

CHAPTER II

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Semantics

According to Yule (2010:112), semantics is the study of the meanings of words, sentences, and phrases. Semantic analysis is usually an attempt to focus on the word's common meaning rather than what the speaker wants on a certain occasion. Semantics is an attempt to characterize what we all know when we act as if we are sharing information about the meaning of a word, phrase, or sentence in a language. As mentioned by Tarigan (2015:2), semantic terms are then accepted as the default form of the linguistic element that examines the relationship between the sign and the thing being signed. Semantics itself analyzes the form of a sign or symbol that carries a meaning, the relationship between one meaning and its influence on another, and the impact on humans and society.

Another similar explanation by Goddard (2011:1), semantics is the study of meaning in language. Semantics is the study of how meaning is formed and interpreted through language use. It emphasizes that semantics involves more than just examining the meaning of individual words and phrases, it is also about how language parts interact and shape meaning in a larger context. More explanation by Mulyanie (2022:6), semantics analysis can also see language forms that are very unique, since languages are very closely related to different cultures and those who speak the language themselves. As the result, semantics analysis applies only to one language

and cannot be used in other foreign languages. This suggests that semantic analysis is closely related to meaning and the speaking community.

Based on the perspectives and explanations offered above, it is possible to conclude that semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies meaning in a deeper way, ranging from direct meaning to language styles. In other words, semantics investigates not just linguistic characteristics but also the relationship between language and the culture of its user. Semantics helps to understand how language communicates ideas, emotions, and information.

2.2 Meaning

Meaning generally refers to the significance, interpretation, or understanding of a word, phrase, sentence, or concept. Meaning is about how we comprehend and convey ideas through language and symbols. According to Aminuddin (2011;50), says that meaning is closely related to internal characteristics or components of familiarity, a cultural social system that the user experiences as both a speaker and a pretender. Furthermore, meaning is influenced by the context of use and the relationship between language and communication. Understanding meaning in language is thus a complex process, involving a variety of linguistic and situational factors. Another explanation by Hardiyanto (2008:19), meaning is something that exists outside of the utterance or as a symptom within the utterance. The concept encompasses a wide range of applications and circumstances.

Furthermore, as stated by Chaer (2007:287), defines meaning as an idea owned by each word or lexeme. Language users produce meaning by mutual agreement in order to understand one another. The meaning of words can change depending on how they are used. Changes in meaning might emerge from changing the reference to the same sound symbol. More explanation by Aminuddin (2008: 53), meaning is defined as the relationship between language and the outside world that language users agree on in order to understand one another. The relationship of meaning is made up of three components, which include 1) the relationship between language and the outside world, 2) the relationship occurs because of an agreement and, 3) the form of meaning becomes a means of information to understand each other.

According to Saussure`s theory defines meaning as an understanding or concept that is owned or contained within a linguistic sign. Saussure defined linguistic signs as consisting of two elements: (1) the signified, and (2) the signifier. The signified is simply the concept or meaning of a sound sign, the signifier refers to the sounds produced by the language phenoms in concerned. In other words, every linguistic sign are consists of both a sound and a meaning element. Thus, it can be concluded meaning is an important element in communication and studied deeply ini semantics, which is a branch of science that focuses on the study of meaning in language.

2.2.1 Types of Meaning

Meaning can be classified into several types based on what is proposed by the experts, in this research, researcher used Geoffrey Leech's classification of meaning in the book "*Semantics the Study of Meaning*" was published in 1981, which divides meaning into seven categories: conceptual, connotative, affective, reflective, social, thematic, and collocative.

1. Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning refers to the deeper meanings and concepts that words express, emphasizing the cognitive components of language. This includes how words convey certain thoughts or ideas in a more abstract sense, outside of any emotional or association meanings that may be associated to them. Essentially, it is concerned with the mental representation of meanings and their relationship to our understanding of the world. This does not mean that the element is always the most significant of an act of linguistic communication. Moreover, conceptual meaning has a complex organization, which is comparable to the relationship between the same organization at the syntax and phonology level of language (Leech:1974:11). The purpose of conceptual meaning is to provide, for each interpretation given in a sentence, an abstract symbol configuration that represents "a semantic representation" and demonstrates exactly what we need to know if we distinguish that meaning from all other sentences that may exist in the language, as well as to ensure that the meaning

already matches the context in which the expression is used both syntactically and phonically. For the example:

“Car and house”

Conceptually, "cars" refer to four-wheeled vehicles, which are designed to take people or things from one place to another. "House," on the other hand, conceptually refers to buildings that serve basic functions as shelters and houses for families.

2. Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning refers to the additional meanings and associations that a word carries beyond its literal definition (denotation). These meanings can include emotional responses, cultural implications, and social nuances. Connotative meanings are not limited to language, but rather to communication systems such as music and visual arts. The fact that connotative meaning is second only to conceptual meaning is due to the fact that connotations are very unstable, as we have seen, connotative meanings fluctuate greatly depending on culture, historical periods, and personal experiences, the relationship between conceptual and relative meaning is similar to the relationship between language (conceptual) and real words (connotative). Connotative meaning is as open as human knowledge and perspective on the cosmos, and a quality that may be detected subjectively or objectively from a reference can contribute to the connotative meaning of the term that shows it (Leech:1981: 12). For the example:

“Rose”

"Rose" type of flower with a petal usually red, white, or yellow, the rose is often associated with feelings of love and affection. Roses are also often viewed as a symbol of beauty, giving romantic expressions or expressions of attention.

3. Reflective Meaning

Reflective meaning refers to the connection between language and the ideas or concepts that people associate with it, this kind of meaning considers how language can reflect a person's views, values, and viewpoints. It underlines how words can elicit unique interpretations or reactions based on personal experiences. Reflective meaning through emotional suggestion is illustrated by words that are taboo (Leech, 1981: 16). In addition, as stated by Pardede (2016), reflective meaning forces are less clearly situated within the verse of the poem, requiring more attention to the high linguistics. When words are associated with sexual relations, they are considered forbidden. For example, in the first poem, the term cock was considered taboo and replaced with a rooster in the connotation of the farm, this type of substitution is known as a euphemism. For the example:

“She has a big heart”

"He has a big heart" This sentence means nothing because the big heart here is a metaphor. In a reflective sense, "big heart" reflects our view of someone who has extraordinary qualities of kindness and care. It describes the common experience of being kind and often considered to have a "big heart" in a figurative sense.

4. Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning refers to the association of words in a specific context that frequently appear together. It contains word relationships or patterns of use that are considered language conventions. These associations are often based on the user's behaviors in a specific social or cultural environment, rather than a literal meaning. Collocative meaning refers to the associations that a word forms as a result of the meaning of the words that occur in its environment. Collocative meaning is merely the idiosyncratic property of individual words (Leech, 1981:17). For the example:

“Pretty and handsome”

Pretty and handsome have the same meaning to be interesting, however they differ in the sort of noun that is typically connected with or used with nouns. Pretty often combined collocates with words like girls, flowers, colors, and villages. One another, boys, actors, princes, and collections are closely associated with the term of handsome.

5. Social Meaning

Social meaning refers to the aspect of meaning related to the social context in which a word or expression is used, it addresses how language reflects and is impacted by social aspects associated with the state (Leech, 1981:14). In addition, as stated by (Tarigan, 2020), defines social meaning as the meaning provided by language elements regarding the social context in which they are used. The decoding of a text is based on our understanding of linguistic styles and other variables. Social meaning is related to the situation in which a speech is employed, this meaning is tied to the social state of using linguistic expressions. For example:

“Imagine all the people, living life in peace”

The sentence above, expresses the aspiration for a peaceful and united world. The social meaning of this section is a call to overcome social divisions and conflicts, as well as to create harmony among various groups in society. It reflects the universal values of peace and unity, which are critical in today`s global social situation.

6. Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is a meaning that refers to how language can reflect the speaker's personal feelings, which may include attitudes toward the listener or something being discussed, as well as providing a connection to the emotional impact produced by the language user on the listener or reader. Affective meaning can be expressed directly or indirectly, depending on the circumstances. Furthermore, as stated by Tarigan (2020),

affective meaning is related to the speaker's perspective on the topic under discussion. The function of affective meaning in language is to convey personal feelings or attitudes to the listener. For the example:

‘You`re amazing’

When someone say this word, it not only expresses admiration but also elicits feelings of happiness and increases self-confidence. This emotional effect might make people feel valued and motivated.

7. Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning refers to the semantic role or function of a sentence structure element. The speaker communicates thematic meaning by the arrangement of the message in terms of size, focus, and emphasis. Furthermore, Leech explains that thematic meaning is essentially determined by the choice of different grammatical structures. By creating such a structure, we may stress and focus the message. It is a picture of statements with the same meaning but different communication relevance (Leech, 1981:19). For the example:

“The doctor examined the patient”

“The patient was examined by a doctor”

Despite containing a similar meaning, these two phrases have slightly different communication values due to their context.

2.3 Figurative Language

In linguistics, figurative language is part of semantics. Semantics is the study of meaning in language, which covers how words, phrases, and sentences communicate meaning both literally and contextually. Semantics explains how this meaning is formed and accepted by listeners and readers. Meanwhile, figurative language is the use of language that is not intended to be literal in order to achieve specific effects, give depth to meaning, or elicit emotions. Figurative language is used in all forms of communication, including daily conversation and also found in literary works such as articles, magazines, novels, newspapers, dramas, poetry, and music. Simile, hyperbole, personification, and metaphor, were found to be the common figurative language used by performing the author when composing his writing. According to Syamsu (2023:20), figurative language is different from literal language used to describe objects or people, the use of figurative language adds meaning by offering a new perspective.

Another explanation by Lalanissa (2017: 2), a language style is a part of a literary work that has important elements and is closely related to others. The use of a language style, specifically such as a figurative language in literary works is able to influence readers to be able to find out the writer idea conveyed in their writing. Through the language style, the writer allows bring the readers to experience his feelings and expressions through his writing. More explanation by Rahim (2019:2), figurative language are frequently created by presenting words in such a way that they are related,

compared, or associated with meanings that are not usually related. figurative language is a language deflection to create certain and theoretical effects or special meaning that can expand the interpretation of the reader and expand their imagination, is a kind of language that starts from language employed the traditional literal ways of describing person or object.

Based on the explanation above, it is possible to conclude that figurative language is a common method of conveying thoughts or sentiments in speech or written form. Figurative language is characterized by the use of words that do not explicitly express what they mean. Choosing effective and aesthetic words is an important key in language style. The author has a strong influence of words choice, every author has their own language style so, their work might look extremely attractive and unique. The reason the used of figurative language are to gives readers the imaginative enjoyment of literary works. Second, it adds conceptualize to lyrics, making abstract ideas concrete and literary works more perceptible. Third, figurative language allows the author to connect with the readers by adding to emotional intensity.

2.3.1 Types of Figurative Language

The classification of figurative language is various depending on the experts. Experts have different perspective on categorizing the types of figurative language. This researcher discusses theory of figurative language based on Laurence Perrine (1988) on a book titled: "*Literature: Structure, Sound and Sense*". Classification figurative language into 12 types, those are metaphor, simile, irony, understatement,

personification, hyperbole, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, and apostrophe. Along with their explanation are provided below.

1. Metaphor

Perrine states metaphor and simile are similar. Both them are comparison of two literally different things. The only difference that found is the used of the connective of a words or phrases. In simile used the connective words such as: than, as, like, or a verb such a resemble, but in metaphor the comparison is indicated the figurative meaning identified with the literal meaning. A metaphor is a comparison that indicates a figurative meaning associated with a literal meaning. According to Abrams (2009:119), a metaphor is a word or phrase that, when used literally, shows that one type of thing is applied to other types of things without emphasizing the comparison. Such figurative language subtly compares two objects, which is not the same as identifying or replacing one with another.

Before I fly back to my death

(Before, Niki Zefanya)

The metaphor "fly back to my death" a part of the lyrics expresses the heavy feeling and deep sorrow of returning to regular life after spending time with someone important. It depicts how returning to routine in the absence of a loved one is similar to experiencing emotional death or deep sorrow.

2. Simile

Simile expresses a similarity. Simile has a same identical definition with metaphor. Both of them compare two things that exactly have different structure. Simile is comparison of two things of words or phrases indicated by some connective such as like, as. Simile explicitly compares one thing as the same as the other (Abrams, 2009:119).

Leave yeah golden like the sun and the moon

(Standing next to you, Jungkook)

In the example, this lyric contains a simile, which is a direct comparison that uses the term "like" to describe something by comparing it to another. In these lines, "golden like the sun and the moon" refers to an individual's physical appearance being a dazzling color comparable to the sun and moon in the sky.

3. Irony

Irony is a statement in which the speaker's implicit meaning differs significantly from the speaker implies. It generally involves an explicit expression of attitude or evaluation, but with an indication in a conversation situation, the speaker intends to demonstrate an opposite attitude or evaluation. On the other hand, is a literary figure that may be used in the service with sarcasm, in which genuine facts are concealed or subtle insinuation is expressed. Irony can be used in literature, movies, or daily

conversation to add depth messages, in order to create an interesting or emotional results (Abrams, 2009:165).

You gave it your all, just with everything you took from me

(Autumn, NIKI Zefanya)

The irony lies in the contrast between what is said or expected "gave it your all" and the real impact of the action "everything you took from me". It represents someone who truly given their all and should not take or damage things that are valuable to others. This contrast emphasizes the sense of deception or injustice experienced as a result of the action.

4. Understatement

Understatement is figurative language in which something is described in a way that is less than reality or has a lower intensity of meaning than what is truly intended. Understatement describes something important or serious in a way that makes it appear insignificant or less dramatic than it is. It is employed to achieve a desired impact, such as humor, irony, or humility (Abrams, 2009:149).

Yesterday, love was such an easy game to play

(Yesterday, The Beatles)

The song lyrics used understatement of figurative language, describing love as an "easy game." These lyrics minimize or simplify the fact that love is frequently complex and difficult. The lyrics imply that love in the past was considered as if it didn't require any significant effort or difficulty, despite the truth that love may be extremely complex. This created a deep emotional impact on the way love is described.

5. Personification

According to Perrine in Johnson (2016,p.776), personification is a figure of speech in which giving an attributes of human being to a thing, an animal, or abstractions is made a human nature. In personification a thing or object which is not human is giving a human characteristic because there is a similarity between them. By using personification the poet wants to make his language live.

And I was there, I remember it all too well

(All to well, Taylor Swift)

In the lyrics above, it illustrates how memories cannot actually "be" in a place like humans. By saying "I was there", it gives a human nature to a memory, as if it has a physical presence and the ability to be in a specific location. This implies that the memory feels very real and visceral, almost like a physical presence in the emotional experience.

6. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a part of figurative language, which is a form of language that expresses an exaggeration statement. It is employed for dramatic effects and to emphasize the point. It means, hyperbole is a type of figurative language whose exaggerated statements are not meant to be interpreted literally (Abrams, 2009:149).

I have died every day waiting for you

(A thousand years, Christina Perry)

This hyperbole describes the depth and intensity of the feelings of waiting and longing. By stating that she "dies" every day, the singer highlights how difficult it is to wait for someone you love, creating dramatic and exaggerated feelings.

7. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a form of language style that is part of metonymy. Synecdoche in song lyrics refers to employing a part of something to represent the whole, or vice versa. This approach, which uses the whole to symbolize the portion, is commonly employed to bring strength and beauty to the language in lyrics (Diyani, 2004:63).

She wears high heels, I wear sneakers

(You belong with me, Taylor Swift)

In this case, a part of “high heels” and “sneakers” is described as synecdoche, because it describes two characters who are very different socially or emotionally. High heels and sneakers not only define as fashion choices, but they also reflect each person`s lifestyle and personality. This contributes to the contrast between the personalities and highlights the differences in how they interact with the world.

8. Metonymy

Metonymy is the use of a word or phrase to refer to something larger or more specific, in which the relationship between these two is usually based on such aspects as interrelated physical, ownership, or context. In metonymy, substitute words often replace words more common or broader, and the relationship between the two is more based on direct association than metaphorical comparisons (Diyani, 2004:563).

I just want to hear you say my name

(“We don` t talk anymore”, Charlie Puth)

In this case, the phrase "I just want to hear you say my name" are classified as metonymy, which is used to express the deeper thoughts and emotional demands that drive someone's desire to hear their name repeated. The term "name" in this context refers not just to the singer's identification, but also to the total experience and relationship. This shows how metonymy can simplify and represent greater emotional aspects in a musical context.

9. Symbolism

Symbolism may be broadly defined as something that represents more than what it is such as words or phrases, or other elements that has a different meaning from its literal meaning. Image, metaphor, and symbol shade into each other and are sometimes difficult to distinguish. In general, an image means only what it is, whereas a metaphor uses figurative terms to mean something different than what it is. It means that a symbol has a general meaning that might suggest a variety of specific meanings (Abrams, 2009:311).

Fire and Rain

(Alicia Keys)

In this phrase, "fire" represents suffering, misery, or struggle. Fire is frequently used to depict an intense emotional experience, such as conflict or sorrow. In the context of the song, "fire" refers to difficult moments or suffering that cause deep emotional pain. Meanwhile, "rain" represents grief or regret in the context of the song. Rain is frequently connected with a somber mood or reflection. In this song, "rain" represents a period in which the singer feels melancholy or encounters a gentler but still emotional. This symbol depicts the singer's different experiences and feelings.

10. Allegory

According to Perrin in Johnson (2016,p.793), allegory is a kind of figurative language in which abstract ideas or principles are expressed through characters, events, or symbols in a narrative. An allegory frequently contains a moral, intellectual, or political message, allowing readers to derive deeper meanings from the story than the literal interpretation. Each element in an allegory typically corresponds to broader concepts, creating a layered narrative that encourages reflection and interpretation.

We don't need no education, we don't need no thought control

(The Wall, Pink Floyd)

In the context of the album, "The Wall" represents the emotional and psychological barriers that people build in response to pain and isolation. The word "wall" refers to the distance and barriers that an individual establishes to protect themselves from heartache or social pressure.

11. Paradox

According to Perrine in Johnson (2016,p.814), paradox is a statement or proposition that seems contradictory or illogical at first glance but may reveal a deeper truth or insight upon closer examination. It often challenges conventional wisdom or invites reflection on complex ideas. Paradoxes are commonly used in literature, philosophy, and everyday language to provoke thought and highlight the complexities of a situation.

I've been the archer / I've been the prey

(The Archer, Taylor Swift)

In this case, a part of “archer” and “prey” are two very different positions. An archer is in a position of control and power, while the prey is in a position of vulnerability and powerlessness. Claiming that one can be in both positions illustrates the internal conflict and complexity of feelings experienced. This technique expands the meaning of the songs and provides a more in-depth insight of the singer's emotions and situation.

12. Apostrophe

Apostrophe refers in which a speaker addresses an absent person, an abstract idea, or a thing, as if they could respond. It's often used to express strong emotions or to create a dramatic effect.

This night is sparkling, don't you let it go

(Enchanted, Taylor Swift)

In these lyrics, the singer speaks directly to the night, which is an entity that cannot hear and respond. Using "don't you let it go", to indicate a deep feeling about how special the night was and how such moments didn't pass quickly. It provides emotional depth and adds strengthens to the song`s meaning.

1.4 The Nature of Music, and Song Lyrics

1.4.1 Definition of Music

Art is one of the aspects of human civilization because it may change and develop in cultural, technological, and scientific advances. Music is one of them, one of the many branches of art, employed as an instrument to communicate expressions and feelings, as well as reflecting the culture that supports society and including numerous values and processes from the culture itself (Iswari, 2015: 254). As a result, music will remain an integral part of people's lives, and there has never been a society or culture that does not comprehend it. In addition, according to Saputri (2019), music is a type of art that employs sound and vocal media. Music can take the shape of instrumentals, vocals, or a combination of both of them. Music harmonizes processed vocal harmony, melody, rhythm, and tempo, and is often used to express oneself. According to music experts, music is a combination of rhythms from a collection of tones, including vocals and instruments, that contain harmony and melody as a representation of whatever you want to convey about your emotions. Meanwhile, Takari (2014: 28), describes music as a form of art in which the main elements are sounds arranged or ordered through the dimensions of space and time. Music has a social culture that has norms and values, resulting in a process of cultural enculturation in both non-formal and formal form.

Based on the perspectives expressed above, music is an art form that comes from individual feelings and concepts that may be understood and appreciated. Music is an essential element of every life of the people, almost every society in the world has

music as part of their culture. Music can be viewed as having a strong impact on people's life.

1.4.2 Definition of Song Lyrics

When it comes to music, there is no doubt that it will resolve around song lyrics. Song lyrics is a part of music, it is formed from the relationship between the elements of music and lyrics. Both are a unity that when combined produces a beautiful work of art. Lyrics are text or words written in a song, lyrics usually include themes, stories, or feelings that the songwriter or singer wants to convey. Lyrics are a form of vocal communication that has a meaning. With lyrics, it can give a person's expression about something he has seen, heard or experienced. In expressing their experiences, poets or songwriters play with words and language to create appeal and distinctiveness to their lyrics or poems. According to Ningrum (2021: 38), song lyrics are part of poetry literary works that are included in the type of imaginative literature. Song lyrics are the same as poetry, the only difference is in how the presentation of song lyrics is conveyed by singing or even sung and includes imaginative literary genres. The goal is to play with one's feelings and emotions. Meanwhile, Fitri (2020: 786) stated that a song lyric does not contain language that is symbolic of violence. This means that in terms of meaning, it does not entrap or injure. There are numerous songs whose lyrics try to play with listeners feelings and emotions, the lyrics are written with meaning in order to achieve the songwriter's main goal.

The songwriter allows listeners to interpret them based on their experience and knowledge, and to use them as the foundation for interpreting the song's lyrics. In other words, song lyrics can produce many perceptions that are influenced by a person's level of understanding derived from their experiences. In addition, in this case the lyrics use straightforward language but contain meaning. Song lyrics can also be studied using the same theories and methods as poetry. With the selection of words in which there is figurative language and sense, the meaning of song lyrics certainly contains connotation meaning, which refers to the meaning of words that contain additional feelings or sense

2.5 Olivia Rodrigo

Olivia Isabel Rodrigo, also known as Olivia Rodrigo, was born on February 20, 2003, at Rancho Springs Medical Center in Murrieta, California. She lived and grew up in Temecula. The name Rodrigo is taken from the name of his father who had Filipino descent and his mother German and Irish descent. In the kindergarten, she started taking singing and piano classes. Olivia began acting and singing classes at the age of six, and she has since performed in theatre plays at Lisa J. Mails Elementary School and Dorothy McElhinney High School. In the age of twelve Olivia grew into a girl who loved played instruments, and she was introduced to her parents' favorite rock bands, named No Doubt, Pearl Jam, The White Stripes, and Green Day. She also became interested in song writing after listening to Country Music, especially to

famous American singer such as Taylor Swift. In 2015 she moved to Los Angeles after getting her role in Bizaardvark.

2.5.1 Olivia Rodrigo`s Career

Rodrigo's first career began with her first appearance in an Old Navy advertisement. She made her acting debut in the 2015, film *An American Girl: Grace Stirs Up Success*, playing the lead character Grace Thomas. Olivia gained her popularity in 2016 when she played Paige Olvera, a guitarist on the Disney Channel series. In February 2019, she was cast again as Nini Salazar-Roberts in the Disney+ series *High School Musical: The Musical*, which premiered in November 2019. Olivia also contributed to the music for the series, writing songs "All I Want" and "Just for a Moment" collaboration with Joshua Bassett.

In 2020, Olivia Rodrigo signed a contract with one of the United States Record Label *Interscope Records* and *Geffen Records*. On January 8, 2021, she released her debut single "Drivers License" with Daniel Nigro. The song received a lot of great feedback from listeners and broke the Spotify record of 17 million worldwide streams of the song. Olivia Rodrigo's debut song peaked at number one on the Billboard Hot 100 and also hit number one in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Norway. This was the beginning of Olivia's achievement as a singer. The next song she released after her debut single was "Deja vu" which ranked number three on the Billboard Hot 100, and "Good 4 U" which reached number one in several countries.

Olivia Rodrigo is an American singer-songwriter and actress. Her music, characterized by its emotional depth and relatable lyrics, quickly resonated with a broad audience. Her debut album “*Sour*” on May 21, 2021, breaking the record for the album with the most plays category on Spotify in the week of its release. *Sour*, was both critically acclaimed and commercially successful, solidifying her status as a prominent artist in pop music. She’s known for her powerful vocals and her ability to capture the essence to teenage angst and heartbreak. *Sour*, was the third best-selling album in the United States in 2021. In addition, *Sour* was named one of the best albums of 2021 by various public media. At the 64th Grammy Awards, the album was nominated for Album of the Year and Best Pop Vocal Album, while Olivia's first single Drivers License received nominations for Song of the Year, Record of the Year, and Best Pop Solo Performance. Olivia Rodrigo also received a nomination for “Best New Artist Category”.

Since the release of *Sour* album, Rodrigo has continued to build on her success with new music, collaborations, and performances. Her impact on pop culture remains significant, and she is often recognized for her contributions to modern music and her authentic portrayal of teenage experiences. Rodrigo’s career trajectory is a testament to her talent and ability to connect deeply with audiences through her music.

2.6 Previous Study

In this chapter, there are some studies conducted by some researcher. Previous research refers to the studies that has been conducted previously and is relevant to the topic being researched. This contains all studies, reports, articles, and findings that existed before the current research. The following studies are discussed as well as based on the research study by Natalyn Helena Susanty Izym and Ni Wayan in 2023, with research title “Figurative Language Used in Olivia Rodrigo Album Song lyrics “Sour”. This research examines figurative language of Knickerbocker and Reninger`s (1963) theory, which classifies into 10 types of figurative language. This research was analyzed using descriptive qualitative and quantitative methods, and the findings of this research show that there are 11 data points with 4 types categories of figurative language found in the album “Sour” such as Simile (0,18%), Allusion (0,18%), Hyperbole (0,45%), and Metaphor (0,18%).

Another researcher was found by Laila Alviana Dewi, English Education Departement Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, Institute of Islamic Studies Ponorogo, 2020. With the research title: “Figurative Language in Maher Zain`s Song Lyrics”. The research data was obtained directly taken from the selected Maher Zain`s song lyrics with a total of 5 tracks, such as Hold my hand, For the rest of my life, Number one for me, Open your eyes, and Awaken. The data collected obtained using qualitative methods with a descriptive approach. the researcher used the theory of Charles Dillon Perrine, and supported by the theories of M.H Abrams, Gorys Keraf and

Reaske, and the theory of figurative language used by Laurence Perrine's. The results of this research showed there are 8 types of figurative languages that found in the 5 songs of Maher Zain, such as Simile (14%), Metaphor (5%), Personification (14%), Irony (5%), Understatement (2%), Paradox (7%), Synecdoche (2%), and Hyperbole (51%).

Another similar research was conducted by Dewi Sri Lumbantobing, Bloner Sinurat, and Herman, English Language Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas HKB Nommensen, 2021, with the research titled: "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Michael Jackson Song Lyrics". This research method used qualitative research design. Based on this research, the researcher analyzed 10 songs by Michael Jackson. In addition, this research used the theory of Perrine and the results of this research shows there are six types of figurative language in Michael Jackson's song lyrics those are Personification (9/24%), Metaphor (3/8%), Apostrophe (2/6%), Symbol (2/5%), Hyperbole (11/30%), Simile (10/27%).

Another explanation was conducted by Inmunika Hanisfi, Sutami Dwi Lestari, Wageyono, English Educational Department, Faculty of Language and Art, PGRI University of Banyuwangi, 2022. The research titled: An Analysis of Figurative Language of Song Lyrics of Adele's Album Entitled "25". This research used descriptive qualitative method and used Gorys Keraf's (2009) theory of figurative language. The result of this research shows there are 9 types of figurative language in the song lyrics: Allegory (2/9,52%), Litotes (1/4,76%), Paradox (2/9,52%), Symbol

(3/14,28%), Hyperbole (4/19,04%), Metaphor (1/4,76%), Simile (3/14,28%), Metonymy (3/14,28%), and Personification (2/9,52%).

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that previous research focused on figurative language in song lyrics, this has similarities to the research that is currently being conducted on song analysis using figurative language. Figurative language is classified into several types based on the theory used, this helps to determine which types are often found in the lyrics of the songs chosen by each researcher.