HALAMAN PENGESAHAN THESIS

THE ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN NICOLE'S ALBUM BY NIKI

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Dinyatakan telah memenuhi syarat dengan hasil A dan dengan ini pula

yang bersangkutan memperoleh gelar

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Human existence depends on language; without it, there might be no human life. One of the most common is language as a communication medium that helps humans express their thoughts, ideas, and feelings or establish relationships. According to (Sinaga 2022), language makes it easier to unite perceptions with others because whatever activities we undertake require communication using appropriate and correct language. Language has several varieties, including written language and spoken language. Written language is language produced using writing.

Meanwhile, spoken language is a language that is produced from words spoken by someone through the mouth with different language styles and intonations. Correspondingly, the delivery of spoken and written language has different styles. One way to convey this language is by using songs. According to John Blacking (2023), songs are a medium where songs become a forum for conveying what the author feels. Songs are a common way for people to communicate with each other. A song is a series of sounds or sounds arranged in a particular pattern, often involving melody, harmony, and rhythm and accompanied by lyrics. People express themselves in writing through song lyrics. Song lyrics are people's writing about what they hear, see, or experience. Songwriters usually use beautiful expressions or Figurative Language to evoke an attraction or characteristic related to the lyrics.

Figurative language is a technique or a way to express ideas through language frequently employed in song lyrics. It is a branch of the study of semantics. Because the songwriter can express what is on their minds and hearts through their songs. Figurative language also refers to any terms or phrases that deviate from literal language, and some people find it difficult to interpret such language because the meaning differs from the context and reality. The use of words or idioms to convey something so that the language looks interesting beyond its actual meaning is called Figurative language. Risdianto (2011:33) (Nasrullah, 2023) defines figurative language as phrases that use figures of speech, such as metaphors and similes, to compare one thing to another explicitly. The fourteen categories of figurative language that (Wibisono; & Widodo, 2019) identify include Metaphor, Simile, Symbol, Personification, Apostrophe, Synecdoche, Metonymy, Paradox, Hyperbole, Understatement, Irony, Alliteration, Allusion, Onomatopoeia.

Nicole Zefanya is the singer who created Nicole's album. Moreover, Niki is her stage name. Niki is a singer from Indonesia, and she started releasing songs in 2017. However, the songs she created started to become famous and liked by many people in 2023. One of her songs, which is quite popular with people, is on Nicole's album, namely the song entitled "High School in Jakarta ."There were 30 million viewers on YouTube in one year. Because of the divergent points of view, some listeners are drawn to the song while others are not because they need help understanding the words. There are even those who misinterpret the meaning that the songwriter wants to convey to his listeners. This is the same as when someone talks about something and questions the speaker's meaning. Some people need help interpreting the true meaning of song lyrics because there is figurative language in

the song. Niki uses figurative language in creating a song so that every lyric she writes has a variety of language variations. After listening to several of Niki's songs, Niki wants to convey a message to his listeners. However, it would be more interesting if he used figurative language rather than everyday language. With this, the researcher has analyzed one of the songs on Nicole's album, "Backburner." The results will be displayed in the table.

No	Types of Figurative Language	Amount
1	Alliteration	2
2	Hyperbole	3
3	Simile	2
4	Metaphor	2
5	Irony	3

Table 1. The type of Figurative is found in the song "Backburner."

Of the 14 types of Figurative Language proposed by (Wibisono and Widodo, 2019), there are six types of Figurative in the song "Backburner" by Niki. The types and number of figurative found include Alliteration 2, Hyperbole 3, Simile 2, Metaphor 2, and the last is Irony 3. So, the total data obtained from the song is 12. The figurative type that Niki often uses in this song is the Figurative hyperbole and irony type. So, after the researcher conducted mini research, the researcher found many types of figurative language in the song "Backburner," which made some people not understand the true meaning of the lyrics written by Niki because they contain a lot of figurative language. Therefore, it is necessary to research to increase the understanding of listeners and readers understanding the true meaning of song lyrics by using figurative language analysis in songs on Nicole's album. Paying attention to the background provided by the researcher, it is evident that Figurative Language is a vital language science for readers. It will be easier to understand

through songs, so the researcher is interested in adopting the title: The Analysis of Figurative Language in Nicole's Album by Niki.

1.2. The Problems of Study

The researcher has provided a background on which the author has raised two issues, including the following:

1. What types of figurative language are found in Niki's song lyrics on Nicole's album?
2. Which figurative language type is most dominant in Niki's song lyrics?

1.3. The Objectives of Study

This research has objectives related to the two problems above, including:

1. To find the types of figurative language in Niki's song lyrics on Nicole's album.
2. To find the dominant types of figurative language in Niki's song lyrics on Nicole's album.

1.4. Scope and Limitation of the Study

Figurative language is one of the topics in the realm of Semantics. The researcher focused this research on the types of Figurative Language in the song lyrics on Nicole's album. Wibisono and Widodo (2019) identify them as Metaphor, Simile, Symbol, Personification, Apostrophe, Synecdoche, Metonymy, Paradox, Hyperbole, Understatement, Irony, Alliteration, Allusion, Onomatopoeia. The researcher will also identify what figurative language is dominant in song lyrics.

1.5. Significant of the Study

With this research, the researcher hopes that the research she conducted can provide benefits for readers:

1. To students at college levels

   Students at college levels will use the result of this research to improve their knowledge of figurative language, which is part of a semantic subject.

2. The Researcher

   The result of this research used a researcher's experience in writing the thesis so that the researcher can increase her knowledge about figurative language.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Theoretical Framework

This chapter contains a theoretical review and related studies. The discussion in this chapter aims to provide a theoretical framework regarding Figurative Language. The first will explain the meaning of figurative language according to experts and according to the author. The second is the figurative language section with examples; the third is the meaning of lyrics and songs put forward by experts and the researcher. The fourth is semantic understanding, the fifth is previous studies, and the sixth is conceptual framework.

2.1.1. Figurative Language

Figurative language is the use of nonliteral language to convey a thought or concept more imaginatively. The use of comparisons, similes, and unique relationships between two things that may have nothing in common. Figurative language allows writers and speakers to express themselves more freely and powerfully. According to Risdianto (2011:33) (Nasrullah, 2023), figurative language is wording that makes explicit comparisons between unlike things using figures of speech such as metaphors and similes. Perrine (Social 2014) says figurative language is another way of adding extra dimension to language. In other words, figurative language is another way of saying something commonly.

Based on the previous explanation, the author summarizes that figurative language is a part of the science of semantics, which is used as a tool or means to

express thoughts through figurative language, often used in song lyrics. Through song lyrics, song creators can pour the contents of their heads or hearts into the lyrics. Figurative language refers to any terms or phrases deviating from literal language. Some people find it difficult to interpret such language because the meaning differs from the context and reality. Using words or idioms to convey something so the language looks interesting beyond its actual meaning is called figurative language.

2.1.2. Types of Figurative Language

Figurative language can be used for many different things, such as comparing, emphasizing sentences, creating new meanings, assisting the reader or listener in picturing a situation, and bringing poetry and song lyrics to life. Figurative language is very informative and can take many different forms. The fourteen categories of figurative language that Wibisono and Widodo (2019) identify include Metaphor, Simile, Symbol, Personification, Apostrophe, Synecdoche, Metonymy, Paradox, Hyperbole, Understatement, Irony, Alliteration, Allusion, Onomatopoeia.

1. Metaphor

A metaphor is a figure of speech in which the meaning of one item or idea is expressed by comparison with another that is genuinely unrelated. Metaphor translates one thing's meaning into another without using comparative terms like "like" or "as." According to (Social 2014), the implied comparison of two essentially distinct phenomena is known as a metaphor.

For example: "The Worm and the Bird."

(I am the worm, and you are the bird)

Furthermore, we were meant to be together. "You are the bird; I am the worm" is a sentence that uses metaphorical language. Worms and birds are inextricably related, yet they are not often friends. The bird eats the worm; therefore, the bird is the worm's enemy. Usually, the adversaries fight one another. Thus, the statement means that despite their constant arguments, they depend on one another and cannot be separated.

2. Simile

A simile is a figure of speech in which two different objects are compared using comparison terms like "as" or "like." A simile is a connecting word that connects two different concepts or things. Perrine (Noselya 2021) says that simile also draws comparisons between fundamentally dissimilar objects. However, the comparison is conveyed using "like" or "as." For instance, the phrase "His heart was as soft as cotton balls" describes someone's kindness by comparing the person's heart with a cotton ball.

3. Symbol

Everything that has a meaning is considered a symbol. Thus, every word is a sign. Within literary analysis, a word or phrase that designates something, an occasion, or an object that signifies anything more than itself is the only thing considered a "symbol" in literature. According to Wibisono, something that represents a more abstract concept could be an item, person, circumstance, or action. In early Frost's poems, a flower represents his wife, Elinor, who is cherished.

4. Personification.

A figure of speech known as personification assigns human characteristics to an inanimate object, animal, or other object. In other words, figurative personification involves adding human characteristics to objects or creatures they do not possess to enhance visual appeal or convey deeper qualities. "Giving human characteristics to objects and non-humans" is the definition of personification. Say, "The sea is angry," for instance. This statement is a personification because the "sea" is an object, and only humans can exhibit feelings, so an object cannot display emotions.

5. Apostrophe

The apostrophe is meant to appeal to something that does not exist, such as an inanimate item, an abstract idea, or even a supernatural or unreal being. Using this figure of speech, the author or speaker expresses something that cannot be heard or comprehended through their words alone. When speaking to an inanimate object, a living person, or death, an apostrophe addresses them as though they were alive and capable of responding to what is being said. The act of conveying a message (belief) to someone not present is an apostrophe figure of speech, for example, in the song "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star" ('Twinkle twinkle little star, how I wonder what you are'). In the song, a person converses with a star as though it could respond.

6. Synecdoche

A figure of speech in which a portion of something is said to allude to the entirety.

Lubis (2017) defines a synecdoche as a literary method when one part reflects the complete work or vice versa. As stated in the definition above, a synecdoche is a

figure of speech that uses one part entirely. To put it another way, "all eyes on me" means that she is the focus of everyone's attention.

7. Metonymy

One type of semantic shift is metonymy, a change in a word's meaning. This example falls under the category of the figure of speech, which allows you to express meaning more imaginatively by substituting closely comparable terms for words. Lubis (2017) defines metonymy as replacing a word or phrase that shares a tight relationship with another word or phrase. When an object is employed as a symbol for the speaker, this is known as metonymy. That is the name for something related to a topic that is often discussed. Because metonymy figures of speech use words closely related to the idea or thing being represented, they can add richness and clarity to language use. For example, "Some want your love, so open the door ."The message is that of a guy falling in love and pleading with a female to accept his love.

8. Paradox

According to (Noselya, 2021), a statement exists that, despite seeming contradictory, holds some truth. As an illustration, Alexander Popes wrote that a man could be damned by praising, saying that "literary critic of his time would damn with faint praise." Anyone who realizes that too much restrained praise can harm an author's reputation with the public just as much as reserved criticism does not find the paradox statement strange. A paradox falls within the literary genre of indirectness of communication and is defined as a claim that defies popular belief while still containing truth.

9. Hyperbole

A figure of speech or linguistic style known as hyperbole exaggerates something. When an expression is used in hyperbole, it is much larger or smaller than it is, giving the impression that the expression is dramatic or exaggerated. Hyperbole is often used to emphasize or magnify a concept or emotion. Hyperbole is an exaggeration that is taken a step too far. It may be humorous or absurd. In fiction, hyperbole can give characters more nuance and complexity. Overstatement can be used for various purposes, just like any other figure of speech. It could be severe or lighthearted, imaginative, or controlled, persuasive or not. For example, "He ran as fast as lightning." Hyperbole is used here to show a person's running speed by comparing it to lightning, which is famous for its speed.

10. Understatement

A figure of speech used to describe a circumstance, idea, or event is called an understatement by intentionally increasing or decreasing its importance. In an understatement, the expression or statement used is much lower than the actual reality, giving the impression that something is not as big or as severe as it is; for example, "Just a little scratch," someone remarked following a minor accident. It is all right. This statement is an understatement since it downplays the event's severity by claiming that there were only minor scrapes and that everything is "okay."

11. Irony

According to Sherman (2013), irony is using words to convey the opposite meaning from what is intended. Say, "Can you go any slower?" as an example

when a speedier response is desired. Irony in literature usually arises when there is a mismatch between the reader's expectations and the reality portrayed in the text. Situational, dramatic, and conversational irony are all possible. The goal of literature is to arouse powerful emotions or alluring concepts.

12. Alliteration

Alliteration is a rhetorical device or figure of speech in which the first sound of each word in a line or phrase is repeated twice, usually a consonant sound. The objective is to establish a rhythm, offer pleasing audio effects, and grab the reader's or listener's attention. Alliteration is a popular device to convey an artistic or rhetorical impression in poetry, literary prose, and everyday speech. According to Radana and Pratomo (2019), alliteration is the repetition of individual letters or combinations of letters in the alphabet. This is the most straightforward kind of repetition a poet could use. For: "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers." In this sentence, the sound "p" is repeated at the beginning of successive words.

13. Allusion

Sherman (2013) (Noselya, 2021) defined allusion as a reference to a well-known individual, location, occasion, piece of art, song, character, etc. For instance, my uncle is the Dr. Phil in our family; Dr. Phil is a well-known American motivational speaker. Using terms or phrases that allude to literary works, historical personalities, or well-known events to give extra significance to a written piece or conversation is an allusion to a figure of speech.

14. Onomatopoeia

A figure of speech known as onomatopoeia employs words whose sounds are similar to or generate the sound of the described thing or event. Put otherwise; they refer to the sound that something produces and mimic or convey that sound phonetically. In its most basic form, onomatopoeia is created by combining two words that have similar sounds: "Six burgers were sizzling on the grill." "A snake slithered through the grass."

2.1.3. Lyric

The Ministry of National Education (2008) defines songs as literary works (poetry) that express sincerely personal feelings. There is undoubtedly an implied meaning in every phrase that a songwriter delivers. Both a meaning structure and a form structure are essential to music lyrics. Poetry and song lyrics are the same because of their shared form, structure, and meaning.

Lyrics are a form of writing or text in a work of art, such as a song or poem, which expresses feelings, ideas, or stories through words with a distinctive language style or the message the songwriter wants to convey.

2.1.4. Song

According to John Blacking (2023), Songs are a medium where songs are a place to convey what the author feels. A song comprises notes blended with a lovely rhythm and poetic elements to create a beautiful harmony. Songs are frequently utilized as a medium for communicating with others.

A song is a series of sounds or sounds arranged in a particular pattern, often involving melody, harmony, and rhythm, and usually accompanied by lyrics. The purposes can vary, including artistic expression, entertainment, or communication.

2.1.5. Semantic

Semantics, the study of language meaning, is a subfield of linguistics that studies language meaning. Put otherwise, semantics studies the importance or meaning encoded in a language, code, symbol, or other representation. According to Lyons (2017) and (Karina 2019), the study of meaning is the focus of the linguistics subfield of semantics. According to (SILALAHI & Silalahi, 2023), semantics is the study of meaning and the human mind, focusing on cognitive processes and how language is used to conceptualize the world. This is the same as when someone speaks about something: will the listener be able to interpret the speaker's true meaning or not?

2.2. Previous study

The researcher gave an overview of earlier studies conducted in the same area. Seven researchers have looked at the study of Figurative Language. Each presents the subject from a different angle and with a distinct theory. The first was (Sembiring, 2020) research entitled Analysis of Student's Ability to Identifying Figurative Language in Mariah Carey's Songs. The researcher focused on these terms' denotative and connotative meanings because Mariah Carey's songs contain many figurative language that students can examine. The strategy employed in this study was the descriptive qualitative approach. Furthermore, data analysis results indicated that students' mean score was 76.7, their most excellent score was 92, and

their lowest score was 50. Metaphor, simile, personification, and hyperbole were figurative language used in Mariah Carey's song lyrics. In the lyrics of Mariah Carey's songs, metaphor was the most frequently used figurative language. What they have in common is the use of a qualitative descriptive methodology. The secondary aim was to identify the main metaphorical types of the songs on which this research is based. This research aims to determine students' ability to recognize different forms of figurative language and their interpretations from Mariah Carey's selection of song lyrics.

The second is by (Mulyani and Wahyuni, 2022) in research entitled An Analysis of Sixth Semester Students' Ability to Comprehend Figurative Language in Poetry in English. Despite being a descriptive study, this one employed a quantitative methodology. This study's purview was limited to summarizing recent and historical occurrences. Furthermore, the results indicate that, out of the seventeen students, five received good scores, six received fair scores, and seventeen received terrible scores. The average score of students in Appendix 3 for analyzing figurative language in English poetry was 48, indicating inadequate proficiency. This study aimed to assess the competence of final students and prospective teachers to analyze the figurative language of English poetry taught to high school pupils. No similarities were found in this research, and there were differences in it, including methods. Researchers blend descriptive methodology with quantitative techniques. In terms of the goals, the researcher aimed to ascertain the capacity of aspiring educators and graduate students to evaluate the figurative language of English poetry that is intended for high school students and determine

the ability of prospective teachers/final students to analyze the figurative language of poetry in English to be taught to high school students.

The third was by (Sandy 2021) in research entitled An Analysis of Figurative Language in Selected Hardy's Poems. The sorts and meanings of figurative language found in a few of Hardy's poems were the main topics of this study. The researcher employs a qualitative, descriptive methodology. Furthermore, the examination utilizing Perrine's theory revealed that 24 figurative languages were present in four of Hardy's works. The primary goal of this research, which is to identify different forms of figurative language through descriptive qualitative methodologies, was to determine where the commonalities lie. There were also differences in the data and data sources; the data source was derived from four poems chosen by Thomas Hardy, whereas the researcher took data from poetry clauses. The researcher searched for the meaning of the metaphorical type to achieve the second goal. This study's initial goal of identifying different forms of figurative language and applying the descriptive qualitative method was where it most closely resembles previous research. The researcher uses clauses from the poem for data, but the data source consisted of four poems selected by Thomas Hardy. The differences include the researcher's quest for the meaning of the figurative type in the second aim, as well as the data and data sources used.

The fourth was by (Karina 2019) in research entitled An Analysis of Figurative Language in Eminem's Songs. The song lyrics by Marshall Bruce Mather III (Eminem) are the main focus of this research. Descriptive qualitative methodology was used in this research. Furthermore, the outcome showed that the song lyrics contain 136 examples of figurative language. The information was broken down

into the following categories: thirty metaphor data, eleven hyperbole data, eight idiom data, five onomatopoeia data, ten imagery data, twenty-two allusion data, one oxymoron data, seven irony data, two metonymy data, five personification data, and two symbolism data. Simile was the most common form of figurative language found in the songs. The resemblance stems from one of the study's objectives: to identify the predominant form of metaphorical language used in the song. The distinction was in recognizing and explaining the various forms and connotations of metaphorical language employed in Eminem's song. Another factor that sets this research apart is its analytical theory, which applies Creswell's theory to the data analysis.

The fifth, by (Novia 2023), is in research entitled An Analysis of Figurative Language in Ariana Grande's Songs. The researcher looked for figurative language in the words, phrases, and sentences of a few of Ariana Grande's songs. This research was a good fit for the descriptive qualitative technique. Furthermore, the outcome showed that all types of figurative language, metaphor, simile, personification, and apostrophe were included in the comparison. While researching figurative language by association, the researcher came across three of the four types of figurative language by association: metonymy, symbol, and allegory. On the other hand, the study discovered that two out of four categories, including paradox and hyperbole, were present in figurative language. Metaphors were the most common type. The similarity was looking for figurative language in the song lyrics. Moreover, the difference lies in Perrine's theory, which states that researchers classify data into three categories: comparison, association, and contrast.

The sixth was by (Heriyansyah 2022) in research entitled Figurative Language in Song Lyrics in Ed Sheeran's Divide Album. The researcher is concentrating on the various forms of metaphorical language and their interpretations in Ed Sheeran's album Divide. This study falls under the category of descriptive qualitative research. Furthermore, the study's findings demonstrated that each song contains a variety of literary devices, including personification, metonymy, metaphor, simile, understatement, irony, and hyperbole. Finding the different kinds of figurative language is where this research is similar and different. To finish the investigation, the researcher employed triangulation.

The seventh was by (Yanto & Siga 2023) In research entitled An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Lokamase Ceremony. The types of figurative language are the researcher's primary concern. The similarities and differences in this research lie in identifying the various forms of figurative language and analyzing its contextual significance. This study is of the qualitative kind. Furthermore, the research findings indicated that simile and exaggeration are the two types of figurative language used in the Lokamase traditional ceremony in Gera village. Once the comparisons between the seven earlier researchers were completed, the researcher noted several aspects of the first research that set it apart. These included the following: the first objective sought to determine the students' capacity to recognize various forms of figurative language and their meanings in the lyrics of a song by Mariah Carey. The use of methods is included in the second one. Researchers blend descriptive methodology with quantitative techniques. In terms of the goals, the researcher aimed to ascertain the capacity of aspiring educators and graduate students to evaluate the figurative language of English
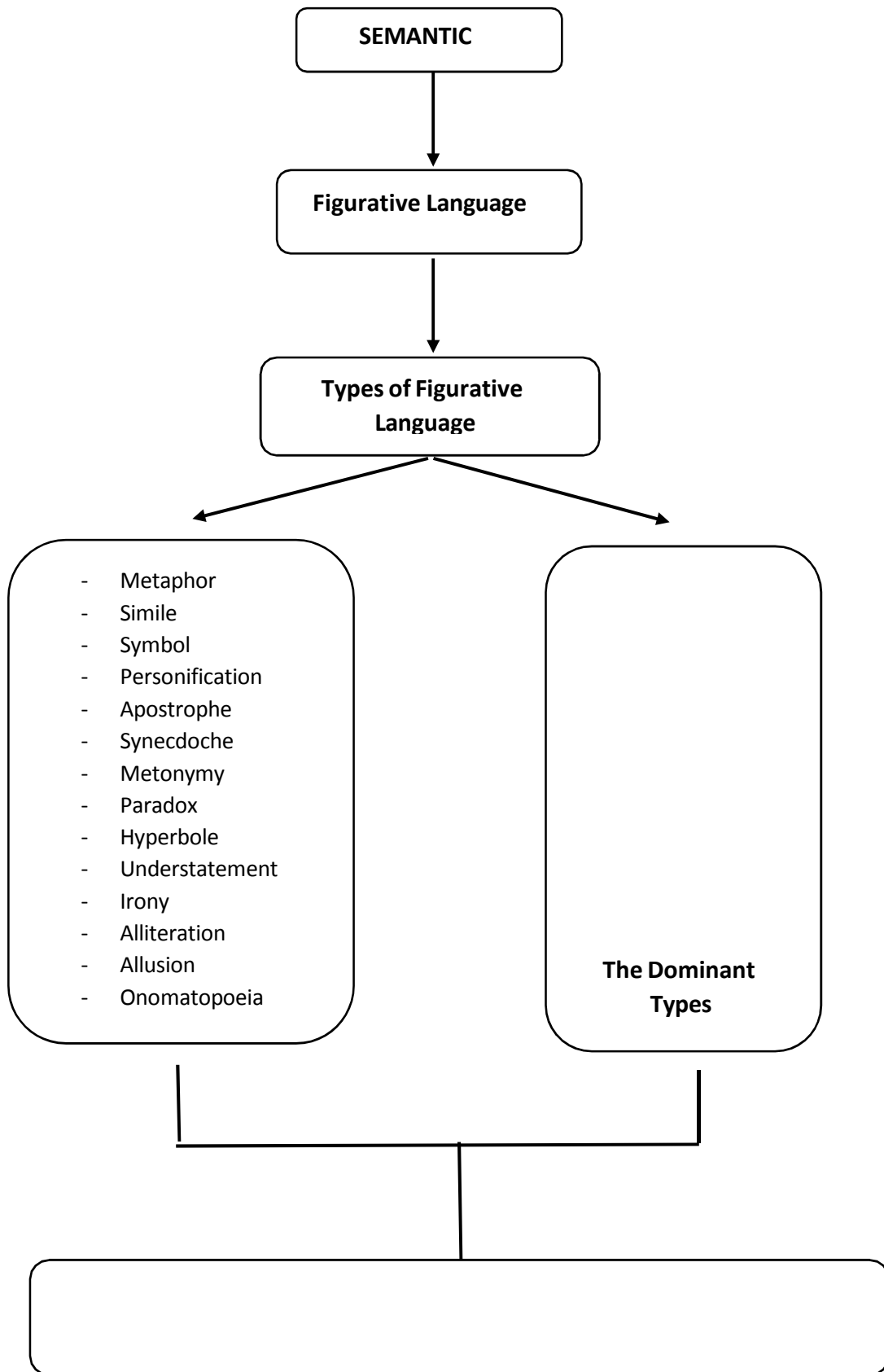
poetry intended for high school students. The researcher looks for the meaning of the figurative type in the second goal. The difference is in the data and data sources; the researcher uses sentences from the poem as a source of data, while the data source is a selection of four poems by Thomas Hardy. The fourth involves applying theory to analysis; in this case, the researcher applies Creswell's theory to the data analysis. Perrine's theory is the sixth strategy, which she uses to categorize them into three categories: comparison, association, and contrast. The sixth and last step involved the researcher using triangulation to finish the study and analyze the figurative language's contextual meaning.

From the seven previously related above, the researcher intends to conduct additional research using different objects and subjects; specifically, five songs chosen randomly from Nicole's album became the object of my research, and Nicole's album became the subject of my research. The seven previously related above contribute as references for the researcher in carrying out this research and can help the researcher in completing this research. Furthermore, the researcher will use the interaction theory of Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014) to analyze the data.

2.3. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework is the theoretical cornerstone for this study's examination of The Analysis of Figurative Language in Nicole's album by Niki. This study looks at Nicole's many forms of Figurative Language in her songs and how the lyrics relate to them. Figurative language is a concept in semantics; Figurative language will be the focus of this study. First, the researcher will

categorize the various forms of figurative language found in the five songs that have

been chosen randomly from Nicole's album. Next, the researcher will identify the

figurative language Niki uses most often in the five randomly selected songs.

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                             │
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                    ┌─────────────────┐
                    │ Figurative Language │
                    └─────────────────┘
                             │
                             ▼
                    ┌─────────────────┐
                    │ Types of Figurative │
                    │     Language     │
                    └─────────────────┘
                      ╱             ╲
                     ▼               ▼
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- Metaphor - Simile - Symbol - Personification - Apostrophe - Synecdoche - Metonymy - Paradox - Hyperbole - Understatement - Irony - Alliteration - Allusion - Onomatopoeia	**The Dominant Types**

Figure 2.3.1. Conceptual Framework for Figurative Language

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

The researcher used qualitative descriptive research to analyze figurative language appropriately. According to (Marpaung et al., 2023), The descriptive method aims to explain, analyze, and classify something through various techniques, surveys, interviews, questionnaires, and texts. The researcher chose this method of research because descriptive qualitative research was best used when data was obtained in the form of words or images; as said by Bogdan and Biklen (1990) in Heriyansyah (2022), descriptive qualitative research was the ideal approach for analyzing Figurative Language. Words, not numbers, were the dominant data type in descriptive qualitative research. However, because the second aim of this research was to identify the figurative language Niki uses most often in her five songs on Nicole's album, the researcher will also provide statistics, such as percentages.

3.2. Data and Source Data

The data of this study were the song lyrics that underlined and contained Figurative language. All studies need a source of data. The data source for this study was Nicole Albums, released on 11 August 2022. The data for this research were the song lyrics of five songs taken at random by Niki, which are "Backburner," "Anaheim," "Oceans & Engines," "On the Drive Home," and "Take a Chance with Me." The researcher took song lyrics as the data source from a website: https://youtu.be/cWRncduPSxo?si=PzAeSPXKlcSRBuhy. In selecting songs

randomly, the researcher has supported Creswell's (2015) theory, stating that the researcher selects song lyrics for the object so that any song lyric has the same probability of being selected by the subject.

3.3. Instrument

Research instruments were used in research, especially for measurement and data collection. The researcher used observation and documentation as tools to collect data. Observational research instruments were used to observe the behavior of the person or situation being studied. Sugiyono (2018) (Morissan, 2017) Observation is divided into Participant Observation and Non-Participant Observation. In this research, the researcher used non-participant observation or what could be called indirect observation, where the researcher only needed to observe which song lyrics contained figurative language in Nicole's album.

Meanwhile, Suharsimi Arikunto (2014: 274) (Anida, 2013) stated that the documentation approach includes searching for documents such as transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, agendas, meeting minutes, and so on to obtain information about objects or variables. Song lyrics are transcripts. Therefore, the researcher also used documentation to collect data on song lyrics that contain figurative language.

3.4. Technique of Collecting Data

The researcher used the library research method formulated by Zed (2004) in (Karina, 2019). According to Zed (2004), library research is data from documentation, namely books, literary works, internet media, and others. Zed (2004) added that this technique can be done through two processes: reading and taking notes. Reading techniques were used to find figurative language contained
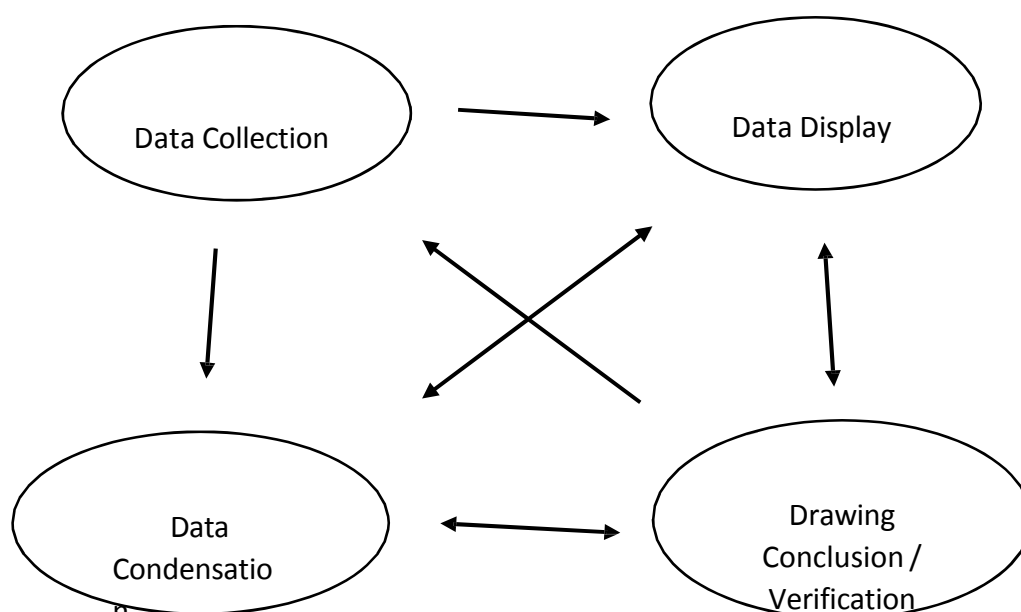
in Niki's songs. Then, the researcher made notes for each Figurative, obtained from five randomly selected songs. The researcher used library research methods to collect data because all data was available in the text or song lyrics. The steps are:

1. First, the researcher listens to five randomly selected songs.

2. Second, the researcher carefully reads the song lyrics, noting that they contain figurative language.

3. Third, the researcher grouped each figurative language contained in the song lyrics into their respective types of figurative language.

3.5. Technique of Analysis Data

The researcher employed the three-step analysis method proposed by (Miles et al., 2014) to examine the data: Data condensation, Data Display, and Conclusion or verification drawing. Selecting, Focusing, Simplifying, Abstracting, and Transforming data was called data condensation. For further explanation, the researcher creates an overview of what the researcher must pay attention to when analyzing.

An interactive process was used throughout the analysis to generate qualitative data and ensure that the data was saturated. If no new information or data was collected, then the data was said to be saturated. In addition, the researcher needed to gather three types of data for analysis: Data Condensation, Data Display, and Drawing Conclusion / Verification.

1. Data condensation.

Data Condensation is the process of Selecting, Focusing, Simplifying, Abstracting, and Transforming data that encompasses all sections of written field notes, transcripts, interviews, documents, and other empirical materials. The following explanation is provided in this study:

a) *Selecting*

The researcher must complete the selection step before they begin the analysis, where the researcher must be wise and careful in choosing song lyrics that contain figurative meanings on the five randomly selected songs.

b) *Focusing*

Then, the researcher is required to be able to focus on paying attention to each song lyric that has been selected. This is so that when there are errors at the selection stage, this focus stage can help obtain correct data.

c) *Abstracting*

At this stage, the data collected from Niki's album songs is evaluated so that the data obtained contains figurative meaning.

d) *Simplifying / Transforming*

The gathered data is then refined and altered in several ways, such as focusing on Every figurative connotation that the song's lyrics include, providing a brief

explanation of the meaning, and moving on to the data grouping stage, which involves modifying the figurative meanings gleaned from the five randomly selected songs already included on Nicole's album and categorizing them to the appropriate Figurative type.

2. Data Display

Good presentation is the primary method of valid qualitative analysis when presenting data. According to (Sipayung, 2020), Data display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that allows conclusion drawing and action. The researcher used tables to present the data. All data that has been obtained have been presented in one table. Thus, careful data analysis can cover what happened, and the researcher can draw correct conclusions from this data.

After that, to find out what dominant figurative type is found in the five randomly selected songs on Nicole's album, the researcher used data analysis theory applying the Moshinsky formula (1959) in (Sondang et al., 2023)

$$P = F / N \times 100\%$$

Where:

P = Percentage of types of figurative language.

F = Number of frequencies of figurative language.

N = is the number of types of figurative language.

Table 2. Example of a percentage table

3. Drawing Conclusion / Verification

Qualitative data analysis ends with the data conclusion process. The researcher must conclude the final results from all data collected at the Selection, Focus, Abstract, Simplifying, and Transforming. The researcher will describe each type of figurative language obtained from five randomly selected songs from Nicole's album and continue by making a percentage for each type. The researcher will do this to determine which figurative type Niki uses most dominantly in making songs by looking at the highest Percentage of figurative types. It is important to remember that researchers must double-check their conclusions to ensure everything runs smoothly at the data classification stage. Then, the researcher remembered to explain why the most dominant figurative type chosen would be the figurative type that Niki often used in five randomly selected songs.

3.6. Triangulation Data

The author used data triangulation in the data analysis process. Data triangulation is used to obtain high credibility and accuracy of data (Creswell, 2008). Sugiyono (2011) states that triangulation combines several existing data collection techniques and data sources. Data triangulation can be done through various approaches, namely using indirect observation of song lyrics that contain figurative language and analyzing the types of figurative language in the song lyrics on Nicole's album using documentation because song lyrics are the same as transcripts. Through a combination of data collection from various sources, the analysis results will be more robust and more reliable in describing the use of figurative language in the song lyrics on Nicole's album.