

CHAPTER II

Literature Review

2.1 Previous Research

There are some past studies of metaphors that are relevant to metaphors in song and music. A review of past research should be conducted in order to prevent using the same corpus and explanation. Other similar studies that the writer has read is listed below.

First, a thesis was done by Wiji Lestari (2017), majoring in English Language and Literature Department Faculty Of Adab And Humanities Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta. The title of this research is “Metaphors in The Song Lyrics of Greenday”. The goal of this study is to determine the dominant conceptual metaphor employed in song lyrics. The qualitative technique is employed. The result of this study is Metaphors found in political texts, such as Green Day song lyrics, demonstrate that the usage of metaphor is adaptable. The many sorts of metaphors in Lakoff and Johnson's examination of conceptual metaphor theory reveal the song lyrics. There are three types of metaphors: structural metaphor, orientational metaphor, and ontological metaphor.

The most common varieties of Ontological Metaphor are seen in song lyrics. The analytical method also revealed the significance of metaphors, which reveal the state of the country, criticism of the administration, and where they do not stand up for the society. It can be observed that metaphor was employed as a technique in communication to produce such an influence on the listeners' understanding.

Metaphor also depicts the concept and point of view of this band in relation to the actual circumstance.

Second, a Research paper that has been done by Novira Rizkina Nurmawan (2017) majoring in English Department Faculty of Arts And Letters Pasundan University, Bandung. The title of this research is “An Analysis of Characters and Characterization on Damono’s Novel Hujan Bulan Juni”. The goal of this study is to analyze the characteristics and characterization because among the most crucial aspects of a story is the character. The qualitative technique is employed. The results of this study revealed the characteristics and characterization of the characters. The traits of the main character, Sarwono, are diligent, friendly, and witty. Pingkan, the other character, has the attributes of a wise and diligent person. The author of the work conveys the characteristics of both characters using both direct and indirect characterization methods.

Third, a Research paper that has been done by Ismail Aji Teguh (2017) majoring in English Department Faculty of Arts and Letters Pasundan University, Bandung. The title of this research is “An Analysis of Slang Words in Song Lyrics Gun N’Roses on Album Use Your Illusion”. The goal of this study is to find out what slang words appear in the lyrics of the song Gun N’Roses and what the classification of slang words in the song lyrics of Gun N’Roses on the album Use Your Illusion I. The qualitative technique is employed. The results of this study is there are a hundred and fifty slang words that appear in the song lyrics of the song Gun N’Roses and nine types of slang words.

Fourth, a Research paper that has been done by Muhammad Arman Permana (2019) majoring in English Department Faculty of Arts And Letters Pasundan University, Bandung. The title of this research is “An Analysis of Metaphor on Sasmi’s Lyric in Luminescence Album”. The goal of this study is to analyze the types of metaphor and to convey the meaning of metaphor in the song lyrics in Luminescence album by Anggun C. Sasmi. The qualitative technique is employed. The results of this study show that all types of metaphors are found in the song lyrics in the Luminescence album by Anggun. The meaning of metaphor that appeared in Anggun’s Luminescence album refers to social awareness of women’s rights and spreading a message of women's empowerment, the importance of being honest and true to ourselves, the journey of exploring and discovering, and the journey of love.

Last, a Research paper that has been done by Ujang Setiawan (2015) majoring in the Department of English Language and Literature Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang. The title of this research is “*Conceptual Metaphors of the Movie “About Time”*”. The goal of this study is to investigate the conceptual metaphor used in the movie “About Time”. Focuses on what are conceptual metaphors used in the movie “About Time” and what are the functions of it. The qualitative technique is employed. The results of this study are the conceptual metaphor employed in the film "About Time" comprises of the usage of time, life, and love. It's because the film is about how the main character spends his time and how he finds a lover. The research revealed that the movie used conceptual

metaphors to generate emotional responses from the audience and persuade them of their point of view.

Title (author)	Research Object	Research Theory	Difference s	Similariti es	Result
<i>Metaphors in The Song Lyrics of Greenday</i> (Wiji Lestari)	Conceptua l Metaphor on Song Lyrics of Greenday	Lakoff and Johnson's conceptual metaphor theory	Wiji Lestari focused on the song lyrics of Green Day	This research will be using the same theory; Lakoff and Johnson's conceptua l Theory	Metaphors found in political texts, such as Green Day song lyrics, demonstra te that the usage of metaphor is adaptable.
<i>An Analysis of Characters and Characterizat ion on</i>	The characteris tics and characteri zation	Used lajos' three dimensions which are the	Novira focuses on characteris tics on	This research will using the same method,	Revealed the characteris tics and charac

<p><i>Damono's Novel Hujan Bulan Juni</i> (Novira Rizkina Nurmawan)</p>		<p>physiologic al, sociological , and psychologic al dimension and minderop's theory</p>	<p>damono's novel</p>	<p>descriptiv e qualitative methode</p>	<p>terization of the characters. the author of the work conveys the characteris tics of both characters using both direct and indirect characteriz ation methods.</p>
<p><i>An Analysis of Slang Words in Song Lyrics</i></p>	<p>slang words</p>		<p>The research object</p>	<p>This research will using the same</p>	<p>there are a hundred and fifty slang</p>

<p><i>Gun N'Roses</i> <i>on Album</i> <i>Use Your</i> <i>Illusion</i> (Ismail Aji Teguh)</p>				<p>method, descriptive qualitative methode</p>	<p>words that appear in the song lyrics of the song Gun N'Roses and nine types of slang words.</p>
<p><i>An Analysis</i> <i>of Metaphor</i> <i>on Sasmi's</i> <i>Lyric in</i> <i>Luminescence</i> <i>Album</i> (Muhammad Arman Permana)</p>	<p>Metaphor (Conceptual Metaphor)</p>	<p>Lakoff and Johnson's conceptual metaphor theory</p>	<p>Arman focused on the song lyrics of Sasmi's lyrics in Luminescence album</p>	<p>This research will be using the same theory; Lakoff and Johnson's conceptual Theory</p>	<p>The writer show that all types of metaphors are found in the song lyrics and the meaning of metaphor</p>

					that appeared in Anggun's Luminesce nce album
<i>Conceptual Metaphors of the Movie "About Time"</i> (Ujang Setiawan)	Conceptua l Metaphor from the movie "about time"	Lakoff and Johnson's conceptual metaphor theory	Ujang Focuses on what are conceptual metaphors used in the movie "About Time" and what are the functions of it.	This research will be using the same theory; Lakoff and Johnson's conceptua l Theory	The writer found that conceptual metaphor employed in the film "About Time" comprises of the usage of time, life, and love.

2.2 Language

Language plays the most essential function in human life. Humans, as social organisms, require interaction with others in order to exist, develop, and act. Wibowo (2001: 3) defines language as a system of arbitrary and customary symbols of sound that mean articulation (made by speech instruments) and are utilized as a form to communicate by a community of humans to give existence to emotions and thoughts. More specifically Rasyid, Mansyur & Suratno (2009: 126) state that Language is a sign with a structure and significance that is not dependent on its users.

Language, Rintonga (in Devianty, 2017: 227-228), is a method for communicating between individuals in a community in the form of sound symbols created by human-speaking instruments. Language is only helpful or practical if it serves communication purposes. Communication is so widespread in all aspects of life that it pervades every field of social life. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that every definition of language must contain a communicative function such as expressing ideas, concepts, emotions, and other things.

Spoken and written languages are two examples of such communication methods. While it may appear that both methods of communication are similar, there are significant variations between them. Written language is a type of communication that requires reading and writing abilities. Literacy is thus required for written language. Meanwhile, spoken language is a type of communication that emphasizes speaking and listening abilities. Literacy is frequently unnecessary when spoken language is used.

There are several methods for facilitating good communication. You are understood based on how you utilize your thoughts, gestures, intonation of speech and visual signals. To provide an intelligible message, communication techniques that include both verbal and nonverbal skills must be used. Verbal communication is a form of communication that uses written or spoken forms. Meanwhile, Non-Verbal communication is a form of communication that doesn't need to use the language directly. Nonverbal communication is also included in body language.

2.3 Literature

Literature may be viewed as an instrument or reference utilized in a variety of educational and other activities. Literature may also be perceived as a source of information. Books and other forms of writing can be considered literature. Haslinda (2019: 19) States literature is a loanword from the language of Sanskrit that means text, referring to instruction or guideline, derived from the root word SAS, which means education or teaching, which indicates instrument or method. More specifically, Terry Eagleton (2010: 4) states that literature is a work of beautiful writing (belle letters) that records something in the form of language that is condensed, deepened, twisted, lengthened and twisted, and made odd or other aesthetic compositions through language tools.

Ma'ruf and Nugrahani (2017: 1) also state that literature is a written and spoken word with exceptional qualities such as originality, artistic worth, and beauty in content and design. Sulastri and Yuliansyah (2021: 54) defined literature as a written work that, when compared to other works, possesses a number of

exceptional traits such as authenticity, craftsmanship, beauty in substance, and expression. According to the statement above, we learn about a language, in particular a beautiful language, when we study literature. Because literature allows us to experiment with beautiful words and expand our understanding and creativity.

Sumardjo & Saini (1997, 18), There are two types of literature: imaginative literature and non-imaginative literature. Poetry, prose, and drama are the three primary types of imaginative literature. Meanwhile, Non-imaginative literature is writing that is not based on pure fiction but on true scientific evidence. This sort of writing takes data from credible sources and presents it in attractive prose to entice and stimulate the reader. essay, biography, autobiography, history, and so on.

2.3.1 Poetry

Poetry is a sort of literary work that is classified as rhymes or verses. According to Suminto (2008), he said that poetry is an expression of feelings or a result of the poet's creativity working on their observations, and as a result of the poet's own image or expression. Poems put a high value on intuitive, inventive, and synthetic content. As a result, the poet's major concern throughout the production process is the concentration and amplification of many elements linked to personal expression, both in terms of the base of expression and His proclamation that emphasized the emotive function.

According to Pradopo (2012: 13), he said that poetic words already have an aesthetic value that is unique to poetry. Poetic expression can take several forms, such as visual form (typography, stanza arrangement); sound form (orchestration);

word choice (diction), figurative language, rhetorical methods, grammatical features, linguistic style, and so on. Pradopo (2012: 264) also states that style words are a specialized manner of utilizing expressions to achieve a specific impact. This impact is an aesthetic effect in literary works that contributes to the creative worth of literary works. The creative worth of literary works is caused not only by language style but also by the narrative or composing style of the storyline. However, linguistic style makes a significant contribution to the attainment of ideals in art and literature.

There are a lot of objects in literary works including poetry, fiction, and drama. When studying literature, people tend to come across figurative language. Figurative language is one of the literary language forms that is frequently utilized in a literary work. Articles, short stories, poetry, novels, and other literary works are examples of literary works that employ figurative language.

2.4 Metaphor

Metaphor, according to Aristotle in his books "Poetics" and "Rhetoric", played an important part in dramatic art and tragic poetry, where it is often used to express and characterize human emotions and behaviors. Thus, metaphor is important in philosophy since it clarifies one's discourse while also adding style and elegance.

Max Black released a significant essay in 1955 that gave three alternative perspectives on how metaphors work. The replacement and comparison perspectives offer a more standard description of metaphor as a stylistic strategy.

According to Black (1955: 161), a metaphor consists of the portrayal of the underlying analogy or similarity and communicates something about each aspect of the metaphor. Black's understanding of metaphor is definitely a foundation of the "Cognitive theory of metaphor" articulated subsequently by Lakoff and Johnson (1980).

According to George Lakoff and Mark Johnson (1993: 2), the verbal manifestation of metaphor is possible because the human conceptual system is metaphorical at its core. Lakoff and Johnson also state that since metaphorical expressions in our language are tied to metaphorical concepts in a systematic way, we can use metaphorical linguistic expressions to study the nature of metaphorical concepts and to gain an understanding of the metaphorical nature of our activities.

In *Pengkajian Puisi*, Pradopo (2020: 66) defines metaphor as a figurative language that does not employ comparison terms. The following definition comes from Waluyo's book *Theory and Appreciation of Poetry*. According to Waluyo (2002), metaphors are straightforward figurative language. This indicates that the metaphorical item is connected to its comparator rather than described. Aminudin (2015) additionally defines metaphor as a type of revelation in which a relationship of meaning is revealed. expresses an allusion to meaning that goes beyond the real meaning. According to Saragih (2009), she states that metaphor has three parts: lexical metaphor, grammatical metaphor, and conceptual metaphor.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that in general, metaphors are studied in two fields: linguistics and literature. In linguistics, metaphor is classified as one of the more traditional comparative majors. In literature, metaphor

is the technique of conveying messages via the use of words that create new meanings. Also, metaphor can be defined as lyrical expressions where one word or further words for a conception are used outside of its normal conventional meaning to express an 'analogous' conception.

2.4.1 Conceptual Metaphor

One of the most prominent theories in the history of linguistics is Conceptual Metaphor Theory. George Lakoff and Mark Johnson proposed the notion in their book *Metaphors We Live By* (1980). Lakoff's conceptual metaphor theory is a metaphor theory in which techniques of communicating about one domain, the source domain, may be applied to another domain, the target domain, via correspondences or mappings. Source domains are frequently items seen in everyday life; the source domain is physical, whereas humans use the source domain to understand abstract concepts in the target domain, which is abstract.

According to Syahrizal (2016), he said that the existence of conceptual metaphor initially rejects the idea of metaphor replacement theory, which argues that a metaphorical term substitutes certain literal expressions with the same meaning. Metaphor is viewed as a process of human intellect in the creation of meaning in conceptual metaphor. Conceptual metaphor is not seen as a language phenomenon, but rather as a human product of thought.

Konvecses (2005: 116-126), state that conceptual metaphors represent how individuals see, experience, and perceive the world's reality. Everything we have experienced, sensed and thought is stored in semantic memory and may be accessed

at any moment. Metaphor is made up of two parts: goal and source. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980; 2003), as supported by Kövecses (2006), said that objectives are often more abstract, whereas sources are more concrete. To comprehend the intent included in Metaphor, the similarity of qualities shared by the target and source was discovered.

This approach holds that metaphor is not limited to specific linguistic expressions: a given conceptual metaphor might potentially support a variety of metaphorical expressions, some of which may be sensitive information that is gathered and others not. A mental metaphor might be "life is a journey." The source domain is called the journey, and the end domain is called life.

Another example might be the argument is war metaphor, in which many parts of arguments are described in terms of conflict. Based on the notion of debate as war, words such as I would prefer not to lose the argument that I won my argument arise. The victory and failure in debating or argument are regarded as a battle.

According to Lakoff and Johnson (14-25) metaphors consist of three types:

1. Structural Metaphor is used to describe circumstances in which one concept is symbolically arranged in terms of another. A frequent structural metaphor is using an idea from one domain to structure a concept from another one. The structural metaphor is built on the foundations of the source and destination domains. A structural metaphor is one that is based on systematic association in daily life. For example; "Argument is War" Based on the notion of argument as war, the expressions I don't want to lose my

argument, I won my argument appear. Victory and defeat in debating or argument are regarded as a war. Another metaphor that emerges from the idea argument is war: he shot down all of my arguments, and I demolished his. The terms shot down and demolished are part of the notion of war, in which the opposing sides shoot and destroy one another.

2. **2. Orientational Metaphor, Orientational Metaphor** because most of them have to do with spatial orientation: up-down, front-back, on-off, deep shallow, etc. Orientational Metaphor assigns a spatial orientation to an idea, such as “Happy is up” and “Sad is Down”. Because the notion of happiness is directed upward, English expressions such as "I'm feeling up today" result. Such symbolic orientations are not coincidental. They derive from our physical and cultural experiences. Though polar opposition, up-down, in-out, and other physical concepts exist, the orientational metaphor based on them varies from culture to culture. For example, in some cultures, the future is ahead of us, and in others, it is behind us.
3. **3. Ontological Metaphor, that is, how we see events, actions, emotions, thoughts, and so on as beings and substances.** In the metaphor of the mind being a machine in a phrase, for example, we're still attempting to grind out the answer to this equation. Ontological Metaphor considers abstract nouns to be concrete nouns. For example; in “Thinking is a Machine” based on the words thinking is a machine, It focuses on several areas of thinking. The phrase "thinking is machine" implies that thinking may be viewed as a

machine with an on-off switch. The machine may function at high or low speeds, damage or rust, and utilize fuel.

Ontological metaphors are divided into four subcategories:

1. Entity Metaphor

This entity metaphor represents a concrete physical object. For example: “time is money”.

2. Container Metaphor

In container metaphor, represent as a container that has inside and outside and capable to hold something else. Such as “she’s **in** love”.

3. Substance Metaphor

Substance metaphor represent an abstraction, such as an event, emotions, activity, or idea. For example: “a flood of emotions” that describes the intensity of feelings.

4. Personification

Personification represents a thing or abstractions that represented as having human attributes. For example: “my heart dance when he texts me”

According to the assertion, a person may comprehend anything by the procedure of knowing what has previously been experienced and understood. According to Lakoff, metaphor resides not merely in the language spoken, but also in the nature of the human mind and the framework of knowing.

2.5 linguistics

Linguistics really comes from the Latin term *lingua*, which means "language." Linguistics is the study of several language components, such as structure, significance, and context. Linguists are professionals who research the scientific aspect of language; the term "linguist" refers to them. Linguistic studies frequently examine the characteristics associated with languages as a whole and globally, rather than simply one single variety of language.

Linguistics is often known as broad linguistics. Thus, linguistics does not only speak or study a language, but also discusses or studies language in general. Linguistics is also described as a discipline that analyzes language as a component of culture according to the framework of the language itself. As a result, linguistic studies have a diverse set of field requirements and sub-derivatives that concentrate on a more in-depth examination of language components.

Matthews (2013: 4), states linguistics is usually referred to as the science of linguistics or the theoretical investigation of language. Meanwhile, A.S. Hornby, E.V. Gatenby, and H. Wakefield (2017: 1) indicated that linguistics as an adjective indicates the study of language, whereas a noun means a field of techniques in studying and investigating language. More specifically as stated by Kridalaksana (2017: 1), the definition of linguistics is "the science of language or a method of learning language."

Linguistics is divided into two categories: macrolinguistic and microlinguistic. Microlinguistics and macrolinguistics are the two fields of linguistics. Microlinguistics Microlinguistics is a branch of linguistics that

examines language in its most restricted meaning, that is, language as independent natural phenomena. Microlinguistics is the study of language materials in terms of their qualities, structure, and operation. Microlinguistics is separated into two categories: general (phonology, morphology, semantics, and syntax) and specific to a language.

Macrolinguistics is the wide study of linguistics, looking at how language affects other fields of research as well as how it affects humans. Macrolinguistics is the study of language in connection to variables other than language, such as psychology, sociology, education, medicine, and philosophy. Macrolinguistics is further separated into two fields: interdisciplinary linguistics and applied linguistics.

2.6 Semantics

Semantics, according to O'Grady (1997: 268), is the study of meaning in human language. Furthermore, according to Charles W. Kreidler (1998:3), semantics is the systematic study of meaning, whereas linguistic semantics is the study of how languages organize and convey meaning. It suggests that meaning in linguistic semantics was extremely important for humans to limit ourselves to the representation of meanings in a single language.

More specifically, Thamrin (2019; 4) states that semantics may be defined as the study of the meaning of human language. A language that does not have a meaning for each of its words is not regarded as a language since any person who uses it wouldn't be able to comprehend each other and consequently could not

perform sufficient conversation to understand each other. Because the goal of any language is communication and comprehension, the goal of semantics is to assist humans in understanding and developing the meaning of their language's words. It corresponds with language representations such as phrases, sentences, and words. Long before it was expressed in communication activities, the meaning was an element that came after the sound component.

Semantics is a discipline of linguistics that analyzes the meaning/meaning contained in a language, code, or other sort of representation. Semantics, in other terms, is a study of meaning. The semantic term itself indicates a vast variety of concepts, from the popular to the very specialized. It is frequently used colloquially to indicate a misunderstanding over word choice or meaning. Over a long length of time, this comprehension problem has been the topic of many formal questions, particularly in the discipline of formal semantics.

Charles W. Kreidler (1998) states that every human learns the fundamentals of a language early in life, including a vocabulary and the pronunciation, use, and meaning of each item in it. The speaker's understanding is mostly implied. Linguists strive to build grammar, an explicit explanation of the language, its categories, and the rules that govern their interaction. Semantics is one component of grammar; the others are phonology, syntax, and morphology.

There are several approaches to studying meaning. Linguistic semantics attempts to explain language speakers' ability to comprehend facts, emotions, intentions, and imaginative products that allow them to share their thoughts with other participants and grasp what they express back to them.

Saussure (1966) proposed semantics, which comprises (1) interpreting components, which make physically the sound forms of language, and (2) interpreted components, which are the meanings of the first components. Both of these components are signs or symbols, but those indicated or what it visits is anything else outside of the language generally referred to as a referee or object assigned. According to Verharr (2001: 389), There are two types of semantics: grammatical semantics and lexical semantics. Linguists use this semantic phrase to refer to a single aspect of language that acts at the level of meaning or a field of language that examines meaning.

More specifically Chaer (2009), Semantics may be divided into five types according to the level or part of the language which is the subject of inquiry, namely:

1. Lexical Semantics

Lexical semantics is concerned with lexical meaning, or the meaning held or included within a lexeme even in the absence of context. For example, the lexical meaning of the lexeme 'crocodile' is 'a crawling animal'. As a result, the significance. The real meaning is lexical. Chaer (1994: 289) inserts the meaning that the lexeme owns or has. Despite the fact that there is no context: for example, the literal significance of the horse lexeme has significance The lexical is a four-legged animal that can be ridden. As an example, the lexical meaning is stated to be the real meaning of the

corresponding word as observed by our senses, or the meaning as it is understood.

2. Grammatical Semantics

Grammatical semantics is a branch of semantics concerned with the meaning of grammatical structures such as words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Grammatical semantics is concerned with the relationship between the form of language and its function and usage in communication. For example, the word “smell” denotes "a thing that gives off a scent."

3. Semantics Syntax

Syntactic semantics is a branch of semantics that studies the meaning produced by the structure of sentences or word connections in a phrase. Syntactic semantics, according to Chaer (2015: 9), is a sort of semantics whose study focus is on syntax-related issues such as grammatical meaning, lexical meaning, idiomatic meaning, implicit meaning, and explicit meaning.

For example, the words "Harsa bought a guitar" and "guitar bought by Harsa" have identical meanings, with Harsa as the doer and the instrument as the object. However, the first statement employs an active pattern, whereas the second employs a passive pattern. This change in pattern results in various subtleties of meaning, with the first phrase emphasizing who the culprit is and the second emphasizing what the target is.

And the other example is the phrases "Ani and Budi go to the market" and "Ani go to the market and Budi go to the market" have the same lexical meaning but differ syntactically owing to the usage of the conjunction "and." Coordinate conjunctions are used in the first sentence, whereas subordinative conjunctions are used in the second. Also the phrases "He doesn't want to eat" and "No, He won't eat" have the same lexical meaning but differ syntactically owing to the placement of the word "no." The first statement employs verbal denial, but the second employs nominal negation.

4. Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning refers to the fundamental or basic sense of a term in semantics. There is no context or meaning to the term; it is merely a straightforward, literal lexical meaning of the word. This concept is also known as denotation or cognitive meaning. As stated by Chaer (2013: 65), denotative meaning is essentially identical as referential meaning since denotative meaning is typically defined as an idea that is in acceptance with the findings of observation based on sight, smell, hearing, emotion, or other experiences.

For example, the word "table" has a denotative meaning as an object where goods or food are placed. The word "run" has a denotative meaning of walking faster.

5. Semantics Contextual

Contextual semantics is the study of the meanings of words or phrases that are impacted by their situation. Contextual semantics, also known as pragmatic semantics, is the discipline that analyzes the meaning elicited by communication contexts. Contextual semantics differs from lexical semantics, which investigates a word's or sentence's fixed, invariable meaning. Dhanawaty et al. (2017, p. 90) define contextual meaning as the meaning of a lexeme or word in one context. A word might have distinct meanings in different settings. As an example, the term "head" in the sentence "The hair on the grandfather's head is not white" refers to human bodily parts, but "the phone number is on the head of the official letter" refers to the upper section of the official letter.

Lexical meaning can be narrowed or expanded by contextual meaning. For example, the term "eyes" in the statement "My eyes hurt" refers to visual organs, but "my eyes are everywhere" refers to covert agents or spies. Also, Contextual meaning may change or supplement lexical meaning. For example, the term "mouse" in the statement "The mouse likes to eat cheese" refers to a rodent, but "the mouse has been picked up by the police" refers to a bad man or criminal.

2.7 Straykids and Oddinary Album

Stray Kids is a South Korean boy band formed in 2017 by JYP Entertainment in recognition of the success of the reality show of the same name. The group's eight members are Bang Chan, Lee Know, Changbin, Hyunjin, Han, Felix, Seungmin, and I.N. The brand name "Stray Kids" was created by the members personally rather than by their agency, JYP Entertainment. It originally referred to a lost youngster who want to pursue their dreams, but it gradually came to represent the idea of pursuing an escape out of the ordinary people together.

They are categorized as what is known as a "self-producing" idol group considering their members are almost always involved in songwriting, composing, and arranging. Stray Kids produced their pre-debut extended play (EP) *Mixtape* in January 2018, followed by the EP *I Am Not* on March 25, which was subsequently followed by the other two *I Am* series EPs, *I Am Who* and *I Am You*. *Clé 1: Miroh*, *Clé 2: Yellow Wood*, and *Clé: Levanter*, their *Clé* trilogy EPs, were published in 2019.

The group's debut studio album, *Go Live*, was released in 2020 and was certified platinum by the Korea Music Content Association (KMCA). Stray Kids additionally released their Japanese appearance that year with the Epic Records Japan compilation album *SKZ2020*. Stray Kids' *Noeasy*, their second studio album, became their very first million-selling record in 2021.

Following their signing with Republic Records for US marketing in 2022, the band released the EPs *Oddinary* and *Maxident*, which landed them at the highest levels of the US Billboard 200 and the UK Albums Chart. *Maxident* was the second

music group in Korean history to have triple-million album sales, according to the KMCA. As of October 2022, Stray Kids collectively sold over 10 million albums in both Korean and Japanese editions.

Oddinary is the sixth Korean-language extended play released by Stray Kids, a South Korean boy band. According to the band, the EP is a combination of "odd" and "ordinary", and reflects "all of us who have something odd or weird sides about ourselves" and the notion "odd things will soon become ordinary".

Bangchan as the leader of Stray Kids states that with the title Oddinary, they want to communicate the idea that everyone has their own strange in them, and that's absolutely ordinary. Bangchan also states that he wanted to tell that the part of you which can seem odd and strange to people around you can serve as a special factor that can make you cooler and more gorgeous.