

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Language is socially learned behavior, a skill that is acquired as we grow up in the society (Boey, 1976:3). In their natural form, human languages use patterns of sound gesture for the symbols in order to communicate with others through the sense. Lyons (1995:8) states that languages are system of symbol design, as it were, for the purpose of communication. Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols that is used by human for communication. Human language is natural phenomenon, and language learning is instinctive in childhood. Language is very important to communication to each other. Without language we can not give information about anything in the world. As a social creature, human needs language. Language and society has relationship to complete each other. Language and society are two aspects important to make good communication. The society as user of language. Language and society are two different things that have a close relationship with each other. Society needs language to communicative between its members. Without language there will be no society in the world. People has to use language for making what they mean be understood by the others.

To communicate within each other people may use speech or oral and written language as well. In oral language the information is given and

received through conversation while in written language the information can be in the form of literary work such as song, lyric, poem, novel etc.

According to Perrine the most primitive people used it and civilized people have cultivated it. In all ages, in all countries, poetry has been written and eagerly read or listened to by all the kind and condition of people, by soldier, statesmen, lawyers, doctors, scientist, clergyman, philosopher, king, and queen (Perrine 1973:3). Perrine adds that poetry might define as a kind of language that says more and says more than ordinary language. According Plato there are three main types of poetry: lyric, epic, and dithyrambic. This threefold division remains useful today (Kennedy, 2005:7). Lyric is brief poems that were meant to be sung or chanted to accompaniment of a lyre. Epic is poetry whose main function is to tell a story while dithyrambic poetry is type of poem that compose to be chanted at religious rituals by a chorus was the forerunner of tragedy (Kennedy 2005:8). Poetry has beauty language. We can imagine the situation and the feeling of the writer for the purpose of the poetry. Perrine adds that poetry might define as a kind of language that says more says more than ordinary language. There are some element that consists in poetry such as figures of speech, imagery, tone and rhyme (Kennedy: 2005).

Figure of speech is the usual way of uttering something which can be said that the speaker intentionally refers to another meaning from one thing which is said. Here the examples of the figure of speech those appear in the poetry:

As loudly as nine or ten thousand men

Two winds rose with a cry that rent the air and swept the clouds before them (Homer's poem)

*As I walked out one evening
I'll love you, dear, I'll love you
Till China and Africa meet
And the river jumps over the mountain
And the salmon sing in the street (W.H. Auden)*

In this poetry the writer used hyperbole as figure of speech. The writer used to express something or states condition in a bigger way than its ordinary one.

*His words were sharp knives
The sharp knife of his words cut through the silence
He spoke sharp, cutting air
I will speak daggers to her (Shakespeare, Hamlet)*

In this poem the writer used metaphor as figures of speech. The writer compares the two unlike thing between words and knife. Metaphor is a direct comparison between two unlike things.

Imagery may be defined as the representation through language of sense experience (Perrine and Arp, 1992: 49). Here example of imagery in poem:

*Let us go then, you and I
When the evening is spread out against the sky
Like a patient etherized upon a table
Let us go, through certain half deserted streets
The muttering retreats
Of restless night in one night cheap hotels
And sawdust restaurants with oyster shells (Eliot's song)*

A rhyme occurs when two or more words or phrases contain an identical or similar vowel sound, usually accented, and the consonant sound that follow the vowel sound are identical (Kennedy, 1996, p. 147) here is example of rhyme in the poetry:

William Shakespeare's

Shall I compare thee to a summer day? (a)
Thou art more lovely and more temperate (b)
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May, (a)
And summer's lease hath all too short a date (b)

In this Shakespeare's Sonnet, the rhyme is a-b-a-b. Rhyme consists of identical or similar sounds placed at the ends of lines or at predictable relations within lines.

Tones may be defined as the writer's speaker's attitude toward the subject, the audience, or the writer himself (Perrine, 1973: 162). Irony is the element of tone which is a poet may imply an attitude that in fact contrary to what the speaker appears to say. Here is the example of tone in poetry:

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence
Two roads diverged in a wood and I
I took the one less traveled by
And that has made all the difference (Robert Frost)

As a literary works poetry and song are closely related. A song is musical composition. Songs certain vocal parts that are performed sung and generally feature words (lyrics), commonly followed by other musical instrument. The words of songs are typically of a poetic, rhyming nature, although they may be religious verses or free prose. The words are the lyrics. According to Paul McCartney, poetry and song were originally one art, and even today the forms remain closely related. People celebrate music by praising its music just as they complement a great song lyric by calling it poetic. And yet a very simple distinction separates the two arts: in song, the lyric combine with the music to

create collaborative total work where as in poem the author must create all the effect by words alone (Mc Cartny in Kennedy & Goia, 2005: 570).

The element in song lyric are same with poetry because song lyric is poetry it self. According to Paul Mc Cartney if a song in musical notation and song lyric are separated, people will have poetry (Kennedy & Goia, : 2005). The element such as, imagery, rhyme, figures of speech also appears in the song lyric.

The song lyric have imagery sight that consist of seeing, hearing, smelling, and feeling. It also may be define as the representation through language of sense experience (Perrine & Arp, 1992: 49). Here is the example of imagery in a song:

*Close your eyes, give me your hand darling
Do you feel my heart breathing?
Do you understand me?
Do you feel the same?
Am I only dreaming?
Is this burning an eternal flame?* (Bangles, Eternal Flame)

At Eternal flame by bangles, the lyric pursues people to feel that there is a flame when her lover holds her hands.

Song lyric also have rhyme. Rhyme consists of identical or similar sounds placed at the ends of lines or at predictable locations within lines for example in the song by Goerge Benson Nothings Gonna changes my love for you:

*Nothing's gonna change my love for you (a)
You ought to know by now how much I love you (a)
The world may change my whole life through (b)
But nothing's gonna change my love for you (a)*

The Rhyme in George Bensons Nothings gonna Change My love for you is a-a-b-a.

Another element in the song lyric is figure of speech. Figure of speech is the usual way of uttering something which can be said that speaker intentionally refers to another meaning from one thing which is said. (Perrine, 1974,p.49). Here is the example of figure of speech in the song:

There will no excuses. For being useless. Without Islam in our lives. Our lives are fruitless. Leaving behind all things by SOA

In this song lyric the writer used metaphor as figure of speech. The writer compares the two unlike thing between live and fruitless. Metaphor is a direct comparison between two unlike things.

Figures of speech used in the song and poetry are the same because lyric in the song is poetry itself. Figures of speech usually used by the lyricist to provide effective communication with the audience. By using figure of speech in their written the message that the lyricists want to give can be catch by the audience.

According to Perrine and Arp (1992: 67) there are three reasons that figurative language often provides effective means of saying what people mean than does direct statement. First, figurative language affords us imaginative pleasure. All the people in the world have different imagination to drawing anything. The ability of the mind that proceeds by sudden leaps from one point to another is giving different impression of a figure of speech. Second, configures of speech is a way of bringing additional imagery into

verse, of making the abstract concrete, of making poetry more sensuous. They are able to persuade the reader's imagination so that a poem or lyric become more interesting. Third, figure of speech is a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statement and or conveying attitudes along with the information. By figures of speech, the lyricist/poem is able to present his idea in sort of word or sentences and also the emotion of her or his feeling. Perrine classified the figures of speech into verbal irony, understatement, paradox, apostrophe, hyperbole, allegory, symbol, metonymy, synecdoche, personification, simile, and metaphor.

As a part of language style, figures of speech can be studied through stylistic approach. Simpson (2006:2) explains that stylistic is a method of textual interpretation in which primacy of place is assigned to language. So stylistic is a study of language which will analyze text itself. It studies the language and its properties. Simpson (2006:2) stylistics forms a core of emphasis of creativity in language. In this research the writer used stylistic theories to find of figures of speech that appear in the lyric.

To understand the meaning of the lyrics it can be studied through semantics. According to Chierchia semantic is the branch of linguistics devoted to the investigation of linguistic meaning, the interpretation of expressions in a language system (1990:1). The focus of the general study of semantics is on studying the normal patterns. In semantics, the meanings depend upon speakers, listeners and context. There are two types of meaning such as denotation and connotation meaning is going to be used by the writer,

which is meant to be a comparison and makes the understanding of the intended meaning clearer.

Every person has his own style. It can be seen from the way he speaks, from the way he express his feeling and thought. Even people used the same instrument to express their thought, for example through music, the way they express it is different from each other. They have their own style. Maher zein's songs provide different style in writing song lyric. Their lyric is contains with some language style that write beautifully. That is why the writer interest in analyze the figure of speech that used by the Maher Zein's songs.

Based on the previous statements, the writer wants to conduct of figures of speech in Maher Zein's songs. Maher Zein's songs has interesting lyrics to research and to understand the meaning to get message from the lyrics. This research never does before by other researcher.

1.2 Statement of Problems

1. What kinds of figures of speech in the songs of Maher Zein?
2. What are the connotative meanings of the figure of speech in Maher Zein's songs?

1.3 Objective of The Study

1. To describe the figures of speech applied in Maher Zein's songs.
2. To reveal the connotative meaning in the figure of speech.

1.4 Significant of The Study

The present study provides some significance: first, this helps the reader to understand clearly about figures of speech in Maher Zein's songs. Second, the readers understand about the meaning of the lyrics from Maher Zein's songs.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of The Study

The scope of this research is the theory of figures of speech in Maher Zein's song. The kinds of figure of speech and the meaning of the lyric.

Due to the available time, the writer limits the data only the analysis of the figures of speech in Maher Zein's song. The titles of the Maher Zein's songs are always be there, for the rest of my live, hold my hand, Palestine will be free, awaken. The writer chooses these songs because these songs have many inspirations in the religious basic.

1.6 Definition of Key Term

Figure of Speech : the usual way of uttering something this can be said that the speaker intentionally refers to another meaning from one thing which is said. (Perrine, 1974 – p.49)

Lyric : brief poems that were meant to be sung or chanted to accompaniment of a lyre.