A. Background of Study

Language is very important role on our life, without language we cannot communicate with the others over the world. Communication has purposes to send a message to the other. In sending the message, the sender does not only use a direct expression but also uses an indirect expression where the meaning of message is different from the usual message, such as using figurative language.

Figurative language has been widely examined by linguist in the study of literature in recent years, because it has the essence of the style and beauty. Figurative language is language which is not real meaning and has more than one meaning.

According to Perrine (1977:61), figurative language is figure of speech a way of adding extra dimensions to language. It is used by the poets because figurative language can say the words what they want to say with interesting expressions meaning by implicit and attractive rather than say it directly and flat. Figurative language makes a poem becomes more imaginative, attractive and adds the intensity of the poets’ feeling for poetry to convey their attitude. Figurative language is not used only in the poetry. This can be applied in the song lyric too.
According to Perrine (1997:6), literature is a kind of art, usually written, that offers pleasure and illumination. A literary work is imaginative work that uses literary language and ambiguous words. Most of literature work is using figurative and ambiguities to stimulate a certain image. It affects the language beauty of work in both oral and written. A song lyric includes as poetry and literary works. It is a poet that pronounced with rhyme, tone, bars, and melody accompanied by music.

Song is one of the ways to express someone’s feeling that could be seen, heard and experienced. Song becomes a part of human life and stick in her mind. It is easy to find and interesting. One can find it on television, radio, while walking in the market, public place, and etc. Song is not only for entertaining and relaxing but it is inspire people with the music and lyric which in a song. A songwriter creates a song with a lot of meaning and to express the feeling. A songwriter or a poet uses connotative and figurative to make appeal and specific of the song or lyrics. The listener can have different interpretation for each lyric depend on the background of the listener or their knowledge.

A song writer will not use usual words to write a lyric because it will not attract the listener to imagine and reveal the message beneath the song. To create a song with beautiful words is related to the songwriter capability to choose certain words to present the imagination. It will have additional value to the lyrics too.
The author describes something through the use of unusual comparison to effect, interest, and to make more clearer by using figurative. It will produce interesting meaning but difficult to be interpreted in a literary sense completely and perfectly. Figurative cannot be separated from writer’s ways or technique to express, reflect, and describe his or her song lyrics.

It is important for the listeners to understand about figurative language widely to comprehend the song lyrics. If they do not figure out it, they may not understand what the singer is really singing. It is also important to the listener to be able to recognize figurative language wholly.

The example below is taken from Owl City song “On the Wing”:

Home among these mountain tops can be so awfully dull
A thousand miles from the tide
Put photos on the walls of New York shopping malls
Distract me so I stay inside

The data above are the lyric taken from Owl city song entitled “On The Wing”. In this lyric there are sentences that contain a figurative language metaphor, comparing things that are essentially unlike and the comparison is implied (Perrine: 1977:61). This song was written about a boy who really misses his girl friend that he loves. This lyric describes how he felt lonely because she is a far away from him. He thinks her photos can reduce his yearning, but it is wrong. At the end, he decides to wait her until she is back. The illocution is that he request his girl friend to back beside him. So he will not fell lonely again.
Based on the example above, the researcher is interested in doing this research which deals with types and meaning of figurative language that is used in Owl City’s songs. The researcher analyzes the data in pragmatics frame.

This research analyzes song of Owl City in album. There are many meanings on language used, and the writer focuses on analyzing the meaning of figurative language used in the songs. This researcher analyzes the meaning of language from the song, with title “Figurative Language Used in Owl City’s Albums: A Pragmatics Perspective.”

The researcher hopes that this research will be useful as additional references and enrichment in studying language used. This research is conducted under pragmatic analysis, particularly focusing on illocutionary act of figurative language.
B. Previous Study

To develop the original analysis, the writer gives the previous study dealing with this topic. The first research is Hermanto. His research entitled *Figurative Language Used in GN’R Lyric Songs* (Muhammadiyah University of Malang, 2005). This research discusses the meaning of the song, the kinds of figurative language, the most dominant of figurative language and the meaning of figurative language that are found in the song, the design of this study is descriptive qualitative. The population is the whole lyrics song and the sample is the lyrics which are related with the figurative language found in the song. The approach of this study is objective approach. The data collection and data analysis are based on the lyrics “Don’t Cry and Dead Horse” song. The figurative language found in GN’R song “Don’t Cry and Dead Horse”, there are symbol, hyperbole, personification, metaphor, and simile.

The second researcher is Hasanah. The research is entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Madman by Kahlil Gibran* (Madura University, 2012). This research observes the kind of figurative languages that are used in Kahlil Gibran’s poem and analyzing contextual meaning. This study was designed to follow the principles of qualitative descriptive method. The result of the study that is some figurative language used in the Kahlil Gibran’s poems, there are personification, metonymy, repetition, symbol, metaphor, hyperbole, pleonasms, and simile.
The third researcher is Partini who conducted the research entitled *A Pragmatic Analysis on Figurative Language Used in English Translation of Al-Quran Chapter Al-Baqarah* (Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, 2010). This research is aimed at finding the variation of Figurative Language and to clarify the Implicature of the Figurative Language in English translation of Al-Quran Chapter Al-Baqarah. The study shows that variations of figurative language are simile, symbol, metaphor, irony, personification, synecdoche, and overstatement. The implicature used in English translation of Al-Quran Chapter Al-Baqarah cover the explaining, ordering, warning, advising, and forbidding. All of the implicature in this study belong to the conversational implicature because the meaning of the utterances is implicitly stated.

The fourth researcher is Saputri. Her research is entitled *A Pragmatics Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Revelation Bible in New Testament* (Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, 2011). This research deals with figurative language used in revelation bible in New Testament. And the aim of this research is describing type of Figurative Language and the implicature of figurative language used in Revelation Bible in New Testament.

The fifth researcher is Kurniawati. She conducted her research entitled *A pragmatic Study on Indirect Speech Acts of Directive Utterance in “The Fellowship of The Ring” Movie Manuscript* (Sebelas Maret University Surakarta, 2012). This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. The source of the data is the text of the film entitled “The Fellowship of The Ring”. The data are the
utterances classified as indirect speech acts based on Searle’s classification. The goals of this research that are 1) to identify the linguistic forms of indirect directive utterances employed by the characters of the film entitled “The Fellowship of the Ring”. 2) to describe the context of situation in which each form of indirect directive utterances is employed by the characters of the film. The result of this research are the indirect directive speech acts that are uttered by the characters of the film entitled “The Fellowship of The Ring” are in the forms of single words, phrases, sentences (declarative, interrogative, imperative) and sequence of sentences; and the functions implied in the indirect directive speech acts expressed by the characters in the film are requesting, commanding, recommending, questioning, and prohibiting. In addition, there are four classes of directive speech acts expressed by the characters of the film, that is requestives, requirements, questions, and prohibitive.

The sixth researcher is Shofi (University Jember, 2013) The research is entitled An Analysis of Figurative Language in Avenged Sevenfold’s Selected Song Lyrics. The researcher is expected to find out the figurative language, such as simile, metaphor, metonymy, and synecdoche in Avenged Sevenfold’s selected song lyrics. The lyrics of songs are typically of a poetic, rhyming nature, although they may be religious verse or free prose. This research applies the method of library research. The type of data in this research is qualitative.

The seventh researcher is Nuryadin (Indonesia University of Education, 2009). He conducted his research entitled An Analysis of Figurative Language
Translation in Mark Twain’s Novel Entitled Adventures of Huckleberry Fin. The aims of this research are to investigate kinds of figurative language in the novel, to investigate the procedures used by the translator in translating figurative language, and to judge the quality of the translated version of the figurative language. This research was conducted by using qualitative method. The result of the research indicated that there were 15 types of figurative language found in the selected chapters in the novel. Based on the result, it can be concluded that simile was the most frequently found in the novel, synonymy was the most frequently procedure applied in translating figurative language in the novel and the translations are generally has fulfilled the criteria of good translation proposed by Barnwell, namely, accuracy, clarity, and naturalness.

The eight researcher is Oktawiyantiningrum (Sebelas Maret University Surakarta, 2013). Her research is entitled A Pragmatic Study on the Illocutionary Force of Interrogative Sentences in “The Iron Lady” Movie Manuscript. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. The goals of this research is to describe the contexts of interrogative sentences that suggest its illocutionary force which courage by the characters of “The Iron Lady” movie; to explain the illocutionary force of interrogative sentences employed by the characters of “The Iron Lady” movie. The results of this research, there are four kinds of interrogative sentence employed in “The Iron Lady” movie, that is: yes-no interrogative questions, wh- interrogative questions, tag questions, and declarative mood questions; the interrogative utterances found in “The iron Lady”

The ninth researcher is Putri (Sebelas Maret University Surakarta, 2013). She conducted her research is entitled An Analysis Of Requestives In The Novel The Glass House By Lynn Bushell And Its Implication To Teaching English. This research is carried out to find out the types of requestives employed by speakers and to describe the speakers’ ways in expressing the requestives. Based on the objectives of the study, this study uses a descriptive qualitative method. Based on the results of the research, the writer found five types of requestives employed by the characters, namely requests for action, invitations, offers, requests for permission, and proposals. The speakers deliver their requestives in four different ways: using imperative sentences, declarative sentences, interrogative sentences (presented in declarative questions, a wh-question, tag-questions, yes-no questions, and alternative questions), and mixed sentence forms. In using the declarative sentence, the speaker delivers his/her requestive in a polite way.

The last researcher is Kustilawati (Muhammadiah University of Surakarta, 2008). The research is entitled The Expressive Illocutionary Act In “Julius Caesar” Drama Written By William Shakespeare. The purposes of her research are to describe what kinds of expressive illocutionary act used Julius Caesar drama. The result is there are eight kinds of expressive illocutionary act.
and the dominant is greeting. And the utterance called felicitous when they have the sixth component of Vanderveken’s theory.

The current study is different from the previous study. First, Hermanto's research is about figurative language used in GN’R Lyric songs. Hasanah’s research is about figurative language in the Madman by Kahlil Gibran. Partini's research is about the variation and implicature of the figurative language in English translation of Al Quran chapter Al-Baqarah. Saputri's research is about figurative language and the implicature figurative language used in revelation Bible in New Testament. Kurniawati's research is about indirect speech acts of directive utterance in "The Fellowship of the Ring". Shofi's research is about figurative language in Avenged Sevenfold's selected song lyrics. Nuryadin's research is about figurative language translation in Mark Twain's novel entitled Adventures of Huckleberry Fin. Oktawiyantiningrum's research is about the illocutionary force of interrogative descriptive qualitative method. Putri's research is about the types of requestives employed by speakers and the speakers' ways in expressing the requestives. Kustilawati’s research is about the expressive illocutionary act in 'Julius Caesar' drama written by William Shakespeare. However, this research is about figurative language used in Owl City's albums as complement from the previous studies. It is concerned about the illocutionary of figurative language used in Owl City's albums.

From the previous study above, the writer find some differences between the previous studies and the current study. The difference between the
current study with Hermanto and Shofi’s study is subject. Hermanto’s study is about figurative language and the meaning of figurative language used in GN’R lyric songs and Shofi’s study is about figurative language and the meaning of figurative language in Avenged Sevenfold songs, while the current study is about figurative language and the illocutionary of figurative language of Owl City's Albums.

The difference between the second and the seventh study with the current study is about data source. The second study is using poem by Kahlil Gibran and the seventh is using novel by Lynn Bushell, while the current study is using songs by Owl City.

The different between the current study with the third and fourth study is about the aim or the goal of the research. The researches are aimed to find variation of figurative and the implicature of figurative language, while the current study is aimed to classify figurative language and the illocutionary of figurative language.

The fifth study is about indirect speech acts of directive utterance and the ninth study is about the requestives, while the current study is about the illocutionary of figurative language.

The different between the current study with the eighth and the tenth study is data source. The data source from the eighth study is movie manuscript of the Iron Lady and the last study is drama written by William Sheakspeare "Julius Caesar", while the current study is the albums by Owl City.
C. Problem Statements

Based on the reasons on the background of the study, the researcher purposes the following problems:

1. What are the types of figurative language used in the Owl City’s Albums?

2. What are the illocution of figurative language in the songs of Owl City?

D. Limitation of the Study

The scope of Pragmatics Analysis is very broad, so this study is limited on illocution of figurative language in Owl City’s Album. This is due to the fact that the study of Figurative Language Used in Owl City’s Albums has not been researched yet.

E. Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem statements, the objectives of the study of this research are:

1. To describe the types of figurative language used in Owl City’s albums.

2. To describe the illocution of figurative language used in the songs of Owl City’s albums.
F. Benefits of the Study

The researcher has two kinds of benefits, theoretical and practical benefit.

1. Practical Benefit
   a. The English Teachers
      
      The result of the study can be useful for additional information that can be applied by teachers in teaching and practicing Pragmatics analysis.
   
   b. The Future Researcher
      
      This result can be used as the rules and knowledge in Pragmatics analyzing of Figurative Language.

2. Theoretical Benefit

   This research will enrich the study of literature especially about figurative language. It can give additional reference or further references for other researchers who interesting in literature study on Pragmatic analysis of Figurative Language and its contributions for English department students particularly in learning about pragmatics.
G. Research Paper Organization

The writer organizes this research paper in order to make it easier to understand. The research paper is divided into six chapters.

Chapter I is Introduction which consists of the background of the study, previous study, problem statement, limitation of the study, objective of the study, benefits of the study, research method and paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It deals with notion of pragmatics, principles of pragmatics, speech act theory, illocutionary, figurative language, and Owl City.

Chapter III is research method presenting type of the study, object of the study, data and data source, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is the result of the research. In this chapter the researcher presents the data analysis and discussion. The data analysis is elaborates into the type of figurative language and illocutionary of figurative language.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. And the last part will be bibliography and appendix.