1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of The Analysis

People as human beings have capabilities to communicate with each other. They communicate among themselves, about their activities, and others. All the words which they communicate are called language. Language organizes the content of communication, what human beings want to talk about, into sounds that are heard or written symbols that are read.

People have various ways to talk to each others, by using spoken language, written language, or gesture. All of them have meaning and message to be conveyed by speaker to hearer. Robert (1957:18) states that language is a system of speech sounds by which human beings, communicate with one other.

The aim of speaker expresses his idea through language is to make the hearer understand through the meaning in the language. Meaning is a part of language and through language we give and take meaning. Linguistics as the study of language is an interesting study because of development and changes of language.

Semantics is one of the branches of linguistics that studies meaning, Leech (1981:5) says, “The aim of semantics is to explain and describe meaning in natural language”. The meaning of a word can be defined based on the particular context and discipline; as example, yellow is the colour between orange to bright red and green; while in the context of traffic light yellow means be careful. In informal western community it may means easily frightened.
Meaning can be divided into literal and non-literal meaning. Literal meaning means exactly what the speaker says. Literal meaning is we mean what our words mean, as example, you are brilliant, means you are clever. Non-literal meaning is we mean something different from what our words mean. You are brilliant literally means “you are clever” but when the speaker says to somebody that has made a mistake “you are brilliant” means “you are stupid”. The goal of speaker convey his idea through language is to make the hearer understand what the speaker want to express or share. Sometimes the hearer gets the wrong interpretation because the speaker utters a word that has other meaning from the original meaning. That is called non-literal meaning.

In non-literal meaning, there are number of different ways one can speak non-literally, that is by using figures of speeches. Richard (1985:105) says, “figure of speech is a word or phrase which is used for special effect, and which does not have its usual or literal meaning”.

There are some most common kinds of figurative speech namely metaphor which compares two unlike objects and substitutes one for the other, personification is an expression of giving in inhuman thing of human qualities, hyperbole is an expression that exaggeration, simile is an expression of a comparison of two unlike object things that show similarity, synecdoche is an expression that show a part represent the whole object or idea, litotes mean saying less than is actually the case.

For examples:

1. The moon runs away.
2. I will give all the love in the world.

3. Don’t want your hand this time, I will save my self.

4. He eats like a pig.

5. A glooming girl.

The first sentence is personification, the word moon is considered as having the ability of an inanimate thing that is running away. It means that the night is very dark since the moon does not shine brightly as if run away. The second sentence is hyperbole, it means that she/he will give everything to her/his beloved one. The third sentence is synecdoche. Hand here does not mean she/he does not want somebody’s hand but here hand means/refers to somebody, the use of apart to mean the whole thing. In simple the sentence means I don’t need you, I can do it alone. The fourth sentence is simile, in the expression the way of he eats is compared with a pig. A pig has a connotation with dirty, smell, and greedy. So the expression above means he eats greedily. The fifth sentence is metaphor, the word glooming means growing. The sentence means a girl which is growing adult.

Hornby (1995:1133) says that a song is a piece of music with words that is sung. Song lyric is composed by a composer to expresses his feeling. The composer also use non-literal meaning to beautify his song lyric. Song lyric is one of interesting works that give the enjoyment by read or hear it, it also tells some information that expressed a deep meaning.

The Corrs is a celtic folk rock group from Dundalk, Ireland. The Corrs, an Irish quartet is composed of Andrea Jane, Caroline Georgine, Sharon Helga
and Jim Stephen Ignatius Corr. The Corrs is one of music composer that compose many interesting song lyrics that give non-literal expression in their works.

In this thesis, the writer adopted figurative expression that are found in the selected song lyrics of The Corrs. The writer chooses the lyric as the object of her analysis because there are many figurative/non-literal meaning found in the selected song of The Corrs. The Corrs is one of the writer favorite group music.

1.2. **Problem of The Analysis**

In analyzing non-literal meaning in the selected song lyrics of The Corrs, there are two problems namely, they are:

- What kind of non-literal meanings found in the selected song lyrics of The Corrs?
- What is the meaning of each of non-literal meanings that found in the selected song lyrics of The Corrs?

1.3. **Objective of The Analysis**

By doing this thesis, the writer wants to achieve some objective that stated as follow:

- To find out the kinds of non-literal meanings that are found in the selected song lyrics of The Corrs.
- To describe meaning of the each of non-literal meanings in the selected songs lyrics of The Corrs.
1.4. **Scope of The Analysis**

The writer limits the analysis only in the non-literal meaning from the selected song lyrics of The Corrs based on some figurative meaning namely personification, hyperbole, synecdoche, simile, metaphor (Kennedy (1982:584-595)). The writer chooses 16 hit songs from 3 albums of The Corrs; In Blue (2000), Best of The Corrs (2001), and Borrowed Heaven (2004) that contain many non-literal meaning. The sixteen songs are All The Love in The World, Breathless, Irresistable, One Night, Radio, Runaway, So Young, Summer Sunshine, Would You Be Happier, The Hardest Day of My Life, Make You Mine, Only When I Sleep, Black is The Colour, Forever May Not Be Long, Heart Like a Wheel, and Looking Through Your Eyes. The sixteen songs are collected because the writer assumes that they are represented enough to be the data.

1.5. **Significance of The Analysis**

The significances of this thesis are expected:

- To be one of the references for the students who are interested in this subject.
- To give information and description about non-literal meanings that can be found in The Corrs’ lyric.

1.6. **Methods of the Analysis**

In writing this thesis, the writer applies descriptive analysis and library research. Nawawi (1991:63) says that “metode deskriptif dapat diartikan sebagai
prosedur pemecahan masalah yang diselidiki dengan menggambarkan/melukiskan keadaan subyek/obyek penelitian (seorang, lembaga, masyarakat, dan lain-lain) pada saat sekarang berdasarkan fakta-fakta yang tampak atau sebagaimana adanya”. The writer reads some books and references that related to the subject matter, the writer collects and selects the relevant data. In analyzing the data, the writer peels several kinds of non-literal meaning which found in The Corrs selected song lyrics. The kind of data is qualitative data. Nawawi (1991:97) says that “Data kualitatif dinyatakan dalam bentuk kalimat atau uraian”. Besides that, some information are searched through web sites.

1.7. Review of Related Literature

There are two kinds of meaning in semantic; they are literal and non-literal meaning. This thesis deals with a semantic analysis, which is focused on non-literal meaning.

Peregrine (2003) words literal expressions denote what they mean according to common or dictionary usage, while words in non-literal expressions (figurative) connote additional layers of meaning.

Miller and Greenberg (1986:66) state, “Non-literal language used a means of indirect statement that says one thing in terms of another”. From the two opinions above the writer infer that in literal meaning, speaker mean something from what their words mean. In non-literal meaning, we mean something different from what our words mean.
Kennedy (1982:584-595) says, “A figure of speech may be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer for the sake of freshness or emphasis, depart from the usual denotation of words”. He defined the figure of speech as follows:

- Metaphor is statement that one thing is something else, which in literal sense, it is not.
- Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal or abstract term (truth, nature) is made human.
- Hyperbole is a statement containing exaggeration to emphasized a point.
- Metonymy is the name of the thing is substituted for that another closely associated with it.
- Synecdoche is the use of a part of thing to stand for the whole of it or vice versa.
- Simile is a comparison of two things indicated by some connective, usually like, as, than or such resembles.

In completing this thesis, the writer also refers to some related literature from previous thesis, they are:

Idham (2003) in his thesis *An Analysis of Non-literal Meaning in Obscene Language Used in Slipknot’s Selected Song*, he concluded that there are 32 cases of the using non-literal meaning in the song, they are 16 cases for facetious way, 9 cases for sarcastic, 7 cases for ironic, 14 cases for exaggerated way and 2 cases for figurative way.

Salim (2005) in his thesis *An Analysis of Non-literal Meaning Found in Gun’s ‘n Roses’ Lyrics*, he founded there are 6 metaphors found in the song.
Based on the finding of theses above, the writer wants to explain that my analysis focuses on the non-literal meaning in The Corrs’ selected lyrics. Actually, this analysis has same scope with theses above, that is the non-literal meaning but with different objects.