



Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift's Song "Fearless" Album

Felisia Elsawati¹, I Dewa Ayu Devi Maharani Santika², Ni Nyoman Deni Ariyaningsih³

Faculty of foreign language, Mahasaraswati Denpasar University, Jl. Kamboja No 11
Denpasar Utara, Bali 80223

Correspondence Email: felisiafeli22@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to identify and analyze the types of figurative language and the meaning of figurative language found in the song lyrics of Taylor Swift's album "Fearless." The result of this study is expected to give contribution to theories relating to figurative language. This research shows the types of figurative language used as a reference or knowledge for readers and English literature researchers who are interested in figurative language. There are two theories used in the study. The first is the theory types of figurative language from Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) and the second is the theory of meaning by Leech (1974) to analyze the meaning of figurative language. The method used in this study is a qualitative method. The researcher found four types of figurative language used in Taylor Swift's songs, such as simile, hyperbole, synecdoche, and allusion. The data was collected by reading the lyrics of Taylor Swift's song. As a result of this analysis, the researcher found 7 types of figurative language found in song lyrics. They were: simile consists of 3 or (22%), metaphor consists of 2 or (14%), hyperbole consists of 5 or (36%), synecdoche consists of 1 or (7%), paradox consist of 1 or (7%), metonymy consist of 1 or (7%) and allusion consists of 1 or (7%). The most dominant type of figurative language found in those songs is hyperbole, with a percentage of 36%. Three out meaning of seven types of meaning used in those lyrics in order to understand the figurative language in those lyrics; they were connotative meaning, conceptual meaning and affective meaning.

Keywords: *figurative language, song lyric, meaning*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis jenis-jenis bahasa kiasan dan makna bahasa kiasan yang terdapat dalam lirik lagu album Taylor Swift "Fearless." Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi terhadap teori-teori yang berkaitan dengan bahasa kiasan. Penelitian ini menunjukkan jenis-jenis bahasa kiasan yang digunakan sebagai referensi atau pengetahuan bagi para pembaca dan peneliti sastra Inggris yang tertarik dengan bahasa kiasan. Ada dua teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Yang pertama adalah teori jenis bahasa kiasan dari Knickerbocker dan Reninger (1963) dan yang kedua adalah teori makna oleh Leech (1974) untuk menganalisis makna bahasa kiasan. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif. Peneliti menemukan empat jenis bahasa kiasan yang digunakan dalam lagu-lagu Taylor Swift, seperti simile, hiperbola, sinekdoke, dan kiasan. Data dikumpulkan dengan membaca lirik lagu Taylor Swift. Sebagai hasil dari analisis ini, peneliti menemukan 4 jenis bahasa kiasan yang ditemukan dalam lirik lagu. Mereka adalah: simile terdiri dari 1 atau (22%), metafora terdiri dari 1 atau (14%), hiperbola terdiri dari 3 atau (36%), sinekdok terdiri dari 1 atau (7%), paradox terdiri dari 1 atau (7%), metonymy terdiri dari 1 atau (7%) dan kiasan terdiri dari 1 atau (17). Jenis majas yang paling dominan ditemukan dalam lagu-lagu tersebut adalah hiperbola, dengan persentase 36%. Tiga dari tujuh jenis makna yang digunakan dalam lirik tersebut untuk memahami bahasa kiasan dalam lirik tersebut; yaitu makna konotatif, makna konseptual dan makna affective.

Kata kunci: *bahasa kiasan, lirik lagu, makna*

Introduction

Language is one of the most important needs in human life. People need language to communicate, to interact and to get information from other people. Language can be spoken or written. Written language can be found in many kinds of literary works such as novels, newspapers, poems, and magazines. Spoken language can be found in the song, speech, and conversation. As human beings, we cannot separate ourselves from the involvement of social communication and interaction, which certainly makes it impossible to live without language. The reasons above make language have a huge role in human life.

Linguistics is the study of language. Linguistics is divided into five sections, one of which is semantic. According to Lyons (1984:136), semantics is a discipline of linguistics that studies language meaning, or, to put it another way, meaning is the most important element to consider while researching semantic terms. Meaning studies about ideas and concepts that can be conveyed from the mind of the speaker to the mind of the hearer by embodying them, as it were, in the form of one language or another, according to what has long been the most widely recognized view of semantics. There are various elements to semantics, one of which is figurative language. A figurative language is one that uses figures of speech. Figurative language is used to describe something that uses a contrast for effect, interest, or clarity. Because of the use of figurative language, the sentences in this work appear to be distinct from other statements with the same literal meaning.

According to Kennedy (1983:481), figurative language is used to express a different meaning from the speaker's literal interpretation. As we know, figurative language gives an interesting way to deliver the message rather than direct statement. Usually, figurative language can be found in novels, poetry, and movies. Besides that it turns out the use of figurative language is also found in many songs to understand deeply the message represented by the use of figurative language interpretation is needed. Many people listen to music if they are bored, emotional, or unhappy in this day and time because listening to music makes listeners feel good, relaxed, and happy if they listen to music or sing a song based on their mood.

A song is a short piece of music with words that are sung. The words in a song are called lyrics that may consist of an intro, verses, choruses, bridges, and a coda, (Hornby, 2000:1281). Analyzing figurative language in song lyrics was important for some reasons. First, singing a song and knowing the meaning of the lyrics was better than singing without an adequate understanding concerning the lyrics. Second, analyzing figurative language provides us with more practice to better understand the meaning. The writer presented some previous studies about figurative language from these and other journals that would be explained below:

The first study was taken from a journal by Hayawati and Havid (2020) entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Song Lyrics by Saif Adam*. The aim of this study was to identify the types of figurative language and the dominant types of figurative language found in the lyrics of Saif Adam songs. They collected the data by reading the lyrics of Saif Adam's songs. Finally, as a result, this study found the dominant type of figurative language was metaphor, with a percentage of 25%.

The second study was taken from a journal by Krisna Permana and Made Rajeg (2018) entitled *Figurative Language in the Song Lyrics of Passenger's Album "All the Little Light."* This study aims to identify and analyze the meaning of figurative language found in the lyrics

of passenger's album "all the little light". The collected data was analyzed by using qualitative and descriptive methods. The result of this study shows that there are nine types of figurative language found in song lyrics. They were allusion, simile, irony, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, dead metaphor, metonymy, and paradox. Most of the figurative expressions found in those songs were similes. Four out of seven types of meaning used in those lyrics in order to understand the figurative meaning in the song lyrics were connotative meaning, conceptual meaning, affective meaning, and collocative meaning.

The third study was taken from a thesis written by Yovita (2019) entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language used in the Song Lyrics of Katy Perry's album entitled Witness*. His study has two aims, namely to describe the types of figurative language and to identify the meaning of figurative language that is found in Katy Perry's song lyrics. His study used a descriptive qualitative method to classify and analyze the data based on the theory of figurative language proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) and also the theory of meaning proposed by Leech (1981). The total types of figurative language that he found in his study were 7 of simile, 6 of hyperbole, 5 of metaphor, 10 of personification, 1 of synecdoche, 1 of paradox, and 1 of metonymy. The dominant type of figurative language that is used in Katy Perry's songs in the album *Witness* is personification.

The last study was taken from a journal by Dewi and Herman (2021) entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Michel Jackson's Song Lyrics*. Their study aims to find out the types of figurative language in Michel Jackson's song lyrics. They used Perrine theories to analyze the kinds of figurative language in Michel Jackson's song lyrics. Their study used qualitative design because data was collected by using documents in the form of words and a procedure of systematic analysis of context text. The researchers' findings showed that there are six types of figurative language that are found in Michel Jackson's song lyrics, namely: personification, apostrophe, Metaphor, hyperbole, symbols, and similes. After analysing all the data, they found the type of figurative language most commonly used in Michel Jackson's song lyrics is hyperbole, consisting of 11 sentences (30%).

Based on the description above, the writer is interested in analyzing the figurative language used in the song Taylor Swift's album "Fearless" because the lyrics contain a lot of figurative language. They are: simile, hyperbole, metaphor, personification etc.

Method

This study used two main theories to solve the problems. The first theory is from Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) is used to analyze the types of figurative language in Taylor Swift song 'Fearless' album. The second theory proposed by Leech (1974) to find out the meaning of figurative language.

The data that was used in this study were taken from the lyrics of Taylor Swift's album "Fearless," which was released on November 11, 2008 by Machine Records. This album was chosen as the data source because the song lyrics of this album contain so many figurative languages. In analyzing the data, this study used noted-taking techniques and matches the data with the theory from Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) to analyze the types of figurative language and the theory from Leech (1974) to find out the meaning of figurative language. The data are presented by the formal and informal method. The formal method is used to explain the data by providing the tables of the percentages of the figurative language. The informal method is used to give a brief explanation of the meaning for figurative language.

Result and Discussion

The songs of Taylor Swift from “Fearless” album use some figurative language in the lyrics. These figurative languages also have certain meaning which can be categorized as conceptual meaning and connotative meaning. The results of this study are explained by the tables below:

Table 1 the types of figurative language of Taylor swift songs in album “Fearless”

Types Figurative language	Occurrence	Percentage
Simile	3	22%
Metaphor	2	14%
Hyperbole	5	36%
Synecdoche	1	7%
Paradox	1	7%
Metonymy	1	7%
Allusion	1	7%
Total	14	100%

Table 2 the types of meaning of figurative language of Taylor swift songs in album “Fearless”

Types of meaning	Occurrence	Percentage
Connotative meaning	11	73%
Conceptual meaning	3	20%
Affective meaning	1	6%
Total	15	100%

After analyzing the data from the song lyrics of Taylor Swift's "Fearless" album, the research found as many as six types of figurative language. They are as follows: simile 3 data point or 22%, metaphor 2 data points or 14%, hyperbole 5 data point or 36%, synecdoche 1 data points 7%, paradox 1 data points 7%, metonymy 1 data points 8% and allusion 1 data point or 7%. Meanwhile, the meaning of the figurative language contained in Taylor Swift's song album "Fearless", the researcher found 3 types of meaning. They are: connotative meaning 11 data points or (73%), conceptual meaning 3 data point or (20%) and affective meaning 1 data points or (6%). The following were the completed explanations of the occurrences of the data obtained based on the types of figurative language. The dominant type of figurative language found in Taylor Swift's songs in the album "Fearless" is hyperbole, with a total of 36%, while the least figurative language found in Taylor Swift's songs in the album "Fearless", there are 4 types of figurative language, such as; synecdoche, paradox, metonymy and allusion, with a total of 7%. Meanwhile, for the types of meaning, the most dominant is the connotative meaning, with an occurrence of 11 data points or 73%.

Discussion

1. Simile

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367), Simile is a stated comparison, introduced by like or as.

Data 1: *Cause I can't help if you look like an angel*

(Hey Stephan, line 13)

The lyrics above belong to simile because there is a comparing word that is "like". It is used to compare "you" with "angel." The word "you" means the singer's lover. This does not mean that her lover is an angel, the word "angel" is to describe her lover who has the characteristics of an angel. Generally, the character of an angel can be described as kind, helpful, and beautiful. In this case, the songwriter uses the word "angel" to describe such a kind person. In the lyrics above, the songwriter supposed someone like an angel according to his good character. Therefore, the lyrics above are classified as simile since the songwriter compares someone with an angel.

Based on the meaning, the lyrics above contain a connotative meaning. This lyric includes connotative meaning because it has implied meaning. According to Leech (1974), connotative meaning is the communicated value and expression by virtue of what it refers to. The connotative meaning expressed by the word "Angel". Based on the lyrics, the angle is identical to that of someone who has good character or is a good person. So, the figurative language above means that the songwriter wants to describe how she can help someone if he/she looks like a good character.

Data 2: *I need you like a heartbeat.*

(Tell Me Why, line/stanza: 4/2)

The expression above is categorized as simile because in the sentence above there is the word "like" to compare "you" with "heartbeat". According to oxford dictionary, the word "you" is person or people being spoken to or something and a heartbeat is the pulsation of the heart. The word "you" means here is refers to the boyfriend of the author, and the word "heartbeat" it means here is characterize someone alive. These two are compared because she needs someone like a heartbeat. In this case, the songwriter wants refers to someone who makes the author more alive because of the love she feels for that person.

According to the theory of Leech (1974), the lyric above is categorized as connotative meaning because it has implied meaning. It uses to conveying her message. Leech (1974) stated that connotative meaning is an expression that has communicated value with what it refer to. The connotative meaning is clearly and can be seen the word "heartbeat" which has the real meaning. In denotative meaning, heartbeat is the pulsation of the heart. Based on the lyric, the songwriter uses the word "heartbeat" just to emphasize the character's being alive. So the meaning of behind figurative language above is that the songwriter want to express she need someone because of the love she feels for that person.

Data 3: *You're the only thing I know like the back of my hand.*

(Breath, line/stanza 4/6)

The lyric included simile because in this lyric used word "like". It is used to compare between "you" with "the back of my hand". According to oxford, the word "you" is person or people being spoken to or something and "back of my hand" is know something completely. The word "you" here refers to the friend of the author meanwhile *back of my hand* here means that you know that person or that thing very well. These two are compared because she knows that the person very well because she always sees this person just like the back of her hand that she sees in every activity she does by hand.

Regarding the theory of Leech (1981), the lyric above contains connotative meaning because the meaning of the lyric is beyond the literal meaning. According to Leech (1981), connotative meaning is an expression that has communicated value with what it is refer to. In this case, the connotative meaning is expressed by the phrase “back of my hand” which means that you know that person or that thing very well. So, the meaning of this lyric above is that the songwriter wants to convey from the lyric above that she always knows that person very well.

2. Metaphor

Accroding to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367 metaphor is an implied comparison, with like or as omitted.

Data 4: I was a **dreamer** before you went and let me down.

(White Horse, line/stanza: 5/2)

The lyric above is categorized as metaphor. The lyric metaphor were discovered as types of figurative language because there are two comparison words to express something in the sentences above; they are "I " and "dreamer " and both have different meanings without the use of words "like or as" to compare them. As we know, “I” in this lyric refers to the songwriter itself. According to the Oxford dictionary, a dreamer someone who dreams. Dreamer is used to describing people who always fantasize. The word "dreamer" it means here is a dream when someone wants to get something and has to be chased. In this case, the songwriter used the expression above to describe someone whose love has been disappointed.

According to Leech (1981), the lyric above is categorized as conceptual meaning. Leech (1981) stated that conceptual meaning is refers to literal or dictionary meaning. It is called logical or cognitive meaning. Conceptually, the speaker is dreaming and called himself a dreamer. She is person that always fantasizes and imagines something. Person like this usually have a lot things to achieve. They do not care how difficult to achieve their goal and it is looks strange for another, because of this strangeness make some people call them dreamers.

Data 5: You'll be the prince and I'll be the princess

(Love Story: line/stanza: 3/3)

In the lyrics above included metaphor because in the sentences above there are two comparison words to express something, they are "prince" and "princess" and both have different meanings. According to the Oxford dictionary, prince is a male member of a royal family who is not king, especially the son of the king or queen and princess is female member of a royal family who is not a queen, especially the daughter of the king or queen. The words “prince” means here is characteristic of a man, whereas "princess" means here is characteristic of a girl. These two are compared because the songwriter refers to her love as the prince, and as for herself, she is the princess.

The lyrics above are classified as conceptual meaning. Leech (1981) stated that conceptual meaning is refers to literal or dictionary meaning. It is called logical or cognitive meaning. The conceptual meaning in the lyrics above can be seen by the words “prince” and “Princess”. In conceptual or denotative meaning, prince and princesses are a male and female

member of a royal family who are not the king and queen, especially the son and the daughter of the king or queen. Conceptually, the lyrics above just wants to tell that the songwriter character is a like princess and her love like a prince.

3. Hyperbole

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963), hyperbole is an exaggeration used for special effect.

Data 6: it rains in your bedroom

(Forever & Always, line 13)

The lyric above consists of hyperbole because this lyric describes illogical things or impossible things. It can be seen from the word “rains”. According to the Oxford dictionary, rain is a water falling in drops condensed from vapor in the atmosphere. It is impossible that it will rain in the bedroom. The songwriter just makes the special effect for the lyric, so that is why this lyric is classified as hyperbole. In this case, rain here means that something is wrong.

Based on the meaning of the lyric above, having connotative meaning. According to Leech (1974, connotative meaning communicated value and expression has by virtue of what it refers to. "It rains *in your bedroom*" in this lyric includes a connotative meaning. It is not possible for it to rain in your bedroom. So the meaning of the figurative language above expresses that someone is feeling down or sad.

Data 7: And your first kiss makes your head spin round.

(Fifteen, line/stanza: 8/1)

The lyric above is consists of hyperbole. There is an exaggeration used by songwriter in her song lyric and it can be seen from the sentence “you first kiss makes your head spin round”. According to Oxford dictionary, “head spin” is someone feel confused or dizzy. As human being, it is impossible for someone to have a first kiss that can makes his/her head spin around. The phrase "head spin" means that here she was happy. In this case, the song writer wants to explain someone feelings she was happy because someone was so ecstatic that she got her first kiss.

The lyrics above have an affective meaning because the songwriter conveys her feelings and emotions through the expression above. According to Leech (1981), affective meaning is an emotional expression by the speaker through language toward the listener and the target of the expression. The expression "your first kiss makes your head spin round" is uttered by the songwriter to express her emotional feelings to her friends. Affectively, the songwriter wants to describe the moment when two people have their first kiss and feel happy or happy.

Data 8: *I never seen nobody shine the way you do*

(Hey Stephan, line 17)

The lyrics above consist of hyperbole because there is a word "shine" that shows an exaggeration. As we know, the only thing that shines or illuminates is the sun or lamp, not human beings. It is impossible for someone to shine because a human can't shine to someone. In the lyric above the songwriter uses the word “shine” just to make the special, so this lyric is classified as hyperbole.

According to Leech (1974), the lyric above has a connotative meaning. Leech (1974) stated that connotative meaning is the communicated value and expression by virtue of what

it refers to. The meaning of the expression is more than literal meaning. Connotatively, the meaning of the lyric above is that the songwriter wants to tell her boyfriend that she thinks that the man has a good side that she likes.

Data 9: *But it's killing me to see you go after all this time.*

(Breathe, line/stanza: 1/4)

The lyric above is classified as hyperbole because they give special effect used by songwriter in her song lyric and can be seen from the sentence “killing me.” According to the Oxford dictionary, killing is a human activity that results in the loss of a person’s life. The word “killing” in the sentence above means making women feel pain because she left her boyfriend after what they went through together. In this case, the writer wants to express her hurt feelings when she seeing her lover is gone.

The lyric above is categorized as connotative meaning. According to Leech (1974), connotative meaning is the expression that has communicative value with what it refers to. The meaning of the expression is more than literal meaning. In this case, connotative meaning is expressed with “killing me” which is impossible that the songwriter can killed when someone leaves him. Based on the lyric above, the phrase “killing me” here means a very painful thing, feeling that sense of going to die. Connotatively, the songwriter wants to express her feeling of being killed and wanting to die because she lost someone very needed.

Data 10: *I see your face in my mind as I drive away*

(Breathe, line 1)

The lyrics above consist of hyperbole because the lyrics describe an illogical thing or impossible thing. It can be seen from the sentence “I see your face in my mind.” It is impossible for humans to see someone’s face in their mind. In this case, the author makes this lyric figuratively just for special effect. So this lyric is classified as hyperbole.

The lyrics above have connotative meaning because it went beyond the meaning of its literal meaning. According to Leech (1974), connotative meaning is an expression that has communicated value with what it refers to. *I see your face in my mind* is a special effect from the real meaning that the author imagined or missed someone she loves. Connotatively, the lyrics above indicate that the songwriter wants to describe that her boyfriend is really important in her life.

4. Synecdoche

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367), synecdoche is using the part for the whole.

Data 11: *once upon a time, I believe it was a Tuesday when i caught your eyes*

(Forever & Always, line 13)

The lyrics above consist of synecdoche because using the part of the whole. It can be seen from the lyrics “I caught your eyes”. In this case, the synecdoche idea is shown by the word “eyes,” which is an expression of a part of the whole body. When we meet someone,

we usually see their whole body. In these lyrics, the girl has seen the man, but she said that she saw his eye. The eye is used to present the whole body.

The data above showed conceptual meaning and connotative meaning. Conceptually, the girl caught the man's eye, meaning a person being briefly seen by another who considers them to be attractive. The girl saw the man not just in her eye, but the whole of her body. That phrase usually means the person whose eye was caught found the other person very attractive.

Connotatively, *I caught your eye*" means that both characters are facing each other and looking at each other at the same time. In another way that *caught your eye* is a situation where the girl's attention is focused on the man. Her act, feeling and attention were on the man only.

5. Metonymy

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) stated that metonymy is describing one thing by using the term for another thing closely associated with it.

Data 12 : This is the last **straw**.

(You're Not Sorry, line/stanza: 3/2)

The lyric above is consist of metonymy because the lyric is associated or closely related and it can be seen the word "straw". As we know, straw is used to connect things, like when we cannot reach the soda inside it is bottle. In this case, the metonymy of figurative language is applied as it is to represent "chance" or to be direct, "this is the last chance." The songwriter used the phrase "This is the last straw" in the sentence to represent her last chance with her lover.

Regarding the theory of Leech (1974), the sentence above is categorized has connotative meaning because there is beyond its literal meaning. Leech (1974) defines connotative meaning as the expression that has communicated value with what it refers to. The meaning of the lyric above is more than literal meaning. The word "straw" represent to her last chance with her boyfriend. Connotatively, the sentence "This is the last straw" means the song writer wants to end the relationship with her loves because she felt disappointed with his behaviour.

6. Paradox

According Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) paradox is a statement whose surface, obvious meaning seems to be illogical, even absurd but which makes good sense upon closer examination.

Data 13: *You tell me that you love me, then you cut me down*

(Tell Me Why, line/stanza: 3/6)

The lyric above is categorized as paradox because the statement above with two opposite things, they are "love me" and "cut me down," which has obvious meaning but seems to be illogical. The words "love me" and "cut me" show a paradox. According to the Oxford dictionary, cut means divided into pieces with a knife and love is an expression used by a person who wants their partner to show them affection. In the lyrics above, the word "love" means here the relationship is fine with her boyfriend, and the sentence "cut me down" it means here "break up". In this case, "cut me" refers to "break up".

The lyrics above consist of connotative meaning because there beyond meaning from its literal meaning. According to Leech (1974), connotative meaning is an expression that has communicated value with what it refers to. In this case, the connotative meaning is expressed by the sentence "*you cut me down*," which has a hidden meaning. In denotative meaning, cut is a verb that means to use tool on something, but in this lyric the songwriter uses the word 'cut' is refers to "break up". So, the hidden meaning of the lyric above is that the songwriter wants to tell that she feels sad because her boyfriend does not love him again.

7. Allusion

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) says allusion is a reference to some well-known place, even or person.

Data 14: *And my daddy said "stay away from Juliet.*

(Love story, line 10)

The sentence above is categorized as an allusion because this sentence is a reference to a character. Juliet is a character from one of Shakespeare's plays. The sentences above give a sense of allusion also because the composer considers a couple in a relationship that is not sanctioned by their family, like Romeo and Juliet, the main characters in Shakespeare's tragedy "Romeo and Juliet."

The Lyric above has connotative meaning because the meaning is beyond literal meaning. Leech (1974), stated connotative meaning is an expression that has communicated value with what it refers to. The phrase "and my daddy said" stay away from Juliet refers to Romeo and Juliet's beginnings as lovers; however, because their families hated each other, they couldn't be together. In this case, the meaning of the sentence above is that the songwriter wants to show that the author's family isn't too fond of her boyfriend.

Conclusion

After analyzing data in detail, using the theory as described above, the writer found six data that contain figurative language in Taylor Swift “Fearless” album. There were seven types of figurative language such as simile 3 or 22%, hyperbole 5 or 36%, metaphor 2 or 14% synecdoche 1 or 7%, paradox 1 or 7%, metonymy 1 or 7% and allusion 1 or 7%. The most types of figurative language is hyperbole with a percentage 36%. While from the meaning contained in the figurative language, the researcher found two types of meaning, namely: connotative meaning 11 or 73%, conceptual meaning 3 or 20% and affective meaning 1 or 6%.

Suggestion

Based on the result of this study, there are some suggestions for the reader and another researcher that deals with figurative language. The writer hopes this study will be useful for the readers as references for their study that dealing with figurative language, can help the reader and another researcher to understand about figurative language.

References

- Charles W. Krediler. 1998. *Introducing English Semantic*. London: Routledge.
- Dewi,S.R. and Bloner.S.H. 2021. *An analysis of figurative language in Michel Jackson song Lyric*. Journal. English Education. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. University HKB Nommensen
- Elysian Journal: English Literature, Lingustic and Translation Studies, Vol 1 No 3 (2021)
- Hayawati, M. and Havid, A. 2020. *An analysis of figurative language in the song Lyric by saif Adam*. Journal. English Litratue. Faculty of Art, university Negeri Padang.
- Hornby, A.S. 2000. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Kennedy, (1983). *Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry and Drama*. Second Edition.
- Knickerbocker, K. L and H. W. Reninger 1963. *Interpreting Literature*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Leech, G. 1981. *Semantic: The study of meaning Second Edition*. England: Penguin Book.
- Lyons, John. 1984. *Language and Linguistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Permana, I.G.A.K. and Rajeg, I.M. 2018. *Figurative language in song lyric of passenger's album All the Little Light*. Journal. Faculty of Art, Undayana University
- Yovita, P. S. H. (2019). *An analysis of figurative language used in the song lyrics of Katy Perry's album entitled witness*. Denpasar. STIBA Saraswati Denpasar