

An Analysis of Figurative Language on Rex Orange County's: *Who Cares Album*

A Research Paper

Submitted to the English Literature Department, Faculty of Arts and Letters,
Pasundan University as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Taking
the *Sarjana* Degree (S-1)

By:
Yerico Shauqi
207010072



**ENGLISH DEPARTEMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND LETTERS
PASUNDAN UNIVERSITY
BANDUNG
2024**

Declaration of Originality

The one who signed here:

Name : Yerico Shauqi
Student Number : 207010072
Department : English Literature
Faculty : Arts and Letters

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Bandung, July 2024

Yerico Shauqi
NPM. 207010072

Approval Page

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Yerico Shauqi

207010072



Approved by:

Advisor 1

Advisor 2

Dr. Hj Senny S. Alwasilah, S.S., M.Pd
NIP Y. 151 10 322

Restu Maulida, S.S., M.Pd
NIP Y. 151 10 939

Acknowledged by:

Dean of Faculty of Art and Letters
Department

Head of English

Dr. Hj Senny S. Alwasilah, S.S., M.Pd
NIP Y. 151 10 322

Husni Thamrin S.S., M.Hum
NIP Y. 151 10 540

Preface

The writer praises the presence of Allah SWT, for His mercy and grace the writer can feel his life and complete this research entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Language on Rex Orange County’s Who Cares Album.” This research paper is a part of fulfilling one of the requirements for submitted to the English Literature Department, Faculty of Arts and Letters, Pasundan University as a Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for Taking the *Sarjana* Degree (S-1).

Due to lack of knowledge, the writer admits that there are some weaknesses in this research and it is yet to achieve perfection. Because of that, the writer would like to thank the people who contributed their ideas and time given to me in completing this thesis. Most importantly, hopefully, this research paper will be useful and beneficial for the readers to achieve more knowledge about figurative language.

Bandung, July 2024

Yerico Shauqi
NPM. 207010072

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Approval of Publicity

The one who signed here:

Name : Yerico Shauqi
Student Number : 207010072
Department : English Literature
Faculty : Arts and Letters

Permit the Pasundan University English Literature Department to publish the writer's paper titled "An Analysis of Figurative Language on Rex Orange County's Who Cares Album"

Bandung, July 2024
The Writer

Yerico Shauqi
NPM. 207010072

Abstract

The aim of this research is to find the figurative language and analyze the meaning what found in lyrics "Who Cares" album by Rex Orange County's. The figurative language theory by Geoffrey Neil Leech is used to find figurative language. Figurative language refers to the use of words or expressions whose meaning different from the literal interpretation. Lyrics contain feelings, thoughts, and inner experiences of the poet that are expressed poetically and emotionally through imagery. Then, after found the figurative language is analyze the meanings from the lyrics. The method used in this study is Descriptive Qualitative. The results show figurative language and the meanings from the lyrics. The most figurative language in the album is metaphor. While other figurative language is less than metaphor and some are not even found.

Keywords: *Figurative language, Lyrics, Meaning.*

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Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Figurative language refers to the use of words or expressions whose meaning different from the literal interpretation. Employing figurative language enables the articulation of diverse thoughts and emotions. It involves crafting sentences effectively and aesthetically, providing the reader with a vivid and concrete mental representation.

According to Damono (2009) figurative language is language that deliberately deviates from its usual or common meaning. This deviation of meaning is done by authors to achieve certain effects, such as expanding meaning, giving certain connotations, or for aesthetic purposes in literary works.

As far as we know that song is literary. Because what is usually utilized is not always the same of what the composer seeks to express, people can have difficulty determining what the composer attempts to say in a song. Usually, a composer will compose the expressing things. To understand what the composer intended to convey means that for the song, more information needs to be provided then, it means that can help in understanding to know about the meaning and message in song lyric. Hatch as cited in Hariyanto stated that simile, metaphor, allusion, personification, and various other categories were previously employed for defining figurative language (Hariyanto 47) usually, the song uses figurative language. Figurative

language is defined as a type of language in which the speaker states rather than what the referred to.

Lyrics are a form of poetry that expresses the poet's feelings and emotions poetically by using figurative language and connotations. Lyrics often utilize figures of speech such as metaphor, personification, hyperbole to convey meaning and message indirectly. However, lyrics are defined as poetry that is an outpouring of feelings and expressions of the poet's soul written in a concise and brief form. Lyrics contain feelings, thoughts, and inner experiences of the poet that are expressed poetically and emotionally through imagery. Structurally, lyrics generally consist of short stanzas that contain rhyme and rhythm.

In this era, many musicians have sprung up from various genres with various genres and lyrics. The songs that musicians create are interesting and fun to listen to, but sometimes many listeners do not understand what the meaning or content of the lyrics is contained. In song lyrics there are also many hidden meanings in it. Therefore musicians use figurative language to be able to further deepen the meaning of a lyric.

Who Cares contain a song from Rex Orange County's personal experience in overcoming his mental problems and also his desire to continue exploring musically. In each songs of the album, there is a lot of figurative language used and the message that the songwriter wants to deliver through

the topics shown by the songwriters. For example, in one of their song titled Keep it Up;

Every time i open my mouth

I have regrets in my mind every time

This section of the lyrics appears to possess a hidden meaning that requires further explanation. This is evident in the uncommon choice of vocabulary. According to the author's observation, numerous figurative language elements, similar to the previously example, persist and will be thoroughly examined by the writer.

Rex Orange County's is an indie-pop artist hailing from Grayshott, England, who gained prominence in the music scene. Born as Alexander O'Connor, he stands out with his soulful voice and versatile musical style. Rex Orange County's debut album, "Apricot Princess," released in 2017, showcased his talent as a singer-songwriter and multi-instrumentalist. The album comprises tracks that delve into personal experiences, relationships, and introspective reflections. Known for his introspective and emotive songwriting, Rex Orange County's has become recognized for his ability to convey complex emotions through his music. His lyrics often explore themes of love, self-discovery, and the challenges of navigating life's uncertainties.

The writer is focused in the figurative language of Rex Orange County's contained in the lyrics of the song where Rex explains that the album Who Cares was born from his anxiety about the lack of freedom of

expression in the present. Through this album, Rex wants to encourage his listeners to be more confident in expressing themselves as they are without shame or fear of judgment. This can make other people interested by listening and reading the meaning of the song lyrics. Here the writer raises it into a research entitled: **“An Analysis of Figurative Language on Rex Orange County’s Who Cares Album”**

1.2 Identification of the Problems

Based on the background, the purpose of this research is to analyze and also find the meaning of the lyrics of Rex Orange County’s on Who Cares Album based on the use of figurative language. This research uses qualitative research. The data source in this research is the song lyrics Rex Orange County in Who Cares album.

1.3 Limitation of the Study

The writer in this paper, limits this research to analyzing only seven figurative languages, namely: 1) Personification, 2) Metaphor, 3) Simile, 4) Hyperbole, 5) Metonymia, 6) Litotes, 7) Irony. Based on the album Who Cares by Rex Orange County that to find out the meaning of figurative language is represented from the lyrics of the song.

1.4 Research Questions

In this research, the writer wants to identify the use of figurative language in Who Cares Album by Rex Orange County’s. The problems can determined are follow:

1. What are the types of figurative Language form the song lyrics in Who Cares Album by Rex Orange County?
2. What is the meaning of figurative language found in lyrics in Who Cares Album by Rex Orange County?

1.5 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the research are:

1. To identify the type of Figurative Language analysis of Rex Orange County's song lyrics in the Who Cares Album.
2. To analyze the meaning of Figurative Language Rex Orange County's song lyrics in the Who Cares Album.

By explaining the figurative language and the meaning, the research is also aim to educate the readers about figurative language used in the literary works.

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study there are three significances:

1. This research is expected to be one of the references and add insight into figurative language in songs for students of the English Literature study program, Faculty of Arts and Letters, Pasundan University.
2. The results of this study are also intended for general readers who want to deepen their understanding of the variety and meaning of figurative language.

3. Through the analysis of the types and meanings of figurative language contained in song lyrics, this research can provide more in-depth information related to the intent and message to be conveyed in the song. Therefore, readers are expected to be able to capture the interpretation and aesthetic value of song lyrics more comprehensively.

Chapter II

Studies of Semantics, Figurative Language and Song Lyrics

This chapter discuss about the theories from the expert that related to the problem of the study to support current research. It consists of three parts; semantics, figurative language, song lyrics on Who Cares Album by Rex Orange County's.

2.1 Previous Study

There are several previous research that is relevant to this study. First, related for this research "The Analysis of Figurative Language Used in the Lyric of Firework by Katy Perry (A Study of Semantic)" by Harianto (2017) Graduate Program, Lampung University. The wtitler explained the classification of figurative language use in the firework song by Katy Perry. It told in which position the figurative language occur in that song. The figurative languages found are 3 similes, 1 personification, 5 hyperboles, 1 paradox, 7 symbolics, 4 affiliations, and 1 metaphor. They are applied in that song as the messages of the text in song firework in order to create a beautiful meaning and creative literature so the reader will be interest to listen to the song.

The second related for this research "The Analysis of Figurative Language in Song Lyric by Indiana Menzel" by Fachri Yunanda , Yossy Kevin Parulian Pardede , Novia Esra Wati , Angelika Sara Deaparin , Aprilia Eka Krisdayanti Tafonao (2021) Universitas Prima Indonesia. The researcher

describes and explains some of the data that uses figurative language in the song "I Got My Love to Keep Me Warm". The figurative language of hyperbole tends to be used the most in Indina Menzel's songs to give a strong impression or emphasis on something by exaggerating the statement so that it adds to the influence of the statement.

There is actually one more previous study that uses and touches on the same aspect as the object in this research. The study is titled "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift Song Lyrics" by Wilya Setiawati, Maryani from IKIP Siliwangi (2018). The study examined two songs by Taylor Swift from a single album, identifying seven types of figurative language: simile, metaphor, hyperbole, symbol, irony, paradox, and personification. Hyperbole and simile emerged as the most dominant, often exaggerating negative themes related to Taylor Swift's life experiences, emphasizing deep conflicts, heartache, and betrayal. The subsequent figurative languages include irony, metaphor, personification, symbol, and paradox. Composers employ these to convey implicit meanings and create lyrics that may not align with factual reality, inviting listeners to empathize with shared experiences. The research aims to assist those interested in literary analysis, serving as a reference for further studies and encouraging critical thinking in text analysis.

2.2 Semantics

Semantics is a study of meaning in language. In semantics, the main focus is on understanding how words, phrases and sentences represent meaning and how that meaning is understood by speakers of the language. There are several important aspects of semantics which include lexical meaning (understanding individual meanings), grammatical meaning (understanding how grammatical structure affects sentence meaning), and contextual meaning (understanding how the context of language use affects meaning).

According to Piirainen (2018:28) defines semantics as the study of meaning in language. This includes the relationships between words, phrases, and symbols, and how they help in communication. Semantics is important for understanding figurative language like metaphors, idioms, and irony, as it looks into deeper meanings beyond the literal words. Explain that semantics is key to understanding the complexities of figurative language from different cultural and linguistic perspectives. They show how different languages and cultures might interpret the same expressions differently. By exploring semantics this way, the book reveals how meanings can change across languages and cultures, helping us understand figurative language more deeply.

Similar to Geeraerts (2010:4), the concept of semantics is explored from various theoretical perspectives to understand how words acquire and convey meaning. This exploration looks into how words act as symbols and

carry meanings influenced by cognitive processes and sociocultural contexts. It highlights the complexity of lexical semantics and how words interact within the language system to communicate nuanced meanings. By studying semantics, researchers aim to uncover the underlying mechanisms of how words are interpreted, used, and understood in different linguistic contexts, providing valuable insights into the dynamic nature of language and communication.

Another explanation based on Glucksberg (2001:18), explains how figurative language involves a non-literal understanding of words, phrases or sentences. In his book, a comprehensive approach to exploring more deeply the use of language, specifically it focuses on figurative language and how it is processed and understood by individuals.

Gibbs (1994:76-85) examines how language goes beyond literal meanings, discussing metaphor, imagery, and figurative language to enhance our understanding of communication and cognition, how figurative thought and language contribute to cognitive processes, showing that language is not just a tool for conveying information but a complex system for making meaning that shapes our perception of the world. By using examples and case studies demonstrates how semantic processes affect our daily interactions and highlights the importance of figurative language in shaping our thinking and comprehension.

Another thing is also explained about semantics proposed by Bergen (2012: 67) semantics is explored as a fundamental aspect of language and

understanding. Semantics also studies the complex ways in which words, phrases, and sentences are transformed into meaning. Semantics studies how language allows us to communicate or describe complex ideas, emotions, and concepts through a system of symbols and sounds. The study of semantics provides insight into how we construct representations of thoughts based on linguistic input and how we interpret and understand the world around us through language. By examining the relationship between words and their meanings, semantics explains how our minds process information and form interpretations related to language.

In conclusion, semantics is the study of meaning in language, exploring how words, phrases, and sentences convey literal meaning, grammatical structure, and contextual impact. Figurative language, such as metaphors and idioms, plays an important role in deeper understanding by requiring non-literal interpretations that convey deeper meaning. The use and understanding of figurative language involves complex reasoning processes, which show how language shapes thinking and understanding.

2.3 Figurative Language

Figurative language is a form of language beyond its actual meaning, but is used to describe something poetically or impressively. Some figurative language includes the use of metaphor, personification, epithet, irony, synecdoche, alliteration, idiom, hyperbole, and so on. Figurative language is an integral part of literary writing. The use of figurative language in literature and everyday communication has many purposes. On the literary side,

figurative language aims to enhance the artistic value of a given image, create aesthetic and suggestive images in the mind of the reader, and express the poet's feelings poetically. Whereas in a social context, its main purpose is to soften statements by replacing vulgar or subtle words to convey unpleasant things. According to Hariyanto (2017) figurative language is a type of language in which the speaker or writer says less than what they mean, using words in a way that deviates from their literal interpretation. It is commonly applied in literary works, such as songs, and includes devices like simile, metaphor, allusion, personification, and more.

According to Pradopo (2011) Figurative Language is a crucial aspect discussed in the context of poetry. It involves using words or expressions that don't have a literal meaning and tend to convey a more imaginative or creative sense. The purpose of using figurative language in poetry is to evoke emotional effects, enrich the language, and broaden the readers understanding of the poem. In this book, the discussion on figurative language includes various types, such as metaphors, symbolism, personification, metonymy, as well as allusion.

Figurative language refers to using words or expressions in a non-literal way, often to create a specific effect or convey meaning beyond a literal interpretation. This can include metaphors, similes, personification, and other forms of non-literal language. The concept of figurative language is important in fields like linguistics, philosophy, and science, as it plays a crucial role in communication and expression. The distinction between figurative and literal

language is not always clear, and clarity is a key criterion to determine whether language is figurative. Additionally, relative frequency, proximity to etymological meaning, and interpretation priority are contributing factors to determining figurativeness Paul (1972).

Figurative language is a poetic way of describing something, going beyond its literal meaning. It includes various forms such as metaphors, personification, alliteration, and more. In literature, figurative language plays a crucial role in enhancing artistic value, creating aesthetic images in the reader's mind, and poetically expressing the author's emotions. In a social context, figurative language serves to soften statements by replacing harsh or blunt words. In essence, figurative language is intentionally used, both in literature and everyday communication, for aesthetic purposes and to convey expressions in a non-literal manner.

2.2.1 Types of Figurative Language

According to Leech (1969), figurative language is indeed divided into seven categories. These categories, outlined by Leech (1969) in his book *"A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry,"* provide a framework for understanding and analyzing the various ways in which poets use language to create figurative meaning and evoke emotions in their poetry. Figurative language consist of 7 types. They are 1) Personification, 2) Metaphor, 3) Simile, 4) Hyperbole, 5) Metonymia, 6) Litotes, 7) Irony. The following are the descriptions and examples of each type of figurative language.

1. Personification

Personification involves attributing human characteristics to non-human entities or inanimate objects. This technique allows poets to infuse inanimate objects or abstract concepts with human qualities, evoking emotions and enhancing the readers engagement with the poem (Leech, 158).

Following example of personification by “We Found Love” by Rihanna

We found love in a hopeless place

The lyrics personify the hopeless place where love can be found.

2. Metaphor

Metaphor involves the comparison of two unrelated concepts, equating one with the other to create new images and deepen meaning. (Leech, 158) explores the different types of metaphors, such as basic and extended metaphors, and discusses the ways in which metaphors can be analyzed and understood.

Following example of methapor by Katrina and the Waves

I'm walking on sunshine

Metaphorically, this phrase is meant to describe an exaggerated feeling of happiness, like walking on clouds.

3. Simile

Similar to metaphor, simile involves comparing two unrelated concepts. However, unlike metaphor, simile does so by using explicit comparative words such as "like" or "as." (Leech, 156) discusses the significance of similes in poetry and demonstrates how they contribute to the overall meaning and imagery of a poem Leech.

Following example of simile by Bon Jovi

My heart is like an open highway

This simile describes a heart that is wide and open to receive love.

4. Hyperbole

Hyperbole involves deliberate exaggeration for emphasis or dramatic effect. Poets utilize hyperbole to intensify emotions, create vivid imagery, or make a strong rhetorical statement. (Leech, 168) examines hyperbolic language in poetry and highlights its significance in conveying the poet's intended message.

Following example of hyperbole by Marvin Gaye

I would climb the highest mountain to be by your side

Climbing the highest mountain is an extreme endeavor to show your determination to stand by your loved one.

5. Metonymia

Metonymy is a form of figurative language used in poetry. Metonymy involves using words or phrases closely related to another concept to represent or substitute for that concept. In metonymy, the words or phrases used have an associative relationship with the actual intended concept. Essentially, metonymy replaces the expected term with other words that are closely connected to that concept (Leech, 152).

Following example of metonymia by The Beatles

All you need is love

"Love" here does not mean romance, but rather the qualities of love, care and compassion that represent the axis of human life.

6. Litotes

Litotes is a type of rhetoric in poetry that is used to downplay or diminish the strength of a statement. According to (Leech, 169) litotes is explained as a figure of speech opposite to hyperbole, where the strength or intensity of a statement is reduced or understated to achieve a specific effect. In litotes, the use of negative words such as "not," "no," or "cannot" indirectly indicates a more subtle positive statement. The goal is to convey the true meaning through the reduction or dramatic lessening of the power of words, creating an impression of a lighter or less arrogant statement.

Following example of litotes by Elvis Presley

You ain't nothing but a hound dog

The phrase "ain't nothing but" is used to show contempt, that "you" are just a dog and nothing else.

7. Irony

Irony is a rhetorical device that involves conveying a meaning opposite to what is expected or expressing something in a way that suggests the opposite of a literal interpretation. (Leech, 171) explores different types of irony, such as verbal, situational, and dramatic irony, and discusses how poets use irony to convey depth and complexity in their work.

Following example of irony in "True Blue" by Madonna

Just think back and remember, back when we were young and stupid

Youth that should be beautiful is considered stupid.

The writer of this research examined figurative language, using 7 types of figurative language for this research, namely:

1) Personification, 2) Metaphor, 3) Simile, 4) Hyperbole, 5) Metonymia, 6) Litotes, 7) Irony.

2.4 Who Cares Album by Rex Orange County's

Rex Orange County is the stage name of Alexander O'Connor, a British singer and songwriter born in 1998. He gained widespread recognition for his intimate and melancholic songs. Rex Orange County first started uploading

songs to the SoundCloud platform at the age of 16 in 2015. His unique musical style and honest lyrics immediately caught a lot of attention. In 2017, Rex released his debut album, "Apricot Princess," which quickly achieved both commercial success and critical acclaim. Rex's popularity soared even more after collaborating with Tyler, The Creator on the "Flower Boy" album.

Rex Orange County's career continued to rise with the release of subsequent albums that were both critically and commercially successful, such as "Pony" (2019) and "Who Cares?" (2022). Rex is known for his gentle voice, melancholic and introspective lyrics, as well as the blend of pop, R&B, jazz, and hip-hop genres in his music. He has collaborated with several top musicians worldwide, including Benny Sings and Randy Newman. Rex Orange County has now become one of the most influential singers and songwriters from England, with millions of fans around the world.

Who Cares is the fourth studio album by British musician Rex Orange County, released on March 11, 2022, under the RCA Records label. This album marks a new phase in Rex Orange County's musical exploration after transitioning from an independent label to a major one. With the support of several renowned producers, Who Cares showcases Rex Orange County's musical maturity with bold experimentation across genres like funk, R&B, jazz, and even elements of punk and pop.

The album kicks off with the upbeat track "Keep It Up," serving as the main single for Who Cares. Its simple yet catchy lyrics immediately grab the listener's attention as Rex Orange County showcases his distinctive vocals.

The second single, titled "Amazing," features a funky style with captivating brass section instruments. The lyrics encourage listeners to be open and express themselves without shame or hesitation.

Overall, *Who Cares* explores themes of self-acceptance, freedom of expression, and resistance against social pressures and prejudices. Across the 11 songs on the album, Rex Orange County aims to convey the message that there's nothing wrong with being true to oneself. He successfully expresses this through honest lyrics with a rich and eclectic musical touch, blending various genres from pop to jazz and punk. *Who Cares* once again solidifies Rex Orange County as one of the most talented young singer-songwriters from England.

Chapter III

Research Method

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the writer used the descriptive qualitative research method. According to Taylor (2015) the qualitative method is a research approach that focuses on gaining a deep understanding and interpretation of social phenomena. This method aims to uncover the subjective meanings and understandings from the perspectives of individuals, groups, or communities under study. In qualitative research, data is collected through direct interaction with participants and involves gathering text, images, sound, or physical objects as data. The qualitative approach provides researchers with the opportunity to comprehend the strengths and complexities of a phenomenon by considering its broad and unique context. Instead of seeking generalizations and measurements that can be applied universally, the qualitative method places more emphasis on in-depth knowledge and understanding from the viewpoint of the involved subjects.

Similar to the explanation from Alwasilah (2005) qualitative method is an approach in research that aims to understand and describe phenomena in their natural and complex contexts. This method is used to gain a deep understanding of subjective, interpretative, and complex aspects in a situation or phenomenon. Qualitative method focuses on research that emphasizes the qualities, meanings, and experiences inherent in a phenomenon. In qualitative research, the researcher directly engages with participants and collects data in

the form of words, narratives, pictures, and observations. This data is then analyzed inductively to generate a deep understanding of the studied phenomenon.

3.2 Research Method

Based on what the researcher analysed, the primary data that will be used in this research is the lyrics on Who Cares Album by Rex Orange County's. In order to find the representation as the main goals of this research, the researcher must first find the meaning hidden within the lyrics of the chosen songs in Who Cares Album itself using types of figurative language by Geoffrey Neil Leech. After the meaning of the lyrics analysed, then can find the meaning of the lyrics. Therefore, the purpose of the research design is to being a tool to understanding of the variety and meaning of figurative language.

3.3 Technique and Procedure of Data Collection

In this research, the researcher is the main tool for collecting information. Therefore, qualitative researchers need to test their credibility regarding how far they are willing to conduct research and directly engage in the field. Maxwell (2013) emphasizes that qualitative research design should be interactive, and data collection tools should allow for adaptation during the study.

3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

The researcher has one kinds of theories that are used to analysis the research. The first one is the figurative language concept by Leech (1969).

The writer follows specific steps to collect the research data:

1. Analyzing the figurative language in Who Cares Album by Rex Orange County includes to 11 song lyrics using figurative language concept by Geoffrey Neil Leech.
2. Analyzing the meaning of the song lyrics in Who Care Album by Rex orange County.

Chapter IV

Data Analysis and Findings

This chapter explains the data analysis and finding of the song lyrics from the "Who Cares" album. The findings will be based on the data from these song lyrics and will address the research question from the first chapter. The theory proposed by Geoffrey Neil Leech (1969) was used to categorize the figurative language in Table. Based on the theory, this research identified seven types of figurative language in Who Cares Album by Rex Orange County's song lyrics: personification, metaphor, simile, hyperbole, metonymia, litotes and irony.

4.1 Data Analysis

1. KEEP IT UP Analysis

Data 1 Personification

Every time I open my mouth

I have regrets in my mind every time

Data Analysis

The lyrics subtly suggest it by describing "regrets." Typically abstract, regrets here seem almost tangible in the singer mind, implying they are persistent, like characters inhabiting his thoughts. This portrayal underscores their weight and importance, not fleeting but constant companions shaping his actions and emotions. By giving regret a "presence" in his mind, the lyrics evoke empathy, illustrating their intrusive nature. This subtle personification

enhances the songs emotional depth, making the singers struggles more relatable.

Data 2 Metaphor

You're only holding out for what you want

You no longer owe the strangers

Data Analysis

"You're only holding out for what you want" suggests patiently persevering towards achieving desires, symbolizing persistence and determination rather than a literal grasp on something physical. It reflects ongoing efforts despite challenges. "You no longer owe the strangers" means not seeking validation from irrelevant people. It symbolizes liberation from external expectations, emphasizing self-confidence and autonomy in decisions.

Data 3 Hyperbole

Most my life I've felt so tired

I've really had enough

Paid the price

Data Analysis

"Most of my life I've felt so tired" exaggerates exhaustion over a long period, highlighting its profound and enduring impact. While not literal, it emphasizes the depth of weariness. "I've really had enough or Paid the price,

"I'm done" uses hyperbole to express frustration and exhaustion. "Had enough" signals complete fed-up feelings, while "paid the price" implies enduring hardships, leading to a sense of finality with "I'm done."

Data 4 Litotes

I guess I'm blessed

I never give myself respect

Data Analysis

"I guess I'm blessed" suggests acknowledging fortunate circumstances, tempered by uncertainty with "I guess". "I never give myself respect" uses litotes, stating lack of self-respect indirectly. Together, they contrast acknowledging blessings with hesitancy and admitting self-respect struggles subtly. Litotes in "never" emphasizes introspection and vulnerability, revealing internal conflicts on self-worth. This enriches the lyrics with emotional depth, prompting reflection on self-acceptance and inner turmoil.

Data 5 Irony

I guess it's stress

It's making me feel so depressed

Data Analysis

"I guess it's stress / It's making me feel so depressed" uses irony by downplaying the serious impact of stress leading to depression. Despite

casually acknowledging stress, the speaker reveals its profound emotional toll. "I guess I'm blessed / I never give myself respect" contrasts acknowledging blessings uncertainly with admitting a lack of self-respect. This irony explores human complexity, where outward appearances conflict with internal struggles. It prompts reflection on self-perception and emotional challenges, enriching the lyrics with deeper meaning.

Table types of figurative language found in KEEP IT UP lyrics

Types of Figurative Language	Data Found
Personification	1
Metaphor	2
Simile	0
Hyperbole	2
Metonymia	0
Litotes	1
Irony	1
Total	7

Table 4.1.1

2. OPEN A WINDOW Analysis

Data 1 Metaphor

Stuck here and I never seem to get away, but I'll hang on

Fuck this, I might leave the people tellin' me what I should do

Data Analysis

In the verse "Stuck here and I never seem to get away, but I'll hang on," a metaphor is used to describe a feeling of being trapped. The word "stuck" represents a situation where escape seems impossible, whether it's an emotional, mental, or physical state where one feels restrained. The phrase "I never seem to get away" reinforces the continuous or persistent sense of being stuck, implying that no matter the effort, escape remains difficult. In the line "Fuck this, I might leave the people tellin' me what I should do," there is an expression of a desire to escape from the pressure or expectations imposed by others. This phrase represents a decision to break free from the influence and control of others.

Data 2 Hyperbole

There's so many reasons

I can barely take it anymore

Data Analysis

In the sentence "There's so many reasons I can barely take it anymore," hyperbole is used to describe the factors causing suffering. The phrase "so many reasons" is an exaggeration to emphasize the numerous problems, highlighting an issue in the verse and depicting someone burdened by many troubles. In the second part, "I can barely take it anymore" is a hyperbolic expression describing an emotional state. The word "barely" also reinforces the

impression of a struggle to endure. This creates a dramatic depiction of internal turmoil.

Data 3 Irony

Can I open a window?

Can Somebody open the door?

Data Analysis

The irony in the sentence "Can I open a window? Can somebody open the door?" lies in the attempt to escape from emotional suffering. This irony highlights that the struggle is not just physical but also emotional. The irony shows that they are trapped in their emotions, making them try anything to escape.

Table types of figurative language found in OPEN A WINDOW lyrics

Types of Figurative Language	Data Found
Personification	0
Metaphor	2
Simile	0
Hyperbole	1
Metonymia	0
Litotes	0
Irony	1
Total	4

Table 4.1.2

3. WORHT IT Analysis

Data 1 Metaphor

It's not worth it anymore, I feel insane

Data Analysis

In the sentence "I feel insane," a metaphor is used to describe a serious emotional state. The word "insane" doesn't literally describe a mental condition. Instead, metaphorically, it expresses a feeling of being overwhelmed or losing control over one's emotions. This metaphor helps understand feelings of frustration, confusion, and a loss of self-control. Saying "I feel insane" indicates that their emotions are so strong and chaotic that they cannot contain or manage them.

Data 2 Hyperbole

Didn't you know nobody's perfect?

Data Analysis

In the sentence "Didn't you know nobody's perfect?" hyperbole is used to emphasize the common fact that nobody is perfect in this world. The phrase "nobody's perfect" stresses that making mistakes or having shortcomings is a natural part of being human. Therefore, this hyperbolic expression can serve as a self-reflection statement.

Data 3 Litotes

it's not like you don't mess up and deserve it

Data Analysis

In the sentence "it's not like you don't mess up and deserve it," litotes is used by denying the opposite of what is meant. This use of litotes emphasizes that mistakes are unavoidable and shows that everyone knows or accepts that people make mistakes and must face the consequences. The phrase uses a double negative ("not" and "don't") to downplay the statement, which actually strengthens its truth.

Data 4 Irony

You can choose to be upset or just get over it

It's up to you

Data Analysis

In the sentence "You can choose to be upset or just get over it," there is irony because it seems like someone is offering a choice to vent frustration or anger. The irony is further highlighted by the fact that overcoming sadness, frustration, and anger is not that simple.

Table types of figurative language found in WORTH IT lyrics

Types of Figurative Language	Data Found
Personification	0
Metaphor	1

Simile	0
Hyperbole	1
Metonymia	0
Litotes	1
Irony	1
Total	4

Table 4.1.3

4. **AMAZING Analysis**

Data 1 Personification

Search the definition of "shame"

I'm sure you'll see my face

Data Analysis

In this line, the emotions "shame" and "afraid" are described or depicted with a face, even though emotions are essentially formless. The line personifies these emotions with a face. This concrete depiction of feelings makes them easier to understand.

Data 2 Metaphor

Until then, you're a loner

You see it, believe it now

Data Analysis

In this line, the metaphorical phrase "loner" is used to describe someone who is truly alone or even lonely. By using the phrase "loner," it depicts a person trapped in their solitude. This metaphor can show that life without love or others feels lonely. In the line "You see it, believe it now," the metaphor implies that someone should believe, influencing how they understand what has been said and forming their conviction about someone's actions.

Data 3 Hyperbole

I can't believe you've come and saved me

Data Analysis

In the line "I can't believe you've come and saved me," hyperbole is used to imply that someone's presence has had a significant and positive unexpected impact. This hyperbole suggests someone's amazement because an unexpected person has come to save them.

Table types of figurative language found in AMAZING lyrics

Types of Figurative Language	Data Found
Personification	2
Metaphor	2
Simile	0
Hyperbole	1
Metonymia	0
Litotes	0
Irony	0

Total	5
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Table 4.1.4

5. ON IN A MILLION Analysis

Data 1 Personification

My heart keeps driving me crazy

Data Analysis

In the line "My heart keeps driving me crazy," the metaphor "heart" is used to describe someone whose actions or control are driven by their feelings, affecting their state of mind. The phrase "driving me crazy" can mean that the person feels overwhelmed, anxious, or emotionally and mentally stressed.

Data 2 Metaphor

You're one of one, one in a million

I've fallen for you

Data Analysis

In the line "You're one of one, one in a million," this metaphor compares someone to millions of others, describing them as "one in a million," which means they are rare and hold a special position. The phrase "You're one of one" suggests that they are the only one among many others, indicating that they are irreplaceable and very valuable. In the line "I've fallen for you," this metaphor shows that deep emotional feelings or love have developed. The phrase "for

you" indicates that these emotional feelings or falling in love have fallen deeply for that person, emphasizing a profound romantic affection.

Data 3 Hyperbole

Baby, I've been up all night

There's no one quite like you

Data Analysis

In the line "There's no one quite like you," hyperbole is used to describe that there is no comparison between this person and anyone else, highlighting their uniqueness and making them irreplaceable. The line "I've been up all night" is hyperbole that describes someone thinking about this person every night. This hyperbole shows that they stay awake every night because they are deeply thinking about this person with profound feelings.

Table types of figurative language found in ON IN A MILLION lyrics

Types of Figurative Language	Data Found
Personification	1
Metaphor	2
Simile	0
Hyperbole	2
Metonymia	0
Litotes	0
Irony	0
Total	5

Table 4.1.5

6. IF YOU WANT IT Analysis

Data 1 Personification

I'll be rushing back big time for a good time, I'll be running through

Data Analysis

In the line "I'll be rushing back big time for a good time, I'll be running through," it personifies quick action in facing something good. In this personification context, it can be depicted that someone is waiting to be contacted by someone who has left them. Therefore, when the time comes, they will hurry to meet them.

Data 2 Metaphor

I'll be fucking up good times every single time we discuss it through

Data Analysis

In the line "I'll be fucking up good times every single time we discuss it through," there is a metaphor describing a problem that occurs due to discussing at the wrong time, negatively affecting a relationship. The phrase "fucking up" is a harsh way of emphasizing "ruining" or "destroying," which metaphorically depicts ruining moments that should be enjoyable.

Data 3 Hyperbole

I'll be rushing back big time

I can't wait at all

Data Analysis

In the line "I'll be rushing back big time," hyperbole is used to describe a strong desire and urgency to return when the time comes. Additionally, the hyperbolic phrase "I can't wait at all" describes someone's impatience while waiting.

Data 4 Litotes

Girl, if you want it

There's no good reason not to love if you want it

Data Analysis

In the line "There's no good reason not to love if you want it," litotes is subtly used to oppose the idea of rejecting love, downplaying the rejection itself. This gives the impression that love is something naturally desired and that there is no strong reason to reject it.

Table types of figurative language found in IF YOU WANT IT lyrics

Types of Figurative Language	Data Found
Personification	1
Metaphor	1
Simile	0

Hyperbole	2
Metonymia	0
Litotes	1
Irony	0
Total	5

Table 4.1.6

7. 7AM Analysis

Data 1 Metaphor

Guess that I should've kept the curtains shut

I'm gonna be a better man someday

I guess that I was doin' it wrong this time, wrong this time again

Data Analysis

In the line "Guess that I should've kept the curtains shut," a metaphor is used to describe the act of closing oneself off or being in a state of denial. It portrays regret for not protecting oneself from the reality faced, feeling unprepared to confront what is ahead by shutting oneself away. In the line "I'm gonna be a better man someday," the metaphor "better man" implies that someday he will become a better person than before, expressing a determination and hope to grow into a better individual in the future. In the line "Guess that I was doing it wrong this time, wrong this time again," the metaphor "doing it wrong" describes making mistakes or wrong decisions, and an acknowledgment of repeatedly failing or erring. This reflects an awareness

of past mistakes and an understanding of the need for change or improvement in approach.

Data 2 Hyperbole

I got used to failin', but I'm not dumb

So excuse me if I'm wastin' all the fun

Data Analysis

In the line "I got used to fallin', but I'm not dumb," hyperbole is used to describe frequent failures in his life, making them a part of it. However, the phrase "but I'm not dumb" implies confidence that despite frequent failures, he is not foolish in his own abilities. This hyperbole suggests that even with many failures, one should still believe in their own capabilities. In the line "Excuse me if I'm wastin' all the fun," hyperbole is used to describe the impact someone has on others' enjoyment, implying that their actions can significantly reduce the fun or enjoyment for everyone.

Data 3 Litotes

I'm no good at this, I'm fuckin' up

Data Analysis

In the line "I'm no good at this, I'm fuckin' up," litotes is used to downplay one's own incompetence. This statement shows a sense of personal inadequacy and creates a strong emotional condition through the use of litotes.

Data 4 Irony

So excuse me if I'm wastin' all the fun

Data Analysis

The line "So excuse me if I'm wastin' all the fun" is an irony that illustrates that someone is ruining the fun. The use of irony implies someone who blames himself for ruining other people's fun and shows that his presence will make the atmosphere of fun much worse than what he had thought.

Table types of figurative language found in 7AM lyrics

Types of Figurative Language	Data Found
Personification	0
Metaphor	3
Simile	0
Hyperbole	2
Metonymia	0
Litotes	1
Irony	1
Total	7

Table 4.1.7

8. THE SHADE Analysis

Data 1 Metaphor

I would love just to be stuck to your side

Data Analysis

The line "I would love just to be stuck to your side" metaphorically describes a desire to be stuck in a strong emotional attachment. The phrase "stuck" reinforces the emphasis on the meaning of a physical and emotional bond with the context of their loved one, illustrating the inability to move on to someone else.

Data 2 Hyperbole

I would love just to be stuck to your side

It's enough just to keep us occupied

Please don't go

Data Analysis

The line "I would love just to be stuck to your side" is not only a metaphor but can also be interpreted into hyperbole because it exaggerates the desire to always be close to someone emotionally and physically. The line "it's enough just to keep us occupied" uses hyperbole to imply that just being together and in each other's presence is enough to make someone to be happy.

Table types of figurative language found in THE SHADE lyrics

Types of Figurative Language	Data Found
Personification	0

Metaphor	1
Simile	0
Hyperbole	2
Metonymia	0
Litotes	0
Irony	0
Total	3

Table 4.1.7

9. MAKING TIME Analysis

Data 1 Personification

You make things fine

You make things right

Data Analysis

In the lines "You make things fine" and "You make things right", this personification gives an idea that the person in question has a huge positive influence on the impact of his life. The lyrics imply that the person's presence or action can improve things for the better, as if they have great positive power or influence, and the person is described as having the ability to fix or correct a situation that is wrong or in trouble. This use of personification describes that the person plays a very important role and is irreplaceable by others.

Table types of figurative language found in MAKING TIME lyrics

Types of Figurative Language	Data Found
Personification	2
Metaphor	0
Simile	0
Hyperbole	0
Metonymia	0
Litotes	0
Irony	0
Total	2

Table 4.1.9

10. SHOOT ME DOWN Analysis

Data 1 Personification

What if this heart breaks into something that I'm unable to heal?

I feel the rain upon my face again

Data Analysis

The line "What if this heart breaks into something that I'm unable to heal?" is a personification that describes that as if the heart has the ability to "break" and also the heart needs "healing". In this context, it implies that if there is a heart that is "broken" or "hurt" it cannot heal back to normal, which implies a deep feeling that if disappointed or hurt it will not heal by itself. In the sentence "I feel the rain upon my face again" this can be described as a

feeling or mood that is sad again, the phrase "Rain" can also be interpreted as crying, which is crying again because it is feeling sad.

Data 2 Metaphor

Slowly lost my mind

Data Analysis

The line "Slowly lost my mind" is a metaphor that describes a decline in the state or mental stability of one's mind. This phrase describes a process of slowly losing one's mind over one's own mental health and self-control. This metaphor shows how a person feels a sense of confusion, hopelessness, or emotional exhaustion that is being experienced.

Data 3 Hyperbole

No one can stop me now

...they're gonna say I'm a handful

Data Analysis

In the line "No one can stop me now" which is a hyperbole about an ambition or feeling that is undeniable, shows that he feels very strong and unstoppable by others, he shows a strong determination of belief and determination in himself in facing a challenge that is in front of him later or achieving his goals. In the sentence "They're gonna say I'm a handful" where this hyperbole illustrates that he is aware of the words of others who underestimate him, but he remains confident that no one will be able to stop

him. Overall, the two hyperbole sentences imply an undeniable sense of confidence despite being underestimated by others.

Table types of figurative language found in SHOOT ME DOWN lyrics

Types of Figurative Language	Data Found
Personification	2
Metaphor	1
Simile	0
Hyperbole	2
Metonymia	0
Litotes	0
Irony	0
Total	5

Table 4.1.10

11. WHO CARES? Analysis

Data 1 Metaphor

All the things I used to dream about

Got too far from reach

This is what I cannot live without

Data Analysis

In the line "All the things I used to dream about / Got too far from reach", which uses a metaphor by describing a dream that is very difficult to reach or achieve, this metaphor implies a sense of disappointment or loss because of

goals or hopes that seem impossible to realize. The line "This is what I cannot live without" uses a metaphor that describes a deep feeling or dependence on something that if it is not there it cannot live without. These two metaphors describe a feeling of loss or a deep dependence, both of which help to convey the deep emotion of what is being felt.

Data 2 Hyperbole

People make me wanna scream and shout

Data Analysis

The line "People make me wanna scream and shout" uses hyperbole to imply a reaction to others, describing the frustration or anxiety felt. This hyperbole describes an emotional reaction as if there is a situation that makes it annoying so that there is a sense of wanting to express anger or shout at the actions of others that make him annoyed, this describes how much of an emotional impact is felt, this hyperbole can help understand the extent of frustration or discomfort experienced so that it gives rise to this reaction and highlights that how strong negative behaviour is triggered by others.

Table types of figurative language found in WHO CARES? lyrics

Types of Figurative Language	Data Found
Personification	0
Metaphor	3
Simile	0
Hyperbole	1

Metonimia	0
Litotes	0
Irony	0
Total	4

Table 4.1.11

4.2 Findings and Discussions

Of 11 song lyrics that have been researched, there are 51 data in the research. The analysis shows that the most dominant figurative language used in the song lyrics of the *Who Cares* album is metaphor, which is 18 data. Metaphors are used to make comparisons that help convey complex ideas and emotions in a more understandable and clear way. After metaphor, the use of hyperbole is also the most frequently used with 16 data, the use of hyperbole is to exaggerate or emphasize certain feelings or situations in song lyrics. Furthermore, the most frequently used is personification with 9 data, the use of personification is where non-human elements are given a description of human characteristics to create a more interesting narrative. In addition, the figurative language used in this lyric is litotes and irony, each of which has 4 data, used in this song lyric to add an impression of subtlety and contrast to the lyrics. However, simile and metonymy were not found to be used in the lyrics of the analysis *Who Cares* album.

The metaphors in the lyrics of the songs in *Who Cares* by Rex Orange County's album focus on one topic. In data 1, the use of metaphors describes persistence to achieve desires and self-confidence, In data 2 describes the

feeling of being trapped and the impossibility of detaching oneself from others. In data 3 and data 7, it describes an intense mental state, feeling confused, losing control of oneself, and regretting making wrong decisions. Data 4 describes loneliness or solitude and the importance of being able to build one's trust. Data 5 implies the comparison of a person with millions of others out there that he is the only one, shows that he will not be replaced by others and describes a very deep emotional attachment. Data 6 illustrates the problems that arise from discussing something at the wrong time, consequently ruining what should be a pleasant moment. Data 8 implies a desire to be able to continue to be with someone physically and emotionally with a loved one. Data 10 describes the difficulty in achieving a dream, feelings of dependency, loss, deep emotional attachment. Overall, this metaphor illustrates the complexity of emotional issues and human experience.

The hyperbole in the lyrics of the songs in Who Cares by Rex Orange County's album highlights various topics, namely emotional and situational contexts. In data 1 and data 2, it describes fatigue and suffering from personal conditions, as well as emotional instability. In data 3 and data 7 it focuses on human error and failure in life, also showing that imperfection is a natural part of human nature. Data 4 and 5 reveal the significant influence of a person in life and that no one can replace that person. Data 6, data 8, and data 10 imply a strong sense of deep emotional connection, as well as a deep sense of confidence. Finally, data 11 describes feelings of frustration and a person's desire to express anger at the actions of others. Data 9 does not contain the

figurative language of hyperbole. Overall, the use of hyperbole highlights the depth of human feelings and experiences.

The personification in the lyrics of the songs in the album *Who Cares* by Rex Orange County's highlights the topic of various things, namely the emotional context and mental state experienced by individuals. In data 1 there is a deep regret and it always fills the thoughts in the head. In data 4 there is a depiction of "face" described as an emotional condition through a face that symbolizes fear and shame. In data 5 through the phrase "driving me crazy" describes the feeling of losing control over oneself and emotions as well. In data 6 describes a wait waiting to be contacted by someone who left him. In data 9 describes someone who has a very large role or influence on changes in a more positive direction. In addition, in data 10 there is a personification of the phrase "rain" which can be described as a description of crying, with a feeling of heartbreak that cannot fully recover if disappointed.

Litotes in the lyrics of the songs in the album *Who Cares* by Rex Orange County's focuses on one topic. one topic is about self-depreciation. Data 1 describes the acknowledgment of being lucky but at the same time there is also a muted feeling of uncertainty, as well as expressing a lack of self-esteem indirectly. Data 3 shows a rejection of the opposite of what has been intended, emphasizing that mistakes are an inevitable part of life and must be able to accept the consequences. Data 6 illustrates a rejection of underestimated love, it gives the impression that love is something natural and difficult to avoid. In

data 7, litotes is used to downplay one's own incompetence and show self-doubt.

Irony in the lyrics of the songs in *Who Cares* by Rex Orange County's album highlights several topics, namely the topic of one's emotional and mental experience. Data 1 describes an irony in underestimating the serious impact of what started as stress and then progressed to depression and lack of self-esteem. Data 2 describes the emotional feeling of being desperate for someone to get out of emotional and physical suffering by trying various ways. Data 3 shows irony in describing as if there is a simple choice to get over frustration or anger, when in fact overcoming these emotions is not easy. Data 7 illustrates the irony of someone blaming themselves for ruining someone else's fun and feeling that their presence would only make things worse.

In the lyrics of the album *Who Cares* by Rex Orange County's, there is no figurative language of simile and metonymia, because maybe the use of figurative language is not appropriate or the meaning cannot be conveyed properly, so the data of figurative language of simile and metonymia is 0.

From the research results found by the writer, it can be seen that the use of metaphorical language is most often used by song lyricists. With the use of metaphors, the songwriter can explain complex ideas, make clear comparisons, and evoke deep emotions through figurative language. Songwriters use figurative language to provide additional context, making it easier for listeners and readers to understand the messages and emotions that songwriters want to

convey. Figurative language can increase the impact of song lyrics and create a broader and deeper imagination for listeners and readers.

Chapter V

Conclusions and Suggestion

5.1 Conclusions

Figurative language uses words or phrases in ways that differ from their usual meanings to create clear images, evoke emotions, or convey complex ideas in various ways. It includes techniques like personification, metaphor, simile, irony, and hyperbole, which enrich the text by making comparisons and adding depth to the story. By going beyond straightforward description, figurative language invites readers to explore deeper meanings and engage with the text on a more imaginative and interpretive level.

In song lyrics, various things are represented. They can express the songwriter's own feelings, someone else's concerns written into lyrics, describe a current phenomenon, or serve as a critique of a person or group. Sometimes, the lyrics can also reflect the genre of the band or singer. *Rex Orange County's in Who Cares Album* is the band who is using their songs to explore themes of self-acceptance, freedom of expression, and resistance against social pressures and prejudices.

The writer is choosing *Rex Orange County's Who Cares* because when the writer listened to the song for the first time, the writer enjoyed the song, but sometimes there is a part in the lyrics that were not understood. With the intention of being able to enjoy the song more, the writer decided to analyze all the songs in the *Who Cares* album, which then encouraged the writer to analyze the existing figurative language and its meaning. This phenomenon sometimes happens to people who listen to certain music.

However, the songs that we all listen to that have lyrics can be understood and analyzed by what the reader has done, using Leech (1969) classification of figurative language theory and analyzing the meaning of the lyrics. In the end, all songs with lyrics have their own characteristics and implied and explicit messages conveyed which may be important for our lives.

Of the 11 song lyrics that have been examined, there are 51 data in this study. The most dominant language used in the lyrics of the song album is metaphor with 18 data, second is hyperbole with 16 data, third is personification with 9 data, fourth is litotes with 4 data, fifth is irony with 4 data, while simile and metonymia are not found or 0 data in the lyrics of the album. From the results of the study, it was found that figurative language that is often used or used by song lyricists is metaphor, song lyricists use metaphors so that listeners can explain ideas, parables and emotions by using figurative language. Which, the song lyricist also uses figurative language to provide context so that lyric readers or song listeners can better understand what the author feels or intends.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the research that already made by the writer, there are several suggestions stated for:

5.2.1 Readers

The writer hopes this study will be useful for readers interested in song lyrics, those specifically interested in the figurative language of song lyrics, and how this figurative language can reveal what the lyrics

represent. More specifically, the researcher hopes it will be helpful for readers who want to understand figurative language and the meaning in the lyrics of “Who Cares” album by Rex Orange County’s.

5.2.2 Further Research

The researcher also hopes this study can be a good reference for developing future research, as this study is far from perfect. Further research could delve deeper into the figurative language use in the song lyrics to better uncover meanings.

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Curriculum Vitae



Yerico Shauqi, also known as Uqi, the researcher of this research, was born in Bandung on December 23, 2001.

He is middle child of 3 siblings. Yerico started his education at SDN CBM Baros (2009-2014), then attended SMPN 14 Sukabumi (2014-2017) and SMAN 1 Sukabumi (2017-2020). In 2020, he joined the English

Departement of Pasundan University. He can be

contacted via email at yericoschauqi@gmail.com or on Instagram [@shauqiyerico_](https://www.instagram.com/shauqiyerico_).

Appendices



Who Cares Album Cover

KEEP IT UP Lyrics

“[Verse 1]

Every time I open my mouth
I have regrets in my mind every time
And no one seems to figure me out

[Pre-Chorus]

I guess it's stress
It's making me feel so depressed
Most my life I've felt so tired
But every now and then when I try, I say

[Chorus]

Keep it up and go on
You're only holding out for what you want
You no longer owe the strangers
It's enough, it's enough
Keep it up and go on
Yeah, you're only holding out for what you want
I know that it's so frustrating
It's enough, keep it up

[Verse 2]

Now I'm here and I wish that I wasn't
I'm in a place in front of a dozen people I've never met
And I don't know if this is correct

[Pre-Chorus]

I guess I'm blessed
I never give myself respect
Most my life I'm asking why
But anytime I give it a try, I say

[Chorus]

Keep it up and go on

You're only holding out for what you want

You no longer owe the strangers

It's enough, it's enough

Keep it up and go on

Yeah, you're only holding out for what you want

I know that it's so frustrating

It's enough, keep it up

[Bridge]

Yeah, it's enough

I've really had enough

Paid the price, I'm done, no

[Chorus]

Keep it up and go on

You're only holding out for what you want

You no longer owe the strangers

It's enough, it's enough

Keep it up and go on

Yeah, you're only holding out for what you want

I know that it's so frustrating

But it's enough, keep it up

[Outro]

It's enough, it's enough

Keep it up, keep it up

Ah-ah-ah-ah, no, no, mmh-mmh”

OPEN A WINDOW Lyrics

“[Chorus: Rex Orange County]

Can I open a window?

Can somebody open the door?

There's so many reasons

I can barely take it anymore

[Verse 1: Rex Orange County]

Stuck here and I never seem to get away, but I'll hang on

Seasons change, but you don't ever, oh

Oh, soon as I can see your face, I'm fine I'm sure

I'm tryna find a way to get out

[Chorus: Rex Orange County]

So can I open a window?

Can somebody open the door?

There's so many reasons

I can barely take it anymore

[Verse 2: Rex Orange County]

Fuck this, I might leave the people tellin' me what I should do

They want change, but you don't ever, oh

Oh, tryin' to ignore the thought of wanting to

But every single time that I do, I'm like, um

[Chorus: Rex Orange County]

Could I open a window?

Can somebody open the door?

There's so many reasons

I can barely take it anymore, no

[Verse 3: Tyler, The Creator]

Yeah, so what the fuck?

Niggas feelin' stuck, really feelin' stuck
Like the middle car on freeway pile up with semi-trucks
Open door, but you can't
Try to run, but you pant
Out of breath, you can't vent
'Cause the AC actin' up
Nah, really, if somethin' feelin' dirty to me
At the roots like a tree, see, I just up and I leave
It ain't pertainin' to me, I don't engage, I don't care
They like, "You get it?" I'm like, "Yeah," and get the fuck out of here
See, I concur, I'm modest, I'm Tyler, I'm honest
I never bite my tongue, it's for the better, I promise
You stuck, then move, because I'm running, like sinus
I knows, they quiet like that last E in "silence"
[Outro: Rex Orange County]
There's so many reasons
I can barely take it anymore
No”

WORTH IT Lyrics

“[Chorus]

It's not worth it anymore, I feel insane

And I'm not sure why things change

What's worth it anymore?

Am I not the same?

No, I'm not sure if I'm to blame, yeah

[Verse]

Let it go, give it a try

Didn't you know nobody's perfect?

And it's not like you don't mess up and deserve it

It's a hard lesson to learn, but, boy, it's worth it (Worth it, worth it)

And you don't wanna cry, but you do

You can choose to be upset or just get over it

It's up to you

What you wanna do? Oh

[Chorus]

It's not worth it anymore, I feel insane

And I'm not sure why things change

What's worth it anymore?

Am I not the same?

No, I'm not sure if I'm to blame, yeah”

AMAZING Lyrics

“[Verse 1]

There's no way to time it
And where you may find it
Is unknown

Until then, you're a loner
So you see her (See her)
She's over (Over)

In the corner (Corner)
And you can't (You can't)
Ignore her (Ignore her)
There must be a reason
You see it, believe it now

[Pre-Chorus]

Search the definition of "shame"
I'm sure you'll see my face
Who's gonna save me now?
I hope it's you, my babe

[Chorus]

Don't change a thing, you are amazing
I can't believe you've come and saved me
We can stay here, spend every day here
I don't mind, no

Don't change a thing, you are amazing
I can't believe you've come and saved me
We can stay here, spend every day here
I don't mind

[Verse 2]

I see her

She's over in the corner

And I can't ignore her

I hope there's a reason

To see it, I see it (Now, oh)

[Instrumental Break]

[Pre-Chorus]

Search the definition of "afraid"

And I'm sure you'll see my face

Who's gonna save me now?

I hope it's you, my babe

[Chorus]

Don't change a thing, you are amazing

I can't believe you've come and saved me

We can stay here, spend every day here

I wouldn't mind

Don't change a thing, you are amazing

I can't believe you've come and saved me

We can stay here, spend every day here

Oh, I don't mind, that's alright

[Outro]

Yeah"

ONE IN A MILLION Lyrics

“[Chorus]

My heart keeps driving me crazy
There's nothing much I can do, I'm aware
There's no one quite like you
You're one of one, one in a million

[Pre-Chorus]

I'm alone with you
Waking up and hanging out at home with you
You don't ever do no wrong to me
I wish that I could just say the same
But it's okay, I'm trying to do
Whatever it takes to believe
That I'm enough and hope you agree
I've fallen for you, I'm dazed and confused
It's crazy what you mean to me

[Chorus]

My heart keeps driving me crazy
There's nothing much I can do, I'm aware (Uh)
There's no one quite like you
You're one of one, one in a million, woah
One in a million
You're one of one, one in a million, woah

[Verse]

Baby, I've been up all night
I won't sleep and I'm not tired
What the fuck should we wait for?
I can't take this anymore

It's the only thing I need
It's the most important thing
It's my one and only wish
It's such a crazy way to be

[Pre-Chorus]

Waking up and hanging out at home with you

You don't ever do no wrong to me

I wish that I could just say the same

But it's okay, I'm trying to do

Whatever it takes to believe

That I'm enough and hope you agree

I've fallen for you, I'm dazed and confused

Insane with what you're doin' to me

[Chorus]

My heart keeps driving me crazy

There's nothing much I can do, I'm aware

There's no one quite like you

You're one of one, one in a million, woah

My heart keeps driving me crazy

There's nothing much I can do, I'm aware

There's no one quite like you

You're one of one, one in a million”

IF YOU WANT IT Lyrics

“[Verse 1]

Baby, wait up for me, I got something I need to do
I'll be rushing back big time for a good time, I'll be running through
There's too much that I seem to worry 'bout, it's too much for you
You're leaving too soon, come back and just give me a call
I can't wait at all, let me open up

[Chorus]

Girl, if you want it
There's no good reason not to love if you want it
I said, girl, if you want it
Let's just believe that we belong if you want it
Girl, if you want it
There's no good reason not to love if you want it
Girl, if you want it
Let's just believe that we belong if you want it

[Verse 2]

Baby, I'm so sorry, I got something I need to prove
I'll be fucking up good times every single time we discuss it through
There's too much that I seem to worry 'bout, it's too much for you
I'm acting a fool, come back and just give me a call
I can't wait at all, let me be your boy

[Chorus]

If you want it
There's no good reason not to love if you want it
I said, girl, if you want it
Let's just believe that we belong if you want it
Girl, if you want it

There's no good reason not to love if you want it, ah

Girl, if you want it

Let's just believe that we belong if you want it

Girl, if you want it

There's no good reason not to love if you want it

I said, girl, if you want it

Let's just believe that we belong if you want it, 'long if you want it

[Outro]

Do what you like now, baby

All of the time

Well, what you want now, girl?

See you tonight, yeah

Do what you like now, baby

All of the time

Well, what you want now, girl?

See you tonight, yeah

(Do what you like now, baby)”

7AM Lyrics

“[Intro]

Oh-oh-oh-oh-oh

Oh-oh-oh-oh-oh, oh-oh-oh

[Verse 1]

7AM, I'm wakin' up

Guess that I should've kept the curtains shut

I'm gonna be a better man someday

7AM, I'm out of luck

Guess that I should've tried to give a fuck

I guess that I was doin' it wrong this time, wrong this time again

[Chorus]

I'm no good at this, I'm fuckin' up

I got used to failin', but I'm not dumb

So excuse me if I'm wastin' all the fun

[Verse 2]

I know that I wanna be independent

I really wanna prove myself today

But what if I'm hopeless and dependent?

Once again, should I pack up or stay?

[Chorus]

I'm no good at this, I'm fuckin' up

I got used to failin', but I'm not dumb

So excuse me if I'm wastin' all the fun

[Verse 3]

What if I'm not cut out for this?

And I keep one to call it quits

What if I'm not cut out for this?

And I keep one to call it quits
What if I'm not cut out for this?
And I keep one to call it quits, yeah
What if I'm not cut out for this? Woah
And I keep one to call it quits
Oh, woah
[Outro]
Woo-oooh
Woo-oooh-oooh-oooh
Woo-oooh-oooh-oooh”

THE SHADE Lyrics

“[Intro]

(Two, three, four)

[Verse 1]

I was closing all the blinds
Just so you could sleep the night through

I was staying by your side
Just so I knew you were okay

And I was opening the door
Just to see if you would walk through

I started painting all the walls
Just to see if you liked the shade

[Chorus]

I would love just to be stuck to your side

Not with anybody else, anybody else

It's enough just to keep us occupied

Please don't go

I would love just to be stuck to your side

Not with anybody else, anybody else (Don't go)

It's enough just to keep us occupied (Please don't go)

[Verse 2]

You were holding out your hands

Hoping I'd be there to hold to

I went out to Amsterdam

Just so I could give you some space

But I kept opening my door

Just to see if you would walk through

But now I'm painting all my walls

Just to see if you like the shade

[Chorus]

I would love just to be stuck to your side

Not with anybody else, anybody else

It's enough just to keep us occupied

Please don't go

I would love just to be stuck to your side

Not with anybody else, anybody else (Don't go)

It's enough just to keep us occupied (Please don't go)

[Outro]

Not with anybody else, anybody else

Please don't go

Not with anybody else, anybody else, no

Please don't go”

MAKING TIME Lyrics

“[Verse]

Making time

Just to see you, woah

We're safe inside

You make things fine

Don't wait up

I'm okay, I'm okay

Making time tonight

Just to see you, woah

We're safe inside

You make things right

Don't wait up

I'm okay, I'm okay

Making time tonight

Just to see you, no, no

We're safe inside

You make things fine

So don't wait up

I'm okay, I'm okay

[Outro]

Making time”

SHOOT ME DOWN Lyrics

“[Chorus]

Don't lose me now

Don't shoot me down

I'll stick around

We'll do it somehow

Don't lose me now

Don't shoot me down

I'll stick around

We'll do it somehow

[Verse 1]

Slowly lost my mind

What if this heart breaks into something that I'm unable to heal?

And what about the time?

I try my best to make it okay every day, but either way

[Pre-Chorus]

No one can stop me now

I feel the rain upon my face again

This is the life, woah, and they're gonna say I'm a handful

But they don't keep me alive, ooh

[Chorus]

Don't lose me now

Don't shoot me down

I'll stick around

We'll do it somehow

Don't lose me now

Don't shoot me down

I'll stick around

We'll do it somehow

[Verse 2]

Lonely here tonight

No one I can speak to right now

Might remain here underneath the sheets

A lot of wasted time

Just thinkin' things that don't excel me

It starts to rain, but that won't hurt 'cause

[Pre-Chorus]

No one can stop me now

I feel the rain upon my face again

This is the life, oh, and they're gonna say I'm a handful

But they don't keep me alive, ooh

[Chorus]

So don't lose me now

Don't shoot me down

I'm gon' stick around

We'll do it somehow

Don't shoot me down

Don't shoot me down

I'll stick around

We'll do it somehow, do it somehow

[Instrumental Outro]"

WHO CARES? Lyrics

“[Intro]

Mm-mm, mm-mm

Mm-mm, mm-mm

[Verse 1]

First time I tried this, I was free of doubt

I had no fear

Why can't I just do that again

All the things I used to dream about

Got too far from reach

Now I don't know what's happened to me

[Pre-Chorus]

So you wanna be happy, too?

What are you supposed to do?

Now you care about who cares

[Chorus]

Who cares?

Who cares?

Who cares?

Who cares?

[Verse 2]

People make me wanna scream and shout

Right now, we're here

So why can't I just see you my friend?

This is what I cannot live without

Okay, it's clear

There's really no point living in fear

[Pre-Chorus]

I wanna be happy, too
I know what I'm supposed to do
Now that I know who cares

[Chorus]

Who cares? (Who cares?)

Who cares?

Who cares?

Who cares?

[Outro]

Who cares?"



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KARTU BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Nama : Yerico Shauqi
 NIM : 207010072
 Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Figurative language on Rex Orange Country's who
 : Cares Album
 Pembimbing 1 : Dr. Hj. Senny Susan Alwasilah, S.S., M.Pd.
 Pembimbing 2 : Restu Dessy Maulida, S.S., M.Pd.

NO	TANGGAL & HARI	CATATAN PEMBIMBING	TANDATANGAN	
			Pembimbing 1	Pembimbing 2
		- Revisi Formatting - Revisi Judul		
		- Bab 2 - Bab 3		
		- Formatting Bab 1-3 - Harus ada bab 4		
		- Isi konsep bab 4 - Findings and discussion ditanbahkan		
		1. Memahami lebih dalam figurative language 2. Catifakan Album di bab 1 3. Format 4. tidak boleh ada kata will 5. bridging		

- PROGRAM STUDI
- DESAIN KOMUNIKASI VISUAL
 - FOTOGRAFI
 - SENI MUSIK
 - SASTRA INGGRIS

Jl. Dr. Setiabudi No. 193 Bandung 40154 Telp. (022) 200 19 84, 200 95 13 Fax. (022) 200 19 84, Web. www.fis.unpas.ac.id



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NO	TANGGAL & HARI	CATATAN PEMBIMBING	TANDATANGAN	
			Pembimbing 1	Pembimbing 2
		3.4 Data Analisis teknik cara pengajaran bahasa.		
		all prodi		

Pembimbing 1

Pembimbing 2

Mengetahui,
Ketua/Sekretaris
Prodi

PROGRAM STUDI

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