

**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE AND STYLISTIC  
FUNCTION IN LANA DEL REY ALBUM: BORN TO  
DIE THE PARADISE EDITION (2012)**

**THESIS**



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2019**

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**THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
Sarjana Sastra**



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Is the real work of myself and I realize that thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

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**THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for  
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**The thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below**

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## **ABSTRAK**

*Bahasa kiasan dapat ditemukan di lagu, puisi, drama, dll. Penelitian ini tentang Bahasa kiasan dan fungsi stilistika pada album lagu Born to Die: The Paradise Edition (2012) oleh Lana Del Rey. Peneliti menggunakan teori Bahasa kiasan oleh Harpham & Abrams (2009) dan fungsi stilistika oleh Zhukovska (2010). Bahasa kiasan dapat dibagi menjadi dua. Itu adalah figures of thought dan figures of speech. Pada penelitian ini, peneliti menganalisis tipe-tipe dari figures of thought yaitu simile, metafora, metafora campuran, metafora mati, metonimi, sinekdote, dan personifikasi. Fungsi stilistika dibagi menjadi lima kelompok. Itu adalah pengelompokan, diksi puisi, kata arkais, kata asing dan kata buku (terpelajar). Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk mendeskripsikan tipe bahasa kiasan dan fungsi stilistika pada sumber data. Penelitian ini bersifat kualitatif dengan menggunakan metode simak dalam tahap pengumpulan data dengan teknik catat. Metode analisis data adalah metode padan pragmatis dengan teknik daya pilah pragmatis. Dalam presentasi hasil penelitian, peneliti menggunakan metode formal dan informal untuk hasil yang lebih jelas. Peneliti menemukan tiga puluh data yang berhubungan dengan bahasa kiasan di dalam lagu. Terdapat tujuh belas data yang mengandung tipe simile, sembilan data yang mengandung tipe metafora, tiga data yang mengandung tipe personifikasi, satu data yang mengandung tipe metafora mati dan satu data yang mengandung metafora campuran. Untuk fungsi stilistika terdapat delapan belas data yang mengandung sifat pengelompokan dan duabelas data tidak mempunyai fungsi stilistika. Kesimpulannya, penggunaan Bahasa kiasan dan fungsi stilistika pada lirik lagu membuat lagunya terlihat misterius dan menjadi sulit dipahami oleh pendengar jikalau tidak mengetahui makna dari lirik tersebut. Hubungan antara tipe simile dengan fungsi stilistika pengelompokan adalah berdasarkan kata benda.*

**Kata kunci:** bahasa kiasan, stilistika, gaya fungsional

## ABSTRACT

Figurative language can be found in the song, poetry, drama, etc. This study is about figurative language and stylistic function in the song album *Born to Die: The Paradise Edition* (2012) by Lana Del Rey. The researcher used figurative language theory by Harpham & Abrams (2009) and stylistic function by Zhukovska (2010). Figurative language has divided into two part. Those are figures of thought and figures of speech. In this research, the researcher analyzed the types of figures of thought which were simile, metaphor, mixed metaphor, dead metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and personification. Stylistic function has divided into five groups. Those are terms, poetic diction, archaic words, foreign words, and bookish (learned) words. The aims of this research are to describe the types of figurative language and stylistic function in the data sources. This research is a qualitative method which used the observation method in collecting data with the note-taking technique. The method of analyzing data is pragmatic identity method and pragmatic competence in dividing as the technique. In presenting the result, the researcher used informal and formal presentation for a clear explanation result. The researcher found thirty data that related to the figurative language in the songs. Those were seventeen data contained simile types, nine data contained metaphor types, three data contained personification types, one datum contained dead metaphor types and one datum contained mixed metaphor. For the stylistic function, those were eighteen data contained terms and twelve data had no stylistic function. In conclusion, the use of figurative language and stylistic function in the song lyrics make the songs seems mysterious and become difficult to understand if the listeners do not know the meaning of the lyrics. The relation between simile types and terms stylistic function is based on nouns.

**Keywords:** figurative language, stylistic, functional stylistic

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the Research

Language has an important role in human life. It is also a tool for a human to communicate with others. Without language, communication between each other will become difficult. Misunderstanding usually can be happened if a human cannot understand the language. Language has a lot of different ways for a human to communicate. Some of them can communicate through social media, art, newspaper and so on. It easily can be found in human daily life.

Art is one of the ways for a human to communicate with others. Through art, a human can express their feeling, such as prose, poetry, drama and so on. One of art creativity is a song. By listening to a song people can get some inspiration, motivation and also an idea. However, when we listen to the song, especially English song, sometimes there are some phrases or sentences that are not easy to understand in the song lyrics. The problem is the song uses figurative language. It will be hard for a human to understand the song if they do not understand figurative language. Figurative language is an aesthetic meaning or imaginative meaning that is different from the literal meaning.

Figurative language can be found not only in song but also can be found in human daily life. When the fan or air conditioner is broken, then someone feels so hot and says, "This room is so hot like the oven". This sentence has a meaning that the room really hot but does not mean they are in the oven. The other fact is,

sometimes when someone is angry and he said, “I am really mad on him until my veins want to explode”. In this sentence, the one who angry is not really mad until his veins want to explode, but he just feels very angry with someone else. Based on the fact, unconsciously there are a lot of figurative languages expression in human daily life.

Based on the researcher’s observation about the phenomenon of using figurative language in daily life, the researcher is inspired to do research about figurative language. In this case, the researcher is interested in examining the use of figurative language in a song because the researcher likes listening to the song. The researcher chose the song album of Lana Del Rey as the data sources because the singer has a unique style and cinematic voice. She uses the vintage style for all of her songs use a lot of figurative languages in her song lyrics. Some movies also use her song as the soundtrack.

The first movie that played Lana Del Rey songs is “The Great Gatsby (2013)”. The movie was adapted from a novel that was written by F. Scott Fitzgerald. In this movie, Lana Del Rey has a soundtrack with the title “Young and Beautiful”. The song has mysterious sounds and arises a sad feeling to the audiences or listeners. It really makes the movie look real and the audience feels the sad situation in the movie. The other movie is “Maleficent (2014)”. This is a fairytale Disney’s sleeping beauty movie. The movie is about the perspective of the witch in the sleeping beauty story. In this movie, Lana Del Rey sings the song with the title “Once Upon a Dream”.

In 2012, Lana Del Rey released an album with the title “Born to Die The Paradise Edition”. It had twenty-four song titles. One of the titles is “Summertime Sadness”. In this song lyric, the researcher found the figurative language. The lyric is

“ Think I'll miss you forever  
Like the stars miss the sun in the mornin' sky”

According to Harpham & Abrams (2009) simile is a comparison between two different things and usually using “like” or “as”. The simple example is “O my love’s like a red, red rose.”

The lyric is a simile type because she compares herself and her best friend to the sky and the stars. It means the sun and the star never appear at the same time, so both of them never face each other. They are always too late to see the sun. The lyric is connected to her best friend who died. She will always be too late to meet or catch her best friend.

The research about Figurative language has some previous researches. One of the previous research is Yeibo (2012) with the title “Figurative Language and Stylistic Function in J. P. Clark-Bekederemo's Poetry”. In his journal, he investigates the stylistic value of figuration as semantic signifiers or reinforcers in the poetry. He uses three metafunctions of language as the theory, the expert of this theory is M.A.K. Halliday. The three metafunctions are interpersonal, ideational and textual as the analytical model. The journal uses figurative devices such as imagery, rhetorical operations, humour, metaphorization, and figures of sound, to foreground aspects of meaning in the texts, in relation to the context of the situation and textual function.

The study discusses any serious stylistic exploration of J.P Clark-Bekederemos poetry and poetry, in general, must foreground the role figurations play in conveying textual messages and producing aesthetic effects.

Term of stylistics already exists since the 1950s. According to Harpham & Abrams (2009), stylistics is the study of the use of language in literature. According to Zhukovska (2010), stylistics is the branch of linguistics which analyzes the entire expressive resource in a particular language. The other word, stylistics is a study of linguistic that analyze the use of language. In Stylistics, it also has the function that can be found in the figurative language. Based on the explanation, the researcher decides to carry out a research about figurative language with the title “Figurative Language and Stylistic Function In Lana Del Rey Album: Born To Die The Paradise Edition (2012)”.

## **1.2. Identification of the Problem**

After doing the process of deepening or seeing the problem on the background that existed on the above, then researchers can identify the problem is:

1. The use of figurative language in Lana Del Rey album: Born to Die the Paradise Edition (2012).
2. The types of figurative language in Lana Del Rey album: Born to Die the Paradise Edition (2012).
3. The domain types of figurative language in Lana Del Rey album: Born to Die the Paradise Edition (2012)



4. The stylistic functions in Lana Del Rey album: Born to Die the Paradise Edition (2012).

### **1.3. Limitation of the Problem**

In order to focus and do the deep analysis, the researcher decides two problems to be researched:

1. The types of figurative language in Lana Del Rey album: Born to Die the Paradise Edition (2012).
2. The stylistic functions in Lana Del Rey album: Born to Die the Paradise Edition (2012).

### **1.4. Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the identification of the research and the limitation of the research, so in this research, the researcher formulated the problem in Lana Del Rey album: Born to Die the Paradise Edition (2012) are:

1. What are the types of figurative language used in Lana Del Rey album: Born to Die the Paradise Edition (2012)?
2. What are the stylistic functions of figurative language used in Lana Del Rey album: Born to Die the Paradise Edition (2012)?

### **1.5. Objective of the Research**

This research is focused on:

1. To describe the types of figurative language used in Lana Del Rey album: Born to Die the Paradise Edition (2012).
2. To describe the stylistic functions of figurative language in Lana Del Rey album: Born to Die the Paradise Edition (2012).

### **1.6. Significance of the Research**

Research conducted on Lana Del Rey album: Born to Die the Paradise Edition (2012), it can be found on:

#### 1.6.1. Theoretically significance

In this research, the researcher has found as the material development for the future researcher, as the references about figurative language and stylistic function in the song lyrics for the future researcher and also guide for future researcher about figurative language and stylistic function.

#### 1.6.2. Practically significance

In this research, the research has found that practically can be implemented for the public in understanding the song lyrics that have figurative language and stylistic function.

### 1.7. Definition of the Keys

- Figurative language : The prominent word of some language in the sentences as the standard meaning of words in order to reach the special meaning effect. (Harpham & Abrams, 2009)
- Stylistics : The branch of linguistics which analyzes the entire expressive resource in a particular language. (Zhukovska, 2010)
- Functional Stylistics: Words that point out the usage of the linguistic unit. The example like; foe, maiden, realm are used in the poetry, term and also in nomenclature words. (Zhukovska, 2010)

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the theory of figurative language and also the theory of stylistic function. The purpose of discussing the theory is to support the research problem in this research.

#### **2.1. Figurative Language**

Figurative language is a part of semantic, it can be found in the explanation by Lyons. According to Lyons (as cited in Goded Rambaud, 2012) semantic is the part of linguistic that study about meaning and systemically based on vocabulary and the nature of grammar languages. Through Lyons' statement, it means semantic cannot be interpreted without vocabulary and grammar.

The figurative language itself has a lot of definition. According to Parthama (2016) in figurative language, there is a hidden meaning behind the different word or phrase in the sentences. It can be found in drama, poetry and also in song. Besides that, the definition of figurative language according to Harpham & Abrams (2009) is the prominent word of some language in the sentences as the standard meaning of words in order to reach the special meaning effect. So, the

researcher concludes that figurative language is the aesthetic meaning or imaginative meaning which has a different meaning from the literal meaning.

In Figurative language, Harpham & Abrams (2009) has divided into two classes, the first is figures of thought or tropes and the second is a figure of speech or rhetorical figures.

### **2.1.1. Figures of thought or tropes**

The first class of figurative language is figures of thought or tropes. According to Harpham & Abrams (2009), words or phrases are used in a way that gives conspicuous change effects in the standard meaning. The standard meaning that has an opposite meaning in the figurative use called literal meaning. The literal meaning is the meaning that has real meaning. The example is: “Sky looks blue”. In the example, there is no figurative meaning. The meaning directly points to the blue sky without use figurative meaning. Figures of thought are divided into simile, metaphor, mixed metaphor, dead metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and personification.

#### **2.1.1.1. Simile**

Simile is a comparison between two different things by using “like” or “as”. According to Irmawati (2014) Simile is a figure of speech which two things are different but alike in one or more are compared. The simple example of simile is

when Simon is taller than you and you will say,” You are really tall like a giraffe”.

In this statement, the word “like” here prove that is a simile type.

#### **2.1.1.2. Metaphor**

Metaphor is a figurative language that compares two things directly without using “like” or “as”. According to Riemer (2010) Metaphor is the type of changing meaning based on the similarity between two concepts or objects The simple example is when Calvin said: “O, my love is red, red rose”. In this statement, Calvin uses metaphor to compare his love instead of simile.

#### **2.1.1.3. Mixed metaphor**

Mixed metaphor is combining between two metaphors that obviously different. According to (Harpham & Abrams, 2009) A mixed metaphor joins two or more different metaphor into a sentence and become incongruous or ridiculous comparisons. The simple example is “unless we tighten our belts, we'll sink like a stone.” It is an unrelated comparison between belts and stone.

#### **2.1.1.4. Dead metaphor**

Dead metaphor is a figure of speech that lost its force and imaginative effectness through frequent use. According to Harpham & Abrams (2009), dead metaphor has been used in very long time and become so common in the used.

The simple example is “the leg of the table”. This sentence already used for a long time and become so common.

#### **2.1.1.5. Metonymy**

Metonymy is literary words that replace a word to another word which is associated with each other. According to Riemer (2010), Metonymy is a process of the meaning change into a word shifts that adjacent. The simple example is “the crown”, usually people will interpret “the crown” with “the king” because the crown and king are related to each other.

#### **2.1.1.6. Synecdoche**

Synecdoche is to express the figurative meaning from the whole to the part or from the part to signify the whole. According to Harpham & Abrams (2009) synecdoche in Greek has a meaning as taking together. The simple example is “ten hands” usually signify as “ten worker” or “a hundred ships” to “ships”.

#### **2.1.1.7. Personification**

In personification, something that is not alive seems alive because of the figurative language. According to Irmawati (2014) Personification is a figure of speech which animals, ideas and dead objects are can have human form and character. The simple example is “the pen is dancing on the paper.” The pen in the example is a dead thing but by using figurative language, it seems alive.

### **2.1.2. Figures of speech or rhetorical figures**

The second classes of figurative language is figures of speech or rhetorical figures. In this class, the meaning of the words is literal meaning different with figures of thought uses special effect. Figures of speech are divided into anaphora, apostrophe, invocation, chiasmus, paralipsis, rhetorical question, and zeugma.

#### **2.1.2.1. Anaphora**

Anaphora or repetition is the repetition of a phrase or a word in the same paragraph, stanzas or lines of verse. The simple example is “A Song” by Thomas Carew, the seventeenth-century English poet. "Ask me no more where Jove bestows, When June is past the fading rose. . . ." Each of the four stanzas also begins with the words: “Ask me no more.”

#### **2.1.2.2. Apostrophe**

Apostrophe is an exclamatory section in a poem or speech that addressed to a person or things. It has a high formality or emotional impetus. The simple example is a poem by Samuel Taylor Coleridge with the title “Recollections of Love” (1817). It is an apostrophe about a woman who was absent.

#### **2.1.2.2. Invocation**

Invocation is a poem that addressed to God or supernatural being. The simple example is “Paradise Lost” by John Milton (1667).



“And chiefly Thou, O Spirit, that dost prefer  
 Before all temples th’ upright heart and pure,  
 Instruct me. . . .”

### **2.1.2.3. Chiasmus**

Chiasmus is a reversal of two phrases or clauses in the appropriate of the corresponding words. According to Engel (2016), chiasmus in Greek means forms a cross. The simple example is “Pleasure's a sin, and sometimes sin's a pleasure.” By Lord Byron in "Don Juan" (1824).

### **2.1.2.4. Rhetorical question**

Rhetorical question is the question which is not to invite the answers or need the discussion to know the answer. The simple example is “isn’t it a shame?” from the question, the listener already knows “it is shame” is the answer.

### **2.1.2.5. Zeugma**

Zeugma in Greek means yoking or bonding. It is a figure of speech which one or more than standing in the same grammatical relation but logically different ideas. The simple example is in Henry V by William Shakespeare (1599) "Kill the boys and the luggage!"

## **2.2. Stylistic function**

In Burke (2014) statement, Stylistics is the study and analysis of texts, especially literary texts. He also claimed that stylistic has a value in creative, professional and academic writing. According to Paul Simpson (as cited in Burke, 2014) stylistics is a method of textual interpretation in which primacy of place is assigned to language. Besides that, according to Zhukovska's (2010) stylistic is a branch of linguistics that studies about style in a particular language. Thus, the researcher concludes that stylistic is a branch of linguistics and it concerned in the style of the language.

In Zhukovska (2010) statement, Functional stylistics studies about the specificity and regularity of language functions in various types of speech, the functional structure of speech, the combination of language units in it and selection norms. In other hands, stylistics function is the aspect of language function. The stylistic function has divided into five groups. According to Zhukovska (2010), the five groups are terms, poetic diction, archaic words, foreign words, and bookish (learned) words.

### **2.2.1. Terms**

The first group is term. Terms are word combination that special used by the particular branch of trade, science, technology, art or trade to deliver a particular activity. Semantics, opposition, variant, paradigm, norm and combinability are categories as the terms of linguistic. Nomenclature words are very close to terms. It is about human activity, types of car, names of mineral, chemical elements, etc.

in the special text, they have no stylistic function. But in fiction, they have some stylistic significance. In speech character, terms become a person characterization. It may indicate their culture, education or occupation background.

### **2.2.2. Poetic Diction**

Poetic words are usually used in seventeenth until the eighteenth century. But, in modern poetry, the poet often uses poetic words. Poetic words are divided into four. The first is archaic words, the example is *nay* – no, *to deem* – to think. The second is archaic forms, the example is *brethren* – brothers, *thou wilt* – you will. The third is historical words, the example is Argosy (Argosy is a large merchant ship, originally one from Venice). The last is poetic words proper, the example is *welkin* – sky, *quoth* – said. The stylistic function of poetic diction is to create a high-flown tonality. It will be clear if they are contrasted to neutral words.

### **2.2.3. Archaic words**

Archaic words is an ancient word which is rarely used now. According to I.R. Galperin (as cited in Zhukovska 2010), he classifies archaic words into three. The first is the archaic words are slowly pass out from common use. The example is *pallet* – a straw mattress, *palfrey* – a small horse, etc. The second is the archaic words really break out of use but the readers still confess it. The example is *methinks* – it seems to me, *nay* – no, etc. The third is the accurate of archaic words are not anymore exist in modern English. The example is *troth* – faith, *loesel* –

worthless, lazy fellow, etc. Together with historical words and fiction are archaisms create the effect of ancient, the historical background, remind the reader to their past habits, clothes, customs, etc.

#### **2.2.4. Foreign words**

Sometimes, the use of foreign words is in literary speech. The function is to show the foreigners or to show their manner. Sometimes it can be used to raise the expression of ideas and improve the language.

#### **2.2.5. Bookish (learned) words**

Bookish words are usually used in cultivated speech. In bookish words, there are several subgroups: the first is scientific prose (e.g. hypothesis, experimental, etc.). The second is bureaucratic language (e.g. *assist* – help, *proceed* – do, etc.). The third is words found in the part of description fiction (these are usually can be found in the words from Roman languages, e.g. solitude, illusionary, etc.). The last is poetic diction.

### **2.3. Previous Research**

In the research of figurative language and stylistic function, there is some previous research about figurative language and stylistic function. Those are two international journals and three national journals.

The first international journal with the title is “An Exploration of the Rhetorical Devices in Leila Aboulela ’ s Novel “ The Translator”.” The author is Albashir & Alfaki (2015). In their research, they explore Aboulela's literary style of writing through her novel “The Translator”. The Translator is a story about a young Sudanese widow living in Scotland and her sprouting relationship with Islamic scholar Rae Isles. In the research, it adopted a method that blend of narrative, rhetoric, and stylistic analyses. All of these analysis techniques are from within the constructivism interpretive research paradigm. The analyses focus on the rhetorical devices used in the novel “The Translator”. These devices are identified and discussed with examples from the novel. The findings are Aboulela’s style reflects rich vocabulary and also increases the flexibility of prose. Even the form of her writing is organized according to the formal patterns of prose, it has a sense of repetition, rhythm, and balance.

The second international journal with the title “Typology of Rhetorical Questions as a Stylistic Device in Writing”. The author is Abioye (2009). His research is the use of rhetorical questions (RQs), a stylistic device often not recognized. The problem of reading and writing in a second language in Nigeria and he also using different styles apart from the conventional style are examined. The research focuses on the impact of every stylistic choice has on the reader. Specifically, it analyzes about the style and the concept of the RQ as well as identifying typology of RQs (about 8 different types), their characteristics and the instances of overlap, their purposes, and functions in newspapers and other forms of discourse. The idea is to highlight reasons why teachers and writers should

spice up and embellish the variety of styles available for use and also point out to readers and writers which types of RQs have been used as well as the purposes, objectives and the writer's intention in using that particular style. The typology is presented in tabular form and each type is discussed with examples. The implications of the use of this stylistic device are indicated for teachers, students, readers, and writers.

The third previous research is a national journal, which is written by Yeibo (2012). The title of his research is the "Figurative Language and Stylistic Function in J. P. Clark-Bekederemo's Poetry". In his journal, he investigates the stylistic value of figuration as semantic signifiers or reinforces in the poetry. He uses three metafunctions of language as the theory, the expert is M.A.K. Halliday. The three metafunctions are interpersonal, ideational and textual, as the analytical model. The journal use of figurative devices such as imagery, rhetorical operations metaphorization, humour, and figures of sound, to foreground aspects of meaning in the texts, in relation to the context of the situation and textual function. The study discusses any serious stylistic exploration of J.P Clark- Bekederemos poetry and poetry, in general, must foreground the role figurations play in conveying textual messages and producing aesthetic effects.

The forth previous research is written by I'jam & Fadhil (2016). Their research's title is "Chiasmus as a Stylistic Device in Donne's and Vaughan's Poetry". It is to investigate chiasmus as a stylistic device in ten metaphysical poems (five for John Donne and five for Henry Vaughan). It is to show how both, Donne and Vaughan, apply chiasmus at the different linguistic levels as a stylistic

device in their poetry. To reach the aim, it is hypothesized that chiasmus, as used by Donne and Vaughan is has a different stylistic device in their poetry. Then, in order to reach the aim of the study and test its hypothesis, the following procedures are adopted presenting a theoretical background about chiasmus and the linguistic levels on which it can manifest itself and analyzing ten poems (five for each poet) according to an eclectic model developed by the study.

The last previous research with the title “Analysis and Use of Figures of Speech”. The author is Regmi (2014). The research is about displays varieties of language use through figures of speech, the rhetorical devices. There are two views for and against the use of such rhetorical devices in language teaching. One of the views shows its strong resentment in using such figures of speech and does not find the space of them in language teaching whereas the next speaks in favour of using them in language teaching if the texts are wisely selected. It is the judicious or creative use of figures of speech. A language teacher tries to look at them from a language teaching point of view. This writing primarily analyzes the representative figures of speech, states some examples with their language features and ultimately justifies how figures of speech support language teaching and learning.

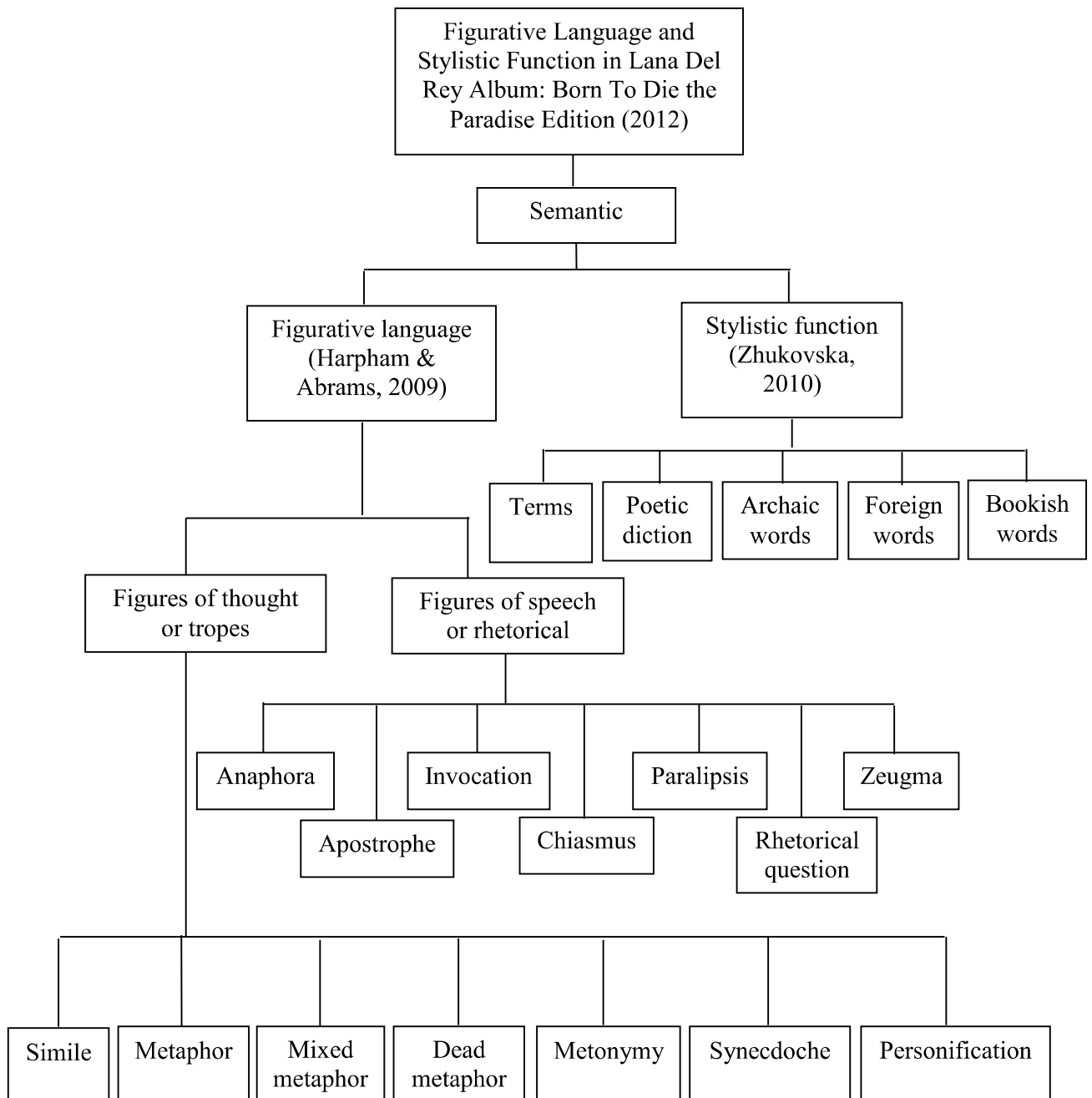
Based on the previous research that has been explained, it has a similarity and also the differentiations. The similarity between previous research and this research is the topics are same. It is about figurative language and stylistic, but for the difference are the theory and the data sources. The researcher uses Harpham & Abrams theory (2009) to analyze figurative language and Zhukovska theory

(2010) to analyze stylistic function. The data sources in the research is Lana Del Rey Album: Born to Die the Paradise Edition (2012).

#### **2.4. Theoretical Framework**

The theoretical framework is to guide the researcher in conducting the research. The stylistic function theory that would be used is from Zhukovska theory (2010) and the figurative language theory is by Harpham & Abrams (2009). According to Zhukovska (2010), there are five groups in stylistic function: terms, poetic diction, archaic words, foreign words, and bookish (learned) words. According to Harpham & Abrams (2009), figurative language has divided into two classes, the first is figures of thought or tropes and the second is a figure of speech or rhetorical figures. The figure of thought has divided into seven, those are simile, metaphor, mixed metaphor, dead metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and personification.





*Figure 2. 1 Theoretical Framework*

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF THE RESEARCH**

#### **3.1. Research Design**

This research is qualitative research. According to Tracy (2013), Qualitative method is a general phrase that refers to the analysis, collection, and participant observation, interpretation of interview, and document data in order to understand and describe meanings and patterns.

According to Kumar (2011), the qualitative method follows an unstructured, flexible and open approach to analysis. It is more to describe than measure, believes in in-depth understanding and small samples, and explores the perceptions and feelings than facts and figures. In conclusion, qualitative methods is a descriptive analysis method which describes the relationships, pattern, and meaning in the research.

#### **3.2. Object of the Research**

The object of the research is very essential in the research in order to get the result scientifically. In this research, the object of the research is the figurative language. For the data sources, the researcher used Lana Del Rey album: Born to Die the Paradise Edition (2012). Then, the data were the song lyrics that contain figurative language and also the stylistic function in the song.

### **3.3. Method of Collecting Data**

Based on the source of data collection those are two methods. According to Sudaryanto (2015), there are an observation method and a competent method. In this research, the researcher used observation method to do the collecting data. According to Sudaryanto (2015) observation method is the method, which does observation of the language used in the data. The researcher used this method because the researcher did an observation of the song lyrics. The researcher also used a note-taking technique. The process of collecting data in Lana Del Rey album: Born to Die the Paradise Edition has stages to do the analysis as follows:

1. The first step, listened to the song in the album and read the song lyrics.
2. Then, underlined the figurative language in the song lyrics.
3. The next step took a note all the figurative language found in the songs.
4. The last step, the researcher will classify the types of figurative language.

### **3.4. Method of Analyzing Data**

In the process of analyzing the data, the researcher used the identity method to do the analysis. According to Sudaryanto (2015) identity method is the method which determinant is without, released and not become the part of the language concerned In this method, the researcher used a specific method to analyze the data. That is the pragmatic identity method. According to Sudaryanto (2015) pragmatic identity method is determinant speaks partner or discourse partner. In the pragmatic identity method, the researcher used pragmatic competence in-dividing as a writing line distinguisher to analyze the data. According to

Sudaryanto (2015) competence in-dividing from a researcher is needed to distinguish it from other lingual units. Example: writing words, sentences, paragraphs, etc. There are some process of analyzing the data:

1. Firstly, the classified data of figurative language were interpreted.
2. The next step is the researcher will interpret the meaning of the song lyrics.
3. Then, the researcher analyzed the types of figurative language in the song lyrics based on the theory.
4. Finally, the researcher analyzed the stylistics function in song lyrics based on the theory.

### **3.5. Method of Presenting Research Result**

The researcher used Informal and formal presentation method in the result of analysis data. According to Sudaryanto (2015), the informal presentation method is a presentation of data analysis used ordinary words and the formal presentation method is a presentation of data analysis that used symbols, numbers, and table. In presenting the research result, the researcher used both of them. There are ordinary words and table in order to show in detail all of the research results. The researcher used ordinary words to present the analysis result and also the table to classify the data.