

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The use of several varieties of concepts and theories is needed to support further analysis to analyze the hidden meanings and figurative language as mentioned in the previous chapter. It applies using several theories, referring to semantics, figurative language, hidden meanings, etc.

2.1. Semantics

2.1.1. Definition of Semantics

Humans can speak various things based on their accumulated memory, knowledge, and imagination. Human language is stimulus-free. It is far more creative than animals, which have fixed message structures. We are constantly creating new messages for others to understand. We understand new sentences made by others (Kreidler, 2014). Everyone learns the essence of language early in life, from pronunciation to the use and meaning of the vocabulary and each element in it. The speaker's knowledge is primarily implicit. Linguists seek to build grammar, explicit explanations of languages, categories of languages, and the rules with which they interact.

Sweet (as cited in Suryani, 2016) stated that the definition of a language is the interpretation of ideas by combining sounds into words. Words are assembled into sentences. This association is like the transformation of ideas into thoughts. Semantics is a branch of language study. Semantics is and has always been defined as the study of meaning, while the study of how languages are organized and meanings expressed in linguistic semantics. Speakers of a language have always been connected with linguistics semantics as it enables them to communicate with one another. It shows some knowledge that indicates that every speaker has a semantic nature and representation of meaning in each of their languages

(Kreidler, 2014). The study of meaning can be understood in different ways. Linguistic semantics is an attempt to explain each speaker's knowledge of the language, telling other speakers the product of facts, feelings, intent, and imagination, and to understand what they are telling.

Semantics has been a meeting place for many different streams of thought and disciplines. Semantics often seem confusing because there are so many different approaches, and how they relate to each other is rarely obvious even to writers on the subject. Leech (as cited in Pardede, 2016) explained why we should study semantics because as the study of meaning semantics is the focus of communication studies; and as communication becomes an increasingly important element in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more and more urgent. Semantics is also central to the study of the human mind, as the processes of thought, perception, and concept formation are closely related to how we categorize and communicate our experiences about the world with language.

Leech (as cited in Pardede, 2016) considers semantics as a branch of linguistics as a field of study that parallels and interacts with the fields of syntax and phonology, which correspond to formal language patterns and how they are translated into sound. While syntax and phonology study the structure of expressive possibilities in language, semantics studies the meanings that can be expressed. It can be argued convincingly that considering semantics as a constituent discipline of linguistics is the most effective and interesting starting point today.

We all know that to express meaning that can be understood by others, we need languages and that all of these meanings are semantically meaningful in a language. But we can express what is in our mind through the forms of spoken and written language, for meaning exists in our mind. Meaning is related to a human's ability to think logically and understand. So, by trying to analyze meaning, we are also trying to analyze our ability to think and understand our capacity to create meaning.

How can we analyze someone's knowledge of meaning? We cannot expect the speaker to elaborate on every word they know. If that is the principle, we should also expect to be able to explain the meaning of every utterance they produce or understand, which is theoretically limitless (Sitanggang, Hutahaean & Herman, 2019). Furthermore, Bierwisch & Dillon (as cited in Sitanggang, et al., 2019) mentioned that even if it is hard to say what meaning truly is, it is not hard to show the knowledge that speakers have on meanings of their language and thus what should be included in a discourse about semantics.

Based on the explanation above, I can conclude that Semantics is a branch of linguistic study that focuses on analyzing meanings. Language plays a great part in semantics as it contains meanings that can be expressed.

2.2. Figurative Language

2.2.1. Definition of Figurative Language

Rohani, Arsyad, and Diani (2018) state that figurative is an aspect of language that expresses things differently than usual. Figurative is mostly used in different ways by writers, so it affects readers differently. Figurative can be found in written or spoken expression. Many expressions require special imagination and conceptualization to interpret meanings.

There lies a relationship between figurative meaning and vocabulary, which is a mutually beneficial relationship. It can be said that learning a figurative language helps us to accumulate vocabulary, or in other words, learning vocabulary can also mean learning a figurative language. The figurative meaning is also closely related to semantics because it is difficult to understand the figurative meaning without understanding the meaning of words, or even the connotative meaning. Of course, the expressed meaning becomes strange or difficult to understand. Therefore, figurative language becomes essential when learning

vocabulary, and learning vocabulary supports learning semantics, Tarigan (as cited in Rohani, et al., 2018).

By expressing or describing something, the writer communicates in another way. Writers also use language in different ways when communicating emotions and thoughts. It expresses various thoughts and feelings. Variations in the use of words, phrases, or language are called figurative language. McKenzie (as cited in Nuraeni & Peron, 2017) states that "figurative language refers to language that conveys ideas away from the true meaning of words." Furthermore, figurative language makes sentences concrete because language is malleable and amenable to the use of imagination. Writers can express the same idea in different ways, like using explicit statements or figurative language.

Nuraeni and Peron (2017) stated that the writer concludes that poetry, which in this case music, is the medium people use to express their thoughts, feelings, and ideas. A writer projects them to their readers, and writing spontaneously expresses them through word placement. That is, poetry is usually expressed according to the writer's imagination. Importantly, images are tools that poets use to express the writer's intentions and feelings. Some literature uses figurative language in their works to make them more interesting. Song lyrics are informative literature that provides information with literal meaning in figurative language. Thus, we have to think deeper and deeper to understand it. Lyrics have a difficult vocabulary that people have to pay special attention to explain or to give meaning is important.

2.2.2. Functions of Figurative Language

Figurative language serves a variety of purposes. One of many purposes of figurative use is to stimulate a particular image. It affects the language beauty of work, both in oral and written communication. They are used to clarify meaning, give examples, emphasize, stimulate associations and emotions, and bring life to, entertain, and make inanimate

objects become living. Most importantly, they serve an essential aesthetic purpose, expanding and deepening the range of perception and reaction to the words of objects and ideas. Thus, figurative language helps convey thoughts, feelings, and perceptions that cannot be properly expressed in literal words (Hutauruk, 2017).

It also relates to the statement made by Lazar (as cited in Hutauruk, 2017) that figurative language can provide a useful springboard for integrated skills work and stimulate reading, speaking, and writing skills. According to Keraf, figurative language can be used to explain, support, enliven, or beautify an object.

2.2.3. Kinds of Figurative Language

Keraf (as cited in Hutauruk, 2017) states that figurative language consists of 16 kinds: Simile, Metaphor, Allegory, Personification, Allusion, Eponym, Epithet, Synecdoche, Metonymy, Antonomasia, Hipflask, Irony, Satire, Innuendo, Antiphrasis, and Paronomasia.

In addition to those 16 kinds of figurative language, I feel the need to add other kinds of it from different researchers, such as Idiom, Hyperbole, and Imagery. Although they are not included in Keraf's explanation in kinds of figurative language, the addition of those is necessary. The following is the description of kinds of figurative language.

1. Simile

A simile is a figurative language that uses conjunctions "as", "like", and "similar" to express a comparison between two different things. Lazar (as cited in Hutauruk, 2017) declared that "simile is an expression through words that describes something as being similar to something else, using the word "as" or "like". On the other hand, "simile is the comparison of an explicit nature" stated by Keraf (as cited in Hutauruk, 2017). The obvious meaning is to say directly, that is identical to something else. Furthermore, it needs to explicitly express the

similarity, in words or phrases like as, like, then, similar, look like, or resemble. A simile is the simplest kind of figurative language. Here is an example of a simile.

A. “My belly is as round **as** the hills up there.”

The sentence above means that the belly looks similar to a hill, though it is not necessarily identical. Thus, it is considered as simile because of the existence of the word “as” to compare similarities between two different things.

B. “Her laughter is **like** the sound of music to my ears.”

This simile compares the comfort of music with the sound of someone’s laughter. It implies that the speaker felt joy and delight as a result of hearing the laughter.

2. Metaphor

A metaphor is used as a part of figurative language that uses analogies in comparing two things that are not considered to have something in common. Metaphor is a popular way to extend word usage and reference. Arvius (as cited in Hutaaruk, 2017) has stated that “metaphors are very common in the use of language and normally do not seem to require any special attempt to formulate and understand them”. Metaphor is a type of figurative language for thinking something by analogy. Here is an example of a metaphor:

A. “Yesterday was such a rollercoaster.”

The sentence above does not refer to the actual rollercoaster. Instead, it refers to the day being as unstable, there goes ups and downs as a rollercoaster.

B. “He is a shining star.”

This metaphor compares a person to a shining star, as explained. It implies that the individual has special traits or skills that set them apart and draw people to them. It suggests appreciation and respect for the person's brilliance or achievement.

3. Allegory

An allegory is a narrative or meaningful description underlying the apparent meaning. Keraf (as cited in Hutauruk, 2017) establishes allegory as a short story that contains figurative language. Here is an example below:

A. “A small ant can defeat a big elephant.”

The example is an allegory because the meaning of the sentence is different from its description. Based on the context, In the story of The Ant and The Elephant, the story of the interaction between the ant and the elephant is told by the writer without having to explain how those who are supposed to be strong can be weak at some point and vice versa. The events and characters in these stories often represent ideas of life, consisting of a moral lesson or a life lesson for the reader to study.

B. “The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe”

C.S. Lewis' "The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe": A Christian allegory with children's book elements. The plot centers on four siblings who use a wardrobe to travel to a magical realm. The story of Jesus Christ's death and resurrection is mirrored in Aslan the lion, who stands in for the Savior. The conflict between good and evil in the novel is a metaphor for Christian redemption since it is based on biblical ideas.

4. Personification

As a part of figurative language, personification gives human attributes to an animal, object, or concept. It is similar to metaphor as it gives implicit comparison in which the comparison term is always a human being. Keraf (as cited in Hutauruk, 2017) stated that personification is a type of figurative language that describes an inanimate object as if it were the nature of a human being. The example:

A. “Look at how the sun smiled down on us!”

The example above is a personification because in the real context the word “smiled down” always refers to the human action which is used in the anatomy of the mouth to express a gesture toward someone.

B. “Through the trees, the wind whispered secrets.”

The whispering movement of a person is related to the wind, which denotes a quiet, gentle sound. This personification conveys a sense of mystery and intrigue, as though the wind is disclosing something to the trees.

5. Allusion

An allusion is a part of figurative language that acts as a clue to try to suggest correlations or similarities between people, places, and events. It is an explicit and implicit reference to real-life events, characters, or places. Here are the examples:

A. “You dressed like a **friendly neighborhood superhero.**”

B. “Your affections are my **Achilles’ heel.**”

The examples above can be said as an allusion because “friendly neighborhood superhero” is a nickname of a superhero which has a hint to show Spider-Man. “Achilles’ heel” is the name of the weakness of Achilles, which is a hint of affection being such a weakness.

6. Eponym

A part of figurative language that always connects the name of people with a specific nature is called Eponym. When the names of objects, products, activities, and discoveries take their name from a particular person, it is called an eponym. In modern usage, this may also be the case when the brand name is synonymous with an item. Here are the examples:1

A. Cardigan

An article of clothing with buttons down the front known as a cardigan is named for James Brudenell, the 7th Earl of Cardigan, a British military leader who popularized the look.

B. Watt

James Watt, a Scottish inventor whose advancements to the steam engine were crucial to the Industrial Revolution, is honored by having his name attached to the SI's unit of power, the watt.

7. Epithet

When necessary to mention a specific nature or characteristic, which replaces or elaborates the name of people or things, an Epithet is used. Here is an example:

A. The King of Pop (Michael Jackson)

B. The People's Princess (Princess Diana of Wales)

The examples can be identified as epithets because they use the names of places that have always been associated with nature. That serves as a clue to the position from its nature, says The King of Pop to a pop culture connoisseur, one could easily guess it was Michael Jackson. Moreover, people can easily know The People's Princess to declare from her very nature that she is Princess Diana.

8. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the use of the part for the whole or a whole to represent a part. It is divided into two parts: they are Pars pro toto and Totem pro parte. Pars pro toto is a part of the whole and Totem pro parte is when the whole things stand for its part (Keraf, 2009:142). Here are the examples:

1. “I need a headcount by morning,”

The example can be identified as synecdoche (Pars pro toto) because it is a hint to describe headcount in the sentence which is meant the whole body that consists to represent a whole person.

2. “Jakarta has won the competition for Puteri Indonesia”

The example above it can be identified as synecdoche (Totem pro parte) for it is a hint to describe Jakarta, meaning that someone becomes a winner in a competition. Therefore, it does not refer to the city or the citizen of the city.

9. Metonymy

Metonymy is the use of figurative language that is closely related to what it means. It can be considered metonymy as the replacement of an object word with another word that is close in meaning. Here is an example:

- A. “He is working in Silicon Valley.”

The example above can be identified as a metonym because it is a hint to describe Silicon Valley as the American technology industry. It is another way of saying that he is working in an American technology industry, thus it is called using metonymy.

- B. “The pencil is mightier than the sword.”

Here, the word “pencil” stands in for “writing” or “literature,” whereas the word “sword” stands for “violence”. The implication is that the strength of language and ideas, symbolized by the pencil, can have a greater bearing and impact than physical force, symbolized by the sword.

10. Antonomasia

Another specific form of synecdoche which is formed by using epithets for replacing names, officials, professions, etc, is called Antonomasia. Here are the examples:

A. “Oh, my Romeo!”

B. “Captain America, will you give me the shield for me?”

The examples above can be identified as Antonomasia because the words Romeo and Captain America always refer to people formed using an epithet to replace name and occupation.

11. Hipflask

Hipflask or Hipalase is a type of figurative language in which a specific word that needs to be acted upon by another word is used to explain the word that needs to be acted upon by another word. Here is an example:

A. “She is so in love with tired milk.

The example above is Hipflask or Hipalase which is tired that is affected by the word milk. Simply put tired is a human being, not milk. And the word tired is not suitable for combined with milk. Tired is suitably affected by man. It can be combined such as a tired woman.

B. “He has fallen asleep on a stress pillow.”

In the aforementioned illustration, the word “pillow” has an impact on stress known as Hipflask or Hivalase. Worry is essentially a human being, not a pillow. Additionally, the word concern does not go well with pillows. Man is capable of being affected by stress. Such a combination would be stressed man.

12. Irony

The irony is a hint that wants to say something with other meaning on what it contains in the words. It is used to satirize real situations. Here are the examples:

A. “Their presentation was as clear as a dirty whiteboard.”

The example above can be identified as Irony for the sentence is said in other meaning on what it contains the words in reality, referring to saying something true for the human when the action is done right.

B. “A fire station burns down:”

An illustration of situational irony is this. Ironically, a fire station, which is meant to be a location where flames are put out—becomes a fire itself.

13. Satire

When you need an expression to reject something or someone, Satire is the answer. Having an ironic nature is not needed. Satire contains a critique of human weakness. Here are the examples:

A. “This tax is cheap that I can’t buy groceries.”

The example above is a satire, for its nature with irony is almost the same. This is because the two phrases are used differently to dismiss or criticize other characters. When a position is filled with inadequate performance, it always points to criticism and rejection of people.

B. "I can resist everything except temptation."

This humorous statement by Oscar Wilde mocks human frailty and our propensity to succumb to temptation. Wilde is making fun of the idea of self-control and insinuating that people frequently give in to their vices by implying that the speaker has no control over their wants.

14. Innuendo

Innuendo describes a critic as subtle or indirect remarks about a person or thing that are often critical or disapproving in nature. (Keraf, 2009: 142) Here are the examples:

A. When a movie starts to play, her voice is often heard loudly.

Based on the example, Innuendo is to clear up criticism with an indirect suggestion that doesn't hurt when is said. When a movie starts to play, her voice often heard loudly, and comes out with this quote, is to criticize someone who always plays a role in a movie, whether it is a good movie or a bad movie, she always happens to be there.

B. "The chef's secret ingredient adds an extra 'kick' to the dish."

The innuendo in this sentence suggests that the chef is utilizing a material or ingredient that transforms the flavor of the food in a special or unusual way. The word "kick" is a subliminal cue that alludes to anything outside of conventional gastronomic fare.

15. Antiphrasis

Antiphrasis is like irony is to use a word with the opposite meaning, which can be seen as irony or wording. Generally, it is an ironic or humorous use of a word and contrary to the largely accepted meaning. (Keraf, 2009:142). Here are the examples:

A. Look at my cute and sweet baby boy! He is turning 40 this year.

Through the above examples, it can be determined that Antiphrasis has the same nature as Irony because the two sentences are said with opposite meanings in their content, which is to deny others. A cute and sweet baby boy is always referring to say, someone who is young age or a kid in reality, whereas here is used to deny the unsuitable position or age of someone.

B. “What a genius idea you got there!”

This expression can be used as a sarcastic jab at a notion that is thought to be stupid or ridiculous. The speaker conveys the opposite connotation and shows their doubt or unbelief by using the word "genius" humorously.

16. Paronomasia

A pun or paronomasia is a type of figurative language that uses similar sounds. A term is based on similarities in sound but with very different meanings (Keraf, 2009:142). Here are the examples:

A. “I like songs about tortillas. I enjoy a good rap.”

B. “I enjoy a seafood restaurant with the chill music, I don’t like it when they drop the bass.”

The examples above are Puns or Paronomasia, for they use similar sounds but it has completely different meanings, such as rap and wrap, but they have different meanings. It also has a different meaning in the two words bass and bass. The bass in the example above is referring to the beat or musical instrument that is played in the restaurant, not the kind of fish that is being dropped in the seafood restaurant.

17. Idiom

Jay (as cited in Juliarta & Wirawan, 2021) stated that an idiom is an expression with a symbolic meaning that cannot be derived from the literal meaning of the expression. Idioms are described as having a meaning that cannot be replaced by another. A sentence can be described as having an idiomatic meaning if it contains the intended message. Idioms consist mainly of famous words. Here are the examples:

A. “Break a leg!”

The phrase is frequently used to wish someone luck, especially before a performance or presentation. The reverse of what it indicates is the literal meaning, nevertheless. A theatrical superstition known as “break a leg” states that it is bad luck to wish someone good luck directly. So to wish them luck, you say “break a leg” instead.

B. “Hit the nail on the head!”

When someone “hits the nail on the head,” they have accurately stated a thought or located the key idea.

18. Hyperbole

McKenzie (2016) states that hyperbole or overstatement is a figure of speech that uses exaggeration and humor to emphasize the magnitude of thing words, size, feeling, or reaction. Exaggerating language known as hyperbole can be employed to achieve a variety of effects, including humor, seriousness, imagination, or restraint, as well as persuasive or ineffectiveness, Perrine (as cited in Melly, 2022). Hyperbole, according to Abrams and Harpham (as cited in Melly, 2022), is the overstatement of a dramatic event or the exaggerated exaggeration of truth or possibility.

A. “I’m starving, I can eat the whole bakery.”

Tremendous hunger is shown by this hyperbole. The speaker is exaggerating their hunger to illustrate its severity by suggesting they could eat an entire bakery.

B. "I've been waiting here forever!"

The use of the term "forever" in this sentence is exaggerated. In order to convey their irritation or frustration with the protracted wait, the speaker exaggerates the amount of time they have been waiting.

19. Imagery

Imagery is the language poets, novelists, and other writers use to create images in the minds of their readers. The imagery contains metaphorical and figurative language to enhance the reader's experience through the senses. Visual, Auditory, Olfactory, Gustatory, Tactile, Kinesthetic, and Organic are kinds of Imagery. Here is an example:

A. "Against the night sky, the city skyline glistened like a thousand diamonds."

The metropolitan skyline is depicted in this sentence through pictures. The reader can see the shimmering lights and the magnificence of the metropolitan landscape at night by drawing a comparison to sparkling diamonds. The description is given a luxurious and elegant touch thanks to the simile.

B. "His touch was icy cold, sending shivers up and down her spine."

In order to describe a person's touch, this sentence uses the sense of touch. The phrase "icy cold" induces a feeling of coolness, and the reference to shivers down the spine highlights its chilling impact. The description of the characters' physical interaction is improved by this imagery.

2.3. Hidden Meaning

Semantics, according to Lyons (as cited in Yunira, Pradina, Sumbayak, Putri & Derin, 2019), is a field of study that examines meaning. The theories of the truth of meaning, coherence of meaning, and correspondence of meaning are only a few examples of representative meaning theories that have strong connections to semantics. Everybody is always drawn to meaning. We ponder the meaning of unfamiliar words. The lesson we would take away from what we read and hear is not always clear to us. We frequently worry about how well our message will be received and comprehended by others. We like jokes, and the humor is frequently built on the ambiguity or double meaning of words.

Literary works, especially short works like poetry, always have hidden meanings. This is one of the main factors that characterize poetry, the language is powerful, dense, and suggestive (Dewanti, 2021). The hidden meaning is the literal meaning that lies underneath which is always there, even though it is not visible in words.

Kreidler (2014) states that three areas deal with the systematic exploration of “meaning”. Psychology, Philosophy, & Linguistics. Each area contributes to the other, although their specific interests and approaches are different. Psychologists study how individuals learn, how they absorb, retrieve, or forget information, and how they classify, judge, and solve problems. That is how the human mind works. Philosophers of language consider how a particular fact that we know or accept as true relates to other facts: what precedes them (premises) and what their interest is in how to know what the likely outcome is (the inference). which sentences contradict each other, which sentences express the same meaning in different words, and which sentences are not related. As for Linguists, they want to understand the way language works. If two persons can give and receive information, express their feelings and desires, and to some extent be understood in the same language, what type of knowledge do they share? It is concerned with locating significant linguistic elements.

2.4. Song

2.4.1. Definition of Song

Jones (2019) explains that a song is a recorded piece of archives consisting of a lot of stuff, such as the writer's imagination, the musician's skill, and the singer's unique and dynamic performance. It is a mark that is passed down from generation to generation. It invites endless connections that mean a lot to the listener. Linked to this vast network of songs is a complicated intertwined body of meaning, a body as precise as our own. The meaning itself is often compounded in the song lyrics, whether implicitly or explicitly.

Song lyrics provide necessary clues about what people were thinking and feeling, their struggles, and their dreams. The language inside of the lyrics can produce different meanings (Cahyani, 2011). You could say that a song always slips a message within every lyric. Each has different meanings depending on the usage of the language. The difficulty in establishing the literal meaning of lyrics is often to be a problem. In addition, the meaning is usually reinforced with allusions, propositions, and implicatures. One of the best ways to understand what a song means has always been to see what people have said about its interpretation.

Peake (as cited in Cahyani, 2011) declared that songs are essentially always open to numerous interpretations. The richness of using songs as sources for understanding history, and the urgency to dig within the available clue in doing so, lies in such openness to numerous purposes and interpretations, Griffiee (as cited in Cahyani, 2011).

2.4.2. The Structures of a Song

Santana (2021) states that to compose a song, there are six main components of it:

1. Definition of Intro.

A song should have an attention-grabbing introduction, just like the opening of a movie or book. It should accomplish this without engulfing them, though. Song introductions are often slower and more subdued as a result. Establishing the song's rhythm, speed, and melody as well as introducing the singer or vocalists is the aim.

2. Definition of Verse.

A song's verse is an opportunity to tell a narrative. This is where the story actually advances and develops lyrically. The verse is a chance to convey your message because the chorus and pre-chorus of most songs typically repeat the same lines. Think about how the second verse can develop on the first as you divide the story you wish to tell into two parts. Some lyricists make use of the second verse to alter the chorus's meaning or even to completely rewrite the song's lyrics. It's an opportunity to be imaginative and explore the many feelings you want to elicit in your listener.

3. Definition of Pre-chorus.

A pre-chorus, though not required, might enhance the chorus's power. Building on that familiarity, a pre-chorus typically uses a chord progression from either the verse or the chorus. Another chance for a songwriter to try something new as a pre-chorus can use various harmonies or differ from the song's structure.

4. Definition of Chorus.

The key concepts in your song are all brought together in the chorus. This explains why the song's title frequently appears in the chorus. It's a synopsis of the subject matter of the full song. The song's most memorable element, the hook, is often included in the chorus. The song's peak should

be in the choruses. The chorus should express the tension release that the verses and pre-chorus should have been building up to.

5. Definition of Bridge.

A bridge usually puts towards the end of a song, usually between the second and third chorus, the bridge usually only appears once. It represents a shift of pace in the song and is distinctive musically and lyrically. Its goal is to startle the listener out of the trance and make her aware that this tune is more than mere repetition.

6. Definition of Outro.

As a song comes to a finish, the end of the song should be clearly indicated in the outro to the listener. There are several ways to accomplish this, but most often it involves slowing down and performing the intro in reverse.

2.5. Previous Related Studies

In supporting this research, I find three previous related studies that have similarities and differences with this research. Thus, these researchers use the same theory and approach with different objects of literature.

The first study is titled “*An Analysis of Figurative Language in Ariana Grande’s Album ‘Thank U, Next’*”, written by Deni Arnita Hulu, Elia Nova Br. Sembiring, and Natalia Widya Pasca Tarigan, from Prima Indonesia University. Their study analyzes the figurative language (simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, symbol, irony, and idiom) consisted the song lyrics. The goal of this study is to determine the type of figurative language that is the most dominant and to identify the themes of the twelve songs contained in the song lyrics of Ariana Grande's album, thank u next. They conducted it using descriptive qualitative research with the result as the most dominant type of figurative language found in

this study is a metaphor and the themes contained in each song are Denial, Needed, Space, Pretend, Rebound Relationship, Relationship, Brief and Regret, Misinterpreted, Friendship, Empowerment, and Self-Love. Their study was conducted using descriptive qualitative research. A for the method will be carried out by selecting theories such as figurative language, which has the sources taken from the relevant text, journals, and books that support figurative analysis.

The second one is titled "*Meanings of Figurative Language With Reference To Four Iron Maiden Songs*", written by Rahardian Daniswara, I Made Winaya, and I Gusti Ngurah Parthama, Udayana University. The goal of the study is to identify and classify the types of figurative words found in the four Iron Maiden songs and to explain the meanings contained in the four songs on the album. They include four tracks, which are Run to the Hills, Hallowed Be Thy Name, Rime of the Ancient Mariner, and 2 Minutes to Midnight. The main theory used in their work was adapted from the metaphorical linguistic theory put forward by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963), with additional theories from Wellek and Warren's (1984) metaphorical linguistic theory and Leech's theory of meaning (1974) adopted. The method used in their study is a qualitative method, by listening to four songs by selecting some sentences containing figurative language from the lyrics of four songs. It resulted that there are eight types of figurative language discovered from 13 theories. Semantic is used to understand the meaning of figurative language, but based on theory there are three types of seven different meanings.

The last one is the study conducted by Yohanes Nosi, Desak Putu Eka Pratiwi, and Ni Wayan Suastini from Mahasaraswati Denpasar University, titled "*Uncover the Hidden Meaning of Figurative Language Found in Jason Derulo Song Lyrics*". Nosi¹, Desak Putu Eka Pratiwi², Ni Wayan Suastini". Two theories are used in this study. First, the theory of Knickerbocker and Lenninger (1974) is used to identify types of figurative language in Jason Derulo's lyrics. Second, Leach's Theory for Finding Metaphorical Language Meanings in Jason Derulo's Lyrics (1981). They use qualitative methods in analyzing the data descriptively. The result concluded as Jason Derulo's lyrics have 6 types of images: hyperbole, simile, paradox, personification, irony, and synecdoche. The writer found

hyperbole to be the most dominant type of figurative language used in Jason Derulo's lyrics.

