

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter presents the literature related to the research to be analyzed. Which consist of the following sections: description of figurative language, types of figurative language are used in Harris J songs, song as an English learning media, song and lyrics, and biography of Harris J.

A. Theoretical Description

1. Description of Figurative Language

Figurative language is a language that uses figures of speech. It is a way of saying something different from the original meaning. Figurative language is also "saying one thing in terms of another". The concept of figurative language as applied to an actual object is represented indirectly. Even though it is commonly found in literary works to demonstrate the beauty of language choices and the indirectness and explicitness of children's psycholinguistic development.¹ For example, time is money. Here, money means precious objects where the primary need is money and time we say very valuable and have a message that do not waste your time.

With respect to analyzing the song lyrics in which figurative expressions are intensively used, the analysis of the figurative expressions should necessarily be based on the song since the use of figurative expressions is quite likely motivated by the construction of the theme as the central force in the song.²

In linguistics, some linguists dividing the types of figurative language into many, there is: metaphor, simile, synecdoche, personification, metonymy, allegory, hyperbole, irony, symbol, apostrophe, paradox, synesthesia, symbolism, litotes, ambiguity, onomatopoeia, oxymoron, connotation and denotation.³

2. Types of Figurative Language

There are many types of figurative language that are very interesting to learn. This type of language gives the reader a new way to look at things in the world that are difficult to describe.

¹ Fitria Lonada and Laily Martin, "*The Use of Figurative Language in Characterization of Wilde's: The Nightingale and The Red Rose*", *Leksika Journal* Vol, 9 No. 2. August, 2015, p.15.

² Qurrotul 'Ain, "*An Analysis Of Figurative Language In The Song Lyrics By Maher Zain*", (Skripsi: IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon, 2013)

³ Henny Marliani, "*The Analysis of Figurative Language in Harris J Songs*", (Skripsi: UIN Ar-Raniry Darussalam, Banda Aceh, 2028)

Figurative language is language that is not to be taken literally. The following section, the researcher only discusses some types of figurative language such as metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbola, and irony.

a. Metaphor

Metaphor is a kind of figurative language which is used to compare two things that are not alike. From the definition, it can be said that metaphor is the comparison between two different things directly without the word comparison.⁴ Metaphor as a form of conceptual representation, “a thing considered as representative of some other (usually abstract) thing: a symbol”.⁵

Metaphor directly compare two subjects. Metaphor is a figure of speech which concisely compares two things by saying that the one is the other. For example:

- 1) My lover is a treasure
- 2) My home is heaven
- 3) Business is a game

b. Simile

Simile is defined as a type of figurative language used to compare one thing to another thing implicitly. From the definition, it can be said that simile is comparison between unlike objects introduced by a connective word such as like, as, or than a verb as seems.⁶ The concept of simile is *A is like B*, then the three parts of simile and metaphor:

- 1) The **TOPIC**, i.e., the actual thing which is being talked about
- 2) The **ILUSTRATION**, i.e., the thing to which the topic is compared
- 3) The **POINT(S) OF SIMILARITY**, i.e., the components of meaning which the topic and the illustration have in common when compared.

Simile are “like” or “as” comparisons between two subjects. For example:

- 1) She is like a fish out of water
- 2) Her skin is as white as snow

⁴ Rozakis, “*How to Interpret Poetry*”, New York: A Simon & Schuster Macmillan Company, 1995, p.33.

⁵ S. Glucksberg, “*Understanding Figurative Language from Metaphor to Idioms*”, New York: Oxford University Press, 2001

⁶ Rozakis, “*How to Interpret Poetry*”, New York: A Simon & Schuster Macmillan Company, 1995, p.36.

c. Personification

Personification is a figure of speech in which an abstract idea, or something which is not alive, is treated as though it were a person.⁷ In other words, it is the attribution of human characteristics and/or feeling to nonhuman organism, inanimate objects, or abstract ideas.⁸ Briefly, it gives human qualities to nonhuman, so it can act: speak, hear, walk, and feel the human emotional feeling. Commonly, we can find it in children's books, novels, songs, poems, newspapers, and so on.

For example:

- 1) The moon smiles at us
- 2) The trees are waving to the tiger
- 3) The wind touched my skin

The meaning of the first sentence is that the moon is so bright that it shows its light, the meaning of the second sentence is that the tree is blown by the wind so it feels light, and the meaning of the last sentence is that the wind is so strong that it touches my skin.

d. Hyperbola

Hyperbola is a figure of speech that is used to make exaggerated statements. The exaggeration is so great that others are not able to take the statement literally. Hyperbola is usually deliberate and not meant to be taken literally.⁹ This statement is "a figure of speech that uses deliberate exaggeration to achieve an effect, whether serious, comic, or ironic." It means hyperbola is a kind of figurative language used to express something exaggeratedly beyond human expectation.¹⁰

There are four types of hyperbola, as follow:

- 1) Vague quantifiers
 - a) Numerical quantifiers (e.g. *dozens of, scores of, thousands of, millions of*)

⁷ Barnwell, K. "Introduction to Semantic and Translation Second Edition", United State: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1980

⁸ Rozakis, "How to Interpret Poetry", New York: A Simon & Schuster Macmillan Company, 1995, p.35.

⁹ Larson, M. L., "Meaning Based Translation", United State: University Press Of America Inc, 1998

¹⁰ Murfin R, and Ray, "The Bedford Glossary of Critical and Literary Terms", Boston: Palgrave Macmillan, 2003

- b) Measurement expression (e.g. *yards of, miles of, tons of*)
 - c) General size quantifiers (e.g. *heaps of, loads of, stacks of*)
 - d) Container quantifiers (e.g. *bucket of, truck of/lorry load of, ocean of*)
 - e) Time quantifiers (e.g. *seconds, minutes, hours, centuries*)
- 2) Modifiers: e.g. *gigantic, enormous, to be dying, massive, vast, endless, wall-to-wall*
 - 3) Verb phrases: e.g. *to be covered in, to be dying of, to be up to one's eyes in*
 - 4) Counterfactual expression: (often used in conjunction with *literally, nearly/almost* and related metalingual triggers), e.g. *I ran when I was waiting to go on, I nearly died of thirst waiting for them.*¹¹

In short, to understand hyperbola statement requires a deep comprehension to gain the meaning. Thus, in this context the meaning is not same as the literal meaning where we found in dictionary. For example:

- 1) I have told you a million times not to lie!
- 2) Your travelling bag weighs a ton
- 3) She rushed out of the room in floods of tears

e. Irony

Irony is a stylistic device also based on the simultaneous realization of two logical meanings dictionary and contextual, but the two meanings stand in opposition to each other.¹² Irony comes from the Greek word for hypocrisy, deception, ignorance, and some form of negativity is involved. An ironic comment may be humorous or mildly sarcastic. Irony occurs when the opposite of what a person intended to do or expected to happen occurs instead. It is also an incongruity between expectation and reality. Irony can be dramatic (a play), verbal (a statement), or situational (an event).¹³

¹¹ Carter G. Cuphik, *"The Interanimation of World: Creative Metaphors in Art and Design"*, United States: Clinical Nurse Specialist, 2003

¹² Fitria Lonada and Laily Martin, *"The Use of Figurative Language in Characterization of Wilde's: The Nightingale and The Red Rose"*, Leksika Journal Vol, 9 No. 2. August, 2015, p.16

¹³ Qurrotul 'Ain, *"An Analysis Of Figurative Language In The Song Lyrics By Maher Zain"*, (Skripsi: IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon, 2013)

For example:

- 1) Someone says to his friend “*you are very slim*” whereas the fact is that his friend is very fat.
- 2) He is often late for school, we must call him a diligent student.

3. Song and Lyric

Rhythm, melody, harmony, lyric, form, and texture are the fundamental musical elements. All elements can be a great unit of composition called "song." Song as an artwork is actually a form of spiritual exposition by the artist (the song writers). Songwriters work hard to expose the aesthetic sense that will produce songs of good quality. Songs of good quality, needless to say, have some criteria, including exquisite melody and harmony and a well-balanced theme, melody, and text. This song text is an extremely important part of the song. Good song text should be harmonious with the melody of the song, which will bring the listener to a delightful and pleasant mood. On the contrary, song texts that are not exquisite and do not go well with the melody flow or the song theme will produce an unappealing song to hear and sometimes have the potential to make the listener get bored, irritated, or even angry. Many of these songs can be found on the radio or on television.¹⁴

Lyrics provide guidelines for the development of the ideas expressed by the composer for the listeners, making them understand the ideas in the lyrics. The listener will be able to understand what the composer is going to share and what is going on. Lyrics are one way that composers express their personal experiences. Song lyrics are poetry that is intended to be sung and that express thoughts and feelings directly, as well as being a direct appeal from the heart.¹⁵

The lyrics must match other elements of the song. The strength of the lyric depends on the harmony between the type of rhythm melody, even the character and the writer and cultural background. That means that a song if the lyric is a substitution of the language in the song, however, can't always picture the content of the original song.¹⁶

¹⁴ Suharto, “*Music and Language: A Stress Analysis of English Song Lyrics*”, (Universitas Negeri Semarang).

¹⁵ Armiatul Hasanah, “*Analysis of Moral Educational Values in Harris J's Selected Song Lyrics Inn Salam Album*,”(Skripsi: IAIN Ponorogo, 2021)

¹⁶ Suharto, “*Music and Language: A Stress Analysis of English Song Lyrics*”, (Universitas Negeri Semarang).

4. Biography Harris J

Harris Jung is a British-born Muslim singer. He is more popularly known by his stage name, Harris J. born and raised in London, he hails from a deeply religious family. He has been singing since he was a child and by the time he was five years old, he had already begun performing at school recitals and multi-faith events. His parents, especially his father, encouraged him to pursue a career in music. In 2013, he entered the social media powered Awakening Talent Contest and with his performance there, impressed the judges and audience alike. Harris J is very popular on various social media platforms as well. He has accumulated 144 thousand, 835 thousand, and 1 million followers on Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook respectively. He also has 80 thousand subscribers on his YouTube channel and high-traffic website. Harris J has been singing all his life. When he turned five years old, he started singing in public, performing at school recitals and multi-faith events. With his mastery over classical Arabic recitation with tones and vocal techniques of Irish folk music, his musical talent has a certain distinctiveness to it.

In 2013, he participated in the social-media-powered Awakening Talent Contest, on which the multiplatinum accredited songwriter and artist Maher Zain served as one of the judges. He won the competition and landed a record deal with Awakening Records, a UK-based media production owned and operated by Awakening Worldwide that produces Islamic music.

On August 5, 2015, the first music video of one of his songs, ‘*Salam Alaikum*’, was released. The album, titled ‘*Salam*’, was released on 18 August and has 11 others songs besides ‘*Salam Alaikum*’: ‘Good Life’, ‘*Rasool Allah*’, ‘I Promise’, ‘Worth It’, ‘Love Who You Are’, ‘*Eid Mubarak*’, ‘Let Me Breath’, ‘Paradise’, ‘My Hero’, and ‘You Are My Life’. On January 25, 2016, the music video for ‘Good Life’ was released. He published a children’s book titled ‘*Salam Alaikum: A Message of Peace*’ through *Salaam Reads/Simon Schuster Books* on September 5, 2017.

Harris J was born on May 2, 1997, in Chelsea, London, United Kingdom. His family perfectly represents the cultural melting pot that the United Kingdom is. While his father, Rahim Jung, is part Irish and part Indian, his mother is part English and part Jamaican. He has four younger siblings, sisters May and Isla and brothers Yusha and Abdurrahman (AJ). Isla is a popular

Instagrammer and social media influencer and AJ has a self-titled YouTube channel that has garnered over 18 thousand subscribers.

Rahim is an important member of his community. He is a host, writer, actor, and social media personality. Devout Muslim himself, he uses his social media presence to advocate for humanity and peace. Harris J's other passion besides music is football. At 12, he landed the opportunity to train at the exclusive Elite Training Club at the Chelsea Academy, working with some of the best coaches in the profession at the training grounds of the Chelsea FC Premier League Side.

In July 2015, he received his graduation certificate from the world-renowned BRIT School of Performing Arts in London, alumni of which include Adele and Amy Winehouse.¹⁷

5. *Salam Album*

Salam (Arabic for "peace") is Harris J's debut album, which was released in September 2015. It includes 12 tracks. Track List: *Salam Alaikum*, Good Life, *Rasool'Allah*, I Promise, The One, Worth It ft. Saif Adam, Love Who You Are, *Eid Mubarak* ft. Shujat Ali Khan, Let Me Breathe, Paradise ft. Jae Deen, My Hero, and You Are My Life.¹⁸ *Salam* album won Platinum Award because it has sold a combined 1 million albums in Indonesia.

- a. "*Salam Alaikum*" reached number 24 on the Billboard Hot iTunes chart and reached more than three million views on YouTube. The song has one clear message to spread *Salam* (peace) around the world not only are the messages strong, but the vocals and production are fantastic.
- b. "Good Live" tells about thanks to *Allah*. This song has a happy feel, a positive message, and a fairly unique video too. The *Qur'an* constantly tells us to be grateful to *Allah* for everything He has given us, Harris J is singing about just that.
- c. "*Rasool Allah*" has a unique style and sound. The track is upbeat, happy, and full of energy. It's surprising so many young people love this one. It is about Prophet Muhammad SAW, as the title suggests. Harris J sings about the Prophet's life, qualities, and loving the Messenger. This kind of music is

¹⁷ Editors, the Famous People.com. <https://www.thefamouspeople.com/profiles/harris-j-41379.php>. (Accessed on 21st)

¹⁸ Anonymous.Awakening.org. <http://www.awakening.org/harrisj/> .(Accessed on 20th of June 2017)

- perfect for kids and the younger generation. It has a mainstream sound and contains meaningful lyrics that encourage reflection and a thirst for learning more.
- d. “I Promise” is all about having love and respect for our parents. At a concert in Indonesia, Harris stated that this was currently his favorite track on the Album.
 - e. “The One” is well-produced and gives out a good message. Maher Zain was one of the writers for this one, a well-known artist. The track places importance on the oneness of *God*, and how we should put our trust and faith in him.
 - f. “Worth It” track number 6 of the album. This track is upbeat, positive, and well-produced. The track features Safe Adam (previously Saif Adam) as a rapper, which helps appeal to Harris’ young fan base. “Worth It” is all about staying positive and keeping faith, one day it will pay off.
 - g. “Love Who You Are” on the *Salam* album, this song was written by Kurt Vile. Through this song, Harris J. invites everyone to always be confident and love themselves. This song tells us that it is *God* who always gives us the best life, guides us on the right path, and is always there for us.
 - h. “*Eid Mubarak*” is a brilliant *Eid* song. The track is taken from Harris’ debut album *Salam* and features Pakistani singer Shujat Ali Khan. Having such a strong track in position 8 on the album gives us an indication of the quality of Harris’ music. Like the title, this song contains *Eid Mubarak*. The lyrics are positive, focusing on the joys of *Eid* and how we should come together on this special day.
 - i. “Let Me Breathe” is one of Harris J’s songs on the *Salam* album. This song tells about the outpouring of a child’s heart to his parents. In this case, he is as a child as if talking to his parents that he needs more space to live in his own life, wants to be himself, and also make their own decisions. However, he also does not want to lose the trust of his parents, because that is what he needs.
 - j. “Paradise” this song adopts urban music. Harris J. duet with Jae Deen who filled the rap part. This song tells of a young man who wants heaven from *Allah SWT*. Whatever he will do with confidence and without hesitation to achieve his dream of hoping for heaven.
 - k. “My Hero” tells that for him the Prophet *Muhammad* was a hero. He sacrificed himself for his people who were in darkness (ignorance), changed lives, and brought light. In

spreading Islam, he had to face many obstacles. However, he was not selfish and always forgave his enemies, even he reciprocating with kindness.

1. “You Are My Life” tells that *Allah* is One. This song tells about a young man who will not give up in his life because he knows that *Allah SWT* is everything and *Allah* is his helper from the various difficulties that befell him.¹⁹

B. Previous Research

Table 2.1

No	Title	Researcher	Similarity	Difference
1.	An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Song Lyrics by Maher Zain	Qurrotul A'in	Both of these studies have something in common, which aims to find out the most dominant of figurative language in the song lyrics.	In this study, the researcher used Harris J's song, while the Qurrotul 'Aini researcher used Maher Zain's song.
2.	The Use of Figurative Language in Characterization of Wilde's The Nightingale And The Red Rose Leksika journal, Vol. 9 No. 2, August 2015	Fitria Ionada and Laily Martin	Both have the same discuss about is figurative language and some types figure of speech.	Fitria and Laily focuses on the use of figurative language in characterizati on of wilde's and the researcher research focuses on analysis of figurative language in

¹⁹ Faisal, *Harris J. Islamic Music Hub. Powered by Astra Wordpress Theme*, <https://islamicmusicHub.com/harris-j>. (Accessed on 28th March 2021)

				the song lyrics.
3.	An Analysis of Figurative Language on Lyrics Used by Ed Sheeran	Bolas Panamotan Tua Lumbantoruan	Both of these studies have the same analysis of figurative language in the songs.	Bolas Panamotan research uses qualitative research, while researcher uses content analysis, and the songs are also different.

C. Conceptual Framework

In implementing the figurative language in the Harris J song, the researcher will be collecting all the data. In this case, the researcher took 12 songs from Harris J’s album *Salam*. This research discusses An Analysis of Figurative Language in Harris J song lyrics by Album *Salam*.

Picture 2.2 Conceptual Framework

