a statement that indicated exaggeration "I know you're probably exhausted, cause I haven't slept a wink in a week" The songwriter wants to emphasize the condition of his girlfriend by connecting the word "exhausted" to the sentence "cause I haven't slept a wink in a week" which is giving extra information of the condition what her feel current because a condition that make she feels exhausted is caused by the songwriter tell he have not slept in a week. The phrase haven't slept a wink is an expression of not getting any sleep which is what the songwriter want to give exaggeration in his lyric where the songwriter gives an exaggeration statement as an effect of the condition of her girlfriend that feel exhausted caused by his.

Based on the theory of Perrine (1969), the lyric above is categorized as emotional intensity. The songwriter wants to give the effect of an exaggeration to draw emotion from the lyric " I know you're probably exhausted cause I haven't slept a wink in a week" which is linked to the condition of someone that she feels exhausted that wants to emphasize to listeners about the feeling that there is something happened.

Data 8

"Take my head because it's what I want"

(Take My Head, line: 8)

The lyric in data 8 consists of hyperbole. The lyric contains an exaggeration statement where there is an unreasonable statement that the songwriter conveys through "take my head because it's what I want" The lyric is an expression of discomfort and tired that expressed by a songwriter. The head is part of the human body that contains the brain which is all things controlled, the memories, and also the main part of human. The head is place of brain that has main function in controlling emotion. The lyric "Take my head because it's what I want" represent that the songwriter feels discomfort and tired of all things that he thinks in his head.

Based on the theory of Perrine (1969) the lyric is categorized as emotional intensity since the lyric provides the feeling of the songwriter about discomfort and tired associated with to head. The lyric "take my head because it's what I want" is a statement of feeling discomfort and tired about all things that the songwriter feels.

3. Irony

According to Knickerbocker and Renninger (1963:367) stated that irony is a figure of speech that has contradictive meaning between its meaning and surface meaning. Irony can be described as containing implies the opposite meaning of what is said. Irony allows to someone say something but the meaning is different.

Data 9:

"I've been dying to feel alive"

(New Scream, line: 10)

The lyric in data 9 is categorized as irony since there is a contradictive statement that indicated as irony "I've been dying to feel alive" the lyric shows a contradictive statement where the songwriter tells dying to feel alive which is if someone is dead means he/she will not feel alive. The lyric means the expression of someone that he has been through many problems in his life and ended despair which of all that he found his life again.

Based on the theory of Perrine (1969), the lyric above is categorized as emotional intensity. The lyric "I've been dying to feel alive" draws that there is a condition that wants to convey by a songwriter that "I've been dying" represents that condition of someone being down and experiencing many problems in his life where the meaning emphasizes what someone has been through to get the meaning of alive itself, however in literal meaning that someone dead not feel alive.

4. Metaphor

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) stated that metaphor is an implied comparison of one to another thing directly. Metaphor is similar to simile; however, simile uses connecting words such as like or as to compare two things.

Data 10:

"You were my revealing light"

(Like Slow Disappearing, line: 10)

The lyric in data 10 consists of metaphor since there are two comparisons in the lyric "You were my revealing light" The lyric compares two things between "you" and "revealing light" The analogized of "you" is something that impressed or something more than usual that drawn as revealing light that revealing light represent as something that gives birth of feeling, or gives clear picture of something that is still a mystery.

Based on the theory of Perrine (1969), the function of the lyric above is as means of concentration. The songwriter wants to give a compact description of the word "you" as revealing light which is associated with something that impressed or something more than usual. Another function of the lyric is as imaginative pleasure. The songwriter presents to the listener to imagine how someone can be revealing light that represents as gives clear picture of something that is still a mystery, so that gives an imaginative thought for the listener in enjoying the song.

The types of figurative language were analyzed by the theory of Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963). Meanwhile, the functions of figurative language were analyzed by the theory of Perrine (1969). The occurrence of types of figurative language showed in the table below:

Table 1. The Occurrence of Types Figurative Language

Types of Figurative Language	Frequency	Percentage
Simile	6	60%
Hyperbole	2	20%
Irony	1	10%
Metaphor	1	10%
Total	10	100%

From the table of occurrence of types of figurative language used in Peripheral Vision album by Turnover in this research found 10 data. There are four types of figurative language shown in the table occurrence. The types of figurative language found are simile, hyperbole, irony, and metaphor. The total figurative language found in ten Turnover's song in Peripheral Vision album is simile with 6 data or 60%, hyperbole with 2 data or 20%, irony with 1 data or 10%, and metaphor with 1 data or 10%.

The dominant figurative language used in the songs in Peripheral Vision album by turnover is simile with total number 6 or 60%. The songwriter mostly uses simile in his songs, especially in Peripheral Vision album for showing the feeling or thought that he cannot be saying literary to the listeners. The songwriter prefers to use simile which is comparing two dissimilar things to emphasize in his song more meaningful to convey to listeners when listening to the songs in Peripheral Vision album by Turnover which is all of the songs in the album describe the distance of relationship and also about self-reflection that need the medium to express the feeling or ideas more deeply by using figurative language that is effective to get attention to listeners.

Conclusion

From the analysis can be concluded that figurative language used in songs has the main part of the song itself. Figurative language is the way of expressing the ideas and feelings of the songwriter to make the song more alive and more poetical so the meaning or message that wants to convey more deeply when listened to by listeners. Song and figurative language become an inseparable unit where most of the songs use figurative language in their lyric to make them more interesting and meaningful especially figurative language in those songs in Peripheral Vision album by Turnover. The functions contained in each figurative language used in the songs certainly have their functions where the songwriter uses figurative language not only as an aesthetic but also to provide a deepening meaning of the song lyric. This article can be useful for figuring out the types and functions of figurative language in songs. So the listeners or reader will no longer have difficulties in figuring out the types and functions of sentences that used figurative language in song

Reference

AllMusic. (n.d). Turnover Biography, Songs, & Albums. Retrieved May 29, 2022, https://www.allmusic.com/artist/turnover-mn0002939344/biography

Arditami, Putu Ratna. 2017. *An Analysis of Figurative language Found in Katy Perry's Song Entitled "Firework". Journal of Lingua Scientia, 24(1), 45-5.*

Hariyanto. (2017). The Analysis of Figurative Language Used in the Lyric of Firework by Katy Perry (A Study of Semantic). *Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, *10*(1), 46–60.

Hatch, E. M. (1995). *Vocabulary, Semantic and Language Education*. Cambridge University Press.

Kasma, S., Utami, N. M. V., & Jayantini, I. G. A. S. R. (2021). An Analysis of Figurative Language in Cnn International News Headlines Post on Facebook. *ELYSIAN JOURNAL: English Literature, Linguistics and Translation Studies*, *1*(3), 75-84.

Knickerbocker, K.L. and Reninger, H.W. 1963. *Interpreting Literature.* New York: Holt, Richard and Winston.

Krisnawati, N. N. A., Winarta, I. B. G. N., & Ariyaningsih, N. N. D. (2021). Types of Figurative Language in Miley Cyrus's Songs: Hyperbole and Metaphor. *ELYSIAN JOURNAL: English Literature, Linguistics and Translation Studies*, *1*(2), 1-11.

Palguna, I. P. Y. J., Juniartha, I. W., & Candra, K. D. P. (2021). The Analysis of Figurative Language on Passenger Song Lyric in Runaway Album. *ELYSIAN JOURNAL: English Literature, Linguistics and Translation Studies*, *1*(3), 23-32.

Perrine, Laurence. (1969). *Sound and Sense: An Introduction of Poetry* (3rd ed). Harcourt College Pub.

Sabata. Y., & I. I. (2018). Phatic Function in the Novel " A Potrait of the Artist As A Young Man" By Janmes Joyce. *Kembara (Jurnal Keilmuan Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Pengajarannya)*, *4*, 108–114.

Swarniti, N. W. (2022). Analysis of Figurative Language in "Easy On Me" Song Lyric. *RETORIKA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa*, *8*(1), 13-18.

Umbas, R., & Jayantini, I. G. A. S. R. (2021). Diction and Message Logic in the Podcast of Deddy Corbuzier in Episode "Malih, Pesan Pedas Tuk Ade Londok." *RETORIKA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa*, *7*(1), 50–57.

Webster, A. M. (1988). *Webster's Ninth NewCollegiate Dictionary*. Merriam – Webster Inc.