

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Description

The theoretical description is expected to provide a review of the findings of a literature review that is relevant to and encourages the research topic to be studied; thus, the theory may be utilized as a reference and to assist in problem solving in this study. In this chapter, the researcher presents semantics, figurative language, kinds of figurative language, song lyrics, and previous study.

1. Semantics

To understand the meaning of every word is important for us. The examination of meaning can be conducted in a number of ways. Linguistic semantics is a way to clarify any learner's comprehension of a language, ensuring the people to convey facts, emotions, intents, and imaginative ideas to other people while comprehending what they convey back.¹

According to Chaer as cited on Windy Sasri, the word semantic is derived from Greek, *semantic* comes from the word *semantio* (“to signify” or “mean”).² Semantic is one of the branches of linguistics that studies meaning which has a close relationship with other social sciences. Semantics is concerned with the literal meaning of words and the meaning of how they are set up together, which has been gathered from the context of meaning, or the starting point from which the complete meaning of a specific utterance is formed.³ The traditional definition of semantic is the study of meaning, the noun “meaning” is derived from the verb “mean”, and is used in a broad range of context and in types of distinguishable senses as

¹ Charles Kreidler, *Introducing English Semantics, Introducing English Semantics*, 2013, <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315886428>.

² Windy Sasri, “Semantic Analysis in The Lyrics of Lenka’s Song,” *Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology* 2507, no. 1 (2020): 1–9, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.solener.2019.02.027><https://www.golder.com/insights/block-caving-a-viable-alternative/%0A???>

³Kearns Kate, “Semantics,” accessed November 20, 2022, https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=id&lr=&id=WJNKEAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=introducing+semantics+pdf&ots=p2dGOSMlme&sig=fRgI7JCGIEWm71_q0pT87xf6ddk&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false.

many other English words.⁴ The aims of lexical semantic descriptive traditionally have been to represent every word in the language and to demonstrate how word meanings in a language are related. These aims are closely related because the meaning of a word is defined as a part by its relations with another word in the language.⁵

Language definition in the study of language is sometimes determined by meaning and sometimes on function. Definitions based on meaning include statements such as a noun is a name of an individual or thing and a sentence is a complete thought expressed. On the other hand, the description of an adjective as a word that changes other words other than nouns is a function-based definition. Etymology, the study of the historical development of word meaning, is the outstanding achievement in the examination of meaning in traditional linguistics. Traditional linguistics has not shown clearly what meaning is..⁶

The grade or kind of the language that is the object of research can be classified into four types of semantics, namely (1) lexical semantics, which is a kind of semantics in which the object of research is the lexicon of a language, (2) grammatical semantics, which is a kind of semantics in which the topic of research is the grammatical meaning of a language, (3) Syntactic semantics is a kind of semantics in which the focus of investigation is a syntax-related issue. (4) Semantic intent is a kind of semantics that is related to the use of forms of language of linguistic features, such as metaphors, irony, litotes, and so on.⁷

Semantics is an important subject, at least when it comes to language and communication. According to Wahab as cited in Windy Sasri, deal with teaching, Students, teachers, and scholars interested in linguistic studies understand that semantics, like its two sibling phonology and syntax, is an

⁴ Lyons John, "Linguistic Semantics: An Introduction," accessed November 20, 2022, https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=id&lr=&id=Na2g1ltaKuAC&oi=fnd&pg=PR11&dq=introducing+semantics+pdf&ots=SsbIdIunMM&sig=majG5nnHf11yXzWr8kPMBvR6KvQ&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false.

⁵ JOHN I. SAEED, "SEMANTICS.," 2022.

⁶ Khadijah Arifah, "Figurative Language Analysis in Five John Legend's Songs" (2016).

⁷ Sasri, "Semantic Analysis in The Lyrics of Lenka's Song." (2020).

important aspect of the study of language. Semantics should not be overlooked in the study of language. Despite its importance in linguistic study, semantics is a subject that has no place in the current TOEFL curriculum on a level of the Indonesian higher educational system. As a result, Lexical meaning is often ignored; similarly, ignorance of semantics in TEFL may result in false concepts of synonym, antonym, and ambiguity. There may be grammatical and acceptability issues at the level of sentence meaning.⁸

Based on the definition above, it is also necessary for those who want to be an advanced speaker, writer, or communicate better in their daily life activities to understand sentence meanings and some grammar problems, such as discovering the common meaning of some sound combinations and discovering how to combine these meanings, or practical semantics. The description demonstrates that Semantics, as a branch of Linguistics dedicated to research, is crucial not only for language and students, but also for those who want to improve their communication in society.

2. Figurative Language

Figurative language is a language in which words or expressions with multiple meanings are used in literal interpretations. When speakers use literal language, they only express the facts as they are in the actual form and sentence, without changing the meaning.⁹

Figurative language, figurative or "figure of speech," is a magnificent language presented and contrasted with objects or additional factors that are more prevalent in order to heighten and intensify the effect. In short, the use of a particular figure of speech can turn the value of a particular flavor or connotation.¹⁰ The creative use of figurative language can produce emotionally appealing messages that are both interesting and impressive. Word meanings can be found in both spoken and written language. In a comprehensive language, meaning is something that is asked for and given. The

⁸ Sasri. (2020).

⁹ Julio Césas Arrias, Diana Alvarado, and Manuel Calderón, "The Study of Figurative Language in Gayonese's Traditional Melengkan," 2019, 5–10.

¹⁰ Bertaria S Hutauruk, "Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing a Personal Letter," n.d., 32–56.

meaning of words in sentences or words plays an important role in communication.¹¹

Figurative language serves a function which is to evoke a specific image. It has an impact on the linguistic attractiveness that exist in verbal and written communication. The purpose of figurative language is they are used to explain meaning, to provide vivid illustrations, to accentuate, to create associations and emotions, to bring inanimate objects to life, to entertain or to beautify.¹² Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that figurative language has fascinating power when it is used in the lyrics of a song or spoken verbally because it explores various figurative meanings.

The researcher will review Reaske's figurative language theory and support it with other experts' theory. The theory showed that figurative language consists of allegory, allusion, antithesis, hyperbola, irony, metaphor, metonymy, an oxymoron, paradox, parallelism, personification, simile, symbol, synecdoche, euphemism, and repetition.¹³

a) Allegory

An Allegory is a literal statement or extended metaphor which presents its meaning in a veiled way.¹⁴ Mentioned by Perrine, An allegory is a tale or characterization that contains meaning under the surface.¹⁵ An allegory, typically contains a sequence of actions that are metaphorical or other actions. In an allegorical poem, everything is alleged about the characters, the action, and so on. It is actually being said about the character or action. For example: "*The beauty has her own way of loving her lover, the beast*". From the example, "the beauty" means a girl who has a pretty face. On the other hand, "the beast" means a man with a horrible face like an animal. So the meaning of the sentence is a beautiful girl loves her man who has an ugly face.

¹¹ Arrias, Alvarado, and Calderón, "The Study of Figurative Language in Gayonese's Traditional Malengkan."

¹² Bertaria S Hutauruk, "Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing a Personal Letter," n.d., 32–56.

¹³ C.R Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry* (New York: Monarch Press, 1996).

¹⁴ Reaske.

¹⁵ Laurence Perreine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry* (New York: Southern Methodist University, 1996).

Allegory is a literary theory that blends aspects of symbol, metaphor, and allusion to create a unified effect that runs throughout the text. Identifying allegory is a true challenge since the reader needs to be knowledgeable of the prior story that is being identified. To understand allegory is an important part to the readers so that the purpose of the author could be more apparent.

b) Allusion

Allusion is a reference to a famous place, event, or person which figures in a context that it delivers more than its literal meaning, rather than a direct comparison.¹⁶ For example: “*No, I am not prince Hamlet, nor was meant to*”. In this example, “prince Hamlet” refers to the characters of William Shakespeare’s work entitled *Hamlet*.

Allusion is one of the most difficult to analyze; there are always instances of allusion, and determining what the allusion is referring to can be one of the analyst's most difficult tasks. According to the discussion, an allusion is a passing reference of a character, setting, or event that the author is likely to tell the reader.¹⁷

c) Antithesis

Antithesis is an empathic technique that involves putting opposing concepts or characteristics in direct opposition to one another.¹⁸ For example: “*My boyfriend didn’t find love, love found him.*” As the example shows, antithesis almost always involves parallelism. Antithesis is a figurative language term that uses opposing phrases or groups of words to convey opposing ideas.

d) Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figurative language employee exaggeration. Extreme exaggeration is what separates exaggeration from hyperbole.¹⁹ It exists to serve a comical purpose sometimes, but it is more commonly used in a serious way. Hyperbole can generate dramatic effects.

¹⁶ K.L Knickerbocker and H.W Reninger, *Interpreting Literature* (Toronto: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1963).

¹⁷ Arifah, “Figurative Language Analysis in Five John Legend’s Songs.”

¹⁸ Laurence Perreine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry* (New York: Southern Methodist University, 1996)

¹⁹ Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry*.

According to Keraf as mentioned in Laila Alviana, hyperbole is a figure of speech that features a point statement of exaggeration." Hyperbole is an exaggeration that is greater than the truth. The language can draw the reader's attention, and it is an exaggeration of the object.²⁰ For example: "*I could watch that movie a million times.*" It means that the hyperbole appears to help to illustrate that the movie was so good that it can be watched several times. Hyperbole can be defined as a figure of speech in which something or a situation is mentioned exaggeratedly by employing words with larger meaning than the true feels or meaning.²¹

e) Irony

Irony is a figurative language that involves a connection among the reality illustrated and the phrase used to define it.²² Irony is a divergence between what is said, indicated, or hinted and what is truly the situation.²³ The expected implications are frequently a mockery of what is actually stated. When a poet employs irony, he is playing with the reader, as if inviting him to participate in a private joke. For example: "*How quick you did your job, till I wait for a long time.*" The example means that the person does the job for a very long time till his friend waits for a long time too.

In literature, there are three types of irony; they are verbal irony, dramatic irony, and situational irony. In short, irony is a kind of figurative language which has the meaning of something different from the purpose.

f) Metaphor

A metaphor is a figurative language that belongs to a group in which implicit comparisons are made between two things that do not normally look similar but are made similar. In other words, a metaphor is a rhetorical device in figurative language that employs a comparison statement to clarify the meaning of a word. A figurative language which

²⁰ Laila Alviana Dewi, "Figurative Language in Maher Zein Lyrics" (2020).

²¹ Sasri, "Semantic Analysis in The Lyrics of Lenka's Song."

²² J Kennedy, X et al., *An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama.*, College Composition and Communication, 2007, <https://doi.org/10.2307/356271>.

²³ J Murray, *Oxford Dictionary's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary* (Springfield: Merriam Webster Inc., 1995).

briefly contrasts two things by stating that one is the other.²⁴ For example: “*My mother was the spoonful of sugar that sweetened life’s bitter medicine.*” The example means a mother being compared to the sweetness of sugar, or a mother being compared to sweetness that can overcome bitterness.

Every metaphor has two parts: a tenor, which is the subject or the idea that is being compared, and a vehicle, which is the image by which the idea is delivered or the subject is discussed. Based on the discussion, a metaphor is a figure of speech that is used for comparing the two dissimilar objects by stating that one is similar to the other.

g) **Metonymy**

Metonymy is the replacement of a word that is closely related to another word.²⁵ Metonymy is a close connection in which the initial of something, a person, or a characteristic is used as an analogy or as the thing itself. For example: “*Dony was washing his Jazz.*” From the example, the word “Jazz” means a car. The word car is not mentioned, but he mentions the label. So it is called metonymy.

Metonymy is a figure of speech in which a term naming a closely similar object to the word in question is replaced for the word itself. In summary, the researcher concludes that Metonymy is the use of the name of one item to represent the name of a nearly identical idea.

h) **Oxymoron**

An oxymoron is a figure of speech in where multiple traditional ideas combine in order to produce a new meaning. Oxymoron is almost similar to antithesis, but an oxymoron is when two seemingly incompatible ideas are combined.²⁶ Oxymoron is a figure of speech that emphasizes a point by using two terms that are in opposition to one another.²⁷ For example: “*The higher and lower class usually has no similarity in many angels.*” The example means the higher and the lower are represent opposing meaning.

²⁴ T McArthur, *The Oxford Companion to The English Language* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1992).

²⁵ Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry*.

²⁶ Dennis, *Language and Diction in Linguistic* (Barkeley: University of California, 1996).

²⁷ Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry*.

The other examples are: gentle giant, organized chaos, prepared impromptu, friendly divorce. Based on the description, oxymoron is a phrase or term made up of words that are placed next to one another in a way that seems to contradict it. Oxymorons are occasionally used as a humorous impact, but they are more common used to highlight the contrast or unclear character of an instance or emotion.

i) Paradox

A paradox is a figure of speech that contrasts a true statement with a real contradiction. Paradox comes when a poet provides a pair of seemingly opposing ideas, words, images, or attitudes.²⁸ For example: “*She feels alone in the center of town.*” From the example it is a paradox, because the actual meaning is she feels very lonely in her life, but it’s not in the center of town. Because the center of town is crowded.

A paradox is a seemingly impossible logical contradiction that demands further investigation and reveals some truth at a deeper meaning level. A paradox, as opposed to an oxymoron, can be developed through a much longer period of time, such as a phrase or even a paragraph.

j) Parallelism

Parallelism is a figure of speech containing a word, phrase, or sentence with the same part of speech. Parallelism demands that equally important aspects of the subject matter be treated equally.²⁹ For example: “*If You Want I Will Come.*” It means that the words “I” and “you” are dependent on one another. Similar to repetition, parallelism uses recurrence expressions or parallel words and phrases, like, “*Our mission is to right wrong, to do justice, and to serve humanity.*” This technique is usually used in conjunction with antithesis or repetition.

k) Personification

Personification is metaphorical language that inserts nonhuman and objects human traits and qualities. Personification is the labeling of human characteristic or feelings to abstract concept or to inanimate objects.³⁰ These

²⁸ Reaske.

²⁹ Kennedy, X et al., *An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama.*

³⁰ Perreine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry.*

qualities include sensations, emotions, desires, physical movements, expression, and speech power, among others. The purpose of those characteristics is to facilitate the reader's ability to visualize the object and actions. For example: "*The angry sea shook the ships.*" From the example, the word "sea" (non-human) has the human characteristic "angry" to build the sentence feel alive and attractive. Personification is a technique used to define a particular trait of a non-human thing or object, or to clarify or enrich the description of something.³¹

l) Simile

Simile is a figurative language which compares one thing with another using the words "like" or "as".³² A simile is a rhetorical device used to compare or liken two things directly by using a connective word like "like," "as," or a verb like "resembles."³³ For example: "*His heart was as soft as cotton balls.*" The example means that the heart is soft like cotton balls. Cotton balls here are a symbol of someone's tenderness, because the texture of cotton balls is so soft. The aim of simile is to provide information about one object that is unfamiliar to the reader by comparing it to things the reader is likely to know.

m) Symbol

A symbol is a representation of a word or thing that implies something other than the word or thing itself.³⁴ When the simile says A is similar to B, the symbol will only talk about B, the symbol here might be a concrete thing, person, or action which describe for its own sake as well as further meaning suggestion. For example: "*The national flag is the symbol of the practice feeling.*" The example means that a national flag has strong power in a country.

Because of the use of symbols, the author must rely on the reader to make comparisons. Several previously existing ideas or beliefs that the reader brings to a story are embodied in symbols. This relieves the author to explain to them.

³¹ Arifah, "Figurative Language Analysis in Five John Legend's Songs."

³² Dennis, *Language and Diction in Linguistic*.

³³ McArthur, *The Oxford Companion to The English Language*.

³⁴ Kennedy, X et al., *An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama*.

n) Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figurative language that uses a part in order to indicate the whole.³⁵ Synecdoche is classified into two parts, Pars pro toto and Totem pro parte. Pars pro toto in this context refers to a part for the whole; Totem pro parte is when the whole thing stands for a particular component. It's crucial to keep in mind that the entire thing should only be represented by its essential elements. For example: *"Please to come to his every heads."* From the example, "heads" means a person. So, the sentence means to come to each individual.

o) Euphemism

Euphemisms are words or sentence that are used in place of other words or phrases that are taboo or have negative or derogatory connotations.³⁶ For example: *"The sun blossomed out the horizon."* It is called euphemistically that the sun "rose". Euphemisms are frequently used to make certain ideas, concepts, or actions sound more attractive than they actually are.

p) Repetition

Repetition is a figurative language that employs recurrence to convey a strong pretension.³⁷ It was once used to ensure that readers and listeners understood what the author had to say. Repetition is a powerful literary tool that can add deeper meaning to a poem or piece of literature. The repetition could be words, clauses, lines, or stanzas. For example: *"He was an honest man. He was a kind man. He was a wise man."* Repetition usually is used to show stress.

3. Song Lyric

Generally, a song consists of two elements, sounds as the primary and lyrics as the secondary.³⁸ A song is a poem that is enhanced by music. When figurative language is used in songs, they become more artistic. Because it can increase interest and provide entertainment for listeners, the composer uses it in song

³⁵ Murray, *Oxford Dictionary's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary*.

³⁶ Dennis, *Language and Diction in Linguistic*.

³⁷ Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry*.

³⁸ R Dallin, *Approaches to Communication through Music* (David Foulton Publishers, 1994).

lyrics. Songs are artistic creations that involve singing along to musical instruments.³⁹

In spite of being the second component of music, lyrics make a significant contribution to the music itself. The audience is given a comprehensive examination of the song's message by the lyrics, which also contribute to clarify the meaning.⁴⁰ Lyrics are a part of songs that tell stories and interact with listeners in a way that is similar to how people converse with one another. According to the explanation given above, it can be inferred that a song is a poem that incorporates music and figurative language in its lyrics, and that the song's lyrics are a part that function like a story or a conversation between two people.⁴¹

Each song conveys a message. The song's effectiveness and appeal to the listener depend on its lyrics. The message contained in the lyrics may be conveyed differently depending on how they were written.

4. Harry's House Album

Harry's house is the third album from Harry Styles which was released on 20 May 2022.⁴² This album is inspired by the Japanese 1970s city pop, and came up with the genres pop-funk, pop rock, and synth-pop.⁴³ The background of the name "Harry's House" came when Styles made an idea to make the acoustic version of the album recorded in his house. The concept of this album was about Styles' internal thing that he was going through in his house. However, the initial "house" in the name of the album is a metaphor for everything inside his

³⁹ Stella Vania Ardhyanti and Supriyatningsih Supriyatningsih, "Figurative Language Analysis in Celine Dion's Song Lyrics Falling Into You Album," *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education)* 3, no. 1 (2020): 11, <https://doi.org/10.22460/project.v3i1.p11-19>.

⁴⁰ Dallin, *Approaches to Communication through Music*.

⁴¹ T. F. Pettijohn and D. F. Sacco, "The Language of Lyrics.," *Journal of Language and Social Psychology*, 2009.

⁴² Chris Willman, "Harry Styles Announces Third Solo Album, Harry's House, Set for May," *Variety*, March 23, 2022, <https://variety.com/2022/music/news/harry-styles-harrys-house-third-album-announce-may-1235212503/>.

⁴³ "Harry's House' Is Inspired By A Japanese '70s Pop Icon & TikTok Fave," *Bustle*, accessed March 19, 2023, <https://www.bustle.com/entertainment/meaning-behind-harry-styles-new-album-harrys-house>.

mind rather than specific location.⁴⁴ This time, the third album contains 13 songs, including the single "As It Was," which was released on March 31. The 13 songs on the Harry's House album are listed below.

a) **Music For a Sushi Restaurant**

"Music For a Sushi Restaurant" is the first track from the album, as an opening the song really grabs much attention. This song has a kind of smooth jazz and funky 70's pop genre. The lyrics of this song are not only written by Styles but also Thomas Hull, Tyler Johnson and Mitch Rowland.⁴⁵

The idea of "Music For a Sushi Restaurant" came up when Styles was at a sushi restaurant in Los Angeles and found out that his song from his previous album is played but he felt like strange to hear the song in the sushi restaurant, then he got inspired to make a music at a sushi restaurant.⁴⁶ The lyrics of the song are basically about the ingredients for making sushi. It sounds a little fun and silly, but when it comes to the meaning it's related to a desire for his relationship. The use of food as a metaphor in the song lyrics is the iconic style of Harry Styles songs, it can be seen from several songs from the previous album that use a lot of metaphor such as "Watermelon Sugar", "Kiwi", and "Cherry".⁴⁷

b) **Late Night Talking**

"Late Night Talking" is the second track from the album. This song was written by Styles and Kid Harpoon. The song that holds at no.4 on Billboard Top 100 after release has 70s classic vibes.⁴⁸ Styles first sang the song at

⁴⁴ Lou Stoppard, "Exclusive: Harry Styles Reveals the Meaning Behind His New Album, 'Harry's House,'" *Better Homes & Gardens*, April 26, 2022, <https://www.bhg.com/better-homes-and-garden-magazine/harry-styles/>.

⁴⁵ "Harry Styles – Music for a Sushi Restaurant Lyrics | Genius Lyrics," accessed February 15, 2023, <https://genius.com/Harry-styles-music-for-a-sushi-restaurant-lyrics>.

⁴⁶ "Harry Styles 'Music for a Sushi Restaurant' Lyrics, Analyzed," accessed March 22, 2023, <https://www.cosmopolitan.com/entertainment/music/a40059341/harry-styles-music-for-a-sushi-restaurant-lyrics/>.

⁴⁷ "Harry Styles 'Music For a Sushi Restaurant' Lyrics Meaning, 'Harry House' Song | StyleCaster," accessed March 22, 2023, <https://stylecaster.com/harry-styles-music-for-a-sushi-restaurant-lyrics/>.

⁴⁸ "Harry Styles – Late Night Talking Lyrics | Genius Lyrics," accessed February 13, 2023, <https://genius.com/25606878?>

Coachella on April 15, 2022, even before the album's official release.⁴⁹

The song's outline describes the intimacy of his relationship with his partner at that time.⁵⁰ The more specific meaning of the lyrics tells about Styles always missing his partner while they are apart. They are already missing one another and their night conversation after only a few days apart. Then Styles promises to always be by her side anywhere she goes and keep their quality time.⁵¹

c) Grapejuice

“Grapejuice” is the third track from the album. This melancholic tune is written by Harry Styles, Tyler Johnson, and Kid Harpoon.⁵² As a romantic and peaceful song, this song holds no.15 on the Billboard Hot 100 after it debuted.⁵³

The title “Grapejuice” is referring into red wine. In this song Styles describe his euphoria of getting away into a world of loneliness with the person he loves and a vintage bottle of wine. The plot of the lyrics is instead of buying flower for his partner, he tenses a bottle of wine, it could be a hint of a physical and emotional hangover. Even though this act would seem innocent and straightforward, it may actually be addressing something much more serious. His selfless love became an act of selfishness.⁵⁴ However, the fact that Styles loves her so obviously is more important. Based on the pre-chorus, it appears that he has been with his

⁴⁹ “Harry Styles ‘Late Night Talking’ Lyrics Meaning: Who the ‘Harry’s House’ Song Is About | StyleCaster,” accessed March 22, 2023, <https://stylecaster.com/harry-styles-late-night-talking-lyrics/>.

⁵⁰ “Meaning Behind the Lyrics of Harry Styles’s ‘Late Night Talking,’” accessed March 22, 2023, <https://www.seventeen.com/celebrity/music/a40604904/harry-styles-late-night-talking-lyrics/>.

⁵¹ “The Meaning Behind Harry Styles’ ‘Late Night Talking,’” accessed March 22, 2023, <https://americansongwriter.com/meaning-behind-harry-styles-late-night-talking/>.

⁵² “Harry Styles’ Grapejuice Lyrics and Subtle 1982 Meaning Uncovered by Fans,” accessed March 23, 2023, <https://www.hitc.com/en-gb/2022/05/20/grape-juice-lyrics-harry-styles/>.

⁵³ “Harry Styles – Grapejuice Lyrics | Genius Lyrics,” accessed February 13, 2023, <https://genius.com/25868735?>

⁵⁴ “Decoding The Lyrics From Harry Styles’ New Album ‘Harry’s House’ - E! Online,” accessed March 23, 2023, <https://www.eonline.com/news/1331790/harrys-house-unlocked-the-meaning-behind-every-new-harry-styles-song>.

sweetheart for some time because he is so deeply in love that he finds it impossible to imagine life without her.⁵⁵

d) As It Was

“As It Was” is the fourth track from the album. This song is the lead single from *Harry’s House* album. Styles wraps this song in an 80s vibe with his sorrowful voice to present bittersweet memories of the past and loneliness. As the first released song from the album, “As It Was” reached no.1 on the Billboard Top 100 for 15 weeks.⁵⁶

This song was inspired by the worldwide lockdowns during COVID-19 pandemic, it was a time that Styles was dealing with loneliness and self-isolation that forced him to reflect on himself.⁵⁷ In an interview, Styles said that the song is about metamorphosis. His life has experienced many significant changes in the years before, and it makes him feel a little isolated and intimidated by the speed of these changes.⁵⁸ The second verse of the song discusses how being alone affected his sense of self and how he felt less productive when he was alone. But like numerous others, he also discovered that he avoided being approached by people who try to reach him out.⁵⁹

e) Daylight

“Daylight” is the fifth track from the album. The song releases one day before the official album release at the Citi Concert Series. This song was Styles favorite song from the album since it was produced all in one night with his partners Kid Harpoon and Tyler Johnson, so he declared it

⁵⁵ “‘Grapejuice’ by Harry Styles - Song Meanings and Facts,” accessed March 23, 2023, <https://www.songmeaningsandfacts.com/grapejuice-by-harry-styles/>.

⁵⁶ “Harry Styles – As It Was Lyrics | Genius Lyrics,” accessed March 23, 2023, <https://genius.com/Harry-styles-as-it-was-lyrics>.

⁵⁷ “The Lyrics Meaning Of Harry Styles’ ‘As It Was’ Reckon With Disconnection,” accessed March 23, 2023, <https://www.nylon.com/entertainment/harry-styles-as-it-was-lyrics-meaning-explained>.

⁵⁸ “Meaning Behind ‘As It Was’ Song By Harry Styles - Music Grotto,” accessed March 23, 2023, <https://www.musicgrotto.com/harry-styles-as-it-was-song-meaning-lyrics-explained/>.

⁵⁹ “Harry Styles’ ‘As It Was’ Lyrics Meaning - Song Meanings and Facts,” accessed March 23, 2023, <https://www.songmeaningsandfacts.com/harry-styles-as-it-was-lyrics-meaning/>.

as a “stream of consciousness” that pulled an all-nighter until the daylight.⁶⁰

In an interview, Styles said that the main subject of the song is a lover who rejected him despite his feelings for them.⁶¹ He wrote the lyrics “cursing the daylight” to show the symbolic meaning that he felt frustrated by his partners who blew him off.⁶²

f) **Little Freak**

“Little Freak” is the sixth track from the album. In contrast to the previous song on the album, this song has a melodic ballad genre. The song is written by Harry Styles and Kid Harpoon, and has reached no.14 on the Billboard Hot 100.⁶³

The song tells about the previous relationship with the object of the song that he called “Jezebel” on the first line.⁶⁴ Throughout the song on the second verse, Styles reminisces his memories with his partner that are really playful such a “little freak”. Unfortunately, Styles mistreated his partner by trying to push for a more intimate relationship. He regrets how their relationship ended, but he wants her to know he still has feelings for her.⁶⁵

g) **Matilda**

“Matilda” is the seventh track from the album. The song was written by Amy Allen, Kid Harpoon, Tyler Johnson, and Harry Styles. It also reached no.9 on the

⁶⁰ “Harry Styles – Daylight Lyrics | Genius Lyrics,” accessed March 24, 2023, <https://genius.com/Harry-styles-daylight-lyrics>.

⁶¹ “Who Is Harry Styles’ Song ‘Daylight’ About? Here’s the Scoop,” accessed March 24, 2023, <https://www.distractify.com/p/who-is-daylight-about-harry-styles>.

⁶² “What Is The Real Meaning Of Daylight By Harry Styles? Here’s What We Think,” accessed March 24, 2023, <https://www.nickiswift.com/870987/what-is-the-real-meaning-of-daylight-by-harry-styles-heres-what-we-think/>.

⁶³ “Harry Styles Charts All Songs From ‘Harry’s House’ in Hot 100’s Top 30 – Billboard,” accessed March 24, 2023, <https://www.billboard.com/music/chart-beat/harry-styles-charts-all-harrys-house-songs-hot-100-top-30-1235079248/>.

⁶⁴ “Little Freak by Harry Styles - Songfacts,” accessed March 24, 2023, <https://www.songfacts.com/facts/harry-styles/little-freak>.

⁶⁵ “What Is Harry Styles’s ‘Little Freak’ About? | Harry Styles’s Harry’s House Song Meanings | POPSUGAR Entertainment Photo 7,” accessed March 24, 2023, <https://www.popsugar.com/entertainment/photo-gallery/48832786/embed/48832797/embed>.

Billboard Hot 100. The name “Matilda” was inspired by Roald Dahl’s infamous 1988 novel and film.⁶⁶

Styles stated in an interview that the song’s main character is based on someone he knows in real life, but he’s rolled up her story and belongs to the protagonist character Matilda.⁶⁷ The lyrics throughout the song are about realizing that something is not “normal” and seeking appropriate help. The song does listen and provides a safe place of refuge and awareness for anyone dealing with “parent issues.” However, the most moving aspect of the song comes from its lyrics and the suggestion of a real family, expanding the album’s exploration of what, and who, creates a home. Towards the end of the song, the lyrics not only show empathy, but also convey an inspiring message about deciding your own life and happiness.⁶⁸

h) Cinema

“Cinema” is the eighth track from the album. The song reached no.22 on the Billboard Hot 100 after release. The word “Cinema” can be implied as a metaphor of his girlfriend at that time, since his girlfriend is also known as a movie director that has been working with Styles on *Don’t Worry Darling* (2022) movie.⁶⁹

Throughout the song lyrics, it seems about the early stages of an uncertain relationship. He is concerned that he is not great enough to suit the woman he is with and that he may come on too strong. The emotional plotline of the song finds Styles as a confident man at the song’s conclusion, blending in the happiness of mutual affection brings him.⁷⁰

i) Daydreaming

“Daydreaming” is the ninth track from the album. The song reached no.24 on the Billboard Hot 100. This song has

⁶⁶ “Harry Styles – Matilda Lyrics | Genius Lyrics,” accessed February 23, 2023, <https://genius.com/25867009>.

⁶⁷ “Harry Styles’ ‘Matilda’: Everything He Said About The Song’s Meaning – Hollywood Life,” accessed March 24, 2023, <https://hollywoodlife.com/2022/05/20/harry-styles-matilda-song-meaning-lyrics/>.

⁶⁸ “Harry Styles’ ‘Matilda’ Lyrics Meaning, Explained,” accessed March 24, 2023, <https://www.nylon.com/entertainment/harry-styles-matilda-lyrics-meaning-explained>.

⁶⁹ “Harry Styles – Cinema Lyrics | Genius Lyrics,” accessed March 24, 2023, <https://genius.com/Harry-styles-cinema-lyrics>.

⁷⁰ “‘Cinema’ by Harry Styles - Song Meanings and Facts,” accessed March 24, 2023, <https://www.songmeaningsandfacts.com/cinema-by-harry-styles/>.

sunny upbeat and catchy rhymes that make the listener feel like a daydream. The vibes of the music represent the story of the song, which is about Styles' relationship. The lyrics express the sensation of being truly in love and longing for something more. Throughout the song, he is proving that he is living in a daydream and needs all of the love he can get to get through this next chapter. Overall, the song discusses the beauty of longing and encourages the listener to live in the moment and embrace the feelings of love.

j) Keep Driving

“Keep Driving” is the tenth track from the album. The song reached no.25 on the Billboard Hot 100. The interpretation "keep driving" is a metaphor for trying to get through all the crazy things in life and continuing with your day even when everything around you is falling apart. The song is a projection on journey in life and the idea of accepting reality's unknown and uncertain paths.⁷¹

In this situation, as suggested by the title, it would seem that he and his partner's interests are on the road. In this case, it appears that he and his romantic interest are on the road, as implied by the title. Throughout the process, they are having various adventures, none of which are particularly related to a celebrity lifestyle, but rather to the likes of various foods and intoxicants, including "coke," which Harry would seem to have a special affinity for.⁷² The song's message is that, even though life can be unpredictable at times, it is still worthwhile to remain optimistic and take risks.⁷³

k) Satellite

“Satellite” is the eleventh track from the album. The song reached no.21 on the Billboard Hot 100 after release. "Satellite" then blows up with drums, synths, and evoked vocals. The song starts off light and airy, with Styles singing

⁷¹ “Harry Styles – Keep Driving Lyrics | Genius Lyrics,” accessed March 24, 2023, <https://genius.com/Harry-styles-keep-driving-lyrics>.

⁷² “‘Keep Driving’ by Harry Styles - Song Meanings and Facts,” accessed March 24, 2023, <https://www.songmeaningsandfacts.com/keep-driving-by-harry-styles/>.

⁷³ “Meaning of Keep Driving by Harry Styles,” accessed March 24, 2023, <https://www.songtell.com/harry-styles/keep-driving>.

about a lack of interaction and a willingness to spend time with someone who is distant.⁷⁴

To describe someone he wants to get closer to, Styles employs the metaphor of a satellite. Styles is orbiting around this person in the same way that satellites orbit the Earth due to our planet's gravitational effects. However, they like to maintain him at a distance.⁷⁵

l) **Boyfriend**

“Boyfriend” is the twelfth track from the album. Styles debuted the song ahead of its official release on April 15, 2022, at the Coachella music festival.⁷⁶ The inspiration of this song is from his sister's relationship. Throughout the song, “Boyfriend” is a choppy melodic song about the various ways relationships mistreat each other in relationships, particularly the behaviors of boyfriends.⁷⁷

In the song verses, Styles examines various ways in which boyfriends mistreat their partners in relationships. Boyfriends have a habit of taking their girlfriends for granted. Boyfriends frequently lose interest when they get off the hook. For them, the honeymoon period is short-lived. Their minds are already planning their next journey.⁷⁸

m) **Love Of My Life**

“Love Of My Life” is the last track from the album. The song sounds like a song about missing a former romantic partner, but the interpersonal melody isn't about a lover, it's about Styles' birthplace (England).⁷⁹ The lyrics acknowledge defeat and loss. Almost all of us don't realize

⁷⁴ “Harry Styles – Satellite Lyrics | Genius Lyrics,” accessed March 25, 2023, <https://genius.com/Harry-styles-satellite-lyrics>.

⁷⁵ “Meaning of Satellite by Harry Styles,” accessed March 25, 2023, <https://www.songtell.com/harry-styles/satellite>.

⁷⁶ “Harry Styles ‘Boyfriends’ Lyrics: New Song Meaning, Quotes,” accessed March 25, 2023, <https://www.j-14.com/posts/harry-styles-boyfriends-lyrics-new-song-meaning-quotes/>.

⁷⁷ “Harry Styles - Boyfriends | Lyrics Meaning Revealed - Justrandomthings,” accessed March 25, 2023, <https://justrandomthings.com/2022/05/20/harry-styles-boyfriends-lyrics-meaning-revealed/>.

⁷⁸ “Harry Styles’s ‘Harry’s House’ Song ‘Boyfriends’ Lyrics, Analyzed,” accessed March 25, 2023, <https://www.seventeen.com/celebrity/music/a40061348/harry-styles-song-boyfriends-lyrics/>.

⁷⁹ “Harry Styles - Love of My Life | Lyrics Meaning Revealed - Justrandomthings,” accessed March 25, 2023, <https://justrandomthings.com/2022/05/21/harry-styles-love-of-my-life-lyrics-meaning-revealed/>.

what we have is really valuable until we lose them. The same thing for all types of relationships we have such as parents, siblings, friends, and partners. The truth comes to light later, and it is simply too late.⁸⁰

B. Previous Study

There are several studies that have been done by previous researchers. Maureen Clarisha Lanongbuka⁸¹ The thesis investigated the analysis of figurative language in *Bangtan Soneondan's* English song lyrics. The study's findings include identifying the types of figurative language in *Bangtan Soneondan's* song lyrics and describing the concept and contextual meaning of the figurative language used in the song.. The result of the analysis is the researcher found (40.625%) of simile in 13 lines, followed by allusion and hyperbole in six lines (18.75%), dead metaphor in five lines (15.625%), and metaphor with only 2 lines (6.25%).

Other research is "Figurative Language Analysis in Five John Legend's Song" by Khadijah Arifah.⁸² The researcher concludes that there are many kinds of figurative language found that are personification, hyperbole, metaphor, and paradox. Besides that, hyperbole is the most dominant figure that found in her study. She concludes that hyperbole is used to make the object become greater than the real object.

Shiyami Amini Pasaribu⁸³ in her research "The Analysis of Figurative Language in Justin Bieber Selected Song Lyrics" used library research. The data that she uses is some selected Justin Bieber songs. The result of the analysis on the 4 selected songs is 46 lyrics that contain figurative lyrics. In the 46 lyrics there are 47% of hyperbole, 26% of irony, 16% of personification, and the other is 11% of metaphor.

In short, the difference between the previous study with this research is the object of the research and the result of the analysis. The present study analyzes the song from the solo popular singer Harry Styles to find out the types of the figurative language

⁸⁰ "‘Love of My Life’ by Harry Styles - Song Meanings and Facts," accessed March 25, 2023, <https://www.songmeaningsandfacts.com/love-of-my-life-by-harry-styles/>.

⁸¹ Maureen.C Lanongbuka, "A Semantic Study of Figurative Language in Bangtan Soneondan 's Englis Song Lyrics" (2022).

⁸² Arifah, "Figurative Language Analysis in Five John Legend's Songs."

⁸³ Shiyami Amini Pasaribu, "The Analysis of Figurative Language in Justin Bieber's Selected Songs," *Research in English and Education* 6, no. 4 (2021): 173–79.

that is found in the song of the album and the meaning of it. The data for this study comes from all of the songs on the Harry's House album, so it will provide a wide range of information about figurative language in songs.

C. Theoretical Framework

The study's objective was to determine what the figurative language in the English song lyrics from Harry Styles' album meant. The researcher developed two research questions that required theories to answer in accordance with the study's purpose. Numerous theories are being examined in research to demonstrate their value and contribution. To address the research questions, the researcher will make use of figurative language theory.

This study's primary goal is to identify every instance of figurative language used in Harry Styles' English song lyrics; as a result, it requires knowledge of the theory of figurative language. The theory will be applied to provide answers, and the object that was classified based on its figurative language will be semantically examined to clarify the meaning.