CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consist of many important aspects concerning the theoritical framework those are definition of semantics, definition of figurative language, types of figurative language, messages and so on.

2.1 Semantics

Semantics is a study of meaning in language. It deals with all linguistic aspects such as words, phrases, clauses and sentences. Hornby (1972) defines, semantics is branch of linguistics concerned with studying the meaning of words and sentences. In simple definition, semantics is the study of linguistic units, words and sentences in paticular.

There were three disciplines were concerned with the systematic study of meaning, they are psychology, philosophy and linguistics (Kreidler, 1998). In the other word, Philosophy, Psychology, and linguistics all claim a deep interest in the subject. Psychologist in how humans learn, how they retain, recall or lost information. Philosophies of language were concerned with how we know or accept as true was related to other possible facts. And the last is about linguistic, linguistics want to understand how language works.

Semantics is only focuses on the grammar and the vocabulary impart, it does not account for any implied meaning. It does not pay attention to the syntactical arrangement or pronounciation of linguistic object. As stated by Katz (1972), semantics is the study of linguistic meaning which concerned with what sentence and other linguistics object express, not with the arrangement with their syntactic

parts or with their pronunciation. On the other word, semantics limits its study to the nature of meaning only. From this definition, we have to understand what is meant by meaning. Meanings are the ideas or concepts from the speakers' mind to the heares' mind, that are able to be transferred in the forms of one language or another (Fromkin, 1983). It means, meaning is the main purpose the speaker which wants to conveys to the listener. By knowing the meaning people will understand about the purpose or the topic is talking.

The varieties of meaning happened because a speaker may use a word that different from what it denotes. Sometimes what is uttered by the speaker is different from the literal meaning, thus the listener might become misunderstanding about what speaker says. Hence, studying about meaning is needed because it will give influence for us to understand about speaker's mean or how far some information can received by listeners.

From the definition above, semantics can be defined as part of linguistics study that concern to interpret the meaning of words or sentences. This study also tries to understand what meaning is as an element of language and how it is constructed by language as well as interpreted by speakers and listeners of language.

2.2 Figurative Language

Figurative language is the use of words or sentences that different from their ordinary meaning. It occurs when the speaker speaks something different from what the real meaning of the words or sentences. It can do this by giving a word with a specific meaning, by comparing two things in such a way that we find the

comparison interesting or by using words that have unusual constructions or sounds. It is characterized by figure of speech that compares, exaggerates, or shows the other sense of the first appearance meaning.

People may find many figurative language such as in daily conversation rarely, articles in magazine, advertisements, novels, songs, etc. Perrine (1974:49) defines figure of speech is the unusual way of uttering something which can be said that the speaker intentionally refers to another meaning from one thing. In other words, figurative language is a way of saying something from the uncommon way. By using this type of language, the speaker wants to add some special effect to their words.

Figurative language created by authors to provide aesthetics element in the stories. The authors also express their thoughts, feeling, and ideas use figurative language in order to make the reader may be interested. Brown Amanda (2006) said that in written and spoken language there are certain effective ways of saying things without saying them directly. That is called figures of speech or figurative language, they are used to emphasize, clarify, and embellish what is being said. Most figures of speech simply take what is well known and use it to depict what is less familiar.

The function of using figurative language is to create an interesting images. Wren (1981) states figurative language is a departure from the ordinary form of language or the ordinary course of ideas in order to produce a better effect. It means that figurative language is a language that can be substituted by the variations of ideas which successfully to imply a hidden meaning by giving an effect greatly

different from what it literally. Or the other words we can say that figurative language is the expressive use of language in which words are used to give a particular emphasis or to generate a special effect.

Figurative language is a kind of language that emphasize in language. Kennedy (1979) stated that figure of speech may be said whenever a writer or speaker, for the sake of emphasis or freshness, departs from the ordinary denotations of words. From the above quotation, figurative language is a way to reflect the characteristic of the film and the way the writer think. Figurative language used not in usual literal sense but imaginative way. Figures of speech are not devices to state what is demonstrably untrue. Indeed they often state truths, and they lend emphasis.

Figurative language is one which literally in compatible term, forces the readers to attend the connotation rather than to the denotation. Kreidler affirms (1998), the connotation is part of meaning, the effective or emotional associations is elicits, which clearly not be the same for all people who know and use the word. It is refers to the personal aspect of meaning, the emotional associations that the word arouses. The denotation identifies the central aspect of word meaning, which everybody generally agrees about. The words that have emotional meaning and denotation meaning are combination of sounds.

The Webster's New World College Dictionary (1996) explains that figurative speech is an expression (as metaphor or euphemism) that substitutes a variation of points of view by which things or notions which is referred to as if it is different in some ways (in identify, degree, shape) from what it actually is or seems

to be but so related to the expression successfully implies an intended meaning of effect either or greatly different from what is utterly said.

Figurative meaning and vocabulary have a close relationship. Figurative meaning and semantic also have a great relationship because without the knowledge of the meaning of the word, even connotative meaning, it is difficult to understand figurative meaning, sometimes people read the newspapers, the magazines or novel, overlooked non – literal expressions and read them literally. Of course, the meaning of the expression becomes odd or not understandable. Therefore, figurative language becomes essential in the learning of vocabularies. While, learning of vocabularies support the learning of semantics (Tarigan, 1995).

The use of figurative language on a certain language might be different from another. Gibbs and Turner (1997) added that figurative language is the type of language that helps convey exact meaning in an artistic manner. It may use colorful words imaginatively or even make up new word. In other words, using figurative language is very needed to make our sentences more beauty and artistic. It requires much imagination because the sentence has hidden meaning behind the literal meaning.

Figurative language uses "figures of speech" it is a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the words. In other words, language cannot be taken literally. Literal and figurative language is a distinction in traditional systems for analyzing language. Literal language refers to words that do not deviate from their defined meaning. Figurative language refers to words, and groups of words, that exaggerate or alter the usual meanings of the component words. Figurative

language may involve analogy to similar concepts or other contexts, and may involve exaggerations. These modifications result in figures of speech.

Form the explanation above, the researcher concludes that figurative languages is a type of language that uses words or expressions different from the literal meaning. It is one of many techniques are uses to express the inner feelings of the people.

2.3 Types of Figurative Language

There are many kinds of figurative language. Each expert has their own definition in each type of figurative language. In this research, the researcher discusses the types of figurative language based on Perrine's theory. Perrine (1987:61-109) separated figurative language into twelve kinds, they are: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole/overstatement, understatement, and verbal irony.

1. Simile

Simile is a kind of figurative language that essentially not the same but thought to be similar in one or more respect is compared. Simile is also used to add clarify to the language or make it more careful. Kennedy (1979) affirms that simile is comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually like, as, than or verb such as resembles. Generally, simile is defined as a type of figurative language that used to explain the resemblance of two objects (in shape, color, characteristic etc).

It can be said simile compares two unlike object that are regarded similar or almost similar. It expresses a similarity. The object which are compared have to be different type. Simile is usually using words like or as.

The example below is considered as simile:

Your eyes like the star

In that sentence, it uses the comparative word that is like. In short, it compares the eyes with the star. It does not mean that your eyes like a star but it means that your eyes so beautiful.

2. Metaphor

The second type of figurative language is metaphor. Metaphor is a kind of figurative language that refers to something as being the same as another thing for rhetorical effect. It may provide clarity or identity hidden similarities between two ideas. Perrine (1987:61) states that there is a similiraty between metaphor and simile. Both of them are comparison between two things that are essentially not the same. The only distinction between them is the use of connective words. In simile, the poet uses the connective word such as: like, as than, similar to, resemble or seems, while in metaphor the comparison is implied the figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term.

Metaphors are abstract relations which appear to be more convincing and persuade the reader. Use of metaphor usually helps the reader to shape the understanding of an activity as an extra ordinary activity that is not actually happening. Writers use metaphors to communicate or transform complex ideas into what is perceived as real or familiar and concrete. Barnhart (1995) says,

metaphor is figure of speech in which a word or phrase is taken out of its usual setting and placed with another word to suggest a likeness. It is made more vivid by transferring to it the name or attributes of some other objects.

Metaphors often provide only one perspective of an issue by blocking or hiding other view points. In addition, meanings can be ambiguous with context depending on the purpose of the user. Generally metaphors are also used to describe some abstract concept in concrete form. It would help the reader to describe the idea and perceive an imaginary idea in writer's mind incompact form.

The example below is considered as metaphor:

Luna is an angel

In the expression above, shows us an example of metaphor. It is comparing two nouns, Luna and angel. Possibly Luna is a kind person just like an angel. So, the expression above means Luna is a kind person.

3. Personification

Personification is comparison between inanimate things and person. It is a kind of metaphor, an impied comparison in which the figurative term of the comparison is always human being. (Perrine, 1987: 64).

Personification gives human characteristics to inanimate objects, animals or ideas. This can really affect the way the reader imagines things. Personification is a depiction of objects or nonhuman (inanimate) whether tangible or abstract which are treated as if they were human. Toner and Elizabeth (2003), added in personification a thing or object which is not human

is given a human characteristic because of some similarity between the thing and a person. It is easy to remember because personification contains the word "person" inside it.

From the opinions above it can be said that personification means giving inhuman thing human qualities. It is a kind of figure of speech that endows animals, ideas, abstraction and inanimate object with human form, and the representing of imaginary creatures of things as having human personalities.

The example below is considered as personification:

My heart was asleep

In here, 'asleep' as used to express human's personal qualities. In this expression means a condition that someone has no feeling.

4. Apostrophe

Apostrophe defined as addressing someone absent or something non human as if it was a live and present and could reply to what is being said Perrine (1987:65). Apostrophe is also a form of personification in which nonhuman or in animate thing is directly addressed as if it were human or animate...

The example below is considered as apostrophe:

Sweet Thames! Run soflty till I end my song.

The line above, the poet greets Thames River in London to flow gently until he finished his song.

5. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a part that used to designate the whole. This is kind of figurative language where a part of a particular object is employed throw light on the whole thing. Synecdoche is the use of the part for the whole (Perrine, 1987:67). It is a kind of figurative language which states one thing partly instead of its universe.

Actually synecdoche divided into two types:

- Pars pro toto (part for whole) means if there is noun mentioned in a part, it means the noun mentioned in a whole.

Example: 'White house' means The U.S government

- Totem pro parte (whole for part) means if there is noun mentioned in a whole, it means the noun meantioned in a part.

Example: 'Our school get a cup of basketball champion'

6. Metonymy

Metonymy is the type of figurative language that uses a word that closely related with the things that the poet actually meant. As mentioned by Perrine (1987:67), metonymy is the use of something closely related to the thing essentially meant. It can be considered that metonymy is the substitution of a word naming an object for another word closely associated with it. Djuanda and Prana (2006) also said that metonymy is a figure of speech that equates a word or name that has a relationship with another object which is the company's brand or trade, or stating something to direct its name.

The example below is considered as metonymy:

- 1. I enjoy Shakespeare immensely
- 2. The whole town turned out to welcome us

In the sentence above, the first sentence the word 'Shakespeare' means the work of Shakespeare. The second sentence the word 'Whole Town' means all the people living in the town.

7. Symbol

Symbol is what a word stands for itself and symbol usually stands for something in reality. It is something represented by a word in poetry. Symbol can be found by relating the word with something in real life. Perrine (1987:81) defined symbol is defined as something that means more than what it is. Symbol maybe best understood as an implied metaphor. Meanwhile, Diyanni (2004) added that symbol is any object or action that represents something beyond its literal self. An apple pie, for example, can represent an American Lifestyle. Natural symbols like light and darkness, fire and water can stand for contradictory things. The meaning of any symbol whether an object, an action, or a gesture, is controlled by its context. A symbol can be defined simply as any object or action that means more than itself.

The example below is considered as symbol:

You cannot teach an old dog new trick.

In here, not only talking about dog itself, but about living creatures of any species and therefore speaking symbolically. An old dog can be understood as old man that in his aged he cannot think likes he was young.

8. Allegory

Allegory is description that has another meaning and seeing a whole comparison. As mentioned by Perrine (1987:88), allegory is narrative or description that has meaning beneath the surface one. It can be said that the meaning beneath is different from its description. Djuanda and Prana (2006) argue that, this figure of speech used in a series of narrative as a whole. It is mean that almost all sentences in the speech was put on the comparison as a whole and unified. Some comparisons are linked to one another to form a unified whole.

The example below is considered as allegory:

He trew a pine cones at a jovial squirrel and he ran with chattering fear.

The above sentence is allegory because the meaning in the sentence is definitely different from its description.

9. Paradox

Paradox usually happens in a poem when there is a situation or statement contrary to the usual situation, yet this situation or statement is somehow true. Perrine (1987:101) said that paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless something true. It maybe either situation or statement.

Paradox is the statement seemingly self-contradiction or opposed to what is commonly held to be true but which nevertheless contains a truth. Nugiantoro (2010) stated that that paradox is the opinion or argument that contrary to popular opinion, it can be considered strange or extraordinary. It

also said the paradox a wrong proportion that one but it also is true. Often behind the surprising paradox, paradox hides the truth that can be maintained. In this figure of speech, there are two markers that have opposing meanings. Both markers appear, so do not be implicit. However, there was opposition within the meaning of the word only, whereas in the paradox that live is not often the opposition but rather to strengthen the meaning. The conclusion, paradox is a figure of speech that looks as if there is any conflict.

The example below is considered as paradox:

And death shall be no more; eath thou salt die

For the poet, death will not exist again, because death will die, and the poet has slept and will wake up forever, then there will be no more death and the death has passed by.

10. Hyperbole/overstatement

Hyperbole derived from the Greek. It is from two words, they are hyper which mean over and baleen which mean throw. So, hyperbole can be defined as a figurative language, which exaggerates the number, size or quality of something in order to emphasize certain point in a statement. When using hyperbole, a writer draws attention to a particular idea by saying something which cannot possibly true.

An exaggeration that is so dramatic that no one would believe the statement is true. Tall tales are hyperboles. Wren (2005) stated that in hyperbole a statement is made emphatic by overstatement. It can be concluded

that hyperbole is figure of speech that states something or situation excessively by using words contain greater meaning from the real taste or meaning.

Hyperbole is simply exaggeration out in the service the truth (Perrine, 1987:102). Hyperbole is a kind of figurative language which consist of an exaggerated statement which is not mean to be literary. Hyperbole is also known as overstatement.

The following expression is considered as hyperbole:

Jane has not seen his mom for ages

In that expression, the phrase 'for ages' indicates as an exaggeration.

The speaker wants to emphasize that Jane has never seen her mom for a long time.

11. Understatement

Understatement is a figure of speech that uses the words in the opposite sense or to reduce reality to humble their selves for making polite. It always deliberate and with the intention of subtle emphasis. However, the interpretation of litotes can depend on context, including cultural context. In speech, it may also depend on intonation and emphasis. Perrine (1987:102) states understatement is saying less than one means that may exist in what are says or merely in how one say it. It is opposite of overstatement.

The example below is considered as understatement:

Keep your bright swords, for the dew will must them.

Here, he is speaking a quarrel between men armed with swords, as though it were a promenade. The effect is to draw the readers into the heroic calm of writer.

12. Irony

Irony is a kind of figurative language in which real meaning is completely opposed to its surface meaning. It is a way of speaking or writing by saying something while the meaning is another. It usually occurs in sentences or expressions when they imply opposite meaning. Keraf (2009) states that irony is figure of speech in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words. In simple words, it is a difference between the appearance and the reality.

Irony has a meaning that extends beyond its use merely as a figure of speech. Mentioned by Diyyani (2004), irony almost arises from a contrast or discrepancy between what happens and what has been expected to happen.

The example below is considered as verbal irony:

Your handwriting is very good so i can not read it

The expression above can be considered as verbal irony when the expression want to say that his handwriting is very bad.

2.4 Message

Message is the content of the communication process. Communication is effective only when the message is understood and when it stimulates action or encourages the receiver to think in new ways. It is the information conveyed by words in speech or writing, and other signs and symbols. In Universe of english

blogspot (2011), message is a communication passed or sent by speech, in writing, by signals, etc. Usually short communication transmitted by words, signals, or other means from one person, or group to another.

Based on Oxford advance Learner's dictionary, message is a written or spoken request, piece of information, etc. That is passed from one person to another indirectly, it is also an idea or statement from a writer or religious group, which is thought to be of political, moral or social important. In spoken, message is a piece of information that you give to a person when you cannot speak to them directly. While in written, it is the most important idea in a book, film or others.

Message may include verbal content and non verbal content. Verbal content refers to written or spoken words, sign language, e-mail, text messages, phone calls, etc. And non verbal content may include body movement and gestures, eye contact, artifacts and clothing, timing, etc. The verbal message is of course an important part of our communication, but the way we communicate nonverbally is equally, and sometimes more important.

Often our verbal and non-verbal messages are consistent, but they can sometimes be inconsistent. If someone's words conflict with their tone of voice and/or non-verbal behaviours, we often mistrust the words and tend to believe the non-verbal clues instead. It's not very convincing, for example, when someone tells you they're not angry at you, but they avoid eye contact, have an angry expression on their face, can barely force out the words, and slam their fist on the table while saying it.

Message is converted into a code (language) by a sender and transferred as a discourse (text) via a particular channel to a receiver. Although it is commonly the main stimulus to initiate an act of communication, humans more often than not interact without any clearly defined and/or preplanned message or purpose, esp. in casual meetings (e.g., congratulating, condoling, expressing gratitude). In many such stereotypical situations, certain aspects of contact (appearance, initial reactions, acceptance/rejection) rule over content and interlocutors, in order to liberate themselves from the strain of the situation, select from the stock of some ready-made prefabricated formulae, such as greetings, congratulations, condolences, apologies, thanks, etc..

Various types of message correlate with certain features of the structure of communicative events, codes, channels and textual properties. For example, messages with high information density (research articles, monographs, statutes) utilizing elaborate language are printed out (journals, statute books) and stored in libraries for future reference. In contrast, messages with relatively low information density (mundane conversations or casual narratives) invite the use of spoken verbal code along with some non-verbal codes (gestures).

Based on the statements of message above, it is considered that message is an idea of speaker or a writer it can be informed. In a song, message means a message or information from the author to others either directly or which can be heard in written form in a lyric that be present. By knowing and understading the messages by the author of a song we can know the intent of the content of the song.

2.5 Song

A song is an artistic form of expression based on sound, generally considered a single (and often stand alone) work of music with distinct and fixed pitches, pattern, and form. Quinn (2006) states song is a term for a type of lyric poem, not necessarily designed to be set to music. It means that song can be orally with music or without music.

The word of song are typically of a poetic, rhyming nature, although they may be religious verses or free prose. A song may be for a solo singer, a duet, trio, or larger ensemble involving more voices. Songs with more than one voice to a part are considered choral works. Songs can be broadly divided into many different forms, depending on the criteria used. One division is between "art songs", "pop songs", and "folk songs". A song is a piece of music for accompanied or unaccompanied voice/voices or the act or art of singing.

As a part of literary work, song can entertain the listeners by its music and is performed by singing. Song of course consists of lyrics. Song lyric is an arrangement of beautiful, imaginative and meaningful word. It is usually used to express the feeling based on either the writer's or the other people's experiences. It also has a powerful emotion that gives impact in listeners' mind. The impact of song usually makes the listeners feel the story in the song as theirself story and the messages of song give the inspiration for them. Song writer usually creates song related to the love story, social, education and the philosophy of life and even the history of life. The song writer often creates the song either she or he is in pink or blue feeling.

2.6 Jay Z

Jay Z was born on 4th December 1969, in Brooklyn New York City. He is an American rapper, entrepreneur and investor. When he was only 11 years old, his father abandoned the family and he was independently raised by his mother. The family lived in the drug infested 'Marcy Projects', where vionlence and gun-culture were also prevalent. It was in this short of a neighborhood that he was also raised.

He studied at George Westinghouse Career and Technical Education High School, Eli Whitney High School and Trenton Central High School. Here, he was classmates with future performers, Busta Rhymes and The Notorious B.I.G. His interest in music was sparked from very early on when he received a boom box for his birthday from his mother. he began free styling, scripting lyrics and tailed the music by many populer artist of the time.

He is not only one of the most successful rappers but also a successful entrepreneur who owns an entertainment company named 'Roc Nation'. As an entrepreneur, he owns the 40/40 Club, Def Jam Records, Roc Nation Sports, Roc-A-Fella and he is also a qualified NBA sports representative. Recently, Jay-Z was ranked as one of the most successful artists of the millennium and was also placed next to the likes of iconic rappers including 50 Cent, Nelly and Eminem. Most of his works reflect bits and pieces of his troubled, drug-ridden childhood. Despite coming from a very run-of-the-mill background, Jay-Z is a millionaire artist today and continues to mesmerize fans with his enchanting records. Work aside, he has been extremely reserved about his private life and also managed to keep his

relationship with singer/actress Beyonce Knowles under wraps. He is currently married to her and the couple has a daughter. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jay_Z)

2.7 The Black Album

The Black Album is the eight studio album by American rapper Jay Z. This album was released on November 14, 2003 by Roc-A-Fella Records. It was advertised as his final album before retiring, which is also a recurring theme throughout the songs, although Jay Z resumed his recording career in 2006.

When The black album was released, it received widespread acclaim from critics. At Metacritic, which assigns a normalized rating out of 100 to reviews from mainstream publications, it received an average score of 84, based on 19 reviews. In its first week, the album debuted at number one on the *Billborad 200*, and selling 463,000 copies in the United States. By July 2013, the album had 3,516,000 copies in the Us. In 2005, *The Black Album* was nominated for a Grammy Award for Best Rap Album. It was also ranked number 349 in Rolling Stone's list of the 500 greatest albums of all time. Pitchfork ranked The Black Album at number 90 on its decade-end list of the top 200 albums from the 200s, while Slant Magazine ranked it seventh best on a similar list. In 2012, Complex named it one of the classic records of the previous decade.

(http://www.last.fm/music/Jay-Z/The+Black+Album/+wiki)

2.8 Review of related studies

There have been several researches that analyze types of figurative language in different focuses. All those researcher use various object of their research with

figurative language theory, such as English Translation, novel, movie, and so on. Here, the researcher review them to make-sure that it can help the researcher in doing her research to guide her and also to avoid duplicating or copying similar previous research about the topic since the research conducted by the researcher must be original.

First is from Anita (2012). She observed kinds of figurative language used in English Translation text of Surah Maryam by Yusuf Ali. She identifies some figurative languages based on Robert Frost's theory, and then she also identifies the contextual meaning of those expressions using contextual theory and truth-conditioning theory. The result of her reseach shows that there are eighteen kinds of figurative languages found in English translation text of Surah Maryam and the dominant type of figurative language is symbol.

The second is from Yuri and Rosa (2013). Both of them focused their study in analyzing the types of figurative language in internet advertisements and were classified into male and female products. The findings of this study showed that the use of figurative language in the internet advertisement gives big influence in promoting the product.

The third is Saputri (2014). Her research focuses on identifying the types of figurative language and the contextual meaning used in Rick Riordan's novel. The method used in this research is documentation method. Meanwhile to analyze the types of figurative language she used theory proposed by Leech. In the result of her research shows that there are 93 sentences that have figurative language and the dominant type of figurative language is simile. She also explain that the author of

this novel uses simile to explain circumstances, to describe the characters, to express emotion of the characters, and to make his writing more vivid and entertaining.

The fourth is Rohman (2015). In his research, he explored six types of figurative language which are used in Harry Potter movie. In his research, he also used Kennedy theory to classify the types of figurative expressions. Rohman classified 10 figurative expressions in three categories, comparative, contradictory, and relation. The result of his research showed that there were 20 utterances contains figurative language in Harry Potter movie and the most figurative languages used is Simile, so Simile is the dominant figurative language of the utterances used by the selected characters.

Then, the last previous research also has done by Ayuningsih (2015). She proposes two research problem, those are the kinds of figurative language and the reason of figurative language in Hans Christian Andersons fairy tales. In her research, she used Perrine's theory to found and classification the types of figurative language that appeared in the Hans Christian Andersons fairy tales. She concluded that there were seven types of figurative language which were used in Hans Christian Andersons fairy tales. They are simile, metaphor, paradox, hyperbole, personification, symbols and synecdoche. She counted the data and found the most often used figure of speech in her research is hyperbole.

In conducting this research, a review from a journal about figurative language is also needed to give more overview about it. The only journal reviewed here is the one with the following detail. The article is entitled "Learners"

Representation of their Affective Domain through Figurative Language in a Web-Based Learning Environment" from journal Stefaniamanca (Distance Education) (Melbourne: May 2007). This journal explains the study that investigates how the participants of an online learning course employ figurative language to express their emotions and feelings during the learning experience. It purposes to analyze the distribution of figurative language across the course to understand if the figurative language elicits the creation of new figurative language, and to classify recurring types of conceptual categories. The result shows that figurative language use increases in coincidence with crucial, social event; it does not necessarily encourage the production of further figurative language; and it allows participants to represent their affective domain and to conceptualize the learning environment in an original manner. Stefaniamanca's journal analyzes the affective domain of figurative in a website, while in the present study only the meaning of figurative language is analyzed.

However, in practice, the research of their research has differences with my study because in addition to the source data and different data. In the current research the researcher used types of figurative language related to Jay Z's hip hop songs especially 'The Black' Album. It is because this research used Jay Z's hip hop Songs On The Black Album as the data source, this album contained many types of figurative language thus the researcher uses it as a restriction to categorize figurative language terms based on Perrine's theory (1987:61-109).