IMAGERY FOUND IN “IN BLOOM”, “LOUNGE ACT”, AND “DRAIN YOU” SONG LYRICS OF KURT COBAIN

Final Project

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ABSTRACT

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This Final Project is a study of human feelings. Imagery is images in language that addresses the senses. When someone reads a literary work he should have images in his mind, and if he does not have images, it means he or she doesn’t have any interest in it.

The objects of this study are the song lyrics of Nirvana written by Kurt Cobain, they are In Bloom, Lounge Act, and Drain You. The purpose of the study is to identify and analyze imagery reflected in the three song lyrics of Nevermind Album.

I used a descriptive qualitative research as a method of this final project since the data are in the form of written utterances, phrases, and words, and they were descriptively analyzed. There were several steps in analyzing the lyrics. Firstly, I read the lyrics repeatedly to understand it and identify the data. Secondly, I listed the data related to the topic and then classified them. The next step was to report the data in order to clarify and analyze the meaning. To find some theories related to the topic of the final project, I used some information from books, encyclopedias, dictionaries, and websites.

There are six types of imageries, they are: visual imagery, auditory imagery, olfactory imagery, tactile imagery, organic imagery, and kinesthetic imagery found in the lyrics. The results of the analysis showed that those song lyrics have different dominant imageries. And kinesthetic imagery is the dominant one.

Finally, by studying and analyzing imagery in “In Bloom”, “Lounge Act”, and ”Drain you” song lyrics of Nevermind Album, I suggest that these lyrics should be given as an alternative topic in the literary class since it has several values to be delivered to students and the lyrics are interesting to be read and to be analyzed.
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Many sources, musicians and authors have defined differently the term rock music, because rock itself has many sub genres, such as alternative rock, indie rock, pop rock, and so on. That is why no one has got satisfactory answers on what rock music is. Indeed, people have different opinions and perceptions on this matter.

Based on http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rock the term “rock music” can be defined as a general genre of styles of popular music evolved from rock and roll. http://www.thefreedictionary.com/rock%20defines rock music as a genre of popular music originating in the 1950s; a blend of Black rhythm-and-blues with White country-and-western; "rock is a generic term for the range of styles that evolved out of rock'n'roll."

Nirvana, one of the biggest bands in the world in the 90s which was from Seattle, America, had their own ways to appreciate their music that became a legend until now. Especially for Kurt Cobain, the guitarist, vocalist and the leader of Nirvana, playing rock music was just the way to get satisfaction. That was why on every Nirvana’s performance on stage there were thousands or million people there.

There were several reasons why they loved Nirvana. Http://Www.Burntout.Com/Nirvana/Articles/Article4.Html as quoted from the British
magazine “Hotshot” wrote that Kurt Cobain's natural love of music and his ability to
write a number of key classics, and his sudden and tragic death at young age would
always be remembered and respected. Here were the special songwriting skills and
ingredients of the late, talented songwriter.

The Gifted

The Secret from the successes of Nirvana was Kurt's skill in writing the
amazing song where the person could sing the song without remembering the words.

The Method

No one knows exactly how he compiled a song, but the result every time was
a work of elegance and simplicity. His chord progressions were generally similar to
the classic traditions of 1970's rock bands such as Black Sabbath or Kiss, often
employing lower strings to produce a heavier sound. Sometimes the chord changes
were more angular, giving the song a sharp feeling that makes the listener slightly
uncomfortable. For his vocals, Kurt worked between the nice and the nasty. His verse
melodies were usually pure pop, and repetitive enough to be easily remembered. But
then the chorus would invariably turn into a howling wail, tense and rebelled.

The Sound

The Nirvana sound was most effectively employed on Nevermind Album,
their first major label released. Fortunately, the result was a landmark album, and
holds its place in the history of rock. Despite the phenomenal success of the
Nevermind Album, the critics saved their best approval for Nirvana's Second Album,
In Utero. The powers of the musical performances in this album were extraordinary enough and the songs displayed the melodical beauty in the style of Nirvana.

Kurt's Lyrics

The musical pressure was strong enough to push the openness and clarity of the new songs like Heart-Shaped Box and All Apologies. Both gave detail aspects of Kurt's marriage to Courtney Love, although he tended to mix his ideas, until few songs refer to certain specific theme, such as in Scentless Apprentice, (off the In Utero album), this was a song inspired by the novel Perfume, by Patrick Suskind. Set in 17th century Paris, it tells the story of a child born completely odorless who is denounced as the devil's child.

Document

The most impressive aspect of In Utero was the suffers and struggles of Kurt's experiences himself. The album virtually became a document of alienated and tormented characters and will be valued by many as a unique musical treasure that is breathtaking to experience.

From “Hotshot” magazine I can conclude why nirvana became a huge band at that time. Firstly, Nirvana played easy listening grunge rock in the mid of heavy metal domination era. Secondly, Nirvana wrote his simple lyric and full of repetition, so it was very easy to remember. Thirdly, Cobain filled his song using unusual melody, and sometimes it showed anger and sadness.

This final project will not discuss Kurt Cobain’s tragic death; instead it will analyze his lyric. Starting from this phenomenon and curiosity on Cobain’s work,
especially on his lyric, and its relation to literature, there are many ways to analyze Cobain’s or Nirvana’s works such as figure of speech, and styles used in those lyrics.

In this final project I also want to analyze Kurt Cobain’s imagery in Nirvana’s song especially in lyrics entitled “In Bloom”, Lounge Act”, and “Drain you”. I thought that these songs are good examples of imagery, so I will conduct an analysis on them.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

Firstly, I am a Nirvana’s big fan who wants to know more about Nirvana. Secondly, Nirvana and Kurt Cobain are phenomenal; they could create “new wave” in rock music that surprised a lot of people in the world. Thirdly, Cobain’s suicide makes me curious about Cobain’s work on music, especially his lyrics. I think Kurt Cobain’s lyrics especially “In Bloom”, Lounge Act”, and “Drain you” contain a lot of messages that he wanted to tell to people. Fourthly, Kurt Cobain’s lyrics are the perfect examples of imagery written in song lyrics.

1.3 Statements of the Problem

In this final project, the problems on the study are as follows:

(1) What imageries are found in the song lyrics “In Bloom”, “Lounge Act”, and “Drain you”?

(2) What imageries are dominant in the lyrics?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study can be stated as follows:

(1) To analyze what imageries are found in the lyrics.
(2) To find out imagery in “In Bloom”, “Lounge Act”, and “Drain You”.

1.5 Significance of the Study

I hope that the result of this study can give more knowledge to people who write about the biography of Nirvana or Kurt Cobain. Because this final project contains a lot of information about his biography.

Theoretically, this final project can become a reference for anyone who is interested in analyzing lyric and imagery.

1.6 Outline of the Study

This final project is systematically organized in five chapters. Each chapter discusses different matters as follows: Chapter One provides introduction which consists of: background of the study, reasons for choosing the topics, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, method of data collection, and outline of the study. Chapter Two is about review of related literature. It talks about the theory of imagery and short biography of Kurt Cobain.

Chapter Three is about the method of investigation in details. It deals with the object of the study, procedure of collecting the data, procedure of analyzing the data and technique of reporting the data.

Chapter Four is the analysis, which describes the imagery and Kurt Cobain’s lyrics, which contains imageries.

Chapter Five is the last chapter; it consists of conclusion and suggestion of this final project.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, I am going to present some reviews to analyze the songs entitled “In Bloom”, “Lounge Act”, and “Drain you”. I only took reviews related to this final project entitled “Imagery Found in “In Bloom”, “Lounge Act”, and ”Drain you” song lyrics of Kurt Cobain”. The reviews were imagery, songs, lyrics, and the short biography of Kurt Cobain.

2.1 Imagery

Most figure of speech gives a picture in one’s mind. These pictures created or suggested by the poet are called images. To participate fully in the world of poem, one must understand how the poet uses image to convey more than what was actually said or literally meant.

Imagery refers to the "pictures" which are perceived by our mind's eyes, ears, nose, tongue, skin, and through which experienced the "duplicate world" created by poetic language. Imagery evokes the meaning and truth of human experiences not in abstract terms, as in philosophy, but in more perceptible and tangible forms. This is a device by which the poet makes his meaning strong, clear and sure. The poet uses sound words and words of color and touch in addition to figures of speech. As well, concrete details that appeal to the reader's senses are used to build up images.

Before I discuss more about imagery I should better define “image” itself for better results. Meyer (1990:61) defined an image as a language that addresses the
senses. The common images in poetry are visual; they provide verbal pictures of the poet’s encounter—real or imagine—with the world.

Sandburg (1968:8) explained that imagery is a type of language, which creates a sense of impression, represents an idea, and thus heightens expression. Harmsworth (1972: 173) explained that an image is a literal and concrete representation of a sensory experience of an object that can be known by one or more of the senses.

Brown and Olmsted (1962: 179) emphasized that an image is simply any fragment of virtual life which involves the reader’s sense-sight, hearing, touch, smell, taste, and so on. Badrun (1989:115) says that “image is the mind reproduction of feeling resulted by physical perception. Imagery is the product of image in language”.

Thornley and Roberts (1984:280) defined imagery as the use of language to represent objects, actions, feelings, thoughts, ideas, states of mind and any sensory or extra-sensory experiences. An image means a word picture, the putting into words of sound, sight, smell, taste, etc. by describing it. Gatherer (1986: 186) gave a specific meaning to imagery that is the use of language to convey effects; the representative of language. Based on Brown and Olmsted (1962: 179) imagery is an ingredient of all creative writing.

From the opinion above, I found that there is a similarity among image and imagery, they are similar in the references, but different in the appearances. In this case, image is the presentation of the experiences in human’s mind, but imagery is its presentation of the picture of mind in language. In other words, image is the picture of mind, while imagery is the representation of the picture of mind in language.
After I defined the terms image and imagery, the next step is to discuss more imagery by mentioning the types of imagery itself and matching them to the subject as analysis.

Based on http://depts.gallaudet.edu/Englishworks/literature/poetry.html
imagery is words and phrases used specifically to help the reader to imagine each of the senses: smell, touch, sight, hearing, and taste.

Http://www.frostfriends.org/imagery.html defined imagery as stated bellow:

There are 7 different kinds of imagery:
(1.) Visual imagery - something seen in the mind's eye
Example:
(Robert Frost, After Apple-Picking, line 11) - magnified apples appear and disappear...every fleck of russet showing clear.
(http://www.ketzle.com/frost/apple.htm)

(2.) Auditory imagery - represents a sound
Example:
(Robert Frost, After Apple-Picking, line 25-26) - the rumbling .. of load on load of apples coming in. (http://www.ketzle.com/frost/apple.htm)

(3.) Olfactory imagery - a smell
Example:
(Robert Frost, After Apple-Picking, line7) - Essence of winter sleep in on the night, the scent of apples. (http://www.ketzle.com/frost/apple.htm)
Note: just the mention of "the scent of apples" does not make it an image, but when connected to "essence of winter sleep" the scent gains vividness.

(4.) Gustatory imagery - a taste
Example:

(Robert Frost, *After Apple-Picking*) - *Although not specifically mentioned, the taste of the apples is implied* (http://www.ketzle.com/frost/apple.htm)

(5.) Tactile imagery - touch, for example hardness, softness, wetness, heat, cold ...

Example:


(6.) Organic imagery - internal sensation: hunger, thirst, fatigue, and fear.

Example:

(Robert Frost, *After Apple-Picking*, line 21-22) - *My instep arch not only keeps the ache, It keeps the pressure of a ladder round* (http://www.ketzle.com/frost/apple.htm)

(7.) Kinesthetic imagery is imagery that represents movement or tension / imagery that recreates a feeling of physical action or natural bodily function (like a pulse, a heartbeat, or breathing).

Example:

(Robert Frost, *After Apple-Picking*, line23) - *"I feel the ladder sway as the boughs bend."* (http://www.ketzle.com/frost/apple.htm)

In this final project the writer only used six imageries as his approach to analyze the lyrics. They were visual imagery, auditory imagery, olfactory imagery, tactile imagery, organic imagery, and kinesthetic imagery.

2.2 Song

As human being, certainly I have known or even sung something that is called a “song”. Someone will feel more comfortable if he listens to his favorite song. Even, someone will feel restless and worried if in certain moments he does not listen to his
favorite song. For a musician who has often written songs, song for him is an obligatory to listen to in order to get or find fresh ideas in writing or composing a song. I will discuss further what is meant by a song, because sometimes we understand the meaning without being able to describe it.

Http://m-w.com/dictionary/song/ a song related to music is: The act or art of singing. A short musical composition of words and music. A collection of such compositions. A distinctive or characteristic sound or series of sounds (as of bird, insect, or whale). A poem easily set to music.


A song related to music is a short musical composition of words and music (it can be in the form of poem or lyric with a distinctive or characteristic sound).

2.3 Lyric

Rees (1973:75) stated that according to the Oxford dictionary, a lyric is now the name for a short poem, that is usually divided into stanzas and directly expressing the poet’s own thoughts or sentiments.

Durya (2000:33) mentioned that a kind of expository progression that caused a poem to become more emotionally profound as it proceeds from beginning to the end is the progression found in lyrics.
Lyric is simply words of a song. Lyric roles are not only as a complement of the song but also as an important part of the musical elements, which determines the theme, character, and mission of the song.

Lyric actually denotes non-musical element of a music song. However, it gives the song a new unique dimension and enriches its music performance. It is a part of the song, which has an important role to express a composer’s feeling.

The lyric is now used for any short poem with a single speaker, not necessarily the poet himself, who expresses personal thought and feelings rather than public events.

From the explanation above I can conclude that lyric is simply words of a song and becomes a part of the song which is usually divided into stanzas and directly expressing the poet’s own thoughts or sentiments. Lyric becomes an important part of the musical elements, which determine the theme, character, and mission of the song. It is a part of the song, which has an important role to express the composer’s feeling

**2.4 Biography of Kurt Cobain**

When speaking about Nirvana it would be inappropriate not to mention Kurt Cobain, because people know that Cobain was the soul and the spirit of Nirvana.
2.4.1 The Life of Kurt Cobain and Nirvana

Kurt Donald Cobain was born on February 20, 1967 in the Grays Harbor Community Hospital in Aberdeen, Washington. He spent his first six months living in Hoquiam, Washington before the family moved to Aberdeen. His early life was happy, and he lived as a part of the typical American family.

Cobain was the lead singer, songwriter, and guitarist of the Seattle grunge band Nirvana. He served not only as the band's frontman, but as its "leader and spiritual center". He began developing an interest in music early in his life. Cobain received his first guitar from his uncle at the age 14 years old, choosing it over a bicycle. From there, he tried to form bands with friends.

At high school, he often found himself without anyone to jam with, as none of his friends had any particular musical talent. And later at high school, Cobain met Novoselic, a fellow devotee of punk rock.

Cobain's life was turned upside down at the age of eight when his parents divorced in 1975, an event which he later cited as having a profound impact on his life. His mother noted that his personality changed dramatically, with Cobain becoming more withdrawn.

Cobain and Nirvana were highly influential; popularizing what came to be known as "grunge music". In 1991, the arrival of his best known song, "Smells Like
Teen Spirit", marked the beginning of a dramatic shift of popular music away from the dominant genres of the 1980s: glam metal, arena rock, and dance-pop.

He first encountered Courtney Love at a concert in 1989. More than a year later, Love began pursuing him. And around the time of Nirvana's 1992 performance on Saturday Night Live, Courtney Love knew that she was pregnant with Cobain's child. A few days after the conclusion of Nirvana's Australian tour, on Monday, February 24, 1992, Cobain married Love on Waikiki Beach, Hawaii. On August 18, the couple's daughter, Frances Bean Cobain, was born.

Cobain had his first taste of the drug sometime in late 1990. For months, he used the drug casually, but it did not take long for his use to become a full-fledged addiction. Toward the end of 1991, his use began affecting the band's support of Nevermind, with Cobain passing out during photo shoots.

Cobain's heroin addiction increased further as the years progressed. He made his first attempt at rehab in early 1992, not long after he and Love discovered they were going to become parents. Immediately after leaving rehab, Nirvana embarked on their Australian tour, with Cobain appearing pale and gaunt while suffering through withdrawals. Not long after returning home, his addiction resurfaced. He was also diagnosed with bronchitis and severe laryngitis. He flew to Rome for medical treatment.
The next morning, Love awoke to find that Cobain had overdosed on a combination of champagne and Rohypnol. (Love had a prescription for Rohypnol filled after arriving in Rome). He was immediately rushed to the hospital, and spent the rest of the day unconscious. After five days in the hospital, he was released and returned to Seattle. Love later insisted publicly that the incident was his first suicide attempt.

Concerning his drugs use, Love arranged an intervention to Cobain. The ten people involved included musician friends, record company executives, and his best friend, Dylan Carlson, former Nirvana manager Danny Goldberg described him as being "extremely reluctant" and that he "denied that he was doing anything self-destructive". However, by the end of the day, he had agreed to undergo a detox program.

Cobain arrived at the Exodus Recovery Center in Los Angeles, California. But in the next day he climbed over a six-foot-high fence to leave the facility. He took a taxi to the airport and flew back to Seattle.

After knowing that Cobain was missing, Love hired a private investigator, Tom Grant, to find him. The next day, Love filed a missing person report under his mother's name without her permission. She added in the file that he was suicidal and was in possession of a shotgun.
On April 8, 1994, his body was discovered in the spare room above the garage (referred to as "the greenhouse") at his Lake Washington home by Electric employee Gary Smith. Smith arrived at the house that morning to install security lighting and saw the body lying inside. Apart from a minor amount of blood coming out of Cobain's ear, Smith reported seeing no visible signs of trauma, and initially believed that he was asleep.

Smith found what he thought might be a suicide note with a pen stuck through it beneath an overturned flowerpot. A shotgun, purchased for Cobain by Dylan Carlson, was found at his side. An autopsy report later concluded his death as a result of a "self-inflicted shotgun wound to the head." The report estimates Cobain to have died on April 5, 1994.
CHAPTER III
METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

This chapter investigates the topic by using certain methods under the heading of object of the study, method of data collection, and technique of data analysis

3.1 Object of the Study

The objects of the study are song lyrics in Kurt Cobain’s songs entitled “In Bloom”, Lounge Act”, and “Drain you” in Nevermind Album released in 1991. The lyric “In Bloom” contains three stanzas; the first stanza contains four lines, the second stanza contains six lines, and the third stanza contains four lines.

The lyric “Lounge Act” contains four stanzas; the first stanza contains five lines, the second stanza six lines, the third stanza five lines, and the last stanza or the fourth stanza seven lines.

The lyric “Drain you” contains four stanzas; the first stanza seven lines, the second stanza three lines, the third stanza eight lines, and the fourth stanza two lines.

In this song lyric we will find a lot of repetitions, because repetition was one of Kurt Cobain’s characteristics in writing lyrics. This song lyric gives very good example of imagery. Thus, it makes the lyric interesting to be analyzed. The lyric describes the reality of Kurt Cobain’s life.
3.2 Types of Data

The data were in the form of utterances, words, and phrases of the song lyrics mentioned above. All the data, which were taken from the lyrics were in the form of words, phrases, and sentences.

3.3 Method of Data Collection

There are 3 steps in collecting the data:

(1) Identifying the Data

First of all, I read the whole song lyrics of “In Bloom”, “Lounge Act”, and “Drain you” for several times carefully in order to identify the lyrics that contains imagery.

(2) Classifying the Data

After reading the lyrics for several times, I made some notes on the pages that might contain the required data (utterances, words, and phrases containing the imagery). The writer used a table to identify the relevant data from the sentences or stanzas in the lyric as follows:

(1) Table of data of Imagery found in “In Bloom” lyric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Types of imagery</th>
<th>Stanzas</th>
<th>Lines</th>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Phrases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Visual imagery</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Bruises</td>
<td>Bruises on the fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Tender age in bloom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Auditory imagery</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Songs</td>
<td>…all the pretty songs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>And he likes to sing along</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>And he likes to shoot his gun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tactile imagery</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Bruises</td>
<td>Bruises on the fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Organic imagery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Moods</td>
<td>Weather changes moods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>To sing along</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Types of Imagery</td>
<td>Stanzas</td>
<td>Lines</td>
<td>Words</td>
<td>Phrases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
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<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Visual Imagery</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>See</td>
<td>And I’ve got this friend, you see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Olfactory Imagery</td>
<td>2, 4</td>
<td>11, 23</td>
<td>smell</td>
<td>Smell her on you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>And I wanted more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>arrest</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>I’ll arrest myself’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>fear</td>
<td>Afraid of never knowing her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kinesthetic Imagery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>smother</td>
<td>I can’t let you smother me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Trading off and taking turns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>feel</td>
<td>Who makes me feel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>steal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>…than I could steal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>arrest</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>I’ll arrest my self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wear</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>And wear a shield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>I’ll go out of my way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>jealousy</td>
<td>I’ll keep fighting jealousy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Table of data of Imageries found in “Lounge Act” lyric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Types of Imagery</th>
<th>Stanzas</th>
<th>Lines</th>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Phrases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Visual Imagery</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>With eyes so dilated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>pupil</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>I’ve became your pupil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>The water is so yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Organic Imagery</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Chew</td>
<td>Chew your meat for you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kinesthetic Imagery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Says</td>
<td>One baby to another says</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Met</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>I’m lucky to have met you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Think</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>I don’t care what think unless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Chew</td>
<td>Chew your meat for you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Pass it back and forth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>In a passionate kiss</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>From my mouth to yours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Dilated</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>With eyes so dilated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Indebted and so grateful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Sloppy</td>
<td>Sloppy it lips to lips</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(3) Reporting

After performing the two steps above at this stage the writer reported the result of the study by describing the meaning of the lyrics.

3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

This work is a descriptive qualitative study because this final project contains a description about the imagery which is found in “In Bloom”, Lounge Act”, and “Drain you” by Kurt Cobain. This kind of research is not focussing on a quantitative interpretation but gives most attention on how the writer describes and explains the meaning of the imagery in the lyric. Analyzing the data here means analyzing the types of imagery, which is used in the lyrics. In addition, I look for other written references such as websites related to the subject matter as supporting theories to provide information to answer the problem.

There are some methods that I use in analyzing data. Firstly, in order to answer the first question, “What imageries are found in the song lyrics “In Bloom”, “Lounge Act”, and “Drain you”? I exposed the data from the lyrics, then explained, and interpreted them using the theory of imagery. Secondly, to answer the second question,” What imageries are dominant in the lyrics?” I exposed the data from the lyrics, then explained and interpreted them.
CHAPTER IV
THE ANALYSIS

This chapter consists of the analysis of imagery. As we know, to write a lyric songwriters can get the idea from the imagination crossing their mind or the fact that they see, hear, feel, touch, encounter or experience in their real life. They can express it by applying explicit or implicit words.

4.1 Imagery found in lyric

As stated by Brown and Olmsted (1962: 179) an image is simply any fragment of virtual life which involves the reader’s sense-sight, hearing, touch, small, taste, and so on. It means, any images that we get after reading can be defined as imagery.

Great values of imagery are the imagery that we got after we read the whole text without any purposes, and do not make any opinion, which is not related to the object. Other great values of imagery are not judging the text and mind to get something we want. Let the text develop itself and we only have to analyze it without any interventions. After reading the lyrics “In Bloom”, ”Lounge Act”, and “Drain You” I found a lot of imagery on these three lyrics.

As I explained in the previous chapter, there were seven types of imagery. They were: visual imagery (imagery that represents sight), auditory imagery (imagery that represents sound), olfactory imagery (imagery that represents smell), gustatory imagery (imagery that represents taste), tactile imagery (imagery that represents touch as its sense), organic imagery (imagery that represents
internal sensation; hunger, thirst, fatigue), kinesthetic imagery (imagery that represents movement, feeling). But in this final project I only found six of them in the lyrics and analyzed them. They were visual imagery, auditory imagery, olfactory imagery, tactile imagery, organic imagery, and kinesthetic imagery.

4.1.1 Visual Imagery

As we know in the previous chapter, a visual imagery is imagery that can be seen in the mind’s eye. Related to this, the writer found the visual imagery in the lyrics:

“In Bloom”

Bruises on the fruit
Tender age in bloom

In my opinion, the lyric “In Bloom”, Kurt Cobain used visual imagery. I analyzed, if this was real fruit as Cobain wrote, besides by touching the bruises fruit, to ensure the fruit is fresh or not, usually we can also see it by using our sight because the color of bruised fruit is different from the color of the fresh one. And if this was just a metaphor, it could be the bruised face after we got punched. And it also has different color.

And in the next line it said “tender age in bloom”, here, Cobain also used his imagery to represent his idea. “Tender age in bloom” to my opinion could be the flower that is blooming earlier with beautiful color, which is visible.

“Lounge Act”

I’ve got this friend, you see

From the last utterance the writer analyzed it as a visual imagery. The words “..., you see” is an utterance which forces the readers to use their sight
senses organ to catch Cobain’s idea. And it deals with visual imagery that recreates our mind’s eyes.

“Drain You”

The writer found at least three data that represented visual imagery. They are:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{with eyes so dilated} \\
\text{I’ve become your pupil} \\
\text{The water is so yellow}
\end{align*}
\]

These three phrases refer to the sight organ or the work of eyes. In “with eyes so dilated” Cobain wanted to describe his surprise by using his visual senses. And “I’ve become your pupil” means that the song writer, Kurt Cobain, became some one else’s sight or he became some one else’s second eyes that told everything that he knew. “The water is so yellow” means no organs except eyes that we have that could distinguish colors.

4.1.2 Auditory Imagery

Auditory Imagery is an imagery that represents sound. This imagery can be found in “In Bloom” lyrics.

\[
\begin{align*}
\ldots & \text{Who likes all the pretty songs} \\
& \text{And he likes to sing along} \\
& \text{And he likes to shoot his gun}
\end{align*}
\]

From the lines, an auditory imagery can clearly be seen in “...who likes all pretty songs”; song in this way was a part of sound. And “and he likes to sing along”, described an act of singing; a singing is a part of sound also. And in the next line it says “And he likes to shoot his gun”. “Shoot his gun” was not like
when we were going to shoot someone, but in my opinion it was a metaphor to represent an act of singing.

4.1.3 Olfactory imagery

Olfactory imagery is an imagery that represents smell. It is seen in the lyrics:

“Lounge Act”

Smell her on you
They still, smell her on you

As we can see above, the phrases “…Smell her on you”, and “They still, smell her on you” based on the writer’s analysis, Cobain used his smell senses to describe the events that he caught and he translated it to his smell senses, so it can be classified into olfactory imagery.

4.1.4 Tactile Imagery

Tactile imagery is an imagery that represents touch as its image. In the lyric “In Bloom”, the writer also found tactile imagery. It was found in one line in the fourth stanza line 21.

“Bruises on the fruit”

As the writer wrote previously, we can know the fruit by touching it, because by touching it we will know whether it has bruises or not. And from this phrase we know or guess that Cobain used this to express his tactile sense.

4.1.5 Organic Imagery

Organic imagery is an imagery that represents internal sensation, such as, hunger, thirst, fatigue, fear, etc.

“In Bloom”
On this lyric there were several numbers of organic imagery, such as,

...Weather changes moods...
...Who likes all the pretty songs
And he likes to sing along
And he likes to shoot his gun

All of these phrases and sentences are classified into organic imagery, because these phrases build up internal sensation and internal desire and every sensation from our internal desire could be classified into organic imagery. But this kind of sensation is not the same as feeling, they are two different things.

“Lounge Act”

I don’t regret a thing
And I wanted more
I’ll arrest myself
Afraid of never knowing her

Like “In Bloom”, all phrases above are an organic imagery because it uses internal feelings or internal sensation, such as: regret, wanted more, arrest my self, and fear.

4.1.6 Kinesthetic Imagery

Kinesthetic imagery is an imagery that recreates feelings / represents movement or physical action or natural bodily function (breathing, a heartbeat, etc).

“In Bloom”

I found two lines of lyric that contain kinesthetic imagery.

likes to sing along
likes to shoot his gun
These two phrases refer to kinesthetic imagery that recreates movement. “likes to sing along” was classified into kinesthetic because it shows an act of singing. And “likes to shoot his gun” described kinesthetic because it performs an act of shooting a gun or an act of action (like screaming, shouting, etc.) and it was categorized as movement.

“Lounge Act’

Related to kinesthetic imagery that deals with feeling / represent movement, on this lyric the writer makes it as separate analysis.

(1) imagery that recreates feelings

    who makes me feel
    I’ll arrest my self
    I’ll keep fighting jealousy

All of those phrases made by Cobain are meant to influence the reader’s feeling and movement or physical action senses to feel what Cobain felt when he wrote these.

(2) movement

    I can’t let smother me
    ....Taking turn
    Than I could steal
    And wear a shield
    I’ll go out of my way
    I’ll keep fighting jealousy

“Drain you”

(1) imagery that recreates feelings

    I’m lucky to have met you
    I don’t care what you think...
    In a passionate kiss
    Indebted and so grateful
(2) movement

one baby to another says
chew your meat for you
pass it back and forth
From my mouth to yours
With eyes so dilated
Sloppy lips to lips

These phrases also intended to ask the readers to know the movements or physical action and feeling that Cobain created based on his own acts or based on the acts of others.

As stated in the previous chapter, all people may agree that one of the reasons of using imagery in literary works particularly in poetry or song was in order to make the song or poetry more beautiful and interesting. It was not only such reason why imagery is used in song or poetry; it was also to create a picture on the mental map in the reader’s or listener’s mind, so that the meaning of the song or poetry is understood.

After analyzing the whole songs, I found that those imageries presented by the songwriter has different capacity and amount. The facts showed that each song has some different purposes, imageries and even became dominant.

http://m-w.com/dictionary/dominate defined dominate as: rule or control, to exert the supreme determining or guiding influence on, to overlook from superior elevation or command because of superior height or position, to have a commanding or preeminent place or position in.
In “In Bloom” lyrics, I see more organic imagery than the others; I found this lyric has organic imagery as dominant imagery from the data collection that mentioned organic imagery has more amounts than other imageries. It meant, on the time when Cobain made the lyric he had some purposes; he wanted his readers able to catch his organic imagery.

In Kurt Cobain’s “Drain you”, and “Lounge Act” the writer of the songs applied more Kinesthetic imagery than the others. From the data I collected, I concluded that kinesthetic imagery becomes dominant imagery in these two lyrics. I found the majority amounts of imagery from other imageries. That was why kinesthetic became dominant imagery. Its purpose was in order to evoke the inner sensation of the listener.

In addition, I assumed that “Drain you” was an explanatory lyric. He wanted to explain about baby’s feeling when born and how parent teach their baby everything in order to give the best thing for the baby. And in “Lounge Act”, Cobain explained about his jealousy to his wife or girlfriend. When he got angry and quarreled with his wife or girlfriend, he thought that his girl had special relationship with other guy, because he smelled unusual perfume on his girl’s body.

From the data I collected I analyzed it again to get the most dominant imagery of all. I found that “In Bloom” lyric has organic imagery as the dominant
imagery. “Lounge Act” and “Drain you” which have kinesthetic imagery as dominant imagery. Then I used the table of data as my data to find the most dominant imagery.

From the data of these three lyrics I found that kinesthetic imagery had been applied more data than organic. So, kinesthetic imagery was dominant in two lyrics (“Lounge Act” and “Drain you”) with a lot of number of lines whereas organic imagery was only dominant in “In Bloom” with small number of lines. From these facts, I concluded that the most dominant imagery on these three lyrics is kinesthetic imagery because this imagery has more amounts data of all.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

In this last chapter, the writer drew a conclusion from what he had discussed in the previous chapter. The conclusion was drawn to answer the research questions formulated in chapter I. Subsequently, the writer also offers a suggestion regarding the analysis of the occurrence of the “Imagery Found in “In Bloom”, ”Lounge Act”, and “Drain you” song lyrics of Kurt Cobain”

5.1 Conclusion

Here the writer made conclusion in several numbers:

1. There were only six imageries found in “In Bloom”, “Drain You’, and “lounge Act” from seven types of imagery. They were visual imagery, auditory imagery, olfactory imagery, tactile imagery, organic imagery, and kinesthetic imagery.

2. From six imageries, I found only organic imagery and kinesthetic imagery were dominant in lyrics. And after doing deeper analysis, I found that kinesthetic imagery became the most dominant imagery from all; it had more amounts of data than organic imagery. So, I concluded that kinesthetic imagery was the dominant imagery from organic imagery and from all imageries.

5.2 Suggestion

After studying Nirvana’s song lyrics on Nevermind album, I suggested that song lyrics and the study about imageries should be involved in teaching a literary
class. Imagery could be taught as separate subject. Understanding imagery and song is very interesting to build students’ appreciation to poetry and music.
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DRAIN YOU

Eb          G#      C# B   Eb    G#   C#     B
One baby to another said,
   Eb          G#      C#          C#
I'm lucky to have met you
   B   Eb    G#   C#     B
I don't care what you think
   Eb          G#      C#          C#
Unless it is about me
   B   Eb    G#   C#     B
It is now my duty to completely drain you
   Eb          G#      C#          C#
A travel through a tube
   B   Eb    G#   C#     B
And end up in your infection

F#, Em

C#
Chew your meat for you
   Em       C#             Em   C#
Pass it back and forth in a passionate kiss
   Em       C#                    B  A    G#
From my mouth to yours because I like you

   B   Eb    G#   C#     B
With eyes so dilated,
   B   Eb    G#   C#     B
I've become your pupil
   B   Eb    G#   C#     B
You've taught me everything
   Eb          G#      C#          C#
Without a poison apple
   B   Eb    G#   C#     B
The water is so yellow, I'm a healthy student
   Eb          G#      C#          C#
Indebted and so grateful -
   B   Eb    G#   C#     B
Vacuum out the fluids

F#, Em
C#
Chew your meat for you
Em C# Em C#
Pass it back and forth in a passionate kiss
Em C# B A G#
From my mouth to yours because I like you

B Eb G# C# B
One baby to another said,
   Eb G# C#
I'm lucky to have met you
B Eb G# C# B
I don't care what you think
   Eb G# C#
Unless it is about me
B Eb G# C# B
It is now my duty to completely drain you
   Eb G# C#
A travel through a tube
B Eb G# C# B
And end up in your infection

F#, Em

C#
Chew your meat for you
Em C# Em C#
Pass it back and forth in a passionate kiss
Em C#
From my mouth to yours
Em C#
Sloppy lips to lips
Em C# B A G#
You're my vitamins because I'm like you

LOUNGE ACT

Intro:(B G C)

B G C B
Truth covered in security
G C B
I can't let you smother me
G C B
Like to, but it couldn't work
Trading off, and taking turns
Don't regret a thing
And I got this friend you see
He makes me feel
And I wanted more than I could steal
I'll arrest myself
But wear a shield
I'll go out of my way
To prove, I still
Smell her on you
Don’t tell me what I wanna hear
Afraid of never knowing fear
Experience everything with me
I’ll keep fighting jealousy
Until it’s fucking gone
And I got this friend you see
He makes me feel
And I wanted more than I could steal
I'll arrest myself
But wear a shield
I'll go out of my way
To prove, I still
Still love you
Truth covered in security
I can't let you smother me
Like to, but it couldn't work
Trading off and taking turns
Don’t regret a thing
And I got this friend you see
Who makes me feel
And I wanted more than I can steal
I'll arrest myself
But wear a shield
I'll go out of my way
To make you a deal
We’ll make a pact to swallow
And everyone got new rule
And well still have time
For what we do and go out of my way
To prove, I still
Smell her on your
And I'll still
Still love you
Still love you
IN BLOOM

Intro: (Bb G F G#)x2 (Bb G D# B A)x2

Bb           G           D#     B   A
Sell the kids for food
Bb           G           D#     B   A
Weather changes moods
Bb           G           D#     B   A
Spring is here again
Bb           G           D#     B   D
Reproductive glands

Bb           G
And he's the one
Bb           G
Who likes all our pretty songs
Bb           G
And he likes to sing along
Bb           G
And he likes to shoot his gun
C                           D#
But he knows not what it means
C                               D#
Don't know what it means, when I say:
Bb           G
And he's the one
Bb           G
Who likes all our pretty songs
Bb           G
And he likes to sing along
Bb           G
And he likes to shoot his gun
C                           D#
But he knows not what it means
C                               D#
Don't know what it means, and I say yeah

Solo: (Bb G F G#)x2

Bb           G           D#     B   A
We can have some more
Bb           G           D#     B   A
Nature is a whore
Bb           G           D#     B   A
Bruises on the fruit
Bb           G           D#     B   D
Tender age in bloom
Bb           G
And he's the one
Bb                   G
Who likes all our pretty songs
Bb                   G
And he likes to sing along
Bb                   G
And he likes to shoot his gun
C                           D#
But he knows not what it means
C                               D#
Don't know what it means, when I say:
Bb           G
And he's the one
Bb                   G
Who likes all our pretty songs
Bb                   G
And he likes to sing along
Bb                   G
And he likes to shoot his gun
C                           D#
But he knows not what it means
C                               D#
Don't know what it means, and I say yeah