

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a human tool to convey information about everything like feelings, ideas, or issues like news to built an interaction with others in communication according to Rabiah (2012:1). Mastering any language is effective for one to have good skills in speaking, writing, listening, and reading. People who want to learn a language like to know the rules of using a word in one language, how to write a sentence for text according to a good pattern, what is the meaning of a phrase when people are produced occur by learning linguistic study.

Linguistics as a language science is the foundation of language knowledge Syarif (2016:53). Linguistics examines many aspects of language, including shape, meaning, structure, and context. The different branches of linguistics are concerned with how languages are organized, what they convey, how they are acquired and used, and how they change. That is one part in the linguistic study concerned with the meaning of words deeply it is Semantics Semantics is the study that focuses on the meaning of the word. Semantics is also at the center of the study of the human mind because it is concerned with how the meaning is communicated by the speakers and interpreted by the listeners Wibisono and Widodo (2019:157). Besides, semantics is the study of meaning in language, so by doing semantic analysis, people can focus on the internal meaning of words and sentences. The meaning of whole sentences involved propositional, and the nation of propositions central to semantics, in any aspect of life learning the meaning of sentences is hard to know there are so many specific since of it, words

in sentences can be useful to show the feeling, one category of semantics studies figurative language they can be related to it.

Figurative language is a type of semantics in linguistics that involves using words that have a different meaning than their regular meaning to emphasize a point. Figurative language can be found in any type of communication, including daily conversation, articles, the idiom in newspapers, advertisements, novels, and poetry, although it is most commonly seen in poetry and song lyrics. According to Perrine in Wibisono and Widodo (2019:158), figurative language is divided into several types, including Simile, Symbol, Personification, Apostrophe, Synecdoche, Metonymy, Paradox, Hyperbole, Understatement, Irony, Alliteration, Allusion, and Onomatopoeia. Figurative language is very important to understand when analyzing the writing to get meaning inside especially in most of the song lyrics, the composer or the songwriters are usually used figurative language in showing them feeling in song lyrics with more beautiful, interesting, and imaginative.

The writer is often listening to a variety of songs, figurative language and song are related to each other and it is an interesting topic to discuss, based on Writers experience to learning languages can be used with listening to the music that native made. Unconsciously, people can learn about another language quickly, learn new words, understand how sentences are produced, and learn about the song's deep meaning through song lyrics. Because figurative language is used in well-written lyric, the song usually contains figurative language. The descriptive words of figurative language have meanings other than literal meanings, and the words themselves convey precise meaning. When listening to a

song, a person may not pay attention to the lyrics, especially if the song contains a figurative element. Normally, they liked it because the music was good or because they liked the singer. Knowing the meaning of a lyric is important because we will understand the song's meaning and purpose.

The writer was motivated to do this study because many readers, including the writer himself, have difficulty in understanding the meaning of the song lyrics. Song lyrics are usually poetic and rhythmic. Because songwriters use figurative sentences to make the song more interesting, memorable, and aesthetically pleasing. This study is different from other studies because the writer chooses to explain figurative language using songs to more attract readers and in this study, the writer chooses songs performed by an international pop singer who is very famous among children in the 2000s, namely Taylor Swift. the willow song and several other songs on the Evermore album which was released in 2020 were chosen by the writer because the album which reached the top charts on the UK Billboard in the first week of its initial release was made to have hidden meanings from the author's feelings and also good to listen to. To examine what figurative meanings are in the songs, the writer chooses to use the theory of figurative types by Perrine found in wibisono (2019:158) Journal's, because this theory is very recent, an explanation of the types of meaning The figurative language is easier to understand and more suitable for use in this study. The writer will conduct a study entitled "Analysis of Figurative Language in Willow Song Lyrics sung by Taylor Swift" based on the explanation above.

1.2 The Problems of the study

Based on the previous discussion in the background of the study above, the problem of this study could be formulated as follows:

1. What types of figurative language are used in the song lyrics entitled willow By Taylor Swift?
2. What is the Dominant figurative language used in the song Lyrics Entitled willow by Taylor Swift?

1.3 The Objectives of th Study

Based on the problems above, the objectives of the study aim to:

1. To find out what types of figurative language are used in song lyric Entitled willow by Taylor Swift.
2. To find out the most dominant figurative language that is used in willow Song Lyrics by Taylor Swift.

1.4 The Scope Of The Study

In this study, the writer focus to find out types of figurative languages according to Perrine in Wibisono and Widodo (2019:158). They are simile, Simile, personification, synecdoche, symbol, paradox and irony, Apostrophe, hyperbole, understatement, Alliteration, Allusion, Onomatopoeia. The analysis Focuses in this study are to observation and analysis of figurative language that used in the willow song by Taylor Swift.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

The significances of this study are divided into two, as follow :

1. Theoretically

This study is expected to add references to science-related educational institutions that related to literature analysis about figurative language, and also can be used as a comparison in conducting a study in the future.

2. Practically

- a For The Writer, This study result will be very useful to develop or further study of figurative language in song .
- b For English Department Students, the result of this study can add knowledge and understanding of figurative language in songs.
- c For English Teachers, the finding of the study will be useful to enrich their knowledge and added their knowledge about figurative language so that the teacher can teach their students about figurative language better.
- d For Other Researchers, The finding of the study will be usefull to be a reference that is related to figurative in song lyrics.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The review of referenced resources is the subject of this chapter. Language, linguistics, semantics, figurative language, and song lyrics are all discussed by the author. To convey a clear understanding of the subject, the writer will discuss theories that are related to it.

2.1.1 Language

Language is one of the most useful instruments for humans to communicate with one another. People are unable to communicate with one another without the use of language. Language is required for people to communicate, interact, and obtain information from others in their daily lives. The reality of human character is described by language. As a result, any language must be able to communicate messages about people, things, concepts, and the connections that exist between them. The process of delivering a message between at least two speaking subjects, one of whom is the addresser or sender, and the other is the addressee or receiver, is known as language.

Language according to Cora and Knight (2010:27) is a tool we use to communicate with others. People can and code against what they want to say which consists of various components and based on Kristin and Anne (2020:2) language is what makes people human and all the people seem to be naturally curious about language, people do much more than just communicate with language.

Language is the process of thinking to express ideas, emotion, mind, and intelligence. Kate and Stebbins (2016:2), say that language is a very significant part of what makes people human and what allows people to communicate with others as social beings. Language makes the social world go round and for this reason, it is worth knowing a few things about how it works. Siahaan (2007:1) states that language is a unique human inheritance that plays a very important role in human life, such as thinking, communicating ideas, and negotiating with others.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concluded that a language is a tool used by humans to communicate feelings, ideas, and information to others. Language is also a way of thinking that allows people to express thoughts, emotions, minds, and intelligence. People do much more than only communicate with language in the social sphere. When discussing languages, it means discussing the human life's thinking process.

2.1.2 Linguistics

Linguistics is a crucial aspect of language research. A greater grasp of the language is aided by the multiple sub-branches that exist. Linguistics is a part of cognitive science, according to Carnie (2002:4). The phrase "cognitive science" refers to a range of disciplines that share the purpose of identifying and studying human thinking abilities. According to Sinha (2005:7) Linguistics surely studies the phenomena of language but the study does not end it self, it must benefit mankind meanwhile Based on Bauer (2012:3), "Linguistics is the word meaning 'relating to language' as well as the word meaning 'relating to linguistics'. Linguistics awareness should form part of general knowledge alongside such domains as basic math and science, current affairs, and physical.

It can be concluded Linguistics discusses many different facets of language, such as form, meaning, structure, and context. Linguistics aims at providing theories of natural language. Natural language is a human written or spoken language used by the community. The various sub-branches of linguistics concern with how languages are structured, what they have in common, how they are acquired and used, how they change. it means that linguistics study focused to investigate the meaning of language structure. Linguistics has brought to the subject of semantics a certain degree of analysis combined with a view of the study of meaning as an integrated component within the total theory of how language works.

2.1.3 Semantics

Semantics is central to the study of communication ; and as communication becomes more and more a crucial factor in social, they need to understand it becomes more and more pressing Pardede (2016:12). There are some definitions of semantics that depend on experts, according to Sinha(2005:7), Semantics is the branch of linguistics that studies a meaning in general.it tries to know the meaning of a word and a structure in different ages. According to Aminudin (2008:15) semantics is a meaning in linguistic is got a third or last component, the relation of three-component (tone, grammar, and semantics/meaning) are based on (a) firstly language is the abstract tone that referred to the existence of certain signs,(b) signs are set of a system which has certain order and relationship, and (c) a set of sign which has form and relation associate the existence of certain meaning.

According to Bagha (2011: 1411) semantics is the level of linguistics analysis where meaning is analyzed. it is related closely to the way humans think logically and understand meanwhile according to Wibisono and Widodo (2019: 157) state semantics is also the center of the study of the human mind – thought which is classify and convey by our experience of the world through language. semantics has become the meeting place of various cross-currents of thinking, and various disciplines of study. Philosophy, psychology, and linguistics all claim a deep interest in the subject. semantics has often seemed baffling because there are many different approaches to it, and how they are related to one another is rarely clear.

Based on all the defenitions by the expert above the writer concludes that semantics is a study of meaning in language, which means this study is related to analyze the meaning of sentences and the human mind. Semantic studies can give more explanations and define any expressions in language and also able to define their meaning properties and relation. Sometimes people are talking less but they mean more than that in semantic it learned in figurative.

2.1.4 Figurative Language Theory

Figurative language is the language using figures of speech (a way of saying one thing and meaning another). Figurative language was thought of as being one aspect of what gives a text particularly, a poetic text special esthetic value. Figurative language is shaping cognitive construal in discourse, it is typically shaping viewpoint on the relevant content as well Dancygier and Eve (2014:10). Figurative language usages appear to be pervasive in all languages and the reason is apparently that they reflect patterns of human cognition. According

to Dancygier and Eve (2014:3), Figurative language is a viewpoint for some reasons although this issue has not been focused on by researchers.

Figurative language is the way of giving expression through a special language that shows the soul and the writer's personality. Figurative language refers to words or phrases that do not have the same meaning as their literal meaning. figurative language was used more often to express intense emotional states than to express milder ones. According to Deignan et all (2013: 1), figurative language is often used in speaking and writing to express ideas and emotions and to affect the views and attitudes of others. When people say something that appears on the surface to mean one thing but has to be interpreted correctly to be understood, to make language clearer, more interesting, and more vivid, or to achieve some other specific effect, people use expressions that are not true. People are using figurative language encourages the reader to bridge gaps between ideas fill in details, make associations, and form mental pictures. all of these uses of the imagination are highly satisfying, for there is great enjoyment in understanding what has not been spelled out for people.

Figurative language is words or groups of words used to give particular emphasis to an idea or sentiment Marhamah (2018:364). A figurative language is a tool that an author uses, to help the reader visualize, or see, what is happening in literature work .figurative language is a language that means one thing literally but is taken to mean something different Carroll (2008:141). Figurative language saying one thing in terms of another means that figurative language is an expression used by the person or the author indirectly by using a comparison. It cannot be interpreted literally because the comparison in figurative language

expression has the meaning. Fadaee (2011:19) states that figurative language is an imaginative tool in both literature and ordinary communications used for explaining speech beyond its usual usage. According to Perrine in Yulidar (2014:2) figurative language is another way of adding extra dimension to language. In other words, figurative language is another way of saying something from the common way. Based on the explanations above, the writer summarizes that Figurative language is one of part semantics that uses as a tool or a way of showing the mind through a special language often used in song lyrics because with song the language user or author can express their mind and their feeling.

2.1.5 Types of Figurative Language

The figurative language can be used to compare, to emphasize the sentences, to say something in new way, to help the reader /listener from a picture in their mind, and to make song lyric poem interesting and there are many types of figurative language is very interesting to learning. According to Wibisono and Widodo (2019:158) Figurative language has many categories such as Simile, Simile, Symbol, Personification, Apostrophsse, Synecdoche, Metonymy, Paradox, Hyperbole, Understatement, Irony, Alliteration, Allusion, Onomatopoeia.

2.1.5.1 Metaphor

Simile is a comparison between two different things. These things must have some features in common. A Simile is the figure of speech that omits the comparative term (like, as, than) and implies that one thing is another. For examples "Faster than the wind" It means that the men can not accept other's opinion because he's felt like he is the best people.

A Simile is an implied simile, Similes also two different things but it does not like simile, states one thing is like other acts but takes that for granted and proceeds as if the two things are were one and it does not use connective words such as like or as. It does not use connective words such like or as .for example.” My friend is a real dog”.

2.1.5.2 Simile

The simile is a comparison between two objects or different objects but has the same point. According to Perrine (2011:61) Simile is used as a means of comparing things that are essentially unlike. In a simile, the comparison is expressed by the use of some words or phrase, such as like, as, than, similar to, resemble or seems, for example, It feels like a perfect night to dress up like hipsters, it expresses the explicit comparison expressed by the connector and the word "like" relationship and juxtapose an activity with phrases. As in the phrase "It feels like a perfect night to dress up like hipsters" meaning that women want to dress up with hipster style at night.

Another definition given by Mezo (1999:3) simile is a comparison between two different things using the word like or as. Generally, a simile is defined as a type of figurative language that is used to explain the resemblance of two objects (in shape, color, and characteristic). for example, “ he’s blind as a bat without his glasses”, it means the man myopic.

2.1.5.3 Symbol

Based on Wibisono and Widodo (2019: 158) symbol is a thing (could be an object, person, situation, or action) that stands for something else more abstract. According to Lubis (2017:4) symbol is any object or action that represents something beyond it is literal self. Natural symbols like light and darkness, fire and water can stand for contradictory things.

A symbol can be defined simply as an object or action that means more than itself. The symbol is the richness and at the same time the most difficult of the poetic figures. Both richness and difficulty result from imprecision. Although the poet may pin down the meaning of a symbol to something fairly definite and practice, more often the symbol is so general in it is meaning that it can suggest a great variety of specific meanings. For example: “ he lifted his pinky” the meaning he makes a promise, “ he writes the letter with red ink “ the meaning is anger. Symbolism is the use of symbols to signify ideas and qualities by giving them symbolic meaning that is different from their literal sense. In literature, some symbols have been used so often that they have become accepted as a symbol of life.

2.1.5.4 Apostrophe

A figure of speech which is someone absent or dead or something nonhuman is addressed as if it were alive and present. Apostrophe is when an absent person, an abstract concept, or an important object is directly addressed state by Walch (2005:27). It might be easy to remember Apostrophe when recalling that the punctuation mark apostrophe replaces letters that are missing in

contradiction for example:” take something like a star: the poem begins,” o starting,” he addressed the star throughout the poem.

2.1.5.5 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the rhetorical figure where a part is substituted for a whole or whole is a substitute for a part. Synecdoche is sometimes considered a subclass of metonym. It is more distantly related to other figures of speech, such as Simile. Synecdoche is also a figure of speech which in mentioning a part signifies the whole or in which the whole signifies the part. In short, synecdoche is the use of a concrete noun, which is usually a part of the larger whole, to substitute for the larger whole. for example, gray beard, meaning as an old man. all hands on deck mean that where hands represent the sailor.

Synecdoche definition base on Lubis (2017:4) is a literary expression in which the part represents the whole or the whole stands for the part. from the definition above a synecdoche is the figure of speech in which a part is used for the whole. for example: “all eyes” on me “means that all of the people are looking at her. “ well, because medicare does not cover old ladies falling off of giant bees. Get down “the meaning is not always covering all of the old ladies of their sickness. The word eyes and giant bees are used to designate a part thing for the whole.

2.1.5.6 Metonymy

Metonymy is the use of something closely related to the thing meant. it is the figure of speech in which the name of one object is replaced by another which closely associated with it. For example, some want your love so open the door “ the meaning is some falling in love and asking a girl for accepting his love. “ The

pen is mightier than the sword “ this sentence describes not only a sword, weapon, knife that can hurt someone else, but a pen can hurt others as sharp as a sword. Both sentences are closely related to what the thing means.

According to Lubis(2017: 4), Metonymy is an expression in which one word or phrase stands in for another, with which it is closely associated. Metonymy is a figure of speech in which one thing is used to stand for itself. it is a word that is used for something related to that which is usually referred to. For example, “ gray hairs should be respected “means old age.

2.1.5.7 Paradox

The paradox is a statement that seems to contain two opposite facts but is or may be true, an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true is called a paradox. A paradox is an apparent contradiction that seems logically impossible but which demands further examination and reveals some truth on a different level of meaning. a paradox is implied in poetry primarily as a device of emphasis, drawing attention to something. The paradox is a kind of figurative language, which contains real contradiction thing with the fact. For example, ‘he is rich but also poor “meaning is he has a lot of money but he lacks good morality.’ they just need to move quickly but carefully “.The meaning is they need to move as fast as possible but carefully.

Paradox is a statement that on the surface seems a contradiction, but that contains some truth Gans (1997: 37). Paradox is an elusive category in which metaphysical skeptics find to support the assertion of the inadequacy of thought. Paradox is employed in a property primarily as a device of emphasis and drawing attention to something. For example: “ he was dead in the middle of his riches”

The meaning is the man was dead when he was at the top of his riches has much money.

2.1.5.8 Hyporbole

Hyperbole is a literary technique in which a certain piece of information, feeling, or other statement is being exaggerated intentionally for a certain effect. Hyperbole is a literary technique in which a certain piece of information, feeling, or other statement is being exaggerated intentionally for a certain effect. in most cases, the literal interpretation of hyperbole could not be true, but the exaggeration serves to emphasize a certain point. Hyperbole can be added to fiction to add color and depth to characters. sometimes it used for a comic purpose, but more often it is used seriously .for example: “ I had to walk 15 miles to school in the snow, uphill” the meaning is he walks to school in the snow it makes like a walk so far like 15 miles away “ he was so hungry, he ate that whole cornfield for lunch, stalks and all “ this statement describes that he ate too much because very hungry.

Mezo(1999:2) Said that hyperbole is an overstatement of literal exaggeration. it can be ridiculous or funny .hyperbole can be added to fiction to add color and depth to the character. Like all figures of speech, overstatement may be used with a variety of effects. It may be humorous or grave, fanciful or restrained, convincing or unconvincing. For example:’ she rushed out the room in floods of tears “ meaning is she cries a lot.

2.1.5.9 Understatement

Understatement can be called as talking less than one means, may exist in what says or merely in how one says it. Understatement is the deliberate

expression of an idea as less important than it is. For example, “ it rained a bit more than usual “meaning is an area being flooded after heavy rainfall. “ it is a bit cold today “ the meaning is the temperature is five degrees below freezing”. According to Brendan McGuigan (2007:15) understatement is the rhetorical form in which the force of a descriptive statement is less than what one would normally expect. Understatement can be used either to highlight the extreme nature of the event, or for ironic effect. understatement is the best way to demonstrate how powerful an event or idea.

for example, This looks like a nice snack (it means that someone is stating less than the truth).

2.1.5.10 Irony

The irony is a kind of figurative language which implicates something different, even sometimes contradictory with that said. the definition is given by Diyanni (2004:933), that irony almost arises from contrast or discrepancy between what happens and what has been expected to happen. irony refers to words with an implication opposite to their usual meaning. Irony is a mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words and it is inscape of explaining several types of ironic utterances. For example,” oh, looks how fast you run, do your thing I still here until tomorrow? it means that her friend is run slowly and one being angry because waiting so long.

Irony is an implication opposite word to their true usual meaning. Irony takes place when the opposite of what a person intended to do, or expected to happen, occurs instead. it is also an incongruity in expectation and actuality. irony can be dramatic (gesture), verbal (a statement), or situation (an event).

2.1.5.11 Alliteration

Alliteration is a figurative language which is exploiting the use of words in the beginning of the same sound. Alliteration is usually used on rap song, in aim to serve or to provide emphasis on a particular point or to make some aspect of the work be more memorable. According to Radana dan pratomo (2019:159), Alliteration is the repetition of single letter in the alphabet or a combination of letters. It's just about the easiest form of repetition a poet can use. For example: "she sells seashells by the seashore", "sheep should sleep in a shed".

2.1.5.12 Allusion

A reference in literary work to person, place, thing in history, or another work, of literature. For example: this ceremony reminds me of the proclamation of independence in 1945.

2.1.5.13. Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is produced by single word that sounds like the thing it refers to "six burgers were sizzling on the grill." "a snake slithered through the grass."

2.1.5.14 Personification

One of the most familiar kinds of comparison is personification. That is, speaking of something that is not human as if it had human abilities and human reaction. Example: when Dila describes autumn as a harvester "sitting carelessly on granary floor" "Oron half-reaped furrow sound asleep," he is personifying a season. Also, in the Dickinson poem mentioned earlier, Dickinson describes frost as a "blond assassin". As a result, she is personifying frost.

2.1.6 Categories of figurative language

According to Gorys Keraf in Wibisono and Widodo jurnal's of linguistics (2019:160), mention about 60 kinds of figurative language devide into 4 mains categories There are comparison , contrast,relationship,and repitition. The detail definition can be drawn below :

- a. Comparison: simile, Simile, personification, allegory, antithesis, pleonasm, tautology, periphrasis, anttlicative (prolepsis), and correction (epanorthosis).
- b. Contrast consisting of; hyperbole, litotes, irony ,oxymoron, paronomasia, paralysis, zeugma, solipsist, satire, innuendo ,antipharasis, paradox, climax, apostrophe, anastrophe (inverse), apophasis (pretension), hysteron proteron, hypallage, sinicism, and sarcasm.
- c. Relationship Consisting of: metonymy, synecdoche, allusion, euphemism, emonym, epithet, anastonomasia, erothesis, parallelsim, ellipsis, gradation, asynedeton, and polysyndeton.
- d. Repititation : consisting of : alliteration, assonace, antanaclasis , chiasmus, epizeukis, tautotes, anapora, ephistrophe, simploke, mesodiplosi , epanalisis, and anadiplosis.

2.1.7 Song's

The Song is one of the familiar literatur in the listener's ears. Jamalus in Setiawati and Maryani (2018: 263) reveals that songs can be described as artworks in singing to musical instruments accompaniment. In addition, Hornby USA in Setiawati and Maryani (2018: 263) defined a song as a short rhyme or set of verses in music and aimed to be sung. Based on the above explanation, it can be concluded that the song is one of the literature in the form of a poem or a group

of short sentences that work together to interpret a theme /title which is showed by sung and accompanied by musical instruments.

2.1.8 Lyrics

According to Dallin in Setiawati and Maryani (2018: 263) “Lyrics are printed as a form of communication between the author and the readers”. Mainly of the times, they carry a message (whatever that might be) with the purpose of inspiring the listeners, at least, to think about it. Such a purpose and form of communication are entrenched in the cultural context of these people, according to their musical preference occasion, etc.

2.2 Previous of study

The writer has found some different studies reviewed. The following studies offer discussion related to the topic discussed in this thesis. They are:

1. Dian Siti Khodjah (2010), Dian was done a study about literature especially is about figurative language in a song entitled “ The Figurative Language On The Nirvana’s Song”. From the research findings, she concludes that there are some kinds of figurative language that are used in that song such as Simile, Simile, Personification, Apostrophe, Imagery, Symbol, Irony and paradox, pun, Hyperbole, etc. She was also explained That figurative language is categorized as the implied meaning because the words used in figurative language are not the real meaning but it is the connotative meaning.
2. Unpris Yastanti (2018), was researched An Analysis Of Figurative Language In Song Lyric Of Linking Park. The objective of the study is to identify figurative language in song lyrics of linking park, this study used a

descriptive method to analyze the data. the research data collected from the linking park album entitled “ One more light”. This research focuses on nobody can save me, sorry, for now, talking to myself, heavy, and one more light. The result of this study is indicated that 1. There 7 types of figurative language in Linking Park’s song Lyric, they are personification, hyperbole, allegory, repetition, simile, Simile, and synecdoche. In Nobody can save me song 3 figurative language types are personification, hyperbole, and allegory. In talking to my self song 2 figurative language types are repetition and simile. In one more light song, there are 4 figurative languages such as personification, hyperbole, repetition, and parallelism. In the havy song, there is 3 figurative language such as personification, hyperbole, and Simile. In the sorry for now song there are 3 figurative languages namely Hyperbole, Repetition, and synecdoche. Furthermore, the dominant figurative language in song lyrics of the Lingking Park Is hyperbole.

3. Radana Tulus Wibisono and Pratomo Widodo (2019), conducted the research entitled An Analysis Of Figurative Language Short Story Posted On The Jakarta Post. In this research employs library research in the sense that the researcher visited the libraries to get a date. there are two kinds of data in this research 1.primary sources and 2 secondary sources. some of the important research findings are presented as follows, first, figurative language has many types, such as Simile, simile, personification, metonymy, irony, symbol, hyperbole, paradox, alliteration, allusion, onomatopoeia, and many others. Henceforth, all kinds of figurative language can not be found in all of literature. There are some types mostly

found in the literature, such as simile, personification, hyperbole, Simile, irony, and meronymy. In this case, the researcher only researched short stories. the research found some types of figurative language in short stories. those are personification, simile, symbol, and onomatopoeia. personification is one of the types of figurative language mostly found in the short posted on the online Jakarta Post.

4. Thus some previous study from year to year which has the same object of research like this study, which analyzed a song and figurative language, whether used in it or order literary works such as a novel, poem, or idiom. the comparison of the previous study with his study, if the first research was conducted the figurative language of Nirvana's Song " written by Dian Siti Khodijah (2010), the second study conducted by Unpris Yastanti (2018), An Analysis Of Figurative Language In Song Lyric Of Linking Park and the third study conducted by Radana and Pratomo (2019), the research entitled An Analysis Of Figurative Language Short Story Posted On The Jakarta Post, Meanwhile in this study will conduct the study entitled " The Analysis Of Figurative Language In Soong Lyric Sung by Taylor Swift." Through the theory of Perrine (1982:61) in Radana and Pratomo journal of linguistics (2019).

2.3 The History of Taylor Swift

Taylor Alison Swift or the famous name Taylor Swift is an American singer/songwriter. She was born on December 13, 1989. In 2010 at the age of 20 Taylor Swift became the youngest artist in history to win the Grammy Award for Album of the Year 2010,2016,2021. In 2011 Swift was named Billboard's Woman

of the Year. She also has been named the American Music Awards Artist of the Year, In 2021 she becomes Brith global icon, as well as the Entertainer of the Year for both the Country Music Association and the Academy of Country Music, among many other accolades. As of this writing, she is also the top-selling digital artist in music history.

Besides the reason above, the researchers picked up the artist because her songs have many hidden meanings, so the author wants to investigate more deeply to be able to know the meaning. Therefore, this study focused on figurative language commonly used in song lyrics and the meaning contained in song lyrics. As for the aims of this research to know, Types of figurative language are used in Taylor Swift songs and the contextual meaning of the figurative language used in Taylor Swift song lyrics.

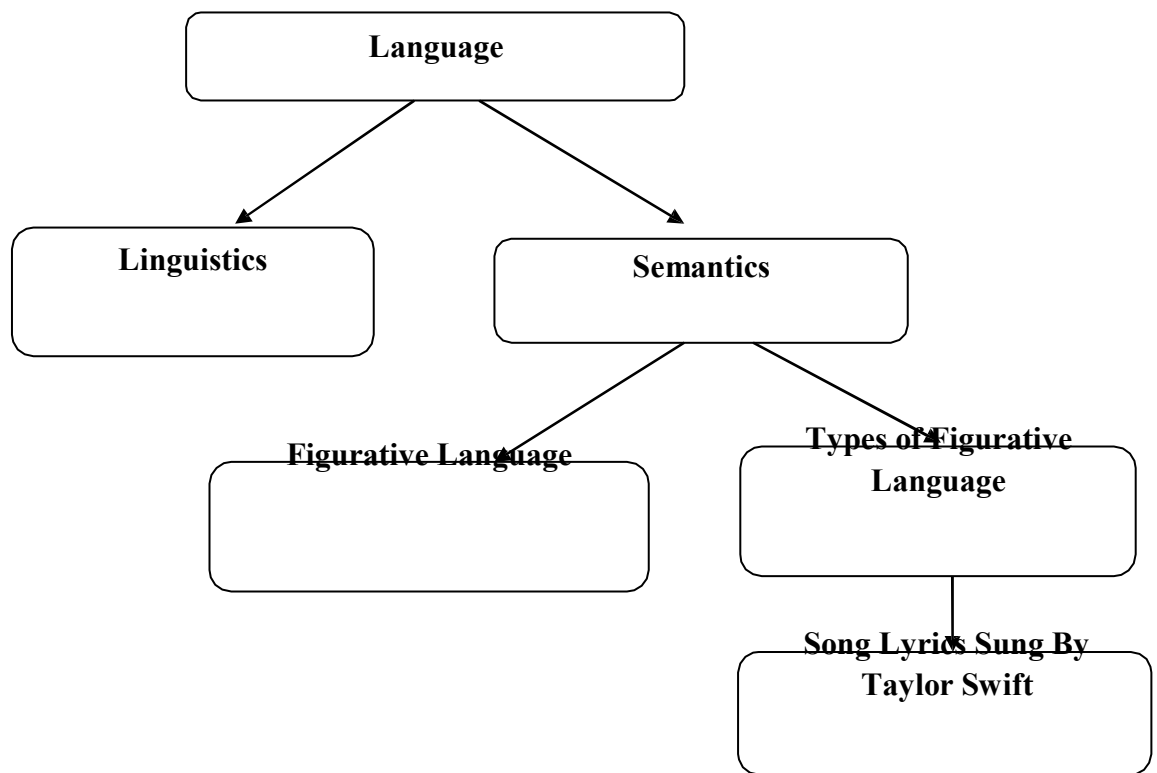
2.4 The Conceptual Framework

Semantics means the meaning and interpretation of words, signs, and sentence structure. semantics is a discipline of linguistics concerned with language and how to comprehend the meaning. Study about meaning is deeply discussed in semantic particularly in figurative language.

Figurative language is a word or phrase that departs from everyday literal language for the sake of comparison, emphasis, clarity, or freshness. figurative language has many categories of simile, personification, hyperbole, Simile, irony, litotes, etc. So that helps to apply the meaning and purpose sentences of figurative language. This chapter is presented by looking at the needs of the readers. it illustrates the nature of the reader's need for the meaning and purpose of the figurative language of the song. This explains the theoretical perspective that

undermines the reader's need for the meaning and purpose of figurative language of the sentence in a song.

Therefore, the writer investigates the difficulty of understanding the figurative language of a song .so the readers as well the listener do not have the wrong perception of the song. The study framework is presented in the following overview.



(GRACE OKTAVIANA DAMANIK)

**The Analysis Of Figurative Language In Willow
Song Lyrics Sung By Taylor Swift**

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

All study has a research design. This study was conducted by using Descriptive Qualitative Research. Descriptive Qualitative research is in an ongoing process of proliferation with new approaches and methods appearing and it is being taken up by more and more disciplines a core part of curriculum according to Flick (2009:1). The aim of Descriptive Qualitative research is to describe a place, fact, and characteristic of a population systematically, factually, and accurately. Descriptive qualitative research employs the technique of seeking, collecting, and analyzing data. The analysis in qualitative research concerns understanding the result of finding data rather than calculate the result of data.

3.2 The Source of Data

The data of this study is the song lyrics that underline that contain figurative language. All study needs a source of data. The Source of the data of this study is the studio album of Taylor Swift “Evermore” that was released on 11 December 2020. The data of this study is the song lyrics from five songs by Taylor Swift, are “willow, Tolerate It, Gold Rush, No Body, No Crime, and Evermore” the writer takes the song lyrics as the data source from a website https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qxrMpCMdYwk&list=OLAK5uy_mvSVOiVeY_z2lPgThmS6Nn0TJExXZtOg&index=2

3.3 Instrument of collecting data

According to qualitative research, human is the best instrument for grasping the meaning people gives the events in their lives. In this study, the

writer is the main instrument. The writer directly observed song lyrics sung by Taylor Swift, In this study, the writer analyzed the song lyrics to find the figurative language used in that song and to find the most dominant of that figurative language use.

3.4 Procedure of collecting Data

The procedure is very important in the study, the main procedure of course to measure the extent to which the object that the writer's research understands and appreciate the song lyrics that would writer use. In this study, the writer uses some procedures of collecting data, namely:

- a. Listening to the songs of Taylor Swift 'album
- b. Choosing five songs from Taylor Swift' album
- c. Transcribing the song lyrics
- d. Underlining the figurative language found in each song lyrics of Taylor Swift' album

3.5 Technique of analyzing data

The technique that the writer used is content analysis. The writer was written all of the findings content analysis that the writer finds in the study and classify all of the statements included in each type of figurative language. in this study, there are some steps to analyzing data, namely:

- a. Classified the data according to the types of figurative, Apostrophe, Synecdoche, Metonymy, Paradox, Hyperbole, Understatement, Irony, Alliteration, Allusion, personification.

- b. Maked a percentage table of the nine types of figurative languages that are determined to find out which one is more dominant which is used in the five-song lyrics song by Taylor Swift.
- c. Maked conclusion

3.6 Triangulation

The data that has been collected needs to be checked to recognize its validity. Check data to gain confidence in the correctness of the data in qualitative research can be done by triangulation. Triangulation is a method of synthesizing data against correctness by using other of various data collections method triangulation paradigm. Triangulation is also a data validity checking technique that makes use of something else, beyond that for checking purposes or a comparison against that data. Broadly speaking, there are 3 triangulations, namely:

- a. Source triangulation is a technique for testing the credibility of data, this technique is done by checking the data obtained from various sources.
- b. Triangulation is a technique to test the credibility of data which is done by checking on the same source but with different techniques.
- c. Time triangulation is a technique for testing the credibility of data which is done by collecting data at that time different.

Therefore, in this study, the writer will use data triangulation. This means that this research needs to include some more complete data to examine the results of this study to make sure the data is valid.

CHAPTER IV

DATA

This chapter presents the data, data analysis, findings, and discussion that writer found in 5 song in Taylor Swift album evermore , that can help the readers understand what will be provided by the writer more clearly.

4.1 The Data

The Data of this study were taken from the Taylor Swift Evermore album which was released in 13 desember 2020. Evermore is the second album to be released in 2020 after folklore album and become topped the UK Billboard charts. The data in this study were underlined song lyrics which contained figurative language. The lyrics of the song are taken from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qxrMpCMdYwk&list=OLAK5uy_mvSVOieYz2lPgThmS6Nn0TJExXZtOg&index=3. The writer uses 5 song titles as data, including Willow songs as the main data, Tolerate it, Gold Rush, No Body, No Crime, and Evermore songs. The writer found 160 sentences in 5 song lyrics, consisting of 32 sentences that have figurative meanings, 70 repeated sentences , and 58 sentences that do not have figurative meanings. from 32 sentences containing figurative language, the writer divides it into 9 types of figurative which is: 1 sentence as a symbol, 10 as a Simile, 2 as personification, 2 as alliteration, 2 as synecdoche, 4 as understatement, 4 as a metonymy, 2 as irony. , and 5 as hyperbole. The data can be seen in the following table below!

4.1.1 Table Of Data

No	DATA
1	<u>I'm like the water</u> when your ship rolled in that night rough on the surface but you <u>cut trough like knife</u>
2	Lost in Your current <u>like a priceless wine</u>
3	<u>The more that you say the less I know</u>
4	<u>Wherever you stray, I follow</u>
5	<u>Life was a willow And it bent right to your wind</u>
6	<u>As if you were a mythical thing</u>
7	<u>Like your were a thropy or a champion ring</u>
8	<u>You know that My train could take you home</u>
9	<u>They count me out time and time again</u>
10	<u>Every bait and switch was a work of art</u>
11	I'am <u>begging for you to take my hand wreck my plans</u> that's my man
12	<u>Use my best colors for your portrait</u>
13	I know <u>my love should be celebrated</u> but you tolerate it
14	I greet you with <u>a battle hero's welcome</u>
15	<u>Take your indiscreations all in good fun</u>
16	I polish plates until they <u>gleam and glisten</u>
17	I <u>made you my temple ,my mural,my sky</u>
18	<u>Drawing hearts in the byline</u>
19	<u>Eye Like sinking ships</u>
20	<u>I don't like anticipating my face in a red flush</u>
21	<u>I dont like a gold rush</u>
22	<u>With your hair falling into the place like dominos</u>
23	I see me <u>padding cross your wooden floors</u>
24	<u>I call you out on your contrarian shit</u>
25	<u>it fades into the gray of my day old tea</u>
26	<u>It smeels like infidelity</u>
27	<u>No body,no crime</u>
28	<u>Gray november Motion capture put me in a bad light</u>
29	<u>Catching my death</u>
30	Barefoot in <u>the wildest winter</u>
31	<u>Whether weather be the frost</u>
32	<u>I was shipwrecked</u>

4.2 Analysis of Data

From the data above, the writer describes the analysis of some of data above so it can be concluded that it becomes a complete conclusion. The analysis can be seen in below.

4.2.1 Symbol

Symbol is a thing (could be an object, person, situation, or action) that stands for something else more abstract. A symbol can be defined simply as an object or action that means more than itself.

Data 5.

Life was a willow and it bent right to your wind

The phrase "life is a willow" does not refer to the literal meaning of "life as a willow." Willow is a tree with hard roots in the ground, sluggish branches, and moving in the direction of the wind. Willow is a symbol of a strong connection to the roots, despite its shaky appearance on the surface. So, the willow tree is symbolized as a strong relationship. The sentence above is included in the figure of speech symbol.

4.2.2 Simile

Simile is a comparison between two different things. These things must have some features in common. A Simile is a figure of speech that omits the comparative term (like, as, than) and implies that one thing is another.

Data 1.

I'm like the water when your ship rolled in that night rough on the surface but you cut trough like knife

The sentences I'm like the water when your ship rolled in that night rough on the surface but you cut trough-like a knife means seems looks difficult to pass but manages to calm. this parable comparing the story of lovers who complement

each other. the sentence is a Similee because compering a moment of something to story of one relationship .

Data 2

Lost in your current like priceless wine

The sentence lost in current like priceless wine consist of lost in your current as adjective and priceless wine is noun. like a priceless wine refered to something that is expensive and can be intoxicating, which means a person can forget himself if he drinks it. lost in the current like a priceless wine This sentence implies a very deep feeling for the person you love so you forget yourself. So the sentence include to Simile.

Data 7.

Like you were a thropy or a champions ring

Sentences such as trophy or championship ring are used to presuppose someone is victorious. trophies and championship rings are synonymous with winning prizes/something you'd really like to have. It feels proud to get it and here words like trophy or championship ring are meant to presuppose his lover as his pride. So, the sentence above is a Simile because it presupposes between two different things and implies that one thing is another. .

Data 19.

Eye Like Sinking ship

The sentence "eyes like a sinking ship" is not interpreted with the true meaning of my eyes like a sinking ship but can be interpreted as pouring out a situation where when people feel the feeling of liking something passionately which makes them unable to think clearly about other things after being with