ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini berjudul "Majas Perbandingan pada Lirik Lagu di Album *True* Karya Avicii: Kajian Semantik". Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan untuk (1) menganalisis jenis majas perbandingan dalam lirik lagu: (2) untuk menemukan jenis makna yang terdapat pada setiap jenis majas yang sudah diidentifikasi. Teori dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teori Wati & Camelia untuk meneliti jenis majas perbandingan dan teori Catford untuk meneliti jenis makna yang digunakan dalam setiap majas tersebut. Penelitian tersebut menggunakan metode deskriptif yang memanfaatkan data berupa lirik lagu dalam album *True* karya Avicii. Hasil dari penelitian ini menghasilkan 40 data yang terbagi atas: (1) enam majas perbandingan; 5 data (12,5%) majas simile, 8 data (20%) majas metafora, 7 data (17,5%) majas personifikasi, 5 data (12,5%) majas metonimia, 6 data (15%) majas alegori, dan 9 data (22,5%) majas sarkasme, dan (2) tiga makna; 10 data (25%) makna gramatikal, 20 data (50%) makna leksikal, dan 10 data (25%) makna kontekstual. Penulis menyarankan agar peneliti selanjutnya dapat mengembangkan hasil penelitian tentang majas perbandingan dan menemukan sumber lain yang tidak ditemukan pada penelitian ini.

Kata Kunci: Semantik, Majas Perbandingan, Makna, Lagu

ABSTRACT

The title of this thesis is "A Semantic Study of Comparative Figures of Speech in Song Lyrics on Avicii's True Album." This study attempts to (1) examine the many kinds of comparison figures of speech found in song lyrics. (2) to determine the kind of meaning associated with each recognized category of figure of speech. This study's theory makes use of the Wati & Camelia theory to analyse the different kinds of comparison figures of speech and the Catford theory to analyse the many meanings that are employed in each figure of speech. The descriptive methodology employed in this study makes use of Avicii's True album lyrics as data. The study yielded forty data points, which were categorized as follows: (1) six comparative figures of speech; five figures of speech that are (12,5%) similes; eight figures of speech that are (20,5%) metaphors; seven figures of speech that are (17,5%) personifications; five figures of speech that are (12,5%) metonymy; six figures of speech that are (15%) allegories; and nine figures of speech that are (22.5%) sarcasms; and (2) three meanings, which are composed of ten data points (25%) grammatical meaning, twenty data points (50%) lexical meaning, and ten data points (25%) contextual meaning. The author makes the suggestion that later academics build on the findings of their study on comparative figures of speech and locate other sources not included in this analysis.

Keywords: *Semantics, Comparative Figure of Speech, Meaning, Song*