CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Stylistics is an academic discipline that delves into the study of style in language. It examines the various linguistic features and techniques employed in texts to convey meaning, evoke emotions, and create specific effects. Linguistic stylistics analyzes various aspects of language, including phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics, to understand how linguistic choices contribute to stylistic effects in texts. It explores how different linguistic features are used to create meaning, evoke emotions, convey attitudes, and achieve specific rhetorical purposes.

The study of style in language usage is the main objective of the linguistic stylistics subfield of linguistics. It looks at how different styles and meanings are created by linguistic choices made in areas like vocabulary, syntax, phonetics, and discourse structures. Linguistic stylistics helps people understand the complexities of communication in both literary and non-literary situations by revealing the stylistic facets of language. It offers a greater grasp of the various ways in which language may be used to express feelings, attitudes, social identities, and persuasive arguments.

Song is a remarkable form of artistic expression because they use both words and music to evoke strong emotions. A fascinating chance to explore the complex

ways in which language is employed to express meaning, generate emotions, and engage listeners is to examine song lyrics through the perspective of linguistic stylistics. Song lyrics are a distinctive medium of expression that combine poetic language, musicianship, and performance. Human may learn about the creative processes used by songwriters, the cultural and social contexts that impact their artistic decisions, and the language-based strategies they utilize to engage their audience through the study of linguistic stylistics in song lyrics.

The researcher decided to research the employment of stylistic techniques by analyzing syntactical level, lexico-semantics, phonological level, and graphological level in *A Letter To My 17 Year Old* album songs lyrics. This album was released in 2019. The songs in this mini album are: *(1) Say Hello, (2) Bitterlove, (3) Fake Optics, (4) Superstar, and (5) Cigarettes of Ours.* These songs were composed by Ardhito Pramono. The researcher chose this album because one of the songs in this album, *bitterlove* is very popular and has the most listened song of Ardhito's songs in Spotify. It reached 78,589,591 listens (accesed on November 6, 2022).

Despite the fact that numerous types of songs have been used to study language, Jazz music lyrics appear to have received little attention from linguists and are rarely employed in English teaching. The goal is to investigate the various stylistic devices used in the verses to convey the exact meaning of the lyrics at various levels of language, including grammatical and lexical schemes, phonological and graphological aspects, figurative language (simile, metaphor, allegory, personification, allusion, eponym, epithet, synecdoche, metonymy,

antonomasia, hipflask or hipalase, irony, satire, innuendo, antiphrasis, and paronomasia.) and phonetic devices (rhyme scheme and repetition), as well as how these stylistic devices work in the lyrics. More intriguingly, the majority of the songs are about everyday themes and are written in a creative way.

1.2 Theoritical Framework

1.2.1 Style

According to Crystal and Davy (1969), "style" refers to a person's "choice of language practices, the incidental linguistic quirks that identify an individual's individuality." Typically, this refers to those aspects of their utterances that are particularly peculiar or distinctive. Style is derived from the Latin word "stilus," which means "a pointed instrument used for producing texts," according to Samuel Wesley (qtd. in Crystal, 1969). Today, however, the definition of style refers to the qualities of the writings themselves rather than the techniques employed by the authors. This suggests that an author's style is an etymologically distinctive finger or thumb impression that denotes individuality and uniqueness (Enkvist, 2016).

The different ways that style might be interpreted lead one to believe that it has something to do with individuality and self-identity. The writer's writing style is a reflection of his ideas. It originates from the author's own being. Other others have stated that these definitions of style imply that "style is the man" because it reveals an author's inner self, personality, and point of view. A great style is one in which the author uses words and sentences in such a way as to truly reveal himself, according to Gorrel and Laird (2002), who provide credibility to the statement

"Style is the man." Stylometry or stylo-statistics is a quantitative method for identifying common and habitual linguistic patterns in works (Tezcan, qtd. in Pariña, Jose Cristina & de Leon, Kristine. 2014).

1.2.2 Stylistics

According to Simpson (2004: 2), stylistics is a branch of applied linguistics that focuses on the analysis of style in texts, especially literary works. Despite the fact that popular music, speeches, journalism, and advertisements are some of the other types of discourse that commonly display stylistic talent, literature remains the principal area of study for stylistics. To help people understand literary writings and other types of dialogue, stylistic analysis looks at the structure and function of language. Carter (1996) argued on the usefulness of stylistics for literature instruction, arguing that stylistic analysis helps to nurture interpretative abilities and encourages reading between the lines, in order to illustrate a stylistic methodological approach for English language study in literary text. Stylistic analysis is currently the standard in native-speaker language education, and it is the practical study of creativity in foreign language classrooms.

When it comes to style as a choice, there are a variety of stylistic elements that influence a language user's preference for particular linguistic forms over others. These characteristics can be divided into two categories: user-bound factors and elements that relate to the context in which the language is utilized. Age, gender, individual tastes, and geographical and socioeconomic background are all user-bound characteristics. The medium (spoken vs. written), involvement in discourse

(monologue vs. conversation), attitude (degree of formality), and field of discourse are all situation-dependent stylistic elements (e.g. technical vs. nontechnical fields). Stylistic research has shown several links between certain stylistic elements and language usage, based on this methodological abstraction. In many speech communities, for example, noun phrases are more complicated in written than in spoken language, and passive voice is far more common in technical fields of study than in nontechnical ones.

Stylistics is the study of how individuals use language to communicate artistically. It broadens our perspective on language and its uses. Stylistics aims to unite the fields of literary criticism with linguistics. This can be accomplished through enhancing linguists' literary intuition and reviewers' language awareness and understanding. As a result, linguists will concentrate on how the literary work depicts the linguistic system. The text's underlying importance will be considered by critics as well. To summarize, stylistics is a branch of linguistics that examines and analyzes literary works in order to make linkages between language analysis and literary critique.

Stylistic is a means of expressing ideas through words in order to show the writer's character, spirit, and personality. Keraf (2006: 116) defines style as having four parts: (1) Stylistic based on word choice: formal, informal, conversional style; Stylistic based on tones: simple, powerful, medium style; (3) Stylistic based on sentence structure: climax, anticlimax, parallelism, antithesis, repetition; (4) Stylistic based on direct or indirect meaning; rhetoric style such as alliteration, euphemism, litotes, hyperbola, anastrophe, paradox; figurative. The writer

examined one of four aspects of Keraf's stylistics, namely, stylistics based on direct and indirect meaning, which includes rhetoric style and figurative language. The writer examined one of four aspects of Keraf's stylistics, namely, stylistics based on direct and indirect meaning, which includes rhetorical style and figurative language style.

1.2.2.1 The Goals of Stylistics

The purpose of stylistics, according to Crystal and Davy (1969: 10), is to analyze language usage with the main objective of determining, from the broad range of linguistic traits shared by English as it is used in every conceivable context, those features that are restricted to specific types of social contexts; to justify the adoption of such features over alternatives, where possible; and to categorize these features based on an understanding of their role in the social environment. Thus, the study of stylistics involves looking at phonological characteristics, discursive devices, lexis, grammar, and semantics. The significance of the function that the selected style satisfies is more important to stylists than other considerations. Stylistics is adaptive in that it deals with a wide range of human discourses, including those in the medical, religious, political, legal, social, interpersonal, group communication, and so forth. Its framework functions as a true language analytical approach. Stylistic practice aims to accomplish the following objectives:

(1) To define discourse peculiarities: Stylistics researches the characteristics of a writer, speaker, time period, people, or genre's discourse. Therefore, stylistic differences between Soyinka's works and those of Osofisan may be

highlighted. It might make it easier for us to distinguish between American and British English, for example.

(2) To promote discourse appreciation: Stylistics entails valuing a discourse in order to make it more enjoyable for us to listen to. It helps the reader understand the structure and purpose of a specific discourse. Stylistics is attentive to the various language choices and manipulations made in a given text. It reveals the elegance in the linguistic choices made by the author and the characters, opening the listener's or reader's mind to the aesthetic appeal of such options.

(3) To identify linguistic patterns: A particular linguistic pattern, influenced by certain social, cultural, and ideological surroundings, produces the author's style. The goal of style analysis is to identify a writer or speaker's or speaker's language orientation and background. Therefore, any investigation of style can be viewed as an effort to uncover the artistic principles that guide the decision a writer makes, according to Chatman (1971). Stylistics serves as a way of analysis for language learning, establishing awareness of the workings of language and the development of confidence to work methodically towards successful text interpretation. It is a useful tool in text interpretation. This information would enable us to arrive at a goal rather than subjective result.

1.2.3 Linguistics Stylistics

The study of linguistic stylistics focuses on a text's linguistic elements. Keep

in mind that style is defined as the choice of particular linguistic characteristics or forms over other feasible ones. Thus, linguistic stylistics identifies the language decisions that a writer or speaker has made as well as their results. Linguistic stylistics is largely concerned with how language is used and its results in a work. A linguistic stylistic analyst will be curious to describe the form and function of language in a piece of literature, such as a song, while paying attention to any peculiarities that may be explained in linguistic terms.

On the other hand, linguistic stylistics examines how meaning is produced in literary language and other forms of writing. It defines the conditions under which a text can function by using language models and concepts as analytical instruments. The phonological, lexical, grammatical, semantic, pragmatic, or discoursal aspects of texts are typically the focus of stylistic study. It also emphasizes the cognitive factors that contribute to the growth of these traits. Researching an author's style, a text, or the reader's involvement in making meaning all make use of stylistic approaches.

As a result, the primary focus of linguistic stylistics is on the language system's use in a given piece of discourse. The language system refers to the characteristics of language that can be examined depending on language proficiency. Then, based on the levels of language description, we'll take a closer look at a few linguistic characteristics. But first, let's note that the gap between literary and linguistic studies has become wider as a result of the development of the discipline of linguistic stylistics. When the linguistic analysis of texts was glaringly absent from literary criticism, linguistic stylistics was developed to fill the

gap. Language usage and its practicality are central to linguistics, which Crystal and Davy (1969: 10) refer to as "the academic discipline which analyzes language scientifically."

According to Ayeomoni (2003: 177), the linguistic study of texts is precise and definite, much like any scientific discipline, because it uses impartial and reliable methodologies for text analysis and interpretation. The study of linguistic stylistics focuses on the elements of language (such as syntactical structures and rhetorical techniques) that are thought to form literary or expressive style. Linguistic stylistics differs from literary criticism in that it focuses on the "linguistic frameworks operative in the text" as opposed to literary criticism's entirely subjective interpretation of texts (Ayeomoni 2003: 177). As a result, the critic has a pattern to follow, something to watch out for in a text, and his point of view can be statistically supported.

From the definition above, it can be deduced that language style is inextricably linked to literature. A song is a literary composition that employs figurative language and frequently unclear phrases. One of the methods to convey one's feelings and experiences is via song. Songwriters communicate their emotions through the use of a combination of words and languages to entice listeners to the song's lyrics. A song, according to Hornby (1995:1133), is a piece of music with words that is sung. A composer writes a song lyric to reflect his feelings. Non-literal meaning is also used by the composer to enhance the beauty of his song lyrics. Song lyric is an engaging work that can be read or listened to for enjoyment. Song lyric is a fascinating work that can be enjoyed when reading or listening to it. It also

conveys certain data with a deep meaning.

1.2.3.1 Syntactical Level

The syntactic part of grammar regulates how words are put together to form phrases and sentences (Radford, 2004). In conclusion, syntax is the grammatical principles-based arrangement and interrelation of the words, phrases, and clauses that make up sentences or larger structures. The book Syntactic Structures by Noam Chomsky, published in 1957, is the syntactic theory used by the researcher. The researcher used this theory because it seeks to offer accurate descriptions of a variety of aspects of the syntax of distinct languages, such as the way in which specific languages combine words to construct sentences. On the other hand, it attempts to develop a general theory of syntax, outlining what languages have in common and how they can differ in this area (Borsley, 2003:1). Chomsky claims that his language is generative because it can create or is transformational because a basic or simple sentence like "I write a letter" may be changed or converted into a multitude of sentences that either have the same meaning as "A letter is written by me" or have other meanings. Each word belongs to one of several word classes, including conjunction, adjective, noun, and verb.

1.2.3.1.1 Word Class

Word class can also be referred to as a "category" or "part of speech" (Fabb, 2005: 11). According to Heather Macfadyen, there are eight word categories in English. They are:

1. **Verb**

The verb is the component of the sentence that matters the most. A verbor compound verb makes an assertion about the sentence's topic and expresses occurrences, activities, or states of being. The vital component of a sentence's predicate is the verb or compound verb.

Examples:

a. Dracula bites the necks of his victims.

   Dracula's action is described with the verb "bites."

b. Giselle will plant twenty tulip bulbs in the beginning of October.

   The future activity is indicated by the compound verb "will plant" in this sentence.

2. Noun

A noun is a term that is used to name a specific person, animal, place, object, or abstract concept. Typically, the first words that young children learn are nouns. The following sentences all contain nouns, which are all highlighted:

a. Our **neighbors** bought a **goat** in late last **year**.

b. A famous **opera singer** was **Portia White.**

c. The **bus inspector** examined the **boarding passes** of every passenger.

d. Plutarch claims that the **Alexandrian library** was destroyed around **48 B.C.**

e. The **starving** finds little solace in **philosophy**.

Nouns can serve as subjects, direct objects, indirect objects, subject complements, object complements, appositives, adjectives, and adverbs in sentences.

3. Pronoun

Pronouns can take the place of nouns or other pronouns. Grammarians can

group pronouns into a variety of groups, including as the personal pronoun, the demonstrative pronoun, the interrogative pronoun, the indefinite pronoun, the relative pronoun, the reflexive pronoun, and the intensive pronoun. Each of the bolded terms in the following sentences are called as pronoun:

a. The bus pass was at the bottom of the green knapsack, which made **me** happy.

b. **I** have never encountered a child quite like **you**.

c. The selkie was made to live with **him** after **he** stole **her** skin.

d. **She** worked as a coal miner when **she** was a young woman to support **herself**.

e. **They** eventually made **their** way back home after a long absence.

4. Adjective

An adjective alters a noun or a pronoun by characterizing, identifying, or quantifying words. An adjective usually precedes the noun or pronoun it modifies. Adjectives are highlighted when they appear in the following sentences:

a. There were a lot of **big**, **yellow** rain boots in the **rear** room.

b. On the sideboard made of mahogany, there was a **worn** music box.

c. On the **wine-dark** sea, the **small** boat capsized.

5. Adverb

Adverbs can be used to modify verbs, adjectives, other adverbs, phrases, and clauses. An adverb provides an explanation for how, when, where, what caused it, or to what extent something occurred. While certain adverbs can be distinguished by their distinctive "ly" suffix, the majority of them must be distinguished by separating apart the grammatical relationships within the sentence or clause as a whole. An adverb can be used in many different locations within a sentence, unlike

an adjective. The examples are quickly, briefly, clearly, honestly, etc. A conjunctive adverb can be used to connect two clauses. A conjunctive adverb is not strong enough to join two independent clauses without the help of a semicolon. Some of the most popular conjunctive adverbs are "also," "consequently," "finally," "furthermore," "hence," "however," "incidentally," "indeed," "instead," "likewise," "meanwhile," "nevertheless," "next," "nonetheless," and "otherwise."

6. Preposition

In a sentence, chronological, geographic, or logical structure. Prepositions that are used most frequently are "about," "above," "across," "after," "against," "along," "among," "around," "before," "behind," "below," "beneath," "side," "between," "beyond," "but," "by," "despit

7. Conjunction

A conjunction connects words, phrases, and clauses, as in the example that follows:

a. I consumed the pizza **and** pasta.

b. **When** you are prepared, call the movers.

The conjunction comes in two varieties. They are subordinating conjunctions and coordinating conjunctions. A dependent clause is introduced with a subordinating conjunction, which also describes the relationship between the dependent clause and any preceding independent clauses (s). Correlative conjunctions always appear in pairs; you use them to connect equivalent sentence elements. The most frequent subordinating conjunctions are "after," "although," "as," "because," "before," "how," "if," "once," "since," "than," "that," "though,"

"till," "until," "when," "where," "whether," and "while." The verbs "both...and," "either...or," "neither...nor," "not only...but also," "so...as," and "whether...or" are the most often used correlative conjunctions.

8. Interjection

An interjection is a word that is introduced to a statement to add feeling. It has no grammatical connection to any other clause in the sentence. An exclamation mark is typically placed after an interjection. Except in direct citations, interjections are rarely used in formal academic writing. The words underlined in the following sentences are interjections:

a. **Oh my goodness!** that stung!

b. **Oh no!** I didn't remember the exam was today.

c. **Hey!** Put that down!

1.2.3.1.2.Phrase

In syntactical theory, phrase structure is also present. A phrase structure is an expression (which can be one word, but usually has more) that expresses a single idea but isn't necessary a full sentence. Depending on the sort of head they use, phrases can be categorized.

1. Noun Phrase

A noun phrase is a combination of words that typically consists of a noun and a modifier, such as an adjective, adverb, or article, and which performs the same tasks as a noun. Grammatically, a noun phrase in a sentence might be the subject, object, subject complement, or object complement. Noun phrases are equivalent to nouns

in terms of English grammar, but depending on where they appear in a sentence, they might play different grammatical roles.

Noun phrases can be divided into two main categories: those with premodifiers and those with postmodifiers. Premodifiers are words that appear in noun phrases before the noun. These terms are often adjectives, participles, articles, possessive nouns, possessive pronouns, and compound nouns. Relative clauses, prepositional, participle, and compound phrases are examples of other phrases that can be used with noun phrases with postmodifiers. When this happens, the extra words frequently follow the noun, making them postmodifiers. Other postmodifiers include the infinitive and relative clauses.

2. Adjective Phrase

"An adjective is a modifier with the comparison grammatical property" (Frank, 1972 : 371). Any phrase that modifies a noun or pronoun is considered to be an adjective phrase. Using participles or prepositions with their objects, people frequently create adjective phrases. A phrase containing an adjective is constructed as follows:

a. This novel is very interesting.

   The adjective "interesting" is modified by the word "very."

b. Learning about his family makes me very sad.

   The adjective "sad" is modified by the word "very".

3. Adverb Phrase

"Adverbs range in meaning from terms with a significant lexical content (those that describe the action of the verb, or those that indicate such meaning as time and

place), to those that are employed solely for emphasis" (Frank, 1972 : 141). The following example shows how a prepositional phrase can also serve as an adverb:

When he went to the grocery shop, he purchased some clothing.

Before it is put into comparison or backed by other elements, any thing may be considered good, bad, important, or trivial. Therefore, any statements or views should be backed by theories, ideas, or quotations from pertinent studies in order to provide a better analysis. As a result, certain theories are discussed here. The head adjective in each of the following example sentences is bold, the adjective phrases are underlined, and it is noted to the right of each example whether the adjective phrase is serving as an attribute or a predicative:

a.   Attributive: *She orders spicy food*

b.   Preicative: *She runs faster than him*

4. Verb Phrase

The most complex aspect of communication is the verb phrase (Frank, 1972 : 47). A verb phrase is made up of the verb, the direct and indirect objects of the verb, and any adverbs, adverb phrases, or adverb clauses that may be used to modify the verb. Every clause or sentence has a predicate, which is always a verb phrase. Example: She **is attending** an international conference.

1.2.3.1.3 Clause

A clause is made up of a subject and a verb. There are two different types of clauses: 1) Independent clauses, which consist of a subject and a verb and also

demonstrate a complete thought (such as "I am sad"), and 2) Dependent clauses, which also contain a subject and a verb but only show an incomplete thought (such as "because she left me alone").

1. **Noun Clause**

According to Oshima and Hogue (2007, p. 178), a noun clause is a dependent phrase that performs the same roles as a noun as a subject and subject complement. or a thing. The object of an introduction clause verb is a noun clause used as an object. A complicated sentence can only be formed by joining a noun clause to an independent clause because it is dependent. An introductory clause is an independent clause that comes before a noun clause that is used as an object. The verb in the introductory sentence is directed at the noun clause.

Example: *"I imagine **that he is having a good time with his girlfriend"***

2. **Adjective Clause**

A relative clause (adjective clause), according to Evelyn P. Altenberg and Robert M. Vago, is a type of dependent clause that adds details about a noun phrase in the main clause. An adjective clause, according to Rodney Huddleston and Geoffrey K. Pullum, is a particular form of subordinate clause whose main purpose is to serve as a modifier to a noun or nominal. Similar to adjectives, adjective clauses are used to describe a noun. A noun or a pronoun is modified by an adjective clause, which, according to George E. Wishon, is a dependent clause used as an adjective.

Example: *I dont like **a man who** lose their tempers easily*

3. **Adverb Clause**

An adverb clause, is a collection of words that functions as both an adverb and a

dependent clause in a sentence. A subject, a predicate, and a subordinating conjunction are all parts of an adverbial sentence. Adverbial clauses can modify an adjective, a verb, or another adverb, much like other adverbs. In a sentence, adverb clauses clarify time, place, manner, purpose, and more. These clauses start with a trigger word, or subordinating conjunction in formal English grammar. As in the sentence "He arrived after we had breakfast," where "after" is the subordinating conjunction, "we" is the subject, and "had started breakfast" is the predicate, modifies the verb "arrived," are some examples of subordinating conjunctions: "after," "in order to," "as," "before," "where," and "while."

Example: *She walked carefully on the tightrope so that she did not fall*

In the sentence above, "so that" serves as the common conjunction indicating the main clause's goal. In this sentence, "she" is the subject, "on the tightrope" is a prepositional phrase, and "did not fall" is the predicate.

4. Verb Clause

In the English language, only verb clauses can stand on their own. Verbal clauses may be referred to as major clauses, matrix clauses, independent clauses, or superordinate clauses in some grammars. There are no indefinite verb clauses. In a finite clause, the verb phrase acting as the predicate is finite, or conjugated. The person (first, second, or third), number (singular, plural), and tense are all expressed by finite verb phrases (present, past). At least one verb clause can be found in every sentence. A verb clause is an independent clause that has a subject and a predicate and performs a verbal function.

Example: The microwave was popping the popcorn nicely.

1.2.3.1.4 Sentence

Frank (1972) defined a sentence as a complete predication that includes a subject, a predicate, and a finite verb. A sentence is a collection of letters that begins with a capital letter and is punctuated with a full stop, a question mark, or an exclamation point. A predicate and a subject are present in a sentence or are implied. One clause is used in simple sentences. Complex and compound sentences both contain two or more clauses. In a sentence, the person or thing doing an activity is typically the subject. In a sentence, the object comes after the verb and participates in an action but does not really perform it. Any more information about the girl or the tree can be expressed by adding an adjective.

Example: ***The girl*** *is standing in front of a tall **tree***

Grammatical categories are used to approach syntactical analysis. Ardhito also uses questions and exclamations in the book in addition to statements (declarative phrases). Exclamatory sentences are used to convey powerful feelings of all kinds, including love, obsession, incredulity, happiness/pain, and pity. The lyrics uses simple, common vocabulary in sentences that are typically five to ten words long. The author also uses a variety of clause kinds, including relative clauses, adverbial clauses, and several nominal clause types. The lyrics also uses simple and complex noun phrases, verb phrases, as well as additional phrase types like prepositional phrases and minor word classes.

1.2.3.2 Lexico-Semantics

Semantics is the study of meaning. The word comes from the Greek word

semanen (to signify or mean). It's all about the relationship between words or other symbols and the objects or thoughts they relate to. Semantics is a discipline of linguistics that studies the meaning of words in current languages empirically (American Encyclopedia : 536). In anycircumstance involving speaking actions, it is evident that meaning is extremely crucial. All utterances of a language are meaningless without meaning, or there will be no language without meaning, or if a language is not meant to express meaning, there will be no thinking interaction as we do in everyday life. The relationship between words and the things they refer to is essential to meaning.

Semantics is also fundamental to the study of the human mind; cognitive processes, cognition, and conceptualization are all inextricably linked to how we classify and communicate our experiences of the world through language. Geoffrey Leech highlighted semantics' rule in a larger meaning communication in social organizations and our experience of the world, which we express through mental processes and other means. Knowing language, according to Leech, entails understanding meaning, and hence meaning would be the beginning point in communication. For the presentation of meaning in languages, all disciplines and levels of linguistics are in mutual connection with semantics. At the lexico-semantic level, the researcher examined the lexical decisions that a writer or speaker made. Here, words can be chosen based on their denotative, connotative, and other layers of meaning. As a result, semantics is concerned with a wide variety of phenomena, including as the nature of meaning, the rule of syntactic structure, and the impact of pragmatics on utterance comprehension.

The researcher in this study also examines figurative language in light of Keraf's perception. According to Keraf (2009, p. 138), "figurative language consists of 16 varieties, which are: Simile, allegory, Personification, Allusion, Eponym, Epithet, Metaphor, Synecdoche, Metonymy, Antonomasia, Hipflask or Hipalase, Irony, Satire, Innuendo, Antiphrasis, and Paronomasia.

1. **Simile**

The English simile is a type of figurative language that compares two objects using conjunctions like as, like, resemble, and others. According to Lazar (2003, p. 5), a simile is an expression that uses the words "as" or "like" to describe how something is similar to another thing. The opposite is also true, according to Keraf (2009, p. 138), who stated that "a simile is a comparison with an explicit nature." The explicit meaning entails saying something plainly and similarly to other things. Therefore, it requires an explicit method of demonstrating resemblance, such as the use of words or phrases like "like," "as," "than," "like," or "looks." Similes are the most basic form of figurative language used to describe a specific thing.

2. **Allegory**

An allegory is a narrative or depiction with a deeper meaning. Allegory is a type of description with a secondary meaning. The meaning that lies beneath is distinct from what is described. According to Keraf (2009, p. 140), "an allegory is a short story that uses figurative language." Here is an illustration. Example: A happy squirrel fled in chattering fright after being hit with a pine cone by the man. The example is an allegory because the sentence's description and meaning are plainly unlike. The term implies that a man does not feel bad about quitting his regiment in

order to find his own salvation based on the context. He believes that what he did was wise and right.

3. Personification

Personification is the process of assigning human characteristics to an animal, an object, or a concept. It is a type of figurative language. It is a subtype of metaphor that uses an inferred comparison with a human being as the only possible figurative reference. According to Keraf (2009, p. 140), "personification is a sort of figurative language that characterizes inanimate things as though they have human nature." Here is a well-known example:

The sun: Since it is considered to rise every morning and set every night, the sun is one of the objects that is personified most frequently. Shakespeare personifies the sun in Midsummer Night's Dream by stating, "I must go seek some dew violets, And see if summer comes again." By stating this, Shakespeare suggests that the sun is moving away from Helena and her sentiments of unrequited love. Because her love has left her, he makes it appear as though she lives in a world without seasons or days.

4. Allusion

Allusion is a type of figurative language that uses a hint to indicate that certain persons, places, or events are similar to one another. Essentially, it is a reference—either explicit or implicit—to things that happened, people, or places in the actual world (Keraf, 2009, p. 141). These allusion instances are provided. For instance: Java is Paris in Bandung. Because Bandung is a city with a clue to Paris Java, it may be regarded to be an allusion.
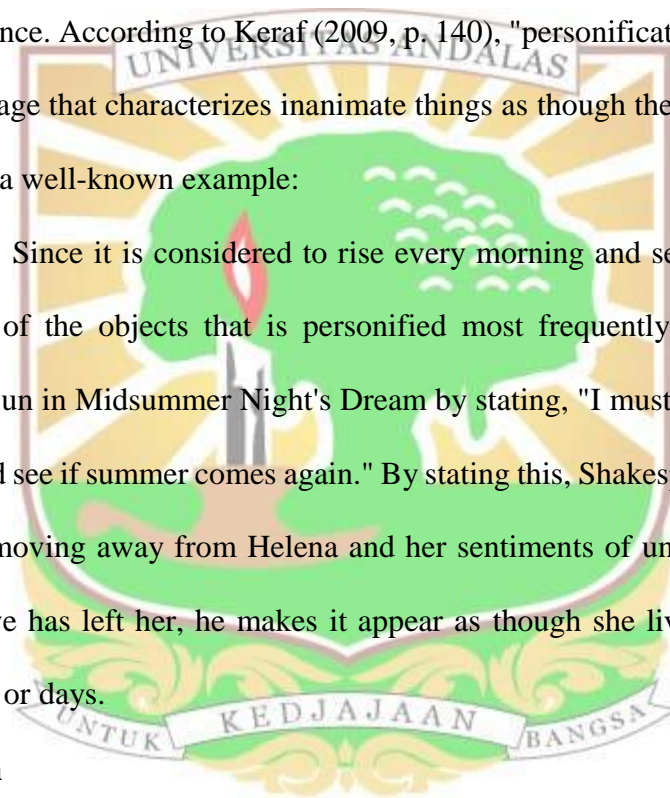
5. Eponym

Eponyms is a type of figurative language that function much like a person's name, which is always associated with a certain type of nature and is used to describe the nature of anything. include Spider-Man, Hercules, and others (Keraf, 2009:141). Examples are as follows: Adinda, which used to refer to a lovely and kind lady; Darling (used to say Boy or girlfriend). Because they employ names of persons who have historically had a connection to nature, the examples above can be classified as eponyms. In the actual world, the word "Adinda" refers to a certain kind of female with a lovely face, gentle feelings, and a considerate disposition. The term "Darling" may also be used to refer to a boy or girlfriend that someone adores deeply.

6. Epithet

An epithet is a term used in figurative language to suggest a particular quality or trait of a person or object. A descriptive phrase that clarifies or takes the place of a person or thing's name is that explanation (Keraf, 2009, p. 141). The following is an example of an allusion: Moon is referred to as Puteri Malam. Puteri Malam's nature as the Moon may be easily inferred by individuals.

7. Metaphor

In figurative language, a metaphor is a comparison or analogy made between two objects that aren't often addressed as if they have anything in common. Metaphor is a frequent technique for expanding the meanings and applications of words. "Metaphors are frequent in language usage, and typically it does not appear to need any additional effort to build and understand them," said Alm-Arvius (2003,

p. 90). A type of figurative language used to think in analogies is metaphor. Here is an example of a metaphor: "God has brought me magnificent wealth in the form of you." The aforementioned example may be viewed as a metaphor since it was created on the moment by the author to illustrate his sentiment that his girlfriend is likened to gorgeous wealth, which is solely tied to his imagination. It's one that can only be comprehended after carefully comparing riches as a noun in its context and as his lover in the actual world. You and riches are compared in this sense. In this instance, though, contrast You as a human being with wealth as a term.

8. **Synecdoche**

Synecdoche is the use of one component to represent another, and it may be divided into two categories: Pars pro toto and Totem proparte. Pars pro toto means "part for the whole," while "Totem pro parte" means "everything for its part" (Keraf, 2009, p. 142). Example: "More hands are needed." In this instance, the component (hands) is used in place of the entire (people). The hands represent the actual humans. Not just the hands, but also the people, are needed.

9. **Metonymy**

The use of a term that is conceptually similar to what is being expressed is known as a metonymy. Metonymy may be defined as the act of replacing one term with another that closely describes an item. According to Keraf (2009, p. 142), a metaphor is a figure of speech in which a term is used to express something else because the two items are closely related. Consider the line from William Shakespeare's Julius Caesar, "Friends, Romans, Countrymen, give me your ears." "Ears" refer to the capacity to listen in William Shakespeare's play. Shakespeare is

requesting that people pay listen rather than cutting off their ears.

10. Antonomasia

Another special type of synecdoche is antonomasia, which is created by substituting epithets for names, titles, and other terms associated with officialdom and profession (Keraf, 2009:142). Antonomasia is frequently employed to draw attention to a certain quality. For instance: "Oh, see! The talented chef has come! In this instance, antonomasia is used to introduce someone by way of a nickname that also expresses something about his character: he is a fantastic chef.

11. Hipflask or Hipalase

Hipflask or Hipalase is a type of figurative language in which a certain term is used to explain another word that should be used instead (Keraf, 2009, p. 142). Here is an illustration: He's dozing off on a worry pillow. One such instance is the anxiety known as Hipflask or Hipalase, which is influenced by the term pillow. Worry is essentially a human being, not a cushion. Additionally, the term concern does not go well with pillows. Man is aptly impacted by worry. Such a combination would be concern man.

12. Irony

Irony is saying the exact opposite of what you intend. Irony is a suggestion that seeks to convey a message with a different meaning than what is expressed in the words (Keraf, 2009, p. 142). For instance: "The most reserved girl is sure that males won't be interested in her and would prefer her more outspoken friends. She is the first person in her group to receive an invitation to the formal dance. This kind of irony frequently appears in circumstances that may be characterized as karma, in
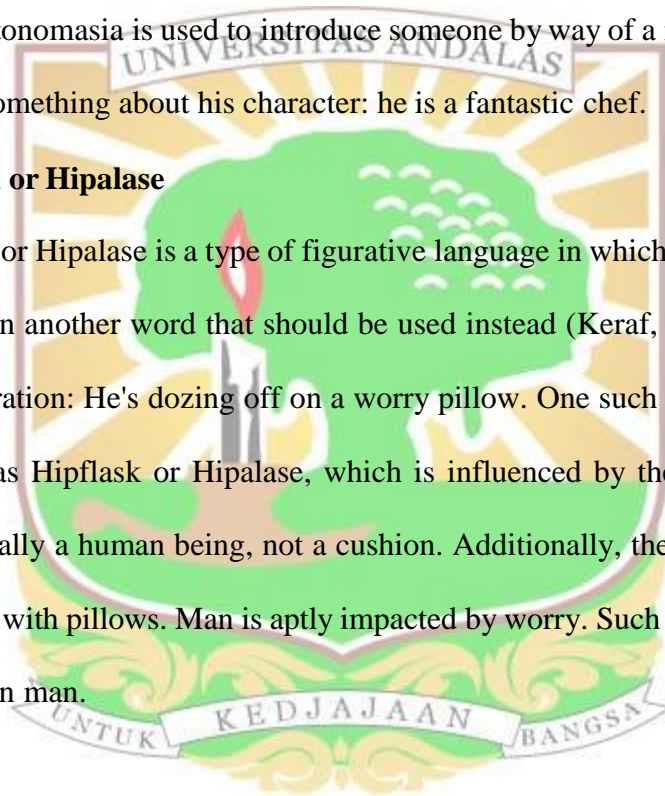
which a person is perceived as receiving their just reward (positive outcomes as a result of previous difficulties or negative outcomes related to previous negative actions).

13. Satire

A satire is one that disapproves of someone or something. It is unnecessary for this form to be ironic. A critique of human frailty may be found in satire. Its primary goal is to improve the aesthetics (Keraf, 2009, p. 142). Your voice is unsuitable for winning, and your competence is insufficient for the job. The aforementioned instances may be classified as satire since they both have the same character as irony in that they are both used to reject and criticize other people. Your ability is not able to execute this duty, or Your voice is not appropriate to be a winner, always refers to criticism and rejection of the human being when the position is held with unsuitable performances.

14. Innuedo

Innuendo is similar to betraying someone while diminishing them. It stated a criticism with an oblique allusion, and frequently appears not to harm the heart if we can clearly understand it (Keraf, 2009, p. 142) Here is the example: "His face is frequently seen when parties are organized; you became wealthy as a result of a small amount of official advertising." The example includes innuendo, which uses indirect suggestion to explain a criticism without offending somebody directly. This comment is used to criticize someone who consistently attends parties whether they are invited or not by the party's host.

15. Antiphrasis

The use of a term with an opposing meaning that might be considered ironic or words used to refute a criminal, a bad spirit, etc. constitutes antiphrasis (Keraf, 2009:142). Here are few instances: Look! You are a man of dignity and respect for keeping your patience in this meeting longer than a behemoth who has already arrived. The sentences in the aforementioned examples are examples of antiphrasis, which has a trait with irony in that they both have an opposite connotation intended to disavow someone of a criminal or evil spirit. Look! You are a respectable and decent man for remaining in this meeting longer while a behemoth has already arrived. In truth, the term "giant" always refers to the big people, but when used to describe a criminal or a person who has not performed honorably and respectably, it rejects the human being.

16. Pun or Paronomasia

Pun is a type of figurative language that makes use of related sounds. Although its sounds are identical, the meaning of the word is very different, making it a playable term (Keraf, 2009, p. 142). Examples are as follows: I can see that there is a sheep on the ship because of the departure and the fact that it was spotted on the coast, and I can discover a can in the canner. The aforementioned instances are puns or paronomasia, which make use of sound-alike words but have entirely distinct meanings, such as can and can. Dapat, also known as Bisa, and Kaleng, are the two sections that can be translated. The terms See and Sea also have various meanings. See can be translated Melihat, Sea is Laut and etc.

1.2.3.3 Phonological Level (Sounds)

In phonology, meaning is ordered according to sound. This level of analysis

focuses on the assumed language's sound system. According to Khan and Jabeen (2015), this level of stylistic analysis focuses on the study of a language's sound system, or the formal laws of pronunciation. This level focuses on the role that sound devices play in texts' stylistic importance. Alliteration, assonance, consonance, and phonaesthesia are phonological devices. According to Alabi (2008), this level is the level of combined noises. In order to prove that two sounds are similar or different, one must use textual or linguistic evidence. However, as language is not used in a vacuum, such a purposeful use of sounds will likewise have significance. As spoken language predominates, this level is the richest and most significant (Ogunsiji and Farinde, 2013).

The norms for word pronunciation, rhyme system, and word utterance are also discussed. To project a poet's intention or concern in a work, sound patterning serves as a linguistic function in poetry (Aboh 2008: 67-8). Different sound patterns and trends can be found in poetry. Take a look at the following illustration from Dasylva's *Songs of Odamolugbe*;

Their stanzas of stifling scandals

Cause the masses to curse

(p. 27)

Alliteration is demonstrated here. The poet chose deliberately to include the scandals and resonant stanzas. The reader is given a clearer grasp of the extent of corruption and dishonesty in Nigerian society because to the auditory effect this choice produces. The rulers' lack of sincerity is what "causes" the populace to "curse."

1.2.3.4 Graphological Level

This level is regarded as the examination of written language usage patterns. According to Khan and Jabeen (2015:128), this is equivalent to the study of a language's established spelling rules and writing system. According to Leech (1969:39), graphology, which refers to the entire writing system, transcends orthography. In a similar vein, it is referred to as a level of linguistic analysis that concentrates on text layout, word size or shape, and any other graphical or orthographical element (Yeibo and Akerele 2014).

The purpose of graphology in a text is to draw the reader's attention. By conveying the actual thought process of the author, graphology leaves a lasting effect on the reader. Punctuation marks like the comma, full stop, colon, semi-colon, and quote marks, as well as paragraphing, spacing, and the foregrounding of certain structures, are examples of graphological techniques. These are all stylistic consequences of these gadgets.

Alabi (2008:172) provides a categorical explanation of the usage of punctuation. He points out that quotation marks are used to separate direct statements, that commas are used to break up sentences for a little pause, that semicolons are also used, but for a longer one, that question marks are used to emphasize a question, and so on. Making a feature prominent or important is an intentional act known as foregrounding. It is employed to rapidly grab the audience's attention. Alabi gave examples of foregrounding using "lower case letters," bold type, CAPITALIZATION, italics, and underlining. In the sections that follow, foregrounding evidence and other writing-related instances of graphology

will be examined.

In this study, the researcher looked into four major issues. This study focuses on the stylisics types utilized in Ardhito Pramono's album. To answer the research issues, the researcher used a stylistics linguistics technique by Ayeomoni (2003) including the syntactical level, lexico-semantics, phonologycal level, and graphological level. Stylistics is the foundation for demonstrating how Ardhito Pramono uses varied metaphorical language to reveal his songwriting style. Ardhito's linguistic style in the album is determined by the major language style types.

Overall, the theory applied for the first research question, which is to find the types of language styles applied in Ardhito's songs, is stylistics: levels of language, syntax, semantics, phonology, and graphology. Meanwhile, the idea of stylistics was used to answer the second study issue, which was to discover the purposes of the dominant style used in Ardhito Pramono's songwriting style. After discovering the purpose of the dominant style, the researcher found the lexical meaning of the language styles used in the album "A Letter To My 17 Year Old".

1.3 Review of Previous Studies

The researcher referenced some earlier study and publications that were similar to this thesis to support the analysis of this thesis.

The first research is an article written by Wiyogo Poernomoadjie and Mulyadi (2019) entitled *A Syntactical Analysis On Sentence Structure Used in Two Adele's Song.* The purpose of this study is to illustrate sentence structure using a

tree diagram and to discover how sentences are put together, particularly when composing a descriptive text, in two Adele songs. A descriptive qualitative approach is used in this study. The data were gathered using two different types of data gathering, namely observation and documentation. The researcher engaged in activities like listening to "Someone Like You" and "Don't You Remember" again while paying close attention to the lyrics as part of the observation process. Utilizing a tree diagram in the documentation, the lyrics of each song are studied, and the lyrics of the two songs being analyzed are written down.

The difference between this study analysis and the researcher analysis is the documentation used. In the article, the researcher used the a tree diagram in the documentation, while the researcher of this thesis used table in the documentation. The similarity of this study with the researcher's research is that both analyze the style of language by analyzing the syntactical theory in the song. The method used in this study also has the same method with the researcher's method. Both studies used descriptive qualitative approach. This relevant study is utilized as a reference by the researcher , and it contributes to this thesis.

The second research is an article written by Abdul Bari Khan, Madiha Ahmad, Sofia Ahmad, and Nida Ijaz entitled *Stylistic Analysis of the Short Story 'The Last Word' by Dr. A. R. Tabassum.* The research examined the formative elements—such as point of view, characters, and an allegorical element in order to provide a deeper understanding of the story. The purpose of this research is to study and investigate how the author's decisions affect the meanings that are produced. The checklist of linguistic and stylistic characteristics put forward by Leech and

Short is used to examine the story stylistically in terms of figures of speech, taking into account grammatical, lexical, and phonological schemes. The emphasis is on the elements of rhyme, consonance, assonance, alliteration, repetition, and parallelism.

The difference between this study analysis and the researcher analysis is the grammatical, lexical, and phonological schemes analysis. In the journal, the researcher used phonological schemes, while the researcher of this thesis used grammatical, lexico-semantics, phonological, and graphological scheme. The similarity of this study with the researcher's research is that both analyze the style of language by analyzing the syntactical theory in the song. The method used in this journal also has the same method with the researcher's method. Both studies used descriptive qualitative approach. This relevant study is utilized as a reference by the researcher, and it contributes to this thesis.

The third research is a thesis written by Mohammad Kharisma Pujangga Putra (2017) entitled *The Analysis of Language Style in Scorpion's Songs*. This study looks into the lyrics of Scorpions songs for lexical meaning. Five Scorpions songs' lyrics are used in this research. The information was gathered from Scorpions' lyrics that were posted online, specifically at youtube.com. The lexical meaning of the Scorpions' lyrics is taken into account while analyzing the data in a descriptive manner. The Lyon theory is used by the researcher to examine the data. The lyrics that are saying or stating phrases or sentences in the lyrics give an indication of the different types of lexical meaning. This study findings resulted the figurative language of figure of speech such as metaphor, simile, hyperbole,

personification, metonymy, allegory, symbol, synecdoche, repetition, irony, apostrophe, paradox, understatement and pleonasm.

The difference between these two studies is the theory used. In the research conducted by Muhmmad Kharisma Pujangga Putra, the researcher used the Lyon theory, while the researcher of this thesis used the Keraf theory. The similarity of this study with the researcher's research is that both analyze the style of language in the song. The researcher of this study also looks into the lyrics of the songs for lexical meaning. The researcher of this thesis also uses semantics theory, which is used to examine the literal and non-literal meanings of the words and phrases chosen by Ardhito for the song lyrics. This relevant study is utilized as a reference by the researcher , and it contributes to this thesis.

The fourth, *"Language Style in Meghan Trainor's Song Lyrics,"* a thesis by Lisna Harianti Hasibuan (2018). It talked about Meghan Trainor's lyrical style in five songs, including "(1) All About That Bass, (2) Dear Future Husband, (3) All About That Bass, (4) Me Too, and (5) No". The objectives of this study are to describe the different language styles and the actual ones. The researcher employs a qualitative method, and the sentences in the songs that contain language style are the data. Data are analyzed using the stylistic theory. The researcher discovered 43 different sorts of rhetorical devices as a consequence of this research, including 3 alliterations, 5 litanies, 12 hyperboles, 2 euphemisms, 4 anastrophes, 4 similes, 7 metaphors, 2 personifications, 1 allegory, 2 eponymous, and 1 irony. This study did not uncover any paradoxes of any kind.

The hypothesis employed in these two investigations differs from one

another. While Lisna Harianti's research employed the Lyon theory, the researcher of this thesis employed the Keraf theory. This study and the researcher' findings are comparable in that they both examine the language used in the song. The researcher cites this relevant study as a source of information that helps with the analysis. The theory employed in this thesis, on the other hand it aids the researcher in her analysis.

The fifth is a thesis by Andi Febrian Maulana (2019) which entitled *"A Sylistic Analysis in British Musician's Selected Songs"*. The purpose of this study is to find the languange syle and analyze the phonetic devices (rhyme and repetition) in British musician's selected songs. The selected songs are (a) Oasis - "Roll With It", (b) Blur - "Country House", and (c) Ed Sheeran - "The A Team". The main strategy of this study is to look at the songwriters' use of figurative language, rhyme, and repetition as artistic techniques. For a deeper understanding of the meaning of the lyrics, context and other interviews about certain singles were incorporated into songs. Discourse analysis was used to analyze the data. The results indicated that metaphor is most often employed to describe meaning in different types of ideas. Additionally, repetition and masculine rhyme are crucial phonetic strategies that both soften the tone of the words and draw attention to the verses' key points.

The difference between this study and the researcher's study is this study analyzed the phonetic devices (rhyme and repetition). The similarity between these two studies is the researcher's study is that both analyze the style of language in the song. This study and the researcher's study are comparable in that they both examine the language used in the song. The researcher cites this relevant study as a

source of information that helps with the analysis.

The sixth is a thesis by Alfi Syahrina (2019) which entitled *"A Stylistic Study of Figurative Language in Katy Parry's Song Lyrics from Witness Album"*. In her thesis, she analyzed the figurative language in the song lyrics of Katy Parry in Witness Album. The types of figurative languange are figures of speech by comparison, figures of speech by association, and figures of speech by contrast. In her thesis, she also analyzed the functions of figurative language. This study aims to get a thorough grasp of the idioms used in Katy Perry's Witness (2017) album's song lyrics in order to comprehend how she views her home nation (the USA), particularly in light of the 2016 presidential election. Figurative language is tied to and connected to the researcher's notion after it has been understood. Geoffrey Leech, Mick Short, and Laurence Perine's views on stylistics and figurative language were all used in this study. Since the subject of the research is a collection of song lyrics, a qualitative methodology and content analytic technique are used in this study. Simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy, symbol, and exaggeration are the only seven of the twelve varieties of figurative language that can be identified using Perrine's theory of figurative language.

The difference between these two studies is the theory used. In the research, the researcher used the Laurence Perrine's theory, while the researcher of this thesis used the Keraf's theory. The similarity of this study with the researcher's study is that both analyze the figurative language in the song. This relevant study is utilized as a reference by the researcher, and it contributes to this thesis.

The seventh is a thesis by Nabila Wahyuningtyas (2019) which entitled

"Language Style Seen From Figurative Language Perspective in Taylor Swift's Red Album". This researcher of this study used qualitative method to collect and analyze the data. The study findings resulted the types of figurative language that Swift uses in the selected songs chosen from the album, they are simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy, symbol, paradox, exaggeration, understatement, and irony.

The difference between this study and the researcher's study is the theory used. In this research, the researcher used the Lecech and Perrine theory, while the researcher of this thesis used the Keraf theory. The similarity of this study with the researcher's study is that both analyze the style of language in the song. The researcher of this study also looks into the lyrics of the songs for lexical meaning. The researcher of this thesis also uses semantics theory, which is used to examine the literal and non-literal meanings of the words and phrases chosen by Ardhito for the song lyrics. This relevant study is utilized as a reference bythe researcher , and it contributes to this thesis.
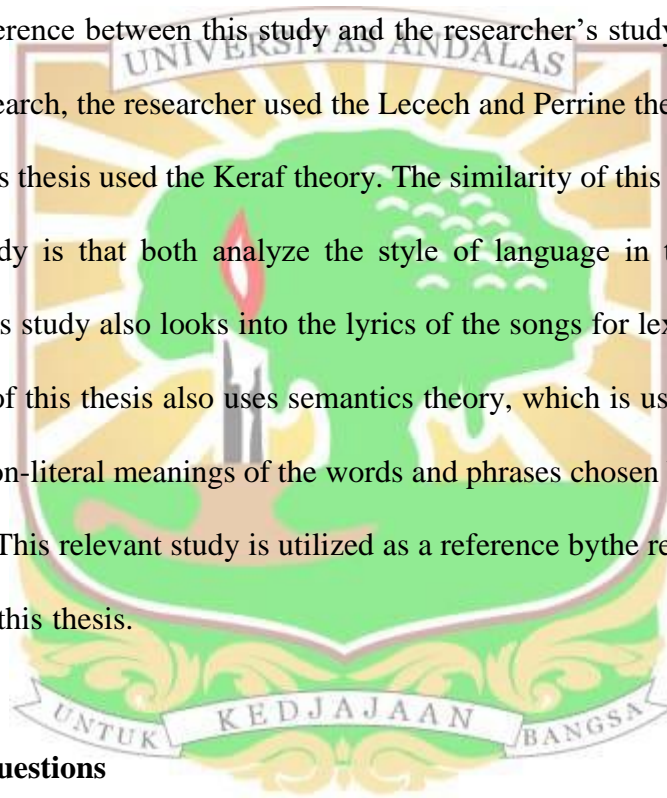
1.4 Research Questions

Based on the study's background, the researcher discovers certain issues and questions, such as:

1. What types of language styles did the author use in the song lyrics from the album *A Letter To My 17 Year Old*?

2. What were the purposes of the dominant style used by the author in the song lyrics from the album *A Letter To My 17 Year Old*?

1.5 Objectives

1. To describe Ardhito Pramono's language styles in *A Letter To My 17 Year Old* album song lyrics.

2. To reveal the purposes of the dominant language style used in *A Letter To My 17 Year Old* album song lyrics.

1.6 Scope of the Analysis

In order to avoid an overabundance of discussion, it is necessary to confine the analysis to the precise data that has been chosen, as well as to avoid complications and analysis. As a result of these factors, the researcher limits the scope of the study in order to focus on a more focused topic that is to describe the language style and find the dominant style of the songs lyrics, and to aid the researcher in obtaining the best results. Because of these factors, the researcher opted to use the album *A Letter To My 17 Year Old* as the study's analytical object. In this research, the researcher focuses and analyzes on *A Letter To My 17 Year Old* album. The songs in the album are *(1) Say Hello, (2) Bitterlove, (3) Fake Optics, (4) Superstar, and (5) Cigarettes of Ours.*