

Analysis of Figurative Language.pdf

by

Submission date: 23-May-2023 01:06PM (UTC+0800)

Submission ID: 2099820452

File name: Analysis of Figurative Language.pdf (709.79K)

Word count: 6069

Character count: 32009

AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN TAYLOR SWIFT'S *FOLKLORE* ALBUM

¹Fitshafa Gustsa

¹Universitas Hasyim Asy'ari Tebuireng Jombang, Indonesia

[¹fitshafagustsa@gmail.com](mailto:fitshafagustsa@gmail.com)

²Elisa Nurul Laili

²Universitas Hasyim Asy'ari Tebuireng Jombang, Indonesia

[²elisa_nurullaili@yahoo.co.id](mailto:elisa_nurullaili@yahoo.co.id)

Abstract: In this research, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative method to analyzed the data of figurative language and stylistics discovered in Taylor Swift's selected song lyrics on the *Folklore* album. This research is intended to find out the types and meanings of figurative language used in *Folklore* album, and to find out the types and functions of stylistics used in *Folklore* album. The researcher found some types of figurative language which is used in *Folklore* album there are Metaphor 12, Allegory 4, Metonymy 3, Verbal irony 7, Hyperbole 7, Personification 7, Symbol 14, Paradox 11, Simile 12, Synecdoche totem pro parte 1, and Understatement 1. Moreover, it is possible to conclude that figurative language and style of language significantly contribute to song lyrics. So that's why the writer or songwriter uses figurative language and any style of language in sentences to make the song more engaging and to assist readers to think more about the message and the meaning behind it.

Keywords: *Figurative Languages, Folklore Album.*

INTRODUCTION

As claimed by Harya (2017), a figurative language is defined as a language which is employed terms or expressions that have separate meanings than their literal interpretation. Figurative language can be utilized for all types of transmission and communication, including everyday conversations, newspaper, articles, advertisements, novels, poetry, and more. Some terms in figurative language have meanings that are different from their conventional meanings. It is the reader's responsibility to use his or her intuition to understand what does the songwriter want to convey through the lyrics of the song. It creates figurative meaning more difficult to comprehend since figurative language's meaning cannot be discovered in a dictionary, unlike some other vocabulary phrases that we routinely use in the constantly conversations. To comprehend the meaning of figurative language, we need to employ our

imagination and intuition to conceptualize what the phrases, words and sentences are expressing or pointing to. Furthermore, figurative language allows people to understand the genuine meaning of a music. People may not pay attention to the words when listening to a music, particularly if the song has a figurative side. People enjoying music because it has a catchy beat or because they appreciate the vocalist. Understanding the meaning of a lyric, but at the other side, may be valuable since it helps us to comprehend the meaning and intention of the song.

In this study, the researcher is concerned in analyzing selected song lyrics from a popular album *Folklore* by Taylor Swift, a well-known American singer. Taylor Swift was born on December 13, 1989, Born in West Reading, Pennsylvania. She is not only a singer, but also a songwriter. In the opinion of Perrine (1982), there are four primary factors of using figurative language. First, the imaginative enjoyment of literary works is enhanced by the use of figurative language. Second, it is a method of incorporating more imagery into verse, composing the digest tangible and literary works more sensual. The third, figurative language is often used to enhance emotional depth to otherwise just factual statements and to express emotions as well as information.

In this thesis, the researcher investigated the figurative language which is discovered in some chosen song lyrics in *Folklore* album by Taylor Swift. The chosen song lyrics from the *Folklore* album were preferred by the researcher since this album has never been investigate about its figurative language by another researcher previously. Aside from that, this album is a popular album with a dramatic tune and lyrics with figurative language, that can help boost knowledge of figurative language. The lyrics of the songs are often rhyming and poetic in style. It is due to the songwriter's utilize of figurative language to create the song more engaging, unique, and artistic.

The study about figurative language, which is related to this study, especially in song lyrics was conducted by some of previous researchers. First, Masruri (2018) investigated figurative language in Maher Zain selected song lyrics. The findings of his study are identifying the kinds of figurative language in Maher Zain chosen song lyrics and to ascertain the proportion within each types appearance of figurative language in Maher Zain selected song lyrics. Next, Listiani (2015) investigated figurative language in Taylor Swift's "Speak Now" album. The findings of her research is identify the sorts of figurative language utilized in Taylor Swift's "Speak Now" album based on X.J Kennedy theory. A distinct research found connected to this study aimed by Arifah (2016), she investigated figurative language in John Legend's

song. The findings of her research are to launch the kinds of figurative language employed in 5 song lyrics by John Legend's, and to know what are the interpretations of the figurative language which is utilized in the 5 song lyrics by John Legend's. The source of the data is what distinguishes this study from other investigations. The data for this study came from chosen song lyrics in Taylor Swift's Folklore album. Whereas, the researcher is also investigated figurative language, but the data is disparate. Because the data is diverse, the research provides a variety of results and interpretations.

As previously stated, earlier studies have discussed figurative language in the song lyrics of Maher Zain, song lyrics by Taylor Swift's in "Speak Now" album, and John Legend's songs. Whatever is observed, that there are no set standards in a piece of art to determine what type of figurative language to use, to know and make people think critically. The researcher carry out a study by the title "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift's Folklore Album". In this study the researcher investigated the selected song lyrics from Folklore album of popular American singer and songwriter Taylor Swift to learn and to investigate about the many sorts of figurative language which is exist in song lyrics and the message within the lyrics.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Figurative Language

Verdonk (2013) stated that figurative language is a type of stylistics. Figurative language is commonly utilized if anyone who speaks or writes anything with multiple meanings. Next, as cited in Listiani (2015), Kennedy (1979) stated that figures of speech are used in figurative language. A figure of speech is a manner of stating something that does not quite match the definition of the word. Figures of speech have been shown to develop when a speaker or writer retires from the traditional connotations of words in the interest of uniqueness or expressiveness. As cited in Listiani (2015), Potter (1967) stated that figurative language can communicate meaning that can not be articulated directly in any other way. It has the potential to transmit content in a much shorter amount of time since it actualizes the meaning in images rather than presenting it abstractly.

Furthermore, as cited in Ratna (2017), Perrine (1982) defined figurative language as the process by which new dimensions are introduced to the language. In a short, figurative language is a different method of describing something than its conventional way in order to make the language sound more beautiful. Next, as cited in Azizah (2021), Abrahams (1982) claimed that

figurative language differs significantly from what language analysts believe to be the regular, or conventional, significance or sequence of words in order to achieve a specific meaning or impact. Next, according to Sharndama & Suleiman (2013) figurative language is used in performing arts as a medium for communicating thoughts, feelings, and ideas indirectly rather than explicitly. Figurative language is utilized in all forms of communication, including everyday conversation, newspaper articles, advertisements, novels, poetry, and songs.

Figurative language or figure of speech is use not just in literature, such as poetry, drama, or prose, but it is also relevant in linguistics study and popular use in song lyrics and everyday dialogue. Nevertheless, most folks will instantly think of figurative language as a literary study term because it is frequently utilized as stylistic strategies in assessing literary work. Depending on the explanation above, because the researcher is analyzing many various sorts of figurative meaning, the researcher may believe that figurative language has an enticing potential when employed in song lyrics or spoken aloud. Focusing on the explanations offered above, the author also concluded that figurative language is a word or set of words used by the author or songwriter to emphasize an object with other words that might transform the meaning of the phrase.

B. Types of Figurative Language

According to Perrine's theories, figurative language includes metaphor, simile, symbol, personification, synecdoche, paradox, overstatement/ hyperbole, apostrophe, understatement, linguistic sarcasm (verbal irony), allegory, and metonymy.

1. Metaphor

Perrine (1969) said metaphor is a way of contrasting elements that are fundamentally different. In metaphor, the disparity is suggested, which implies that the figurative term is supplanted for or linked with the actual concept. The disparity among two elements is inferred or unexpected in metaphor. That is, the metaphorical phrase is closely related to the literal term. It compares the two things without the usage of a connection.

2. Simile

Perrine (1969) mentioned that metaphor and simile are used to draw comparisons essentially disparate things, but in simile the correlation is presented through taking use out of a word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar to, resembles, or appears. Next, Glucksberg (2001) also stated a metaphor is a symbolic resemblance, whereas a simile is a direct

comparison. Simile is a kind of figure of speech in which two items are opposed using connector words so that the readers may simply understand the comparison.

3. Personification

Perrine (1969) stated that personification is the process of equating an animal, an object, or an idea with human characteristics. It is a sort of metaphor and an implicit in comparative to the figurative phrase of similarity is always a person. The degree to which personifications encourage the reader to envision the literal phrase in human form varies. As cited in Rossy (2017), Kovecses (2002) stated that personification occurs when human characteristics are transferred to non-human species in the form of a word or phrase. It gives more sense of imagination to non-human entities in a text because they are lack of human characteristic. It is possible to characterize an animal, an object, or a concept as having human behaviors or feelings.

4. Apostrophe

Perrine (1969) mentioned that apostrophe is tightly linked to personification, which is the practice of treating someone who is not present or has passed, or nonhuman as if that person or substance were relevant to the real and capable of responding to what is being said.

5. Synecdoche

As stated by Perrine (1969), synecdoche (using an element for the whole) and metonymy (using something roughly similar for the entity specifically intended) both substituted some significant component or element of a connection for the involvement itself. synecdoche figures of speech are classified into two sorts based on their mode of expression: *pars pro toto* and *totem pro parte*.

- **Synecdoche pars pro toto:** This figure of speech is used to represent the entirety of an object while just mentioning a portion of it.
- **Synecdoche totem pro parte:** This figure of speech is used to represent a portion of an item by saying the entire portion or by combining it with other things that have a larger meaning.

6. Symbol

According to Perrine (1969), a symbol is something that signifies anything other than what it is. A symbol signifies both what it is and something else. In other words, a sign serves both physical and figurative roles. Symbols differ in terms of the level of identification and description supplied by their creators.

7. Allegory

As argued by Perrine (1969), An allegory is a tale or representation with an underlying truth just under the appearance. Regardless of how compelling the tale or depiction appears on the surface entertaining in and of itself, the author is really interested in the implicit message. Allegory has been defined as a sarcastic statement as well as a set of interrelated symbols.

8. Paradox

As acknowledged by Perrine (1969), a paradox is an allegation that appears to be inconsistent yet is nonetheless accurate. That might be a scenario or a suggestion. When we comprehend all of the settings and occurring at different in a paradox, we see that what looked to be inconceivable is genuinely very plausible and not at all strange. A paradox's worth is determined by its shock value. Its apparent absurdity draws the attention of the reader and, by nature of its irrationality, emphasizes the reality of what is being conveyed.

9. Hyperbole/ Overstatement

Overstatement, often known as hyperbole, is just overestimation, but it is overstatement for the purpose of truth. It's not the same as narrating a story about a fish. Hyperbole may be utilized to generate a wide range of effects. It might be amusing or serious, inventive or restricted, compelling or confusing (Perrine, 1969).

10. Understatement

As described by Perrine (1969), understatement or stating just under one means, in both what is stated and how it will be spoken. As cited in Listiani (2015), Hornby (2000) stated litotes or also known as understatement, is a representation of one might be point by expressing something that's not correct diametrically opposed to one's opinion/point of view; it's being used to enhance someone's comments more impactful.

11. Verbal Irony

Irony, like paradox, has implications that go further than its intended usage as a figure of speech oftentimes sarcasm and satire are confused with verbal irony, which expresses the opposite of what one means. Irony, on another side is a literary technique or figure which may or may not be deployed in the favor of sarcasm or mockery. Whereas linguistic irony always indicates the inverse of what is said, it has several gradations, and it only means the opposite of what is said in its most basic forms. In more complicated versions, it signifies both what is stated and the opposite of what is said at the same time, but in various ways and with varying degrees of emphasis (Perrine, 1969).

12. Metonymy

According to Perrine (1969), stated that metonymy is the replacement of something like for what is genuinely meant is referred to. It is a figure of speech where in the label of one object is substituted with the label from another thing that is tightly associated to it.

METHOD

A. Research Design

The researcher used the descriptive qualitative method for this study to analyzed and described the data of figurative language discovered in Taylor Swift's selected song lyrics on the Folklore album. The research design is the researcher's method for undertaking this study in order to obtain a thorough comprehension of the research object as well as to assess and figure out the research problem. According to Ary et al (2010), he defined that descriptive qualitative research is concerned with context and meaning. All of this asserts that human conduct is contextually dependent, and that asserted human existence receives meaning from context and is thus intimately linked to social, historical, political, and cultural forces. As a result, inquiry is constantly constrained by a certain context or situation. The goal of qualitative research is to comprehend purpose. There seems to be no process of predicting whatever is going to occur conceivable future, just to recognize an unusual and distinct context. The goal of qualitative research is to comprehend social phenomena by providing extensive detailed explanations of locations, conditions, and participants. This implies that qualitative research takes a human participant's point of view and collects data in a natural setting.

The descriptive qualitative method was chosen since the object to be investigate is figurative language discovered in Taylor Swift's selected song lyrics from her Folklore album. Because the data in this research presented as in structure of letters rather than statistics, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative research technique. This study focuses on comprehending and analyzing the many types and meanings of figurative language utilized in song lyrics, with the human investigator or researcher serving as the main data collection and analysis tool. In addition, as cited in Listiani (2015), Moleong (2009), stated that the descriptive qualitative technique aim is to describe a place, fact, or demographic feature in a systematic, factual, and correct manner. A technique for identifying, obtaining, and evaluating data is used in the descriptive qualitative technique. Evaluations in qualitative research are more focused with comprehending the outcome of revealed data than with calculating the outcome of revealed data.

B. Data Sources

The data sources from this research are primary and secondary. Primary data sources are from the figurative language which is found in Taylor Swift's selected song lyrics on *Folklore* album. In this thesis, the researcher analyzed selected song lyrics from 16 songs on *Folklore* album as a primary data sources. The title of the songs are: Cardigan, The 1, The Last Great American Dynasty, Exile (featuring Bon Iver), Invisible String, Mad Woman, This Is Me Trying, Illicit Affairs, Epiphany, Peace, Betty, My Tears Ricochet, Mirrorball, Seven, August, and the last Hoax. For secondary data sources are from Taylor Swift fansite, Taylor Swift official website, Taylor Swift interview video, *Folklore* album article and etc.

C. Research Procedure

The researcher implemented 3 procedures to do the analysis: 1) **Identification**, it is used to make data classification easier, the data identified by the researcher according to the categories of figurative language, with a concentrate on literal and nonliteral interpretations of figurative language. 2) **Classification**, here the researcher identified and classified every figurative language depending on some of the variables according to the type of figurative language. 3) **Data Analysis**, by considering the classification of figurative language, the researcher evaluated the data of figurative language used in Taylor Swift's chosen song lyrics from the *Folklore* album.

D. Technique of Data Collection

This research used content or document and artifacts analysis as a way of gathering information to analyzed the types and usage of figurative language and stylistics in Taylor Swift's selected song lyrics on *Folklore* album. In order to make the data collection process more systematic, the steps are:

1. The researcher listened to the entire *Folklore* album from music platform Spotify.
2. The researcher watched, search and read comprehenly the entire song lyrics from *Folklore* album, *Folklore* album article, Taylor Swift interview video, Taylor Swift fansite perspective and swifties video reaction about *Folklore* album through the youtube, and web page.
3. The researcher marked the types of figurative language used in Taylor Swift's chosen song lyrics on *Folklore* album.
4. The researcher gathered all of the figurative language used in Taylor Swift's chosen song lyrics from the *Folklore* album.
5. The researcher write down the data and divide it into sections based on the selection.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

The researcher have to arrange what she or he has seen, heard, and study to be able to supply explanations, build hypotheses, or pose a brand new question. In order to make the input analysis process more systematic, the steps are:

1. Categorized and organized the types of figurative language which is found in Taylor Swift's selected song lyrics on *Folklore* album.
2. Identified and observed the sorts of figurative language which is found in Taylor Swift's chosen song lyrics on *Folklore* album.
3. Determine the meaning of figurative language depending on its classification which is found in chosen song lyrics from Taylor Swift's *Folklore* album.
4. Generated a discussion and conclusion regarding the data analysis results.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

1. Figurative Language

In this sub chapter the researcher discusses and mention about types and meaning of figurative language that has been found in Taylor Swift's *Folklore* album. The researcher found 79 utterances which is used figurative language in *Folklore* album. They are Metaphor 12, Allegory 4, Metonymy 3, Verbal Irony 7, Hyperbole 7, Personification 7, Symbol 14, Paradox 11, Simile 12, Synecdoche totem pro parte 1, and Understatement 1.

a) Metaphor

Datum	Song Title	Utterance	Form
1.a.1	The 1	I'm doing good, I'm on some new shit	Sentence

As the researcher mentioned in literarture review, Perrine (1969) stated that metaphor is a way of contrasting elements that are fundamentally different. In metaphor, the disparity is suggested, which implies that the figurative term is supplanted for or linked with the actual concept. The researcher found 12 metaphor in *Folklore* album, in the table above is a representative from 12 metaphor which are found in *Folklore* album.

b) Simile

Datum	Song Title	Utterance	Form
1.b.1	Cardigan	Marked me like a bloodstain	Sentence

As the researcher mentioned in literature review, Perrine (1969) stated that simile is a kind of figure of speech in which two items are opposed using connector words (like, as, than, similar to, resembles, or appears) so that the readers may simply understand the comparison. The researcher found 12 simile in Folklore album, in the table above is a representative from 12 simile which are found in Folklore album.

c) Personification

Datum	Song Title	Utterance	Form
l.c.1	The Last Great American Dynasty	The wedding was charming	Sentence

As the researcher mentioned in literature review, Perrine (1969) stated that personification occurs when human characteristics are transferred to non-human species in the form of a word or phrase. It gives more sense of imagination to non-human entities in a text because they are lack of human characteristic. Here, the researcher found 7 personification in Folklore album, in the table above is a representative from 7 personification which are found in Folklore album.

d) Synecdoche (totem pro parte)

Datum	Song Title	Utterance	Form
l.d.1	The 1	You meet some woman on the internet	Phrase

In Folklore album the researcher only found synecdoche totem pro parte. Perrine (1969) stated that this type of figurative language is used to represent a portion of an item by saying the entire portion or by combining it with other things that have a larger meaning. In the table above is a representation for synecdoche totem pro parte which is found in Folklore album.

e) Symbol

Datum	Song Title	Utterance	Form
l.e.3	Peace	But the rain is always gonna come if you're standing with me	Phrase

As the researcher mentioned in literature review, Perrine (1969) stated that symbol signifies both what it is and something else. In other words, a sign serves both physical and figurative roles. The researcher found 14 symbol in Folklore album, and in the table above is a representative from 14 symbol which are found in Folklore album.

f) Allegory

Datum	Song Title	Utterance	Form
1.f.2	Cardigan	Tried to change the ending, Peter losing Wendy	Sentence

As the researcher mentioned in literature review, Perrine (1969) stated that an allegory is a tale or representation with an underlying truth just under the appearance. Regardless of how compelling the tale or depiction appears on the surface entertaining in and of itself, the author is really interested in the implicit message. The researcher found 4 allegory in Folklore album, and in the table above there are two representative of 4 allegory which are found in Folklore album.

g) Paradox

Datum	Song Title	Utterance	Form
1.g.1	Betty	I don't know anything, but I know I miss you	Clause

As the researcher explained in chapter 2, Perrine (1969) stated that paradox is a statement which is completely contradicts or oppose common sense however is possibly correct, or simply as a self-contradictory argument that appears to be accurate at first. The researcher found 11 paradox in Folklore album, and in the table above is a representative from 11 paradox which are found in Folklore album.

h) Hyperbole

Datum	Song Title	Utterance	Form
1.h.3	Seven	Love you to the moon and to Saturn	Word

As the researcher explained in chapter 2, Perrine (1969) stated that hyperbole is a rhetorical and literary style in which an author or speaker deliberately exaggerates and overstates for intensity and impact. The researcher found 7 hyperbole in Folklore album, and in the table above is a representative from 7 hyperbole which are found in Folklore album.

i) Understatement

Datum	Song Title	Utterance	Form
1.i.1	My Tears Ricochet	Some to throw, some to make a diamond ring	Phrase

The researcher also mentioned in literature review, Perrine (1969) stated that understatement is a statement that portrays anything as relatively small, less dramatic, or less significant

than it actually is. The researcher found 1 understatement in Folklore album. In the table above is a representation for understatement which is found in Folklore album.

j) Verbal Irony

Datum	Song Title	Utterance	Form
1.j.2	Invisible String	For the boys who broke my heart, Now I send their babies presents	Sentence

As the researcher mentioned in literature review, Perrine (1969) stated that verbal irony is a literary technique or figure which may or may not be deployed in the favor of sarcasm or mockery, which is expresses the opposite of what one means. The researcher found 7 verbal irony in Folklore album, and in the table above is a representative from 7 verbal irony which are found in Folklore album.

k) Metonymy

Datum	Song Title	Utterance	Form
1.k.1	Exile	I think I've seen this film before	Word

As the researcher mentioned in literature review, Perrine (1969) stated that metonymy is the replacement of something like for what is genuinely meant is referred to. The researcher only found 3 metonymy in Folklore album, and in the table above is a representative from 3 metonymy which are found in Folklore album.

B. Discussion

After the analysis completed and in order to answer the first statement of the problem in this research, the researcher finds several types of figurative language used in the song lyric from the Folklore album, and described the meaning behind the figurative language. There are 79 utterances which is used figurative language in Folklore album. Here are some types of figurative language which is found in selected song lyrics from the Folklore album, they are Symbol 14, Metaphor 12, Paradox 11, Simile 12, Verbal irony 7, Hyperbole 7, Personification 7, Allegory 4, Metonymy 3, Synecdoche totem pro parte 1, and Understatement 1. However, the researcher did not find any Apostrophe and Synecdoche pars pro toto in the song lyrics from Folklore album. Since the researcher did not find any apostrophe in Folklore album, and according to Perrine (1969) he stated that apostrophe is the practice of treating someone who is not present or has passed, or nonhuman as if that person or substance were relevant to the real and capable of responding to what is being

said. Then, it can be concluded that Taylor Swift did not use any literary element that indicates to a conversation or message toward someone who isn't even existing or to a represented object in every song in the Folklore album. Next, the researcher also did not find any synecdoche *pars pro toto* in the Folklore album, as stated by Perrine (1969) that synecdoche *pars pro toto* is used to represent the entirety of an object while just mentioning a portion of it. Then, it can be concluded that Taylor Swift also did not use any figure of speech to represent the entirety of an object while just mentioning a portion of it in the song lyrics of the Folklore album. The researcher did not find any apostrophe and synecdoche *pars pro toto* in the Folklore album because Folklore is a wondrous assemblage of tales and stories that Taylor Swift had made up. Since the album concept is escapism from reality as the album cover is Taylor Swift standing alone in the middle of gloomy folklorian woods in monochrome. Besides that, all Swifties know that Taylor Swift has spectacular abilities to write lyrics that are extraordinary yet relatable to the listeners' experience, and it could be about family, friends, exes, love or heartbreak. So that's why apostrophe and synecdoche *pars pro toto* can not be found and do not appear in the Folklore album.

Based on the explanation above, this indicates that the most dominant type of figurative language used in the song lyrics of the Folklore album is symbol. The researcher found 14 utterances that used symbol in the Folklore album. The researcher also found similarities in several theses which also have the same dominant figurative language in their research findings. Here a study by (Meuthea 2019, Sari 2020, and Melati 2022) claimed symbol as the dominant type of figurative language from their research. Three of them also agreed that some of the songwriter and singer use symbol in their song lyrics to make the song more meaningful, imaginable, and have a wonderful impact because to convey criticism in the song it takes the right symbol to be able to deliver the truth message behind the lyrics to the listener.

Finally, it can be concluded that symbol represents other concepts or ideas in order to convey a deeper meaning; this statement is not meant to be taken literally. Even though all listeners do not have the same ability to interpret the meaning within figurative language, its use might be essential. As a result, any misunderstanding is conceivable. However, for anyone who can simply understand it, it may be rather beneficial since they will realize the actual meaning of the figurative language used by the singer or songwriter. Through knowing the significance of figurative language, music enthusiasts and readers may increase their knowledge of literary criticism and applied linguistics. This research has some

differences with the previous studies, such as in the terms of data, in the theory that applied and in the findings. As a result, it will provide a variety of understanding regarding figurative language in another song and also another theory. In addition, we can also know Taylor Swift language style in writes any song lyrics through this research. To draw a conclusion, the researcher agrees that figurative language can be used in all aspects, both of oral and written. Evident in Folklore album, poems, another song & album, and another short stories. The researcher investigated figurative language used in Folklore album. So the researcher assumes that figurative language is interest to learn.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

It is possible to conclude that the lyrics of Taylor Swift's Folklore album nearly all include meanings outside the actual sentence, which is referred to as figurative language. In the Folklore album, there are 79 utterances which is contained figurative language in it, and there are 11 types of figurative language out of 12 types from 79 utterances. They are Symbol 17,72%, Metaphor 15,18%, Allegory 5,06%, Metonymy 3,8%, Verbal irony 8,8%, Hyperbole 8,8%, Personification 8,8%, Paradox 13,9%, Simile 15,18%, Synecdoche totem pro parte 1,2%, and Understatement 1,2%. Moreover, the most frequent type of figurative language in this album is symbol with 17,72%, because it enables the songwriter to create a portrait with their words and facilitates readers in visualizing what is happening on the text in order to discover hidden meanings.

Suggestion

It is essential to study literature since it leads us to discover figurative language and its implementations. Furthermore, readers should understand that a song is more than simply the lyrics that are sung, it is also a really engaging thing with a variety of complexity in the linguistic element, primarily the language.

For students especially those in the English Department, are advised to study more about figurative language and stylistics in order to obtain a comprehensive understanding and deep comprehension. It may also be used to help English learners. Lastly, analyzing songs based on the type of figurative language and the style of language can help students understand figurative language and stylistics better.

Based on research, it was discovered that there are several sentences in the Folklore album song lyrics that use figurative language with also various stylistics kinds in it. In this

research, the researcher is restricted by the theory that was applied to examine only one album, thus only a few forms of figurative language may be explored in this thesis. Therefore, for future researchers can conduct research on different data with different theory and explanation so that readers understand the difference between the roles of figurative language and stylistics in a literary work such as a novel and the figurative language used in advertisements, films, speeches, poems, songs, and so on.

REFERENCES

- Arifah, K. (2016). *Figurative language analysis in Five John Legend's song*. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim.
- Ary, D., Jacobs, L. C., Sorensen, C., & Razavieh, A. (2010). *Introduction to Research in Education, Wadsworth Cengage Learning*. Wadsworth, Cengage Learning.
- Azizah, S. S. (2021). *Figurative Language on John Mayer's Song "You're Gonna Live Forever in Me."* UIN SATU Tulungagung.
- Glucksberg, S. (2008). *Understanding Figurative Language: From Metaphor to Idioms*. *Understanding Figurative Language: From Metaphor to Idioms*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195111095.001.0001>
- Harya, T. D. (2017). An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Coelho's Novel Entitled "The Alchemist." *PREMISE JOURNAL:ISSN Online: 2442-482x, ISSN Printed: 2089-3345*. <https://doi.org/10.24127/pj.v5i2.815>
- Listiani, H. (2015). *An analysis of figurative language found on the song lyric by Taylor Swift's "Speak Now album*. IAIN Salatiga.
- Masruri, B. (2018). *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Maher Zain Selected Song Lyrics*. UIN SATU Tulungagung.
- Melati, R. E. (2022). *Figurative Language in Five Melanie Martinez's Song Lyrics*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang. Retrieved from <http://eprints.umm.ac.id/id/eprint/84177>
- Meuthea, R. H. D. (2019). *Figurative Language Used in The Lyrics of Katy Perry's Song "Chained to The Rythm."* Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang. Retrieved from <http://eprints.umm.ac.id/id/eprint/45347>
- Perrine, L. (1969). *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry* (3 edition). Newyork: Harcourt, Brace, and World.
- Perrine, L. (1982). *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry* (6th Editio). San Diego, California: Harcourt College Publishers.
- Rosy, A. A. (2017). *Figures of Speech by Comparison in Coraline by Neil Gaiman*. Yogyakarta State University.
- Sari, K. M. (2018). *An Analysis of Figurative Language used in Daniel Caesar's Debut Album Entitled Freudian*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang. Retrieved from <http://eprints.umm.ac.id/id/eprint/64622>

-
- Shamdama, E., & Suleiman, J. (2013). An analysis of figurative languages in two selected traditional funeral songs of the Kilba people of Adamawa State. *Academicjournals.Org*.
- Verdonk, P. (2013). *The stylistics of poetry: context, cognition, discourse, history* (First Edit). 50 Bedford Square 1385 London: Bloomsbury Academic.

Analysis of Figurative Language.pdf

ORIGINALITY REPORT

14%

SIMILARITY INDEX

11%

INTERNET SOURCES

1%

PUBLICATIONS

5%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	svedbergopen.com Internet Source	2%
2	text-id.123dok.com Internet Source	1%
3	Submitted to Thammasat University Student Paper	1%
4	jurnal.uisu.ac.id Internet Source	1%
5	doczz.net Internet Source	1%
6	Submitted to Bellevue Public School Student Paper	1%
7	ejournal.unp.ac.id Internet Source	1%
8	repository.radenintan.ac.id Internet Source	1%
9	ejournal.unida.gontor.ac.id Internet Source	<1%

10	Submitted to Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya Student Paper	<1 %
11	thesaltyju.com Internet Source	<1 %
12	ejurnal.unima.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
13	repositori.uin-alauddin.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
14	ethesisarchive.library.tu.ac.th Internet Source	<1 %
15	he.wikipedia.org Internet Source	<1 %
16	Submitted to University of Kentucky Student Paper	<1 %
17	Bejo Sutrisno, Lestari Lestari. "AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE AND MORAL VALUE IN ROAR SONG BY KATY PERRY", Journal of English Language and Literature (JELL), 2021 Publication	<1 %
18	Submitted to University of North Texas Student Paper	<1 %
19	Mukminatus Zuhriyah, Ria Kamilah Agustina. "Brain-based learning and high order thinking	<1 %

skills effect on students' writing ability", JEES
(Journal of English Educators Society), 2020

Publication

20	Submitted to Program Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta Student Paper	<1 %
21	Submitted to Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta Student Paper	<1 %
22	tf.revistapasajes.com Internet Source	<1 %
23	Submitted to Universitas Warmadewa Student Paper	<1 %
24	en.wikipedia.org Internet Source	<1 %
25	journal2.uad.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
26	Submitted to Universitas Khairun Student Paper	<1 %
27	archive.org Internet Source	<1 %
28	eprints.umm.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
29	jees.umsida.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %

30 jurnal.untan.ac.id <1 %
Internet Source

31 repo.iain-tulungagung.ac.id <1 %
Internet Source

32 repository.universitasbumigora.ac.id <1 %
Internet Source

33 usnsj.com <1 %
Internet Source

34 fr.wikipedia.org <1 %
Internet Source

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On

Analysis of Figurative Language.pdf

GRADEMARK REPORT

FINAL GRADE

GENERAL COMMENTS

/0

Instructor

PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3

PAGE 4

PAGE 5

PAGE 6

PAGE 7

PAGE 8

PAGE 9

PAGE 10

PAGE 11

PAGE 12

PAGE 13

PAGE 14

PAGE 15

PAGE 16
