

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Semantics

One of the abilities possessed by humans to be able to survive is the ability to communicate. Communication techniques and proper diction are two of the many things that must be considered in building good interactions with other people. Selective in the choice of words is intended so that the listener can easily understand the meaning conveyed by the speaker. Knowing the meaning of each word is important to us. When we do not understand the meaning of a word, we will never understand the true meaning conveyed by someone, either in direct conversation or conveyed through a literary work. In learning English, the study of the meaning of words is called semantics.

The term semantic is derived from the Greek word “*Semantikos*” which means to signify. Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of a language, code, and other representations. More specifically, semantics examines the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. According to Griffiths state that semantics is the study of the meaning of words and sentences which

are abstracted from the context of their use<sup>1</sup>. In line with this, Palmer in Nurcitrawati and Atmawidjaja define semantic is the technical term used to pointing at the meaning of a word, expression, or discourse is determined by the existing context<sup>2</sup>. This is an attempt to explain in detail and understand the nature of knowledge about the meaning in language that is owned by language users. Saeed adds that a person's linguistics abilities are based on the knowledge that they have. It is this knowledge, including how to pronounce words, how to arrange and build sentences, and about the meaning of each words and sentences<sup>3</sup>.

Language can change from time to time by the way speakers change, shifting the meaning of words to adapt to new conditions and situations. This shows that the language will develop over time, people will use language and update their language to be more creative to show their language abilities and reflect their personality. With semantics, it can be used as reference for how people communicate the meanings with a piece of language, and how people associate knowledge of the meaning of context with

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<sup>1</sup> Partick Griffiths, *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics* (Edinburg: Edinburg University Press Ltd, 2006), 15.

<sup>2</sup> Vera Nurcitrawati, Evie Kareviati, and Nai Supartini Atmawidjaja, "Figurative Language Analysis in Disney Song", *PROJECT*, Vol. II, No. 4 (July, 2019), 495.

<sup>3</sup> John I. Saeed, *Semantics*, 3 edition. (Willey-Blackwell: A John Wiley & Sons, Ltd, 2009), 3.

linguistic knowledge of semantics in transforming language into the meaning of communication activities.

## **B. Meaning**

In the study of language, the definition of language often depends on meaning and often also on its function. The meaning is the output produced by the agreement between the user and the recipient of information in language studies. A statement that a verb is a word or combination of words that indicates an action that is being done or has been done, a sentence is a linguistic expression that is well-formed and complete, are some definitions based on its meaning. According to Lyons, he defines simply that meaning is common words listed in everyday English vocabulary<sup>4</sup>. Keraf defined meaning is the relationship between form and reference<sup>5</sup>. The term meaning is very closely related to the word. Meaning is defined as an expression of opinion produced by someone as a result of the interpretation of another person's ideas or other representations.

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<sup>4</sup> John Lyons, *Semantics* (Trinity Hall: Cambridge University Press: 1977), 4.

<sup>5</sup> Gorys Keraf, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa* (Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2006), 26.

Talking about the song, absolutely the lyrics in every word, phrase, and sentence contain a different meaning. There are several kinds of meaning in the study of semantics such as literal meaning, figurative meaning, contextual meaning and grammatical meaning. These are all kinds of meanings that are commonly used in composing song lyrics to make it artistic and also beautiful when someone understands the meaning that the songwriter is trying to convey.

### **1. Literal Meaning**

Language that contains literal meaning is more easily accepted and understood by ordinary people because the literal meaning is the original meaning of the form of words, phrases, sentences and utterances that do not deviate from or contradict the definitions of commonly used words, phrases and sentences and the meanings listed in the dictionary. Literal meaning is a component of meaning without relying on context, which allows meaning to be unrelated to the context<sup>6</sup>. Briefly, literal meaning is the actual meaning of a phrase or sentence so that it does not need to be analyzed and reviewed according to the context discussed.

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<sup>6</sup> John I. Saeed, *Semantics*, 8.

Example:

- a. He walks very slowly
- b. She pretends to cry

The two statements above are examples of literal meanings whose meanings are easy to interpret and can immediately be accepted by the senses, both sight and hearing, because literal meanings do not need to be associated with objects or symbols of other meanings because literal meanings are commensurate with what is stated.

## **2. Figurative Meaning**

The figurative meaning is the meaning that is not the actual meaning of words which includes metaphors, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, and litotes<sup>7</sup>. The figurative meaning is a special meaning because in translating it an analysis is needed to adjust the intended meaning to the actual reality because figurative meaning is conveyed in a different way. In other words, in conveying and expressing ideas and thoughts, a person can use different ways and styles of using language. People can use figurative language to make the

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<sup>7</sup> John I. Saeed, *Semantics*, 15.

language more attractive and stylish, or to achieve a special meaning or effect.

Example:

- a. He walks like a Snail.
- b. She cries Crocodile tears.

In the first example, it contains simile which is marked by the use of the word "like". The real meaning in the first example is to equate a man walking with a Snail because he walks very slowly. Whereas the second example contains a metaphorical figure of speech in which this figure of speech compares an object without using a comparison word. This example has a real meaning that a woman who pretends to cry for a specific purpose such as attracting sympathy or to gain the pity of others.

### **3. Contextual Meaning**

Speech produced by a person's statement always contains a different meaning. At the right moment, speech can determine a person's quality in communicating, namely a person's ability to understand the meaning of the speech according to the context. This is related to contextual meaning. Contextual meaning is the

meaning in accordance with the context or topic being discussed.

According to Requejo, Contextual meaning is the meaning that whenever linguistic utterances cannot be interpreted directly, this can be overcome by turning to context for cues in order to understand the right meaning<sup>8</sup>. In this case, it is hoped that speakers and language recipients can look for other alternatives, such as trying to understand something according to the same context, which is being discussed so that there is no ambiguity or misunderstanding between others. Contextual meaning is situational, both in time, place, and the environment in which the conversation takes place.

Example:

a. Let's see the video!

b. Jane : Did you know the florist is huge!

Max : Oh, I see.

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<sup>8</sup> Maria Dolores Porto Requejo, "The Role of Context in Word Meaning Construction: A Case Study", *International Journal in English Studies (IJES)*, Vol.VII, No. 1, (2007), 171.

In the first example, the word "see" refers to a suggestion to someone to watch the video together. Meanwhile, the second example shows the response to a statement that someone is talking about. The word "see" here is the same as the answer "I know".

#### **4. Grammatical Meaning**

Grammatical meaning is also called the meaning of the structure or function of a language. It means that each word or sentence contains different meanings and functions because each language has a different grammatical system that depends on the agreement in its use in the language user community. Grammar shows that how we as language users form a pattern of sentence structure to create meanings that can be understood together. The meaning of the sentence is composed of the meaning of the lexeme as its constituent and the grammatical meaning contained therein<sup>9</sup>.

Example :

A doctor is walking

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<sup>9</sup> Charles W. Kreidler, *Introducing English Semantics* (New York: Routledge 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE, 2013), 50.



The word "walking" comes from the verb "walk", it is a verb that has the meaning of moving someone from one place to another. The word "walking" is the result of grammatical arrangement with the addition of a suffix, where the suffix is "-ing" at the end of the word.

Meaning can be found in various phrases, sentences, and utterances, all of which are included in the study of linguistics and lyrics in songs. In this study, researchers are interested in analyzing and knowing the contextual meaning of the lyrics of the song A Whole New World with the visualization of Aladdin the Movie 2019. By knowing the contextual meaning, researchers and listeners can understand the meaning of this song as a whole.

## **C. Figurative Language**

### **1. Definition of Figurative Language**

A language is a tool used by humans in interacting with other people, language also has an important role in communicating. Language is a symbol in both sound, writing, and movement or gesture that is created. There are two kinds of languages, they are literal language and figurative language. In this case, the researcher only explains the definition of figurative language, types of

figurative language, and others. Figurative language is a language used in a figure of speech where it is a way of saying something beyond its literal meaning.

Figurative or also known as "figure of speech" is a beautiful literary language that is used to elevate and enhance the effect on words in speech and writing by introducing and comparing an object or particular thing with objects or other more general things. In short, the use of each figure of speech can change and give rise to a particular taste of values or connotations.

Figurative language is a way of conveying an idea, thought, feeling unusual way by pouring the original meaning into another word or sentence. In describing the figurative meaning, these words are a form of language that is deliberately formed in order to make the reader or listener guess in interpreting the sentence the writer is referring to. so that in this case, figurative language is the variety of language used by nature to express the thoughts, feelings, ideas, and experiences of the author that are conveyed indirectly but by using figure of speech. Figurative language is the language used to suppose something, equate something and even exaggerate something that aims to beautify a creative literary work. Another definition of figurative language according to some experts obtained

from several sources such as books, journals, and articles to support the subject in this research.

McArthur defined figurative language: adjective from French *figurative*, Latin *figurativus*, from *figura* a form shape, advice, or ornament: compare the figure of speech. Language is in which figures of speech such as metaphors and similes freely occur<sup>10</sup>. The theory above is supported by Glucksberg state that figurative meaning is derived from the literal and can be discovered by discovering the nature of the substitution of the metaphorical for the literal. This assumption is metaphoric interpretations involve recovering the original literal expression for which the metaphor substitutes<sup>11</sup>.

Harya who defines figurative language as a language that uses words to express an object with a different meaning from literal interpretation<sup>12</sup>. It needs a full understanding of the people about figurative language in translating meanings, especially found in the language used to communicate and other written products to avoid misunderstandings that are accepted by the people.

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<sup>10</sup> Tom McArthur, *The Oxford Companion to The English Language* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1992), 402.

<sup>11</sup> Sam Glucksberg, *Understanding of Figurative Language* (New York: Oxford University Press, Inc., 2001), 8.

<sup>12</sup> Trisna Dinillah Harya, "An Analysis of Figurative Languages Used in Coelho's Novel Entitled "Alchemist"", *Premise Journal*, Vol. V, No. 2 (Oktober, 2016), 46.

Besides, Dancygier and Sweetser stated that figurative language was thought of as being one aspect of what gives a text, in particular, a poetic text special aesthetic value<sup>13</sup>. Dealing with this, figurative language is used in all works of art, both written works of art and works of performance art that are used as a media for conveying ideas, thoughts, and feelings in a special way to create artistic and stylish works.

On the other hand, figurative language is a language that has a figurative meaning by combining the speaker's desire to arouse emotions, build a sense of awe, and to persuade someone into action. One of the uses of figurative language in literary works is as a stimulus to invite others to do something that he gets from a literary work and also as a stimulant to create a sense of persuasion towards one's thoughts and feelings.

In this study, the researcher took a definition of figurative language based on the theory Nurcitrawati and Atmawidjaja, they defined the figurative language is a language that expresses the statements about something by using beautiful words that have different meanings or not actual meanings from literal

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<sup>13</sup> B. Dancygier and E. Sweetser, *Figurative Language* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014), 1.

interpretations<sup>14</sup>. This means that someone uses language in expressing their thoughts by manipulating the literal meaning into other meanings that are not easy for others to understand so that they must first understand the context that is being discussed.

Figurative language has an interesting power in the use of language both in literature and in daily speech. We need to know that the scope of figurative or figure of speech is not only in literary languages such as poetry, drama, and saga but also they live in linguistics and are commonly used in song writing and daily speech. However, every language user directly considers that figure of speech is a tool as a builder, stylist of the language used in beautifying literary works.

From some of the theoretical statements above, it can be concluded that figurative language is a language used in literary works that are used to express the author's ideas, thoughts, feelings, and emotions by having a different meaning from the literal meaning and also created to create a sense of persuasion.

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<sup>14</sup> Vera Nurcitrawati, Evie Kareviati, and Nai Supartini Atmawidjaja, "Figurative Language Analysis in Disney Song", 495.

## 2. Types of Figurative Language

There are many types of figurative language according to some experts. It is these types that distinguish between the function and use of a figure of speech. In its various types, figurative language is classified into several categories. Merriam-Webster's Encyclopedia of Literature as cited in Harya, She stated the figurative language is classified into five categories, there are:

1. Figures of resemblance on the relationship, consisting of simile, metaphor, kenning, conceit, parallelism, personification, metonymy, synecdoche, and euphemism.
2. Figures of emphasis or understatement, including hyperbole, litotes, rhetoric, question, antithesis, climax, bathos, paradox, oxymoron, and irony.
3. Figures of sound, there are alliteration, repetition, anaphora, and onomatopoeia.
4. Verbal games and gymnastics, such as pun, and anagram.
5. Errors, e.g. malapropism, periphrasis, and spoonerism<sup>15</sup>.

According to Keraf, he mentioned that there are sixteen types of figurative language among them: simile, metaphor, allegory, personification, allusion, eponymous, epithet, synecdoche,

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<sup>15</sup> Trisna Dinillah Harya, "An Analysis of Figurative Languages Used in Coelho's Novel Entitled "Alchemist"", 47.

metonymy, antonomasia, irony, satire, innuendo, antiphrasis, and pun<sup>16</sup>. Another type of figure of speech, Larson as quoted by Lubis, states that there are thirteen types of figurative language. The types of figurative language include: Metaphor, Hyperbole, Simile, Personification, Metonymy, Synecdoche, Irony, Allusion, Repetition, Symbol, Alliteration, Idiom, Onomatopoeia, Paradox, Assonance, and Imagery<sup>17</sup>.

Each type of figurative language has its own definition by the experts. The following is a description of figurative language along with examples of each type of figurative language.

#### a. Simile

Nasrimi defined simile is a comparative figure that directly equates something with another object<sup>18</sup>. This figure of speech is characterized by adding words like, as, supposes, etc. which are used to equate.

For example:

“They fight like dogs and cats”

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<sup>16</sup> Gorys Keraf, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*, 38.

<sup>17</sup> Syahrul Efendi Lubis, “An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Song Lyric “Diamonds” Sung By Rihanna”, *Jurnal Ilmiah Kohesi*, Vol. I, No. 3 (Oktober, 2017).

<sup>18</sup> Nasrimi, “Analisis Gaya Bahasa dalam Novel Sang Pemimpi”, *Jurnal Pendidikan, Sains dan Humaniora*, Vol. IX, No.1 (Pebruari, 2021), 36.

The meaning of that example is two people cannot get along well with each other like the cat when meets the dog they will always fight. The word “like” compares between two, unlike things.

#### b. Metaphor

The word metaphor is formed from the Greek "meta" which means above, and "pherein" which means to carry, which expresses the analogy, similarity, and relationship between two things. This figure of speech compares two things without using comparative words such as like, as, from, similar to, or like<sup>19</sup>.

As an example:

“He is a koala”

The word "koala" is known as a sleeping animal and has a lazy nature. Therefore, the meaning of the example is "he is lazy like a koala". It can be represented that "man or boy" is lazy like a koala because his activities are just sleeping and lazing, not doing any work.

#### c. Hyperbole

Lubis stated that hyperbole as a literary technique in which information, feelings, and other statements are made deliberately

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<sup>19</sup> Tira Nur Fitria, “Figurative Language Used in One Direction’s Album Entitled Up All Night”, *ELITE Journal*, Vol. V, No. 1 (June, 2018), 71.



exaggerated to achieve a certain effect<sup>20</sup>, it also used the speaker to get attention of others.

For example:

“He loves her for a thousand years”

From the example above, it means that a man will always love his woman endlessly even for a thousand years.

#### d. Personification

Personification is defined as a figure of speech in which human attributes are given to an animal, an object, or even a concept<sup>21</sup>. Personification occurs when an object or abstraction is represented as human, includes a human character in literary work, and humans in art.

The example:

“The skyscraper was so high that it seemed to kiss the sky”

The phrase “kiss the sky” indicates that it characterizes a personification because the word “kiss” is a representation of human attributes and it never existed and the skyscraper can’t kiss a very high sky.

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<sup>20</sup> Syahrul Efendi Lubis, “An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Song Lyric “Diamonds” Sung By Rihanna”.

<sup>21</sup> Putu Ratna Arditami, “An Analysis of Figurative Language Found in Katty Perry’s Song Entitled “Fireworks””, *Lingua Scientia*, Vol. XXIV, No. 2 (Desember, 2017), 48.

#### e. Alliteration

Fuhrken in Lubis stated alliteration is the repetition of the initial sound in two or more sounds<sup>22</sup>. In line with this, Fitria declared that alliteration is the repetition of the initial consonant in two or more words. It is a deliberate phonological device<sup>23</sup>.

For example:

“Peter Piper Picked a Peck of Pickled Peppers”

The example above shows an alliteration where there is a repetition of the consonant sound on the stress syllable, namely the letter P.

#### f. Metonymy

According to Dancygier and Sweetser, metonymy is sometimes said to be part-whole relationships. More generally, metonymy is about relationships of correlation things that occur together in experience, so that we associate them and can use the word for one to evoke the other. In brief, metonymy is part of speech that occurs when the name of objects or concepts are replaced with closely related<sup>24</sup>.

The example:

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<sup>22</sup> Syahrul Efendi Lubis, “An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Song Lyric “Diamonds” Sung By Rihanna”.

<sup>23</sup> Tira Nur Fitria, “Figurative Language Used in One Direction’s Album Entitled Up All Night”, 73.

<sup>24</sup> B. Dancygier and E. Sweetser, *Figurative Language*, 5.

“The ham sandwich wants another soda”

The meaning of the sentence does not refer to a sandwich, but a customer likened to the phrase ham sandwich ordering another soda.

g. Synecdoche

Keraf stated that synecdoche is derived from the Greek *synekdechesthai* which means to accept together. Synecdoche is a figure of speech that uses a part of something to represent the whole or uses the whole represent a part<sup>25</sup>.

The example:

“He is a grey beard”

The phrase “grey beard” represents the whole of the body. It meant he was getting old.

h. Paradox

Syafitri and Marlinton explained that the term paradox is from the Greek word “*paradoxon*” which means contrary to expectations, existing belief, or perceived opinion<sup>26</sup>. The paradox is a figure of speech that consists of statements that have opposite facts but both of which may have the truth.

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<sup>25</sup>Gorys Keraf, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*, 142.

<sup>26</sup>Dewi Syafitri and Melisa Marlinton, “An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Edgar Allan Poe’s Poem”, *Linguistic, English Education and Art (LEEA)*, Vol. II, No. 1 (Desember, 2018), 47.

The example:

“This is the beginning of the end”

The statement consists of the words “beginning” and “end”, which both have opposite meanings, but the truth is that someone's action or behavior is carried out carelessly so that is the beginning of the end.

i. Litotes

Hornby as cited in Arditami is defined that litotes as a figure of speech that uses a negative statement or also a positive statement that expresses something by eliminating the opposite expression so that someone's speech gives a firm impression<sup>27</sup>. More clearly, this figure of speech contains a statement which states something smaller than the actual statement to be humble.

The example:

“Thank you for visiting our little hut”

The word "hut" in the sentence above is not an actual hut but is a form of denigrating someone who claims a house that could be a very large and luxurious.

j. Irony

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<sup>27</sup> Putu Ratna Arditami, “An Analysis of Figurative Language Found in Katty Perry’s Song Entitled “Fireworks””, 48.

The word “irony” is derived from the Greek word “*eironia*” which means deception or trick. Irony is a kind of figurative language which shows the opposite and contradictory meaning of reality. From some of the experts who define irony, it can be concluded that irony is a figure of speech that states an incongruity between something that is said and its meaning, or between an understanding and the facts<sup>28</sup>.

The example:

“The food was so delicious, I didn't want to eat it anymore”

The sentence above is a satirical sentence that hides the real facts by stating the opposite of these facts. This statement means that the food is not delicious so that one does not want to eat it anymore.

#### k. Satire

Sumarni in Cynthia defined satire is a type of figure of speech that expresses criticism of opposition by means of satire or ridicule with the aim of making improvements<sup>29</sup>. In its delivery, this

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<sup>28</sup> Trisna Dinillah Harya, “An Analysis of Figurative Languages Used in Coelho's Novel Entitled “*Alchemist*””, 49.

<sup>29</sup> Mega Cynthia, “Pesan Dakwah dan Bahasa Kiasan pada Lirik Lagu “Sejujur Bangkai” Rhoma Irama”, *INTELEKSIA-Jurnal Pengembangan Ilmu Dakwah*, Vol.II, No.1 (Juli, 2020), 114.

figure of speech uses other arguments as reinforcement of the intended meaning.

For example:

“She was so kindhearted that she didn't want to share her food with other people”

From the example above shows a satire to a woman who is stingy because she doesn't want to share her food with other people.

#### l. Oxymoron

Nasrimi provides a definition of this figure of speech as a reference and is opposite by combining words<sup>30</sup>.

The example:

“Dila was very cruel, he was happy for the suffering of others”

This example illustrates the opposite expression or feeling between the subject being discussed and another.

#### m. Allegory

Allegory is a figure of speech that connects one or more events into a unified whole<sup>31</sup>.

The Example:

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<sup>30</sup> Nasrimi, “Analisis Gaya Bahasa dalam Novel Sang Pemimpi”, 39.

<sup>31</sup> Eva Mikzat, “Analisis Gaya Bahasa Pada Novel Kau, Aku, dan Sepucuk Angpau Merah Karya: Tere Liye”, *Jurnal Komunitas Bahasa*, Vol.VI, No.1, (April, 2018), 52.

“The human tongue is like a sword. The more a person talks, the more people get hurt”

This example consists of two events where the figure of speech contained in the sentence "like a sword" is a presupposition.

### **3. The Function of Figurative Language**

Figurative language has its functions and uses. Based on its function, Jakobson describes five functions of figurative language, there are:

#### **a. Expressive function**

Jakobson stated that the expressive function reflects the feelings, emotions, impressions, and opinions expressed. The expressive function is intended to express human feelings such as happy, sad, touched, disappointed, bad, and satisfied.

#### **b. Conative function**

Conative function has several designations such as instrumental function, operative function, and pragmatic function. The conative function acts to motivate other people to behave or do something to influence other people to take any action related to social activities. The implementation of the conative function can be seen in announcements, advertisements, speeches, and others.

c. Referential function

According to Jakobson, the referential function is the reference of the message, which is used by a gathering of people to examine an issue or a problem with a specific topic. In essence, humans as social beings who depend on one another. A language is a tool needed to communicate between fellow humans to exchange information, express feelings and thoughts.

d. Poetic function

Goodrich states that the function of poetry is a function that explains the principle of equality from one selection to another.

e. Phatic function

Phatic functions emphasize more on strengthening close relationships with others so that in this function language is used as a communication tool that is focused on building relationships that prioritize connections<sup>32</sup>.

#### **4. The Uses of Figurative Language in A Song**

Nowadays many people enjoy listening to music. One of the comfortable activities is listening to music. They like to spend time listening to music to listen to their favorite songs. When someone is

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<sup>32</sup> Azhari Zaimardiansyah, Hendra Heriansyah, and Nurul Inayah, "Investigating Figurative Language Used in Katy Perry's Song Lyrics", 19.



feeling sad, happy, or feeling bad music can be an alternative in expressing their feelings. As we know that music is not complete without a song. Songs are composed of words or sentences originating from feelings, emotions, imaginations, experiences attached to someone's mind which are then poured into sound performances and the accompanying musical instruments. In every culture and every region, the song is created as its characters that are used for different purposes such as accompaniment to traditional rituals, traditional game songs, and entertainment.

Among the most important elements of a song are the lyrics. Lyrics are a series of words in the form of a fairly short poetic that expresses a person's feelings, emotions, or perceptions deeply so that song writers often insert advices and motivations for listeners and readers. The lyrics are made with creativity and the use of proper diction, this is done so that the song lyrics sound unusual. In this case, the use of figurative language is raised.

Figurative language is a type of literature that emphasizes connotative meanings. It is a way of conveying thoughts, ideas, and feelings through words or expressions with meanings different from literal interpretations. It can be found in creative literary works such as poetry, novels, songs, and so on where the writer makes

figurative language as a literacy tool to bring the reader into fantasy. It can do this by giving a word that has a specific meaning by equating one thing to another, comparing two different things, exaggerating an object which is all of the characteristics possessed by figurative language itself.

The song has a relations with figurative language, where the figurative language itself is used as an element to make song lyrics more beautiful and imaginative. The two cannot be separated, especially the use of figurative language in fairy tale songs which is more closely related to the need for imagination. Figurative language used in the creation of literary works is intended to beautify written language, to make writing attractive to read, to arouse the imagination of readers, and to make writing livelier and seem real. According to Collie and Slater as cited in Rohani, Arsyad, and Diani, there are four main reasons why figurative language is used in literary works: (1) figurative language offers valuable authentic material, (2) cultural enrichment, (3) language enrichment, and (4) personal involvement<sup>33</sup>. Whereas, Perrine in Hasanah assumed that figurative language is used to afford

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<sup>33</sup> Tri Rohani, Safnil Arsyad, and Irma Diani, "Semantic Analysis of Figurative Language Expressions in "Feature" of the Jakarta Post", *JOALL (Journal Of Applied Linguistics and Literature)*, Vol. III, No. 1, (2018), 2.

imaginative pressure, to bring additional imagery into verse, and to say much a brief compass<sup>34</sup>.

#### **D. Review of A Whole New World Song**

A Whole New World is a song that is the back sound of the animated film titled Aladdin. This song was composed by Sir Timothy Miles Bindon Rice and musical instruments by Alan Menken which was released in October 1992. This song was first sung by Brad Kane and Lea Salonga from the album Aladdin: Original Motion Picture Soundtrack. This song tells the story of the main character, Aladdin, who will show a new world to a princess named Jasmin and explore it together by riding Aladdin's magic carpet. A Whole New World is the first and only Disney song to win a Grammy Award for Song of The Year at the 36th Grammy Awards. Recently, this song was sung by Zayn Malik who was a duet with Zhavia Ward in a remake version in line with the release of the movie version of Aladdin produced by Disney in 2019. This song is so popular that many people around the world hear it, even

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<sup>34</sup> Henny Uswatun Hasanah, "A Figurative Language Analysis and Frequency Used of Melly Goeslaw's Masterpieces in Sountrack Drama", *OKARA*, Vol 1. No.8 (Mei, 2013), 21.

singers who cover it in various languages. Now this song has 22 versions from around the world in 20 languages<sup>35</sup>.

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<sup>35</sup> Wikipedia: “A Whole New World”, accessed on Tuesday, March 30, 2021 at 2.15 p.m, [http:// https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/A\\_Whole\\_New\\_World](https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/A_Whole_New_World).