



**TOMBOY AS A NON-CONFORMIST REFLECTED IN THE SONG
LYRICS OF TERRI CLARK'S *ONE OF THE GUYS* AND KRISTA
MARIE'S *TOMBOY***

A THESIS

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Bachelor Degree Majoring American
Cultural Studies in English Department
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

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PRONOUNCEMENT**

The writer honestly confirms that she compiles this thesis by herself and without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3 and diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains also that she does not quote any material from other publications except from the reference mentioned.

Semarang, December 2011

Kharisma Fitriana Abidin

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“My momma always said life was like a box of chocolates. You never know what you’re gonna get.”

(Forrest (Tom Hanks), Forrest Gump)

“Kahanan donya ora langgeng, mula aja ngegungake kesugihan lan drajatira, awit samangsa ana wolak-waliking jaman ora ngisin-isini.”

(Javanese Proverb)

“Well done is better than well said.”
(Benjamin Franklin)

I dedicate this thesis to everyone
who has made my life meaningful

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Semarang, December 2011

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ABSTRAK

Istilah *tomboy* memang sudah tidak asing lagi di kalangan masyarakat. *Tomboy* selalu dikaitkan dengan anak perempuan yang bertingkah laku, berbicara dan berpakaian seperti seperti seorang anak laki-laki. Hal inilah yang membedakan perempuan *tomboy* dengan perempuan-perempuan pada umumnya. Tingkah laku mereka yang cenderung maskulin ini sering dianggap sebagai tindakan non konformitas. Dalam kehidupan bermasyarakat, banyak terdapat norma-norma sosial yang harus dipatuhi oleh anggota masyarakat yang hidup dalam lingkungan tersebut, termasuk norma sosial yang diterapkan untuk anak perempuan. Namun perempuan *tomboy* menolak untuk patuh terhadap norma sosial yang berlaku untuk perempuan, dengan berperilaku dan berpenampilan seperti laki-laki. Tidak jarang mereka mendapat pandangan negatif atas perilaku non-konformitas mereka ini. Dalam skripsi ini, penulis akan membahas tentang sisi maskulin dari para perempuan dan sikap non-konformitas yang mereka miliki. Tujuan dari penulisan skripsi ini adalah untuk memaparkan beberapa alasan mereka melakukan non konformitas, seperti yang tercermin dalam lirik lagu *One of the Guys* karya Terri Clark dan *Tomboy* karya Krista Marie. Untuk menganalisis perilaku non konformitas yang dimiliki oleh perempuan *tomboy*, penulis menggunakan metode pendekatan psikologi sosial. Psikologi sosial merupakan ilmu yang mempelajari tingkah laku manusia yang ditinjau dari konteks sosial. Penulis

mengumpulkan data – data yang dibutuhkan dengan menggunakan metode penelitian pustaka.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Music has now become an important part of our lives. It is undeniable that we listened to music / song almost in every occasion. The development of technology allows us to listen to the music / song from some devices such as hand phone, MP3 player, laptop, etc. People listen to music because it is entertaining and relaxing to them. Based on the fact above, music was already very familiar with our daily lives.

According to Webster's II: New Riverside University Dictionary, *music is the art of arranging tones in an orderly sequence so as to produce a unified and continuous composition*. Music can be described as a cultural medium appearing in the middle of society as a construction of social reality which is poured in the form of song lyrics. Song lyrics play an important role to make a good music. Through song lyrics, songwriters can express their ideas or feeling, while the listeners can interpret what the message that the songwriter tried to point out.

According to Semi, lyric is defined as a type of short poetry that expresses emotions. In another definition, lyrics are kind of poetry that was sung by singers and also has a simple structure (1980: 106). Sumardjo and Saini K.M defined that lyrics are the writer's state of mind and feeling (1991: 26). Initially, lyrics or poetry might be defined as kind of language that says *more* and says it *more intensely* than ordinary language does. In order to understand this fully, we need to understand what it is that poetry "says" (Perrine, 1969: 3). Song lyrics often convey a significant message as well as structural elements such as: theme, diction, imagery, and figurative language.

The object of this thesis is to reveal the masculine side of girls and to analyze non-conformity behaviour of tomboy girls through Terri Clark's *One of the Guys* and Krista Marie's *Tomboy* song lyrics. Masculine side of a girl has been a social phenomenon in our society yet an interesting topic to discuss, that is why the writer tries to analyze nonconformity behaviors of tomboy girls and the reason why they maintain such behaviors through the song lyrics of *One of The Guys* by Terri Clark and *Tomboy* by Krista Marie as object of this thesis. The genre of music of these two songs is country.

In her book entitled *Tomboy: A Literary and Cultural History*, Michelle Ann Abate revealed that tomboy girls enjoy doing boy things, such as playing football, playing basketball, racing, watching NASCAR (National Association Car Auto Racing), etc (2008:17). They tend to act or behave more like boys rather than girls. Tomboy girls can also be recognized from their appearance. They often wear baggy clothes, ripped jeans, *hoodie* and other typical boy clothes. Of course, the appearance and character of tomboy girls is totally different from feminine girls.

Later, a research *Tomboys and Girly-girls: Embodied Femininities in Primary Schools conducted by* Carrie Paechter, a Professor of Education from University of London explained that tomboy girls are considered as non-conformist because they do not want to conform to social norms for girls established in the society. Some tomboy girls were very clear in their rejection of symbols of femininity. Girls identifying as tomboys also rejected other stereotypical symbols of femininity, such as cleanliness and having tidy hair, both of which were important to girly-girls (Paechter, 2009: 10).

B. Purpose of the Study

After doing some researches and finding information regarding to the topic of the study, the writer tries:

- to know and understand the song lyrics more deeply,
- to analyze non-conformity behaviour of tomboy girls through song lyrics of *Tomboy* by Krista Marie and *One of the Guys* by Terri Clark, and the reason why they maintain such behaviour.

C. Scope of the Study

In completing this thesis, the writer puts some certain limits to narrow the topic of the study. This can help the writer to focus on issues that will be discussed. The writer will focus

on discussing the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of Terri Clark's song *One of the Guys* and Krista Marie's song *Tomboy*. The intrinsic element will talk about the structural aspects of the song which cover the theme, diction, imagery, and figurative language. While for the extrinsic elements, the writer will discuss non-conformity behaviour of tomboy girls and their reason of being a nonconformist using socio-psychological approach.

D. Methods of Study

In arranging this thesis, the writer used some of method to gain data that related with the theme of the study.

1. Method of Research

The writer used the library research to gain data and information regarding to the topic by reading some reference books, research journal, articles, etc. In addition, the writer will also use internet to collect some supporting data.

2. Method of Approach

In completing this thesis, the writer used two methods: Exponential and Socio-psychological approach. The exponential approach used to analyze the structural aspects of these song lyrics that contain theme, diction, imagery, and figurative language. According to Guerin, exponential approach describes implicit meanings in a work which is represented by the motifs, symbols, images and basic patterns (Guerin, 1992:197). The reader should re-create in their imagination to communicate the work. Meanwhile, the socio-psychological approach used to analyze non conformity behaviour that they maintain and why they maintain such behaviours.

E. Organization of the Study

From the analysis with methods of approach above, this thesis will be organized in chapters and sub chapters, as follows:

• CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION,

this chapter contains Background of the Study, Purpose of the Study, Scope of the Study, Method of the Study, and Organization of the Study.

• CHAPTER II BIOGRAPHY AND SONG LYRIC,

this chapter contains biography of the singer, song lyrics and paraphrasing.

• CHAPTER III LITERARY REVIEW,

this chapter contains the theoretical review that can support the writing of the thesis.

• CHAPTER IV DISCUSSION,

this chapter contains the discussion of intrinsic elements in a song lyric such as diction, theme, figurative language and imagery in "Tomboy" and "One of The Guys" lyrics. The masculine side of girls and their non conformity behaviors as the extrinsic aspect will be discussed in this chapter also.

• CHAPTER V CONCLUSION,

I. the last chapter that contains the summary of the main points in chapter IV, which answer the problems explained in chapter I.

CHAPTER II

BIOGRAPHY, SONG LYRIC AND SONG PARAPHRASING

TERRI CLARK

A. Biography of Terri Clark

Raised in Medicine Hat, Alberta, Clark (born in Montreal, August 5, 1968) was part of a musical family. Her grandparents, Ray and Betty Gauthier, were country stars in Canada, opening shows for stars like George Jones and Little Jimmy Dickens, while her mother sang folk songs in local coffeehouses. As a child, Terri listened to her grandparents' country records and taught herself how to play guitar. Throughout her adolescence, Clark sang, played, and listened to country music; she was particularly inspired by female artists like Reba McEntire, the Judds, and Linda Ronstadt.

Clark's eponymous debut album was released in the summer of 1995. Terri Clark was a hit upon its release, spawning the Top Ten hits "Better Things to Do," "When Boy Meets Girl," and "If I Were You," as well as going gold. Clark supported the album with a tour opening for George Strait. In 1996, she was nominated for the Country Music Association's Horizon Award, as well as the Academy of Country Music Awards' Best New Female Vocalist. She won a bevy of Canadian Country Music Awards in 1996, including Album of the Year and Single of the Year; she was also named the Top New Female Country Artist of 1995

by Billboard magazine. Her second album, “Just the Same”, was released in the fall of 1996, preceded by the hit single "Poor Poor Pitiful Me". “How I Feel” followed in 1998. “Fearless” brought the country chart single "A Little Gasoline" in fall 2000, and “Pain to Kill” was released in 2003. Mercury unleashed Clark’s Greatest Hits 1994-2004 the next year, followed by “Life Goes On” in 2005. Her latest album “Long Way Home” released in 2009 with number-one hit single “Gipsy Boots”

(Taken from “http://www.starpulse.com/Music/Clark,_Terri/Biography”)

B. One of the Guys Song Lyric

One of The Guys

Hood up, bent over that carburettor
 I skinned my knuckle, damn that hurt
 Got a 6 pack chillin’ on ice for later
 And grease all over my white t-shirt
 My brother taught me how to throw a curve ball 5
 The cheerleadin’ thing never felt quite right
 When it comes to high fashion, I hit a brick wall
 This girl’s just one of the guys
 (CHORUS)
 You can dress me up, but it won’t change
 The way I walk against the grain, I can rock your world 10
 And if my mood is right, you can take me home
 But I’m gonna drive, ’cause this girls just one of the guys
 I can throw darts, talk about fishin’, tell a dirty joke, and watch NASCAR
 I can help you with your love life, and tell you ’bout women
 Drink you under the table at your favourite bar 15
 I’m still a lady, lookin’ for the right man
 But he’s gotta take me just the way I am
 You can dress me up, but it won’t change
 The way I walk against the grain, I can rock your world
 And if my mood is right, after the game on Monday night 20
 Cuz this girl’s just one of the guys.
 Yeah this girl’s just one of the guys.

(Taken from <http://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/terriclark/oneoftheguys.html>)

C. Paraphrasing of One of The Guys song lyric

One of The Guys is the title of a song that is written and performed by Canadian country music singer-songwriter, Terri Clark. This song is in the album *Greatest Hits 1994-2004* released in 2004. In the song entitled *One of The Guys*, the song writer tries to reveal the

characteristic of a tomboy girl.

She is able to repair the car carburettor, means that she can do things that man can do. Although she injures her knuckle while she performs this difficult job, she just ignores the pain in her knuckle. She has 6 pack of chillin' ice to reduce her pain. She is not afraid of dirt covering her white t-shirt too. She likes to play curve ball with her brother. Unlike the other girls who love to talk about fashion, she is not interested in fashion and cheerleading thing because she is just one of the boys.

Nothing can change her tomboy character, because she likes being a tomboy no matter what people think and say. In fact, she will impress everyone with her tomboy style. Everyone can take her home but she's going to drive the car by herself. She is an example of an independent tomboyish girl.

She mostly hangs out with boys and does boy things like playing darts, fishing, drinking at the bar, telling a dirty joke, and watching NASCAR. Besides, she can be a good adviser for someone's love life.

But someday, she hopes to find a right man for her rest of her life that will love her just the way she is. She is still a woman who wants to be loved by a man in her life. Despite the fact that she is a tomboy girl, she can not deny her nature as a woman.

KRISTA MARIE

A. Biography of Krista Marie

Krista Marie was born into a musical family in Western New York State. Her mom taught voice and piano lessons and found time to perform in local choral and theater groups. Her dad was a world renowned classical accordionist and an accomplished pianist. At a very young age, Krista began performing at school, joined the children's choir in church, won statewide vocal and dance competitions and competed in 4H horse shows. As a teen, her love of music and horsepower continued to go hand in hand. Working summers at the local theme park as a country singer/dancer, Krista Marie managed to save enough money to buy her first motorcycle. She also tried her hand at racing mini stock cars, snowmobiles and ATV (All Terrain Vehicle; commonly used for off-road racing)

After studying musical theater, dance and voice in New York College, Krista moved west to L.A. where she earned her membership in the Screen Actors Guild appearing in various film, television and commercial productions. Krista went on to become a certified stunt woman, while continuing to focus on her songwriting. Determined to make music a full time endeavor, Krista relocated to Nashville in 2003. After writing and self-producing her first independent project, she was signed by noted artist manager, television and event producer Marc Oswald of Dale Morris & Associates. He believes Krista's musical talents and background in the motorsports world will offer her amazingly unique opportunities. In fact, "Drive It Like I Stole It", which she co-wrote and performed, will be the official NHRA (The National Hot Rod Association) Drag Racing theme song for the 2009 season in ESPN (Entertainment and Sports Programming Network).

In 2008, Krista secured an exclusive recording agreement with Holeshoot Records, a newly formed imprint of BBR (Broken Bow Records) where the careers of Craig Morgan and Jason Aldean were launched. "Krista Marie is one of the most talented female artists I have ever had the pleasure to experience and is an exciting addition to the BBR family," said Broken Bow Executive Vice President Jim Yerger. "I am confident that with Krista's tireless work ethic and the fantastic Holeshoot/BBR team, 2009 and beyond will be a great ride."

(Taken from Krista Marie Biography: Great American Country)

B. Tomboy Song Lyrics

Little white shoes, little white pearls
Little white lacy dress
Dirt on the cheek, skinned up knees
A pretty little muddy mess

Sittin' on the bank of the creek out back 5
After Sunday church
With a reel and a rod, daddy's tackle box
And a big ol' can of worms
Mama tried her very best

But daddy's little girl ain't all sugar 10
Daddy's little girl sure got spice
She'd rather be down in the dust and dirt
Playin' by her own rules

Fix her hair in curls and bows
She's still gonna play with the G.I. Joes 15
No pink Malibu Barbie toys
Daddy's little girl is a tomboy

She won't have time for paintin' her nails
Or Glamour magazine
She'll have a four wheel drive, pickup truck
A subscription to Field and Stream 20

Torn up jeans and a baseball cap
With her head up under the hood
But Friday night when she lets her hair down
She sure does clean up good
All the guys will turn their heads 25

Instead of shakin' those pom poms, kickin' up her heels
She'll be kickin' that football down the field
Instead of rockin' that baby doll in her arms
She'll be rockin' it out on the lead guitar
Daddy's little girl is a tomboy, yeah 30
I'm a tomboy

C. Paraphrasing of *Tomboy* song lyric

Tomboy is a single by American recording artist Krista Marie. This single was released in August 2009 together with its music video. In an interview with *Today's Country* magazine, Krista Marie revealed that *Tomboy* is simply semi autobiographical and its lyrics described her character completely.

In the song entitled *Tomboy*, the song writer tries to reveal the masculine side of girls. Wearing little white shoes, little white pearls, and little white lacy dress do not guarantee her to behave more feminine. After Sunday church, with a reel and rod, tackle box and a can of worms, she goes fishing on the creek. Although her mother tries her very best to make her daughter to be more girly, but she enjoys playing with her own rules and doing boy things. Dust and dirt never bothered her.

She styles her hair in curls and ties a bow in her hair, but she still plays with the G.I Joes rather than pink Malibu Barbie toys. She won't have time to polish her nails because she will have a four wheel drive and drag racing. Glamour magazine is surely not her favourite reading. She would love to spend her time reading Field and Stream magazine.

She often wears boy clothes such as torn-up jeans, baseball cap and *hoodie*. But, at the same time she loves to get dressed up. Sometimes she puts her make up and styles her hair on Friday night to attract some boys' attention, but it won't change her tomboy characters inside of her.

She's just a real tomboy girl. Instead of being a pom-pom girl (cheerleaders), she'll be playing football in the field. Instead of rocking a doll in her arms, she'll be rocking out on the lead guitar.

CHAPTER III

LITERARY REVIEW

A. Intrinsic Aspect

A song lyric is form of literary works same as poetry or rhymes. A song lyric has the similarity with the poem in intrinsic aspects such as, theme, diction, figurative language and imagery. The song writer often uses poetic language writing the song lyric in order to create a deep interpretation. According to Semi, lyric is defined as a type of short poetry that expresses emotions. In another definition, lyrics are kind of poetry that was sung by singers and also has a simple structure (1980: 106).

In this chapter, the writer will only explain about the structural aspects of lyrics or poetry which cover the theme, diction, imagery and figurative language.

1. **Theme**, in book *A Handbook to Literature*, *theme can be defined as the central or dominating idea in a literary work* (Holman, 1986: 443). According to Suroto, *theme is the main idea that will be a foundation in writing poetry* (1989: 90). A poet or a song writer includes theme in writing poetry or song lyrics in order to deliver ideas or messages to the reader. To figure out the theme of a poetry or song lyrics, the reader have to read the poetry / song lyrics line by line and understand what the poetry or song lyrics is all about. The theme of a literary work can be varied such as: love, life and death, family, friendship, social phenomenon, environment, etc.

2. Diction,

In writing song lyrics, a song writer must be capable of choosing good words that are beautifully composed. Good choice of words or dictions can help the reader to interpret what the song writer wants to express. In book *Understanding Poetry*, Brooks stated that diction is the choice of words in poetry or any other form of discourse (1960: 553). In agreement with Brook's idea about diction, Gorys Keraf explained that in using diction the poetry must be supported by the accuracy and appropriateness of the word selection so the diction can create the exact idea in readers' mind same as what the poet wants, thinks, and feels (Keraf, 2007: 24). Diction consists of two main aspects. They are **denotation** and **connotation**.

a. **Denotation** is the dictionary meanings or literal meanings of word. For example, if the writers check the word "home" in the dictionary (Pocket Oxford English Dictionary), they will find out that the denotation meaning of the word "home" is "the place where one lives; a residence or house".

b. Beyond its denotations, a word may also have **connotations**. The connotations are what it suggests beyond what it expresses its overtones of meaning (Perrine, 1969: 38). For example in the sentence "She felt very much at home", the word "home" by connotation means "security, love, comfort and family"

3. **Imagery**, Perrine in book *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry* stated that imagery may be defined as the representation through language of sense experience. Poetry appeals directly to our senses, of course, through its music and rhythm, which we actually hear when it is read aloud. But indirectly it appeals to our senses through imagery, the representation to the imagination of sense experience. Perrine (1969: 54) added that imagery can be divided into seven imageries such as: visual imagery (appears from the eyesight), olfactory imagery (appears from the sense of smell), auditory imagery (appears from the sense of hearing), gustatory imagery (appears from the sense of taste), tactile imagery (appears from the sense of touch), organic imagery (appears from the internal sensation such as hunger, thirst, exhausted and other), and kinaesthetic imagery (appears from movement and or gesture). There are only two

imageries that will be discussed in this thesis: visual imagery and kinaesthetic imagery.

- a. Visual imagery is an image that appears from the eyesight. Here is an example of visual imagery taken from the poem “Daffodils” by William Wordsworth.

*Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the Milky Way,
They stretched in never-ending line*

William Wordsworth provides image of sight by using word “shine” and “twinkle” which can be visually seen. The reader can imagine the stars that shine and twinkle in the sky.

- b. Kinaesthetic imagery is an image that appears from movement and or gesture. In other words, it is an image from physical action or bodily movement. Here is an example of kinaesthetic imagery taken from the song lyric “Sleep to Dream” by Swimming with Dolphins.

Oh, I've been floating around way too easy

This line represents a kinaesthetic imagery that is reinforced by word “floating”. The word “floating” itself means move slowly or hover in a liquid or the air.

- 4. Figurative Language**, the existence of figurative language is important in poetry, not only to attract reader’s attention but also to make the poetry feel more “alive”. Perrine (1969: 71) stated that using figurative language provides a more effective ways of saying rather than does direct statement. First, figurative language affords us imaginative pleasure. Second, figures of speech are a way of bringing additional imagery into verse and of making abstract concrete of making poetry more sensuous. Third, figures of speech are a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and of conveying attitudes along with information. And the last, figures of speech are a means of concentration, a way of saying much in brief compass.

This thesis will analyzed some figurative languages such as:

- a. Metaphor**, according to Concise Oxford English Dictionary, metaphor is a figurative language in which a word or phrase is applied to something to which it is not literally applicable. Perrine (1969: 65) said that metaphor and simile are both comparisons between things essentially unlike. Later he added, *in metaphor the comparison is implied – that is, the figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term*. Here is an example of metaphor taken from song lyrics “Last Night on Earth” by Greenday.

*You are the moonlight of my life every night
Giving all my love to you*

From the piece of song lyrics above, it used metaphor. The word “you” here may be identified as a woman (love interest) compared with “moonlight”. The woman is described as a moonlight that shines his life beautifully. This is an expression of love from a man to a woman he loves so much.

- b. Metonymy**, according to Perrine (1969: 69) metonymy is the reference of something using words that have become its characteristic, brand or attribute. Synecdoche and metonymy are alike in that both substitute some significant detail or aspect of an experience for the experience itself. Here is an example of metonymy.

My brother rides his Aston Martin around the town.

This sentence uses metonymy figurative language, shown by the word "Aston Martin". Aston Martin is a brand of an expensive and fashionable British make of sports car.

- c. **Hyperbole**, according to Perrine (1969: 110) hyperbole or overstatement is simply exaggeration in the service of truth. When we are using hyperbole, we do not expect to be believed but we are just adding emphasis to what you really mean. Here is an example of hyperbole taken from the poem, "No Difference", by Shel Silverstein.

Small as a peanut,

Big as a giant,

We're all the same size

When we turn out the light.

Silverstein is using hyperbole to exaggerate people's size in order to create humorous sense. We definitely know that people's size can't be as small as a peanut and as big as a giant.

B. Extrinsic Aspect

1. The Definition of Social Psychology

In writing the thesis, the writer mainly discusses about non-conformity behaviours of tomboy girls and why they maintain such behaviours. The writer will use social psychology theory to analyze the themes of discussion. Social psychology is still a young science. Social psychology has fewer famous theorists and many more are the unsung ones (creative researchers who contribute smaller-scale concepts). In the text book entitled Social Psychology (6th Ed), David G. Myers defines social psychology as "the scientific study of how people think about, influence and relate to one another." (Myers, 1999: 5). He added that social psychology, a subfield of its parent disciplines, sociology and psychology, shares common interests with sociology (studying how people behave in groups), and personality psychology (focusing on the individual person). Effectively, social psychology is the science which studies human behaviour in terms of the social context.

2. Non-conformity Behaviour of Tomboy Girls

In a book entitled Analisis Gender dan Transformasi Sosial, Fakhri explained that gender ideology socialized in our society supports a man to be masculine and a woman to be feminine. Gender is a social construction or socio-cultural category (masculine and feminine) that is reflected in the attitudes, beliefs and social organization (Fakhri, 1999: 9). However, those characters can be exchanged. For example, girls can possibly possess a more masculine side rather than their feminine side and vice versa.

Girls with a more masculine side rather than feminine side in her appearance, behaviour, and character are popularly known as tomboy girls. For example, tomboy girls prefer to watch car racing rather than to go shopping at mall. The term of tomboy is already familiar to our ears. Some people will think that tomboy is associated with girls who behave like boys. Meanwhile according to Dictionary of Word Origins, the term *tomboy* became widely popular in the 16th century, originally meant *a rude or boisterous boy* and evolved to mean *a girl who behaves like a boisterous boy* by the end of the 16th century.

In her book entitled Tomboy: A Literary and Cultural History, Michelle Ann Abate wrote that in 1996 article, Shawn Meghan Burn, A. Kathleen O'Neil, and

Shirley Nederend revealed the following behaviours as indicators of tomboyism : (1) preferring shorts and jeans to dresses; (2) preferring traditional boys' toys (e.g., guns, matchbox cars, dart) over girls' toys (e.g., dolls); (3) resembling a boy in appearance; (4) wishing to be a boy; (5) preferring traditionally boys' activities (e.g., climbing trees, playing army, fishing, etc) over traditionally girls' activities (e.g., ballet, playing dress-up); (6) having girl friends that are tomboys; (7) participating in traditionally male sports (e.g., football, baseball, basketball) with boys; (8) engaging in loud or boisterous play with others; (9) preferring to play with boys over girls; (10) using traditionally girls' toys in stereotypically boys' activities (e.g., Barbie driving a Tonka truck); (11) engaging in rough and tumble play; and (12) playing with many different peer groups (e.g., tomboys, non-tomboys, boys) (Burn, O'Neil and Nederend 422). Some socio-psychologist called those twelve points as *Tomboy Index*.

Based on those twelve points of *Tomboy Index* above, tomboy girl is considered as an example of a non conformist (people who do not want to conform to their society). **A research** Tomboys and Girly-girls: Embodied Femininities in Primary Schools **conducted by** Carrie Paechter, a Professor of Education from University of London explained that tomboy girls are considered as non-conformist because they do not want to conform to social norms for girls established in the society. Some tomboy girls were very clear in their rejection of symbols of femininity. Girls identifying as tomboys also rejected other stereotypical symbols of femininity, such as cleanliness and having tidy hair, both of which were important to girly-girls (Paechter, 2009: 10). They are not known for following rules, they are known for doing and wearing what they want. Their behaviour and appearance is also very much different from most girls. They tend to behave and dress like a boy. Whereas social norms tells a girl to behave in a girly manner such as how girls dressed, talked, walked, laughed, and played. Many tomboys are confident, rebellious, and adventurous.

Based on many sources of social psychology's handbook, journal and article, there are number of reasons why tomboy girls maintain such non conformity behaviours, but the writer will only discuss three reason of non conformity behaviours of tomboy girls , such as:

a. Social norms difficulty

A handbook Social Psychology mentioned that individuals value their sense of freedom and self efficacy (Baer and others, 1980). So when social norm becomes too strict and complex that it threatens their sense of freedom, they often rebel and resist the norms. Like tomboy girls, they reject feminine roles and choose to behave and dress like boys because they think that the social norms for girls in society are so strict that they can not express their sense of freedom. Michael Pollick, in his articles entitled What is Tomboy, explained that some young girls resist adapting traditional gender and sexual roles until they become mature enough to handle the responsibilities which accompany them.

b. Asserting uniqueness

People feel uncomfortable when they appear too different from others. But, at least in Western cultures, they also feel uncomfortable when they appear exactly like everyone else. Experiments conducted by C. R Snyder and Howard Fromkin have shown that people feel better when they see themselves as unique (Myers, 1999: 245). Moreover, they act in ways that will assert their individuality. Commonly, most people express their uniqueness through their personal style and dress. Through their own

personal style and dress, they want to be different from others and also they have a desire to maintain control over their life.

Tomboy girls are also known as a unique individual. The way they dress and behave is totally different from most girls. Instead of dressing in girly dresses, they tend to dress in T-shirt, ripped jeans, hoodie and other boys outfit. They are pretty much comfortable with their own style and proud of it.

c. Socialization process

Socialization is the process by which children and adults learn from others. We begin learning from others during the early days of life, and most people continue their social learning all through life. Children start their socialization process with the guidance of their parents as an agent of socialization. Sibling, friends, teachers and others can also be agent of socialization in every stage of our life.

When a girl socializes in male-dominated environment, she will have tendency to act, walk, dress, talk, and laugh like boys or men. She probably will possess more masculine side rather than feminine side, which is popularly known as tomboy.

Sarah Showfety, in her 2008 articles *Field Guide to the Tomboy: High Heels and Pink? No Way*, states that many tomboys perceive their fathers as being “smart, strong, capable, and involved in interesting and valuable things,” while they see their mothers as having “boring lives” they do not want to emulate. As quoted by Showfety, Seton Hall sociologist C. Lynn Carr explained that “tomboy’ statements that doing boy things are more fun are often cover for their desires for access to the more highly valued masculine realm,” explains Carr. This is upheld by tomboys’ disappointment with female role models and their belief that women are ‘weaker’ than men (Showfety, 2008: 1).