

**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE
IN TAYLOR SWIFT ALBUM
(The Tortured Poets Department)**

THESIS

This Thesis is submitted to fulfil the requirement

For “Sarjana” degree in English Education



COMPILED BY :

ADELAH OKTALISA

20551001

ENGLISH TADRIS STUDY PROGRAM

TARBIYAH FACULTY

STATE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF CURUP

2025

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN

Hal : Pengajuan Skripsi

Kepada Yth.

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah IAIN CURUP

Di tempat.

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Setelah mengadakan pemeriksaan dan perbaikan maka kami berpendapat bahwa skripsi saudara Adela Oktalisa dengan NIM 20551001 mahasiswa program studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris IAIN Curup yang berjudul "**An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift Album (The Tortured Poets Department)**" Sudah dapat diajukan dalam sidang Munaqasyah Institut Agama Islam Negeri Curup.

Demikian Permohonan ini kami ajukan. Terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

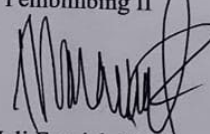
Curup, July 2025

Pembimbing I



Dr. Sakut Anshori, S.Pd.I., M.hum
NIP. 19810202006041002

Pembimbing II



Meli Fauziah, M.Pd
NIP. 199405232020122003



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI (IAIN) CURUP
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH**

Jl. Dr. AK Gani No. 01 PO 108 Telp. (0732) 21010-21759 Fax 21010 Kode Pos 39119
Homepage: <http://www.iaincurup.ac.id> Email: admin@iaincurup.ac.id

APPROVAL

Nomor: 155 /In.34/F.TAR/I/PP.00.9/08/2025

Name : Adelah Oktalisa
NIM : 20551001
Faculty : Tarbiyah
Department : English Tadris Study Program
Title : An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift Album
(The Tortured Poets Department)

Had Examined by examining board of English Study Program of Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Curup, on:

Day/Date : Friday, 15th August 2025
Time : 13.30-15.00 PM
At : Room 2 Building Munaqosyah TBI IAIN Curup

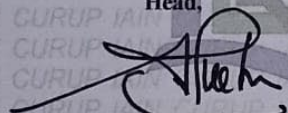
Had been received to fulfill the requirement for the degree of *Strata I* in English Study Program of Tarbiyah Faculty IAIN Curup.

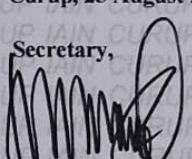
Curup, 25 August 2025

Examiners,

Head,

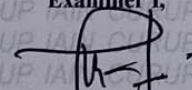
Secretary,


Dr. Sakut Ansori, S.Pd, L., M.Hum
NIP. 198110202006041002


Meli Fauziah, M.Pd
NIP. 199405232020122003

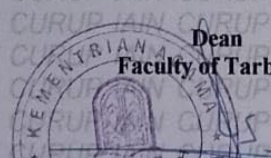
Examiner I,

Examiner II,


Dr. Paidi Gusmuliana, M.Pd
NIP. 198408172015031004


Jumatul Hidayah, M.Pd
NIP. 197802242002122002

Dean
Faculty of Tarbiyah


Dr. Sutarto, S.Ag., M.Pd
NIP. 19740921 200003 1 003

THE STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

The researcher sign below:

Name : Adelah Oktalisa
NIM : 20551001
Faculty : Tarbiyah
Study Program : English Tadris Study Program

State that the thesis with the title " **An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift Album (The Tortured Poets Department)**". This statement is made truthfully, if in the future there is a mistake in this statement, the writer is willing to accept punishment or criticism from IAIN Curup in accordance with applicable regulations

Curup, July 2025

The Researcher



Adelah Oktalisa

20551001

PREFACE

First, praise and gratitude to Allah SWT who has given his mercy to researchers to complete this thesis with the title "An Analysis Of Figurative Language In Taylor Swift Album (The Tortured Poets Department) ”

This Thesis is submitted to fulfil the requirement For “Sarjana” degree in English Tadris Study Program in IAIN Curup. The researcher realizes this thesis still needs improvement in the future. Furthermore the researcher hopes and appreciates some criticisms that intended for this research. For being perfect in the future. Also, the researcher hopes this thesis can be useful, especially for other researchers who are interested in conducting research in the field

Curup, July 2025

The Researcher

Adelah Oktalisa

20551001

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrahmannirahim

Assalamu 'alaikum wr.wb

Alhamdulillahi robbil'alamin

All praise is only for Allah SWT. who has given mercy and wisdom to the researcher. So that the researcher was able to complete this thesis. Shalawat and salam are always blessed to the Prophet Muhammad SAW for the advice given so that Muslims can be able to distinguish what is good and right, as well as bring their people from the dark ages (Jahiliyah) to the modern world as we feel today.

The researcher finished this thesis entitled “An Analysis Of Figurative Language In Taylor Swift Album (The Tortured Poets Department)”. This Thesis is submitted to fulfil the requirement For “Sarjana” degree in English Tadris Study Program in IAIN Curup. In the process of compiling this thesis. The researcher get support, guidance, assistance, contribution and motivation from the other. Because of those, the researcher would like to present deepest appreciation to :

- 1. Prof. Dr. Idi Warsah, M.Pd.I** as the rector of IAIN Curup.
- 2. Dr. Sutarto, S.Ag., M.Pd** as the dean of the Tarbiyah faculty of IAIN Curup.
- 3. Jumatul Hidayah, M.Pd** as the head of the English Tadris Study Program.
- 4. Dr.Sakut Anshori, S.Pd.I.,M.Hum.** as the researcher advisor who always provides suggestions and directs all research processes so as not to take the wrong path.

5. Meli Fauziah, M.Pd as well as the researcher's co-advisor who mentored, supported, taught many things, as well as all the advice she gave to researcher in order to

6. All of the lectures of English Tadris Study Program that who gave your support and wisdom to the researcher in doing this research.

7. To my parents, especially my mother and my father who always supports me. Thank you for always giving me advice and encouragement to complete this thesis.

8. To my sister, who always supports me both with advice and material. because without her I wouldn't be able to be like this.

Finally, the researcher needs constructive suggestions for being perfect researcher in the future. Hopely, the result of this research will give benefical contribution to the development of education in English Tadris Study Program and other school. For acknowledgment above, and those are not mntioned, may Allah SWT give them reward. Aamin.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr.wb

Curup, July 2025

The Researcher

Adelah Oktalisa

20551001

MOTTO

"Kegagalanmu hari ini bukanlah akhir dari segalanya, melainkan sebuah proses yang memberi kita sebuah pelajaran yang berharga. Terus mencoba untuk memberikan kesempatan pada diri kita untuk berkembang. Tanpa keberanian untuk melangkah, kita hanya akan kehilangan peluang. Lebih baik jatuh berkali-kali sambil belajar daripada tidak pernah berusaha sama sekali."

(Adelah Oktalisa)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to :

- **My wonderul god (ALLAH SWT)** for always making things easier and providing a way to complete this thesis, as well as protecting me wherever I am
- My parents, my father (**Aliyandi**) and my mother (**Santi**), thank you for your love,prayers, enthusiasm, motivation, sacrifice, advice that has never stopped until now to me.
- My beloved younger sister **Regita Nabila** who has given me encouragement and hopefully we will all become children who will make our parents proud.
- My best friend (Bela, Athya, Ega, Jarni, Astria, Waini, Fibrianti, Dila, Afta and Afria) who have provided direction, encouragement and motivation.
- My PPL 79 friends (Ade, Habib, Zaniar, Fita, and Sijul) thank you for always giving me support both in times of joy and sorrow.
- All of my classmeet on TBI B,thank you or the wonderful time that we spent together.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HALAMAN PENGANTAR.....	i
THE STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP	ii
PREFACE	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
MOTTO.....	vi
DEDICATION.....	vii
LIST OF TABLES	viii
ABSTRACT.....	ix
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the research.....	1
B. Research Question.....	7
C. Research Objectives	7
D. Significances of the research.....	7
E. Scope and Limitation of study	9
F. Definition of key term.....	9
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW.....	12
A. Review of the Related Theories	12
1. Semantics	12

a. Definition of semantics	12
b. Characteristic of semantics.....	12
2. Figurative Language.....	14
a. Definition of figurative language	14
b. Types of figurative language	20
c. Functions of figurative language	23
3. Song lyric	26
B. Review Of Previous Research.....	28
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METODOLOGY	33
A. Research Design.....	33
B. Research Subject	34
C. Research Object	35
D. Technique of the Data Collection	35
E. Instrument	36
F. Data analysis technique.....	38
G. Data verification.....	40
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	42
A. Findings.....	42
B. Discussions.....	100
1. Types of figurative language	100

2. Function of figurative language	102
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION.....	108
A. Conclusion	108
B. Suggestions	109
REFERENCES	
APPENDICES	

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3. 1 The blue print of cheklist the document analysis.....	37
Table 3. 2 The blue print of cheklist the document analysis.....	38
Table 4. 1 Results of Analysis types calculation.....	45
Table 4. 2 Results of Analysis function calculation.....	97
Table 4.1. 1 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 1	47
Table 4.1. 2 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 2	50
Table 4.1. 3 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 3	54
Table 4.1. 4 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 4	57
Table 4.1. 5 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 5	61
Table 4.1. 6 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 6	63
Table 4.1. 7 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 7	65
Table 4.1. 8 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 8	71
Table 4.1. 9 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 9	76
Table 4.1. 10 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 10	79
Table 4.1. 11 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 11	82
Table 4.1. 12 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 12	86
Table 4.1. 13 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 13	88
Table 4.1. 14 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 14	91
Table 4.1. 15 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 15	93
Table 4.1. 16 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 16	97

ABSTRACT

**Adelah Okt (20551001) : AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE
IN TAYLOR SWIFT ALBUM (THE
TORTURED POETS DEPARTMENT)**

Advisor : Dr. Sakut Anshori , S.Pd.,M.Hum

Co-Advisor : Meli Fauziah,M.Pd

This study analyzes the types and functions of figurative language in songs using Perrine Laurence's theory through document analysis. A total of 151 instances were identified: 53 metaphors, 18 similes, 3 personifications, 3 metonymies, 12 symbols, 3 allegories, 29 hyperboles, 13 paradoxes, and 17 ironies. Metaphor appears most frequently due to Taylor Swift's poetic and imaginative lyrical style, as well as her recurring themes of love, heartbreak, and nostalgia. These themes are often expressed metaphorically, allowing complex emotions and personal experiences to be conveyed indirectly yet profoundly. Figurative language in her lyrics not only enhances aesthetic quality but also builds emotional connections between singer and audience. Functionally, 75 instances serve expressive purposes, helping articulate feelings more effectively; 17 serve aesthetic purposes, adding artistic value; and 60 serve emotional purposes, evoking strong listener responses. Overall, the study concludes that figurative language plays a crucial role in emotional engagement, making songs more impactful while enriching their beauty, creativity, and artistic variation.

Key words :Figurative Language,Function,Song,Types

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the research

Language has a role in communication by allowing people to convey the ideas, feelings, and thoughts that are unique to each individual. Language also serves a personal purpose by enabling speakers to communicate emotions to automatic responses. Songs are one way that speakers can interact with one other indirectly, in addition to directly. Lyrics are the words used to create a song; songs are always the same as lyrics.

In the process of learning English, an understanding of figurative language is essential to enhance interpretative skills and appreciation of texts. The use of linguistic strategies such as metaphor, irony and hyperbole not only enriches meaning, but also becomes a more effective means of communication in social and academic contexts.¹ Especially in understanding the creative and expressive use of language. In the process of learning English, especially in teaching reading comprehension, the use of figurative language is important because it enriches students' reading experience. Language styles such as metaphor, personification, and hyperbole require students to think more deeply about contextual meaning, while increasing their analytical power of the text, which are often used to

¹ Fauziah, M., Widiyanto, E., Vrika, R., Cardoso, L. M., & Durgaryan, A. (2024). Politeness Strategy Found in the Third Debate of Presidential Candidates for the 2024 Election. *ENGLISH FRANCA: Academic Journal of English Language and Education*, 8(2 November), 347-364.

convey deep emotions and meanings.² In addition, songs often reflect social and cultural contexts, so students not only learn the language, but also understand the values and experiences contained in English-speaking cultures. Thus, it is clear that figurative language have many benefits, especially in the skills of text analysis ability, enriching vocabulary, as well as improving their listening and speaking skills and Teaching Preparation i.e. Students can utilize the knowledge of language styles in songs to design more effective and interesting teaching methods, which can be applied in their future classes so that students are more motivated to learn and actively participate in the learning process.

Figurative language is an important aspect of semantics because it deals with meanings that are not conveyed directly.³ In semantic studies, figurative language is used to enrich expression and add depth of meaning to speech, both in literature and everyday communication. By understanding figurative language, one can capture the implied meaning behind the words used, so as to increase understanding of a text or utterance. Figurative language is therefore an integral part of the study of semantics, which focuses on analyzing the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences in various contexts.

² Surwati, M., Prihantoro, P., & Anshori, S. (2024). *Analysis of Students' Morphological Awareness in the Learning of English Reading Comprehension* (Doctoral dissertation, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Curup).

³ Abuisaac, S. R. (2025). The Satire–Hyperbole Nexus in Qur’anic Interpretation and Translation: Ideological Implications and Strategic Approaches. *QURANICA-International Journal of Quranic Research*, 17(1), 53-79.

According to Depdiknas song lyrics are a literary genre because lyrics are literary works (poetry) that contain an outpouring of personal feelings, the wording of a song. ⁴In writing songs, authors usually use distinctive language and words that are easy to understand so that the songs created have more value and are easily remembered by listeners. In the sense that songs are the same as poetry but are delivered in the form of tones and accompanied by music, song lyrics are also included in the genre of imaginative literature.

A person's innermost thoughts about what he sees, hears, feels, or experiences are expressed in song lyrics. Melodies and musical notation that are adapted to the lyrics of the song serve to further support the expression that is expressed through the lyrics.⁵ As a result, the music listener will progressively be transported inside and experience the author's inner world.

According to Sayuti The language style used in song lyrics is an interesting thing to study, because the language in song lyrics is the language of poetry. ⁶Therefore, the language of poetry is the properties of language used as a medium of expression and not a definitive.

The word “Style” comes from the Latin *stilus* which means “a writing tool.” According to Aminuddin In literary works, the term style

⁴ Depdiknas, P. B. (2008). Kamus besar bahasa indonesia (edisi keempat). Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

⁵ Easterling, K. A. (2024). Vulnerability and Cicadas: A Non-Traditional Path and Synthesis of Emotion, Science, and Music. *American Entomologist*, 70(3), 62-63.

⁶ Sayuti, S. A. (2019). *Hakikat, Ciri, dan Fungsi Puisi*.

implies the way an author conveys his ideas with the understanding of how an author uses language media that is beautiful and harmonious and is able to nuance the meaning and atmosphere that can touch the intellectual and emotional power of the reader.⁷

Figurative language has an important role in conveying intentions to others, both in oral and written. One of the functions of using language style is to make the message conveyed well received by readers and listeners. The richer a person's vocabulary, the more diverse the style of language he uses. So language style is spoken and written words that have a variety of language richness that makes a literary work more beautiful.

Figurative language is language that expresses intriguing concepts by deviating from the core meaning and solely employing terminology that is typically used to explain illogical situations in order to get a more unique meaning, which is typically found in song lyrics. According to Keraf, songs have a great artistic value in the use of language types, as well as imaginative and specific word choices and diction⁸. Every word choice and diction in the song's lyrics has a purpose and has the potential to influence the listeners' emotions.

Based on the phenomenon that occurs, people usually listen to songs just to listen, and enjoy the beautiful and pleasant tones without knowing the meaning or meaning of the lyrics they hear. Listening to songs through streaming services is an easy thing to do. But if the listeners

⁷ Aminuddin. (1988). *Semantik: pengantar studi tentang makna*. Sinar Baru.

⁸ Gorys Keraf, D. (2009). *Diksi dan gaya bahasa*. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

of the song cannot understand the meaning of the lyrics because it contains the language style found in the song, it can cause confusion for the listeners.

This is also closely related to the use of figurative language, which is particularly prominent in Taylor Swift's songs, especially in her album *The Tortured Poets Department*. In this album, various forms of figurative language can be found, such as metaphors, hyperboles, similes, and personifications. Taylor Swift employs these devices in harmony with the themes she conveys, including disappointment, heartbreak, sorrow, and other emotional experiences that shape the process of her songwriting. This stylistic choice becomes a distinctive characteristic compared to other singers, as nearly every musician demonstrates different tendencies in their use of figurative language. Some emphasize more spiritual elements, others lean heavily on hyperbole, and there are even those who almost entirely avoid using figurative language in their music. Such stylistic differences illustrate that the use of figurative language is not merely an aesthetic choice, but also an integral part of each artist's creative identity.

The author chooses songs from the album the tortured poets department Taylor Swif as the object of research. Taylor Swift is famous for her songwriting that has a deep meaning and has set a debut sales record in her career with her latest album, *The Tortured Poets Department* (TTPD). The album sold 2.61 million album equivalent units in its first week in the United States.

Reported by Billboard, Sunday (28/4), the sales figures as of April 25 immediately put TTPD at number one on the Billboard 200 album chart this week and became one of the biggest debuts. This achievement is also the 14th record for Taylor Swift to spawn an album debut at the top of the best-selling album sales chart in the United State.⁹This is one of the reasons why researchers also chose the album by Taylor Swift.

This research is a research that has been previously reviewed from previous research, the first of which came from Ni Wayan Swarniti in a journal entitled “Analysis of Figurative Language in the Lyrics of the Song ‘Easy On Me’”. This research is a qualitative research. The data source in this research is Adele's song lyrics entitled Easy On Me. The data collection technique in this research is observation. The theory used is the theory of Miller and Greenberg (1981) regarding figurative language. Each data is analyzed based on the theory of figurative language descriptively.

In contrast to the previous research above, this study will analyze figurative language with the theory of Perine on the lyrics in the album the Tortured Poets Department owned by Taylor Swift with the difference of taking lyric data from YouTube application directly. Therefore will conduct a study entitled **“AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN TAYLOR SWIFT ALBUM (THE TORTURED POETS DEPARTMENT)”**

⁹CNN Indonesia Team, ‘Rekor Album Baru Taylor Swift Terjual 6,2 Juta Unit’, *CNN Indonesia*.

B. Research Question

Based on the background previously described, the problem formulation of this research is as follows :

1. What are the types of figurative language used in Taylor Swift's album the tortured poets department?
2. What is the function of figurative language used in Taylor Swift's album the tortured poets department?

C. Research Objectives

Based on the problem formulation mentioned above, the objectives of this study are as follows.

1. To find out how many types of figurative language exist in the song lyrics on the tortured poets department album.
2. To explain function of figurative language used in the song lyrics sung by Taylor Swift on the tortured poets department album.

D. Significances of the research

This research has two kinds of benefits, which include theoretical benefits and practical benefits

1. Theoretical benefit

This research aims to enrich readers' knowledge and add new vocabulary and sentences that can be applied in various communication contexts, such as when listening to songs, enjoying poetry, or reading novels. In addition, it can also be used when

communicating with interlocutors and help future researchers to analyze figurative language, especially in this field of linguistics.

2. Practical Benefits

a. For English Department lectures and students

This research is used to enrich expression and add depth of meaning to speech, both in literary works and in everyday communication. Its use not only makes language more beautiful and interesting, but also helps convey messages in a more creative and memorable way. In the context of education, figurative language can be applied in various language learning programs, one of which is the “English Zone “ program held in the English Education department. This program provides opportunities for students to improve their language skills through various activities such as discussions, presentations, and language games that involve the use of figurative language. By utilizing figurative expressions such as metaphor, simile, and hyperbole, participants can better understand how meaning in English is conveyed in a more varied and expressive way. In addition, the use of figurative language can also help improve critical thinking skills, especially in reading or writing courses when reading a text students can identify figurative language easily and use English more naturally and communicatively.

b. For future researchers

This research gives information related to theories; the data and the result of the analysis may help future researchers in doing their research. In addition, this research can also serve as a basis for further studies that focus on the analysis of language style, implied meaning, and the impact of figurative language on the understanding of readers or listeners.

E. Scope and Limiation of study

The limitation of this research on various language styles in **Taylor Swift's album** lies in its restricted focus on only one album or a specific aspect of the lyrics, particularly in the album titled "*The Tortured Poets Department*." This study does not encompass the entirety of Taylor Swift's body of work, which is highly diverse and continually evolving over time. In addition, the interpretation of the language styles used in the lyrics may be subjective, depending on the listener's background and personal experience. Another limitation is that the cultural and social context may not be fully represented, as song lyrics are often influenced by personal experiences and contemporary issues.

F. Definition of key term

1. Figurative Language

Figurative language is the way a writer or speaker conveys ideas, feelings, or messages through the use of words, sentence structure, and

literary elements.¹⁰ According to Perrine also emphasizes the importance of language style in literary works. Style includes the use of various language figures such as metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, and others that enrich the meaning and impression of literary works. Language style can emphasize meaning or give certain emotional effects to the reader.¹¹ On the other hand, the style used can reflect the personality of the author, the cultural context, and the purpose of communication to be achieved.

Figurative language is an important tool in the world of literature that is used to convey ideas, emotions, and messages in a more profound and expressive manner through the selection of words that are rich in meaning and certain stylistic elements. The use of figurative language not only beautifies a work, but also helps readers or listeners understand the implied meaning behind each word and phrase used. Thus, figurative language not only functions as a word decoration, but also as a major element in building the depth of meaning and appeal of a literary work.

2. Song

Song lyrics are a person's expression of their inner nature about something they see, hear or experience. The pouring of expression through song lyrics can be strengthened with melodies and musical

¹⁰ Riftasandha, A., & Asyhar, W. I. (2025). Analysis of moral values and figurative languages in song lyrics "Palestine Will Be Free" by Maher Zain. *IDEAS: Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics and Literature*, 11(1), 58–72.

¹¹ Perrine, L. (1974). *Literature: Structure, sound and sense*.

notations that are adjusted to the lyrics of the song. According to Jan van Luxemburg's definition of poetic texts includes not only literary genres but also proverbial expressions, advertising messages, political slogans, pop song verses and prayers.¹²

It can be concluded that song lyrics are a form of poetic text that not only functions as a series of words, but also as a means to reflect a person's inner expression based on experiences, observations, or emotions they feel. Every word arranged in song lyrics has a deep meaning that can describe feelings of sadness, happiness, longing, anger, or even hope and struggle. The expressions contained in song lyrics are further strengthened by the accompanying melodies and musical notations, so as to evoke deeper and more memorable emotional nuances for the listener.¹³ Just like other forms of poetic text, such as proverbs that convey wisdom, attention-grabbing advertisements, or uplifting political slogans, song lyrics also function as a creative medium to convey meaning and emotion in a more aesthetically pleasing way that is easily accepted by various groups. Thus, song lyrics are not only a part of musical art, but also have rich literary value and are able to influence the feelings and thoughts of listeners.

¹² Van Luxemburg, J., Bal, M. G., & Weststeijn, W. G. (1989). *Tentang sastra*. Jakarta: Intermedia.

¹³ Shiloah, A. (1995). *Music in the world of Islam: A socio-cultural study*. Wayne State University Press.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Review of the Related Theories

1. Semantics

a. Definition of semantics

Semantics (from Greek: *semantikos*, give a sign, important, from the word *sema*, sign) is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of a language meaning contained in a language, code, or other type of representation. In other words, semantics is the study of meaning.

The word semantics is agreed as a term used for the field of linguistics that studies linguistic signs and the things they signify about linguistic signs and the things they signify. Therefore, the word semantics can be interpreted as the science of meaning or about meaning, which is one of the three levels of language analysis: phonology, grammar, and semantics.¹⁴ According to **Raymond W. Gibbs**: In his book “**The Cambridge Handbook of Metaphor and Thought**,” Gibbs states that semantics includes the study of how meaning is formed and understood, including the use of figurative language and metaphors.¹⁵

b. Characteristic of semantics

The characteristics of semantics according to Raymond W. Gibbs focus on how meaning is formed and understood through the use of

¹⁴ Pelajar, P. Catford, JC 1965. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Chaer, Abdul. 1994. *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. Creswell, John W. 1994. *Research design: Qualitative and quantitative approaches*. California: Sage publication.

¹⁵ Gibbs Jr, R. W. (Ed.). (2008). *The Cambridge handbook of metaphor and thought*. Cambridge University Press.

language, especially in the context of figurative language and metaphors. Gibbs emphasizes the relationship between mind and language, as well as how human experience affects the understanding of meaning.¹⁶

Raymond W. Gibbs, an expert in the field of semantics and figurative language, has put forward some important characteristics in the study of semantics. Here are some of the characteristics described by Gibbs:

- **Contextual Meaning:** Gibbs emphasizes that the meaning of a word or phrase cannot be understood separately from the context in which it is used. Social, cultural, and situational contexts greatly influence the interpretation of meaning.¹⁷
- **Figurative Language and Metaphors:** Gibbs extensively researched the use of figurative language, including metaphors and similes. He argues that many aspects of human thought and everyday communication are influenced by the use of metaphors, which help us understand abstract concepts through concrete experiences.¹⁸
- **Interaction between Mind and Language:** Gibbs points out that there is a close relationship between the way we think and the way we use language. Meaning is not only determined by

¹⁶ Zhou, H., & Luo, X. (2024). Embodied-Cognitive Linguistics: Integrating Marxist perspectives on contemporary Cognitive Linguistics theory. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 15, 1475196.

¹⁷ Tendahl, M., & Gibbs Jr, R. W. (2008). Complementary perspectives on metaphor: Cognitive linguistics and relevance theory. *Journal of pragmatics*, 40(11), 1823-1864.

¹⁸ Nadler, E., Guilbeault, D., Ringold, S., Williamson, T., Bellemare Pepin, A., Comşa, I., ... & Aziz-Zadeh, L. (2025). Statistical or Embodied? Comparing Colorseeing, Colorblind, Painters, and Large Language Models in their Processing of Color Metaphors.

linguistic structures, but also by underlying cognitive processes.

- **Variability of Meaning:** Gibbs notes that meaning can vary depending on the individual and context. This means that meaning is not fixed, but can change over time and in different situations.¹⁹
- **Experience and Knowledge:** Gibbs argues that an individual's experience and knowledge play an important role in shaping meaning. A person's life experiences can influence the way they understand and use language.
- **Relationship between Lexical and Grammatical Meaning:** Gibbs also emphasizes the importance of the relationship between lexical meaning (word meaning) and grammatical meaning (sentence structure) in shaping overall meaning in communication.
- **Pragmatics:** Although Gibbs' main focus is on semantics, he also recognizes the importance of the pragmatic aspect, which is how meaning is understood in the context of social interaction and communication.

2. Figurative Language

a. Definition of figurative language

¹⁹ Gibbs Jr, R. W. (2016). Metaphor, language, and dynamical systems. In *The Routledge handbook of metaphor and language* (pp. 74-88). Routledge.

Figurative language is often also referred to as language art, language aesthetics, language quality, language variety.²⁰ Figurative language is an arrangement of words that occurs because of feelings that arise or live in the author's heart. Figurative language shows how to express thoughts by composing words in order to show the soul and personality that occurs because of feelings that live in the heart of an author.

Laurence Perrine, a literary scholar, in his book "Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry", states that figurative language is not just a decoration, but an essential part of how poets convey meaning more effectively. Figurative language according to Perrine's theory refers to the use of language that does not directly express the actual meaning, but conveys meaning through symbols, comparisons, or imaginative associations. which are divided into 10 types of figurative language : metaphor, simile, personification, synecdoche, symbol, metonymy, hyperbole, allegory, paradox, and irony. It is used to add depth, beauty, and expressive power to literary works.²¹

The word style is derived from the Latin stylus, which is a kind of tool for writing on wax plates. In its later development, the word style came to mean the ability and skill to write or use words beautifully. Finally, style can be limited as a way of expressing thoughts through language in a distinctive way that shows the soul and personality of the writer or

²⁰ Colston, H. L., & Gibbs, R. W. (2021). Figurative language communicates directly because it precisely demonstrates what we mean. *Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology/Revue canadienne de psychologie expérimentale*, 75(2), 228.

²¹ Perrine, L. (1992). *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry* (8th ed.). Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

language user. Figurative language is beautiful language that is used to enhance by introducing and comparing a particular thing or thing with another more general thing or thing.

Figurative language is a way of expressing facts, thoughts, or feelings through language in a distinctive way that shows the soul and personality of the writer.²² This figuratif language includes all levels of language starting from the choice of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, and even discourse as a whole. In expressing or describing something, the author or speaker conveys it in different ways. Thus, the expression of thoughts and feelings varies in using words or language (in the form of sentences). In other words, the expression of thoughts and feelings has a language style in language, which is called language style.

Figurative language is often present in the lyrics of a song poem or novel. And language style is a literary tool that contributes to the poetic and aesthetic value of literary works, often the artistic value of a work is determined by its language style. Song lyrics can describe the state of a particular place or event. Song lyrics have similarities with poetry that cannot be separated from figurative language, imagery, and symbolism or language styles. the use of language styles in song lyrics is much loved by poets, because it can create a beautiful impression as well as many meanings.

²² Fussell, S. R., & Moss, M. M. (2014). Figurative language in emotional communication. In *Social and cognitive approaches to interpersonal communication* (pp. 113-141). Psychology Press.

According to Keraf, figurative language is a part of style whose meaning is not conveyed directly, but rather through comparison, contrast, association, or repetition to create an aesthetic effect in language. Keraf classifies types of figurative language into several groups, including: comparative style, which consists of metaphor, simile, personification, and allegory, where meaning is formed by equating or likening one thing to another. Next is the contradictory style, such as hyperbole, litotes, irony, and oxymoron, which present meaning by exaggerating, diminishing, or expressing sharp contradictions. Then, there is the associative style, such as metonymy, synecdoche, euphemism, and epithet, which operates by linking one thing to another concept that shares a close relation of meaning. Lastly, Keraf highlights the repetitive style, such as anaphora, epistrophe, symplecton, and mesodiplosis, which emphasize meaning through the repetition of words or phrases within sentence structures. With this classification, Keraf emphasizes that figurative language not only functions to beautify expressions but also serves as a means to strengthen ideas, convey emotions, and reflect the identity and creativity of the author.²³

According to Leech in *A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry*, figurative language is divided into several main types that serve to create aesthetic effects, enrich meaning, and deepen literary experience. These types include simile (an explicit comparison using *like* or *as*), metaphor

²³ Keraf, G. (2007). *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

(an implicit comparison without a connector), personification (attributing human qualities to objects or concepts), metonymy (substituting a name with an associated concept, e.g., “the crown” for the king), synecdoche (using a part to represent the whole or vice versa), hyperbole (exaggerating reality), and irony (expressing the opposite of the intended meaning). Leech emphasizes that figurative language not only beautifies expression but also functions as a communicative strategy to deepen meaning.²⁴

The expression of language in literary works reflects the attitude and feelings of the author, which can influence readers; therefore, the form of expression used must be effective, support ideas accurately, and possess aesthetic value as a work of art. The uniqueness, precision, and novelty of expression emerge from the author’s imagination and creativity in conveying language and ideas, which are manifested in works such as poetry that can be turned into songs. The creation of literary works, whether in the form of poetry or songs, employs beautiful and meaningful word choices, enabling the conveyance of deep messages intended by the writer. Literature itself is the result of the author’s imaginative process to channel ideas and emotions through words that bring forth beauty in expressing meaning. In this context, song lyrics derived from poetry also serve as a medium of message delivery, since the words within them contain distinctive language styles. The use of language style in both

²⁴ Leech, G. N. (2014). *A linguistic guide to English poetry*. Routledge.

literature and song lyrics functions to convey meaning indirectly through the beauty of expression. Furthermore, language style can be understood as a form of rhetoric that harnesses the power of words, both in spoken and written forms. Thus, language style is not only an aesthetic tool but also a means of persuading, influencing, and deepening meaning in literary works as well as in everyday communication.

Thus, from the explanation above, it can be concluded that figurative language is one of the essential means for poets to convey meaning indirectly, thereby bringing depth and beauty to a literary work. Furthermore, figurative language can also be understood as a form of rhetoric in the use of words, both spoken and written, which serves to persuade, influence, and evoke the emotions of readers or listeners. In this study, the researcher employs Laurence Perrine's theory of figurative language as the main framework, since this theory is considered easier to understand, more detailed, and widely used in literary studies. Moreover, Perrine's theory provides a comprehensive explanation of various types of figurative language, such as metaphor, simile, personification, and others, making it highly applicable in analyzing song lyrics. This becomes particularly relevant when examining Taylor Swift's songs, as her lyrics not only deliver messages but are also rich with figurative nuances, symbols, and imaginative expressions that enhance their meaning. By applying Perrine's theory, the analysis of figurative language in Taylor Swift's works can be carried out in a more structured, detailed, and

comprehensive manner, leading to a deeper understanding of how figurative language reinforces the message and artistic appeal of her songs.

b. Types of figurative language

According to Perrine figurative language is another way of adding more dimension to language. In other words, figurative language is another way of expressing something than the usual way. By using stylistics, the speaker usually wants to add some effect to his expression that does not have a literal meaning.²⁵

Many people express their thoughts ideas or feelings in an indirect way. They prefer to use non-literal meaning which means that the meaning has a hidden meaning in it. In songs, there are a lot of language styles found with the aim that listeners get new insights into a literary work. By giving words or phrases with certain meanings that have different meanings from their literal meanings.

In supporting this research, the author uses Perrine's theory to analyze the data. Perrine's theory is the main theory in this research. According to Perrine's theory, there are 10 kinds of figurative language :

1. Metaphor

Metaphors and similes have in common that they compare two things indirectly. What distinguishes them is that similes express by using comparison words such as like, as than, similar to, resembles, or

²⁵Perrine, L. (1974). *Literature: Structure, sound and sense*.

seems. While in metaphor the difference is that it is used directly and does not use a connecting word like in simile.

Example : “I was a functioning alcoholic” describes someone who struggles with alcohol addiction but can still lead a daily life. This is a direct comparison without using the words “like” or “as”.

2. Simile

Simile and metaphor have identical definitions. Both compare two different things that are indirect. However, similes use comparison words such as like, as than, similar to, resembles, or seems.

Example: you pretty like a star.

3. Personification

Personification is figurative language that can signify traits, behaviors from humans to animals, objects and concepts.

Example: This love is killing me

4. synecdoche

synecdoche is the use of words that are similar to facts for the purpose of clarification.

Example: He drives the most expensive wheels in the city Wheels are part of a car.

5. Metonymy

Metonymy is the use of something that expresses something else closely related to the thing that has the actual meaning

Example: let me give you a hand

Let me give you a hand

Hand is closely related to the meaning of help.

6. Symbols

Symbols are figurative language that has more meaning than the actual meaning. It is often an object, event, person or animal, provided it is given more meaning than the word object itself.

Example: My heart is a ghost town

(My heart is a ghost town)

Ghost town represents a deserted town with no inhabitants.

7. Allegory

Allegory is a narrative description that has a hidden meaning through imagery. However, allegory is less popular in modern literature today than it was in medieval and renaissance times. Allegory is sadly difficult to explain, as the reader must be guided by a straightforward message.

Example: I got the Grim Reaper right beside me.

The Grim Reaper is a figure that represents death by wearing a long black robe and carrying a long scythe.

8. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a style of language in which some things are exaggerated in order to emphasize a point without diminishing its true meaning.

Example: I've got a million things to do

(I have a million things to do)

9. Paradox

A paradox is an apparent contradiction that is somehow true. It can be a situation or a statement.

Example: "I feel lonely in crowds.": (Loneliness and crowds are opposites, but one can feel lonely even in crowded places)

10. Irony

irony is the opposite of what someone means. It is often confused with sarcasm and satire.

Example: great weather isn't it?

The sentence is sarcasm, great weather meaning that the day is not in great weather. Irony is in the form of subtle allusions, subtle compliments, and subtle commands. Ironic speech can also be said while joking to the interlocutor.

c. Functions of figurative language

Figurative language is synonymous with the author's way of using language that serves to increase the reader's appetite in reading a literary work. According to Tarigan states that figurative language is a form of rhetoric, namely the use of words in speaking or writing that aims to convince or influence readers. So, figurative language functions as an instrument to make readers affected or believe in a literary work.²⁶

²⁶ Sianturi, N. E., Tarigan, A. C., Ariqah, N., & Ranguti, R. (2024). Cognitive Stylistic Analysis of Ariana Grande's Intro (End of the World). *Humanitatis: Journal of Language and Literature*, 11(1), 1-10.

According to Supriyanto the function of figurative language at the sentence level can be obtained through the opposition of long sentences and short sentences. Long sentences and short sentences provide opposition between two language elements to show differences in meaning.²⁷ Furthermore, Supriyanto explains that figurative language is a special use of language so that the function of figurative language can be obtained through the nature of language itself, namely through the overall relationship and opposition between its elements. The purpose of the author, is to strengthen the effect of the idea. It can make the reader impressed by the ideas that the author will convey in his work.

According to Ratna states that in prose the most important elements are story, plot, so that figurative language seems to occupy a secondary function. Secondary is the second function, so language style has a second function after the story and plot in prose. The secondary functional position of language style is like creating a certain state of heart for the reader and increasing the reader's sense of interest.²⁸ So, figurative language for both writers and readers serves to explore language skills, especially the language used. Thus, the exploration of gaining knowledge of literary works, namely through language skills, understanding figurative language from both the author's and the reader's point of view.

²⁷ Supriyanto, T. (2009). *Penelitian stilistika dalam prosa*. Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional.

²⁸ Ratna, I Nyoman Kutha. 2014. *Stilistika: Kajian Puitika, Sastra, dan Budaya*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar

Various functions of figurative language according to Perrine's theory is to create an effect on the audience. Perrine states that figurative language often provides a more effective way of saying what we mean than direct statements. In addition, in his book *Sound and Sense*, he proposes four functions of figurative language, namely Expressive Function, Aesthetic Function, Emotional Function.²⁹

a. Expressive function

Figurative language is used to express the writer's feelings and thoughts. which are included in the expressive function are

- Metaphor: expresses the writer's feelings and thoughts by comparing two different things.
- Simile: expresses the writer's feelings and thoughts by comparing two different things using the words "like" or "as".
- Personification: expresses the writer's feelings and thoughts by giving objects or animals human characteristics.

b. Aesthetic function

Figurative language are used to create aesthetic effects and beauty in literary works. included in the aesthetic function are

- Symbol: creating aesthetic effects and beauty in literary works by using objects or words that have other meanings.
- Allegory: creating aesthetic effects and beauty in literary works by using stories that have other meanings.

²⁹ Perrine, L. 1969. *Sound and Sense*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World Inc

c. Emotional function

Figurative language is used to evoke the emotions and feelings of the reader. Included in the emotional function are

- Hyperbole: evokes emotions and feelings in the reader by exaggerating something.
- Irony: evokes the reader's emotions and feelings by using words that have a different meaning from what is being said.
- Paradox: evokes the reader's emotions and feelings by using contradictory statements.
- Synecdoche and Metonymy: can evoke the reader's emotions and feelings by using a part to represent the whole or vice versa, or using a word related to another concept.

3. Song lyric

Song lyrics are formed from language resulting from communication between the songwriter and the audience as a written discourse because it is conveyed by written media on the album cover, as well as oral discourse through cassettes. Song lyrics are a person's expression from within about something that has been seen, heard or experienced. Song lyrics have their own specificity and characteristics compared to rhymes because the pouring of ideas through song lyrics is reinforced by melodies and types of rhythms that are adjusted to the lyrics of the song.

Songs have educational, aesthetic, and communicative functions in teaching.³⁰ Song lyrics are a person's expression of their inner nature about something they see, hear or experience. The pouring of expression through song lyrics can be strengthened with melodies and musical notations that are adjusted to the lyrics of the song. Thus, music lovers will be increasingly carried away in the author's inner world. The language used in song lyrics is an interesting thing to study, because the language of song lyrics is the language of poetry. Poetic language is the properties of language used as a medium of expression and is not a definitive language.

The relationship between song lyrics and language style is very close. Because language style as a study using a sign system is centered on facts related to the internal aspects of language itself or the use of language seen in song lyrics expressed through written language tone. By considering the definition of language style as a typical use of language, the source of research is all types of communication using language, both oral and written.

Songs are considered a form of literary text that can be semantically analyzed to reveal artistic and expressive functions.³¹ In everyday life songs are one of the familiar forms of entertainment. Every day, either on

³⁰ Adversario, J., & Larrotta, C. (2025). Responding to different text genres for increased ESL listening skills and adult literacy development. *American Journal of Education and Learning*, 10(1), 127-140.

³¹ Ismidiani, A., & Nugraha, D. N. S. (2025). Figurative language in *Cross Road* album by Bon Jovi: Semantics analysis. *International Journal of English Linguistics, Literature, and Education (IJELLE)*, 7(1).

purpose or accidentally we hear a song. In addition to being a form of entertainment, songs can also represent a story such as theme songs that accompany a movie or drama. Songs are also a form of expression of one's feelings. A song is also a collection of words or short poems that are sung and accompanied by music.

Lyrics are a series of words that are pitched. Broadly speaking, song lyrics are a person's expression about something he has seen, heard or experienced.³² In expressing his experience, the poet plays with words and language to create appeal and distinctiveness to the lyrics or poems.

B. Review Of Previous Research

Several similar studies have been conducted by previous researchers, the first of which came from Ni Wayan Swarniti in a journal entitled "Analysis of Figurative Language in the Lyrics of the Song 'Easy On Me'". This research is a qualitative research. The data source in this research is Adele's song lyrics entitled Easy On Me. The data collection technique in this research is observation. The theory used is the theory of Miller and Greenberg regarding figurative language³³. Each data is analyzed based on the theory of figurative language descriptively.

For the second is Riftasandha, A., & Asyhar, W. I. In a journal entitled "Analysis of moral values and figurative languages in song lyrics 'Palestine Will Be Free' by Maher Zain". Using the theoretical approach

³² Nurcahyoko, K. (2025). Unravelling Idiomatic Expressions In Taylor Swift's Album "Midnights": A Qualitative Analysis. *Lectio: Journal of Language and Language Teaching*, 5(1), 13-22.

³³Ni Wayan Swarniti, 'Analysis of Figurative Language in "Easy On Me" Song Lyric', *RETORIKA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa*, 8.1 (2022), pp. 13–18, doi:10.55637/jr.8.1.4708.13-18.

of moral development by Linda K. Trevino or Lawrence Kohlberg, this study identifies ethical messages such as justice, peace, human rights, and humanitarian solidarity. In analyzing figurative language, the researchers refer to classical theories by Perrine and Leech to classify literary devices such as metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, and symbolism. Maher Zain's song, which is rich in religious and political nuance, serves as a crucial source for exploring how linguistic expressions can mobilize social awareness through lyrical aesthetics. Maher Zain uses imagery such as "*chains will be broken*" to construct hope and moral resilience. This study also emphasizes that the song has strong potential to be used in English language teaching based on authentic texts, particularly in the context of teaching values and aesthetic expression³⁴.

The third is Wibisono, R. T., & Widodo, P. This research entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Onlen Short Story Posted on The Jakarta Post" is aimed to found some kinds of figurative language used; she also studies about the meaning of figurative language used in selected short story on online the Jakarta Post. This research employs the library research in the sense that the researcher visited the libraries to get the data. After the data are gathered, they classified, analyzed, and interpreted by using several theories namely the theory of Figurative Language by Perrine also Short Story by Klarer. Henceforth, all kinds of figurative language cannot be found in all work of literature. There are some types

³⁴ Riftasandha, A., & Asyhar, W. I. (2025). Analysis of moral values and figurative languages in song lyrics "Palestine Will Be Free" by Maher Zain. *IDEAS: Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics and Literature*, 11(1), 58–72.

mostly found in the literature, such as simile, personification, hyperbole, metaphor, irony, and metonymy. Personification is one of types of figurative language mostly found in the short story posted on online Jakarta Post.³⁵

The fourth researchers is Nainggolan, F., Siahaan, D. A., Sinurat, B., & Herman, H. This research entitled An analysis of figurative language on Joe Biden's victory speech. In this research, the problems are arisen about what types of figurative language are used on Joe Biden's victory speech and what is the meaning of each figurative language used on Joe Biden's victory speech. The methodology, which used in this research, is the qualitative research and the researchers used content analysis method. The document or content analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristic of the material. The data in this research is Joe Biden's victory speech. After investigating the types of figurative language on Joe Biden's victory speech, the researchers found the total 86 sentences that contain examples of figurative language on Joe Biden's victory speech. There are 5 types of figurative language used on Joe Biden's victory speech from 7 types of figurative language proposed by Leech. The 5 types of figurative language used on Joe Biden's victory speech are metaphor, personification, hyperbole, simile, and litotes. Among the 5 types of figurative language often appear used on Joe Biden's victory

³⁵ Wibisono, R. T., & Widodo, P. (2019). An analysis of figurative language in online short story posted on The Jakarta Post. *Prasasti: Journal of Linguistics*, 4(2), 156-165.

speech is metaphor. Metaphor consists of 44 sentences, personification consists of 34 sentences, hyperbole consists of 5 sentences, simile consists of 2 sentences, and litotes consists of 1 sentence.³⁶

The fifth is Putra, I. S., & Puspitasari, A. This research entitled is “An analysis of figurative language in jalaluddin rumi’s quotes in book the meaningful life with rumi”. The main problem in this research are to know kinds of figurative language, literal meaning and the dominant of figurative language are found in Jalaluddin Rumi’s quotes. The primary source is from book “The meaningful life with Rumi” which was edited by Abd. Kholiq. There are 212 quotes on it which contain poems and proverbs. The writer analyzes 60 quotes. The second data source is taken from Laurence Perrine, Gorys Keraf and others that are related to the things which are going to be analyzed. This research uses qualitative research method. The data are collected, classified, identified and explained by giving the evidence from the statements. The writer only focuses four types of figurative language that are metaphor, personification, overstatement, and simile. Based on the result of this research, the writer concludes that in Jalaluddin Rumi’s quotes uses figurative language and there is literal meaning. The writer also has found 75 figurative language in Jalaluddin Rumi’s quotes from 60 quotes in the book of “The Meaningful Life with Rumi”. The writer has concluded the most of dominant figurative language which is utilized in Jalaludin

³⁶ Nainggolan, F., Siahaan, D. A., Sinurat, B., & Herman, H. (2021). An analysis of figurative language on Joe Biden's victory speech. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 4(3), 364-375.

Rumi's quotes is metaphor with the total 23 statements, the second is simile with the total 22 statements, the third is overstatement with the total 16 statements and the last is personification with the total 14 statements. The most of Jalaluddin Rumi's quotes talk about love, faith, hope, soul, virtue and determination.³⁷

Based on previous studies, figurative language is a common and vital element in song lyrics, serving to express emotion, imagery, and deeper meaning. However, its types and uses can vary greatly between songs. Even within a single album, figurative language may appear in diverse forms, often requiring different theoretical perspectives for effective analysis. This study focuses on selected songs from Taylor Swift's *The Tortured Poets Department* album, applying Laurence Perrine's theory of figurative language as the main analytical framework. Perrine's approach provides a structured method for identifying and interpreting figures of speech, allowing a systematic exploration of lyrical meaning.

However, in this research, the author analyzes the types of figurative language and its function in a song lyric, especially in the album the tortured poets department by this research also has differences with previous research, namely in the object of study and theory. However, this research also has differences with previous research, namely in the object of study.

³⁷ Putra, I. S., & Puspitasari, A. (2020). An analysis of figurative language in jalaluddin rumi's quotes in book the meaningful life with rumi. *Syntax Literate; Jurnal Ilmiah Indonesia*, 5(7), 303-313.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METODOLOGY

A. Research Design

According to Creswell, qualitative research is an approach employed to explore and interpret the meanings that individuals or groups attribute to social or human phenomena. Creswell asserts that qualitative inquiry emphasizes processes, meanings, and in depth understanding of a phenomenon, rather than relying merely on numerical data or statistical analysis.³⁸ Consequently, this approach prioritizes descriptive exploration through words, texts, and documents, thereby providing a comprehensive portrayal of the subject under study. Grounded in this theoretical perspective, the present study adopts a qualitative approach with document analysis as its primary method to investigate the types and functions of figurative language within the literary form of Taylor Swift's *The Tortured Poets Department* album lyrics.

This study also falls within the scope of library research, as the data collection process involves examining and reviewing literature, books, reports, notes, and other written materials relevant to addressing the research problem. Library research is characterized by the collection of information and references made accessible through libraries or digital platforms for scholarly use. Within this framework, the researcher analyzes song lyrics available on Taylor Swift's official YouTube channel

³⁸ Creswell, J. W. (2009). Research designs. Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches.

from the *The Tortured Poets Department* album, without engaging in laboratory based observation or field participation. To ensure the rigor and validity of the findings, a variety of academic resources including scholarly books, peer-reviewed journals, and other authoritative references are also employed to substantiate the analysis of figurative language.

The methodological design of this study relies on document analysis, which is positioned within a qualitative descriptive approach. Document analysis is selected as it directly aligns with the objectives of the research, namely to provide a systematic examination of the figurative language used in the song lyrics and to identify its aesthetic and rhetorical functions. Unlike approaches that focus on causal relationships, qualitative description seeks to generate a deeper comprehension of meaning embedded within texts. Accordingly, this study emphasizes a structured and interpretive analysis of the song lyrics from *The Tortured Poets Department* album, aiming to produce a comprehensive account of how figurative language is employed to convey messages, construct emotional atmospheres, and enhance the artistic and rhetorical impact of Taylor Swift's lyrical works.

B. Research Subject

The subject of this research is the song lyrics of Taylor Swift in the album *The Tortured Poets Department*, which are analyzed to identify the types of figurative language employed and to explore their aesthetic and rhetorical functions within the lyrical texts.

C. Research Object

The object of this research is the forms and functions of figurative language found in the song lyrics of Taylor Swift's album *The Tortured Poets Department*, which are examined to reveal how stylistic devices are employed to convey messages, construct aesthetic beauty, and enhance the rhetorical appeal of the work.

D. Technique of the Data Collection

This research employed document analysis as the primary data collection technique, as the object of study consisted of song lyrics. Document analysis is understood as a systematic procedure for reviewing and interpreting various forms of written or recorded materials in order to identify, classify, and derive meaning from them. In this study, the documents analyzed were the lyrics of Taylor Swift's album *The Tortured Poets Department*, which were obtained from the official YouTube channel and other credible online sources. The process of data collection was carried out by repeatedly listening to the songs, carefully recording and reading the lyrics, and cross-checking them with official transcripts. Furthermore, the researcher utilized supporting sources such as scholarly journals, literary theory books, and academic articles relevant to figurative language studies to strengthen the analysis. Through this document analysis technique, the researcher was able to systematically identify, categorize, and interpret the types of figurative language present in the

lyrics, as well as to explore their aesthetic and rhetorical functions in conveying meaning and enhancing the artistic quality of the songs.

Data collection in this study was conducted through several systematic steps as follows :

- a. The researcher downloaded the songs from *The Tortured Poets Department* album along with their official lyrics from Taylor Swift's YouTube channel and other reliable sources.
- b. The songs were carefully listened to while repeatedly reading the lyrics in order to gain a deeper understanding of the conveyed messages.
- c. The researcher identified sentences or phrases containing figurative language and recorded them systematically.
- d. Identified figurative expressions were classified according to their types, based on Laurence Perrine's theory of figurative language.
- e. The last, the researcher analyzed the meanings and functions of the figurative language within the lyrics, particularly in terms of delivering messages, enhancing aesthetic beauty, and reinforcing the emotional appeal of the songs.

E. Instrument

The instrument was a tool used to obtain research data. In qualitative research, the researcher was the instrument who directly sought and collected data by observing firsthand by seeing, hearing, and feeling it directly from the respondent as a data source. In this study, the researcher

used instruments: herself and documentation. In a research instrument without the researcher herself, the research would not have worked because there would have been no party to determine the topic, main focus, and collect the data. The researcher's duty was to determine the main focus or research topic based on her subjective thinking. Then, the task of collecting research data was followed by analysis and drawing conclusions as results. The document instrument, also referred to as literature, was where the researcher found a number of documents to obtain data related to the research object.

The following was a tool used by the researcher to analyze the data as follows:

Table 3. 1 The blue print of checklist the document analysis

No	SC	Lyric	Type of figurative language									
1			Mtf	Sim	Per	Syn	Mtn	Sym	All	Hyp	Par	Iro
2												
3												

Description :

Mtn : (Metonymy)

SC : (Song Code)

Sym : (Symbols)

Mtf : (Metaphor)

All : (Allegory)

Sim : (Simile)

Hyp : (Hyperbole)

Per : (Persomification)

Par : (Paradox)

Syn : (Synecdoche)

Iro : (Irony)

Table 3. 2 The blue print of checklist the document analysis

No	SC	Lyrics	Type of functions		
			EXF	AF	EMF
01	S1				
02					
Total					

Descreption :

Expressive Function (EXF) : metaphora,simile,personification

Aesthetic Function (AF) : symbols,allegory

Emotional Function (EMF): synecdoche,metonimi,hyperbola,

paradox,ironi

F. Data analysis technique

After collecting the data, the writer analyzed it using steps based on the qualitative qualitative research approach by Miles and Huberman's theory. They stated that data analysis is consisted of four main activities:

Data collection, data reduction, data display, conclusion and verification³⁹.

The activity in data analysis were as follows:

Data Collection

In the data collection stage, this research was conducted by thoroughly observing various elements relevant to semantic analysis focusing on figurative language. Data was collected through a documentation method by listening to the songs and reading the lyrics of Taylor Swift's album *The Tortured Poets Department* in its entirety, and recording the various types of figurative language that appeared in the lyrics. The collected data was focused on elements that were directly related to this study, specifically the analysis of types and function of figurative language using Perrine's theory.

1. Data Reduction

The aim was to reduce or remove unnecessary entries in order to sharpen the data obtained. In this step, the researcher collected figurative language as documentation data and then focused on the data by referring to the research problem. After the data was collected, it was sorted or reduced. In this process, the researcher only identified figurative language related to the research. After reducing and collecting the data, the researcher created and displayed all the data in descriptive form.

³⁹MB Miles and AM Huberman, *Miles and Huberman, Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook*, 1994.

2. Data Display

Displaying data was based on the formulation of the research problems. This step was carried out by describing the figurative language found in the album *The Tortured Poets Department* by Taylor Swift. Then, the researcher identified the types of figurative language and their functions.

3. Data Conclusion and Verification

This stage was a process for drawing conclusions from various data that had been reduced and presented to reach a final conclusion that was able to answer the problems in the research. This conclusion was also verified as the analysis continued. Drawing this conclusion began after collecting the data and then making temporary conclusions.

G. Data verification

The data used in every research study must be valid, and the validity of the data must be carefully examined. However, this study did not rely on quantitative measures of credibility but rather applied a qualitative approach. According to Miles and Huberman, credibility in qualitative research refers to the extent to which the findings can be trusted and genuinely represent the reality being studied. Credibility, or the truth value of the research, is closely related to how researchers uncover findings based on the research design, the involvement of participants, and the context in which the study takes place. In this research, credibility was established through two primary techniques that is reading the text and

listening to the songs. The researcher read and listened to the songs more than three times as a process of in-depth analysis to ensure the validity and trustworthiness of the data.⁴⁰

In this study, researcher also employed a co-rater as a tester of the data that had been analyzed by the researcher. The rater (responsiveness, assurance, tangible, empathy, and reliability) served to form a mindset of improvement and provided a fundamental basis for strong evaluation in order to obtain an assessment according to the quality of data analyzed.⁴¹ In this study, a co-rater from the field of Linguistics and Translation Research, Mr. Abd. Rahman Zain, S.S., M.Li., was involved.

⁴⁰MB Miles and AM Huberman, *Miles and Huberman, Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook*, 1994.

⁴¹Nursalam, *Metodologi Penelitian Ilmu Keperawatan Pendekatan Praktis.*, (Jakarta : Salemba Medika, 2017)

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

1. Types of figurative language used in taylor swift album the tortured poets department

Table 4. 1 Results of Analysis types calculation

No	SC	Types of figurative language										Total
		Mtf	Sim	Per	Syn	Mtn	Sym	All	Hyp	Par	Iro	
01	S1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	11
02	S2	4	3	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	11
03	S3	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	7
04	S4	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	10
05	S5	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	11
06	S6	5	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	11
07	S7	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	8
08	S8	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5
09	S9	5	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	2	16
10	S10	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	9
11	S11	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	7
12	S12	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	10
13	S13	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	7
14	S14	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	10
15	S15	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	9
16	S16	3	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	10
Total		53	18	3	0	3	12	5	29	13	17	151

Description :

S12 (Song 12) : LOML

SC (Song Code)

S13 (Song 13) : I Can Do It With a Broken Heart

S1 (Song 1) : Fortnight

S14 (Song 14) : The Smallest Man Who Ever Lived

S2 (Song 2) : The Tortured Poets Department

S15 (Song 15) : The Alchemy

S3 (Song 3) : My Boy Only Breaks His Favorite Toys

S16 (Song 16) : Clara Bow

S4 (Song 4) : Down bad

Mtf (Metaphora)

S5 (Song 5) : So Long,London

Sim (Simile)

S6 (Song 6) : But Dady I Love Him

Per (Personification)

S7 (Song 7) : Fresh Out The Slammer

Syn (Synecdoche)

S8 (Song 8) : Florida

Mtn (Metonimi)

S9 (Song 9) : Guilty As Sin?	Sym (Symbols)
S10 (Song 10) : Who's Afraid A Little Old Me	All (Allegory)
S11 (Song 11) : I Can Fix Him (No,Really I Can)	Hyp (Hyperbola)
S12 (Song 12) : LOML	Par (Paradox)
	Iro (Irony)

Based on the analysis in Table 4.1, it is known that there are 10 uses of figurative language spread across 16 songs from Taylor Swift's album "The Tortured Poets Department". The most used types of figurative language are 53 metaphors, 29 hyperboles, 18 similes, 17 ironies, 13 paradoxes, 12 symbols, 3 personifications, 3 metonymy, 3 allegory and 0 synecdoche, thus obtained 151 data in this album. Metaphors are the most frequently used because they can convey complex emotions and meanings in an indirect yet powerful and evocative way for example "*I was a functioning alcoholic*". Hyperbole is widely used because it is able to express intense feelings dramatically, thus strengthening the emotional impact of song lyrics for example "*All my mornings are Mondays stuck in an endless February*". The irony on this album is to convey criticism or hidden feelings in a subtle yet sharp way, creating a contrast between what is said and what is actually meant for example "*Leaving me safe and stranded*". Paradox can reflect the complexity of conflicting emotions and situations that often occur in relationships or personal experiences. Symbol can imply themes such as loss, love, or freedom without having to express them directly, with object or place for example "*I'll build you a fort on some planet*".

Personification is used to attribute human characteristics to inanimate objects or abstract concepts, allowing emotions or moods to be portrayed in a more vivid and emotionally resonant way for example “*The voices in his head Called the rain to end our days of wild*”. Metonymy is used to make the lyrics feel more concise, elegant, and rich in meaning by replacing a concept with something closely related to it for example “*He was my best friend Down at the sandlot*”. Allegory is employed to convey criticism of relationships, culture, or personal experiences in an indirect manner, enabling listeners to discover deeper meanings hidden beneath the surface narrative for example “*You’re not Dylan Thomas, I’m not Patti Smith*”

When viewed by each song, song S9 (guilty as sin) has the highest number of figurative language usage that is 16 data found, while song S8 (florida) only found 5 data of figurative language, being the least. This shows the variation in the richness of figurative language between songs. The use of figurative language reflects the narrative and emotional power of Taylor Swift's lyrics, where different types of figures of speech are used to convey complex feelings such as heartbreak, nostalgia, and self-discovery. This analysis underscores that the songwriter utilizes a variety of literary techniques to deepen the meaning and strengthen the message conveyed in her songs.

In the first song, only 3 types of figurative language 4 metaphor, 6 hyperbole, and 1 irony were found with a total 11 data. Examples of each are presented in the table below and will be explained further.

Table 4.1. 1 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 1

No	Types	Example of lyrics
01	Metaphor	1. I was a functioning alcoholic 2. Now you're in my backyard,turned into good neighbors
02	Hyperbola	1. Til nobody noticed my new aesthetic 2. I love you, it's ruining my life
03	Irony	1. I took the miracle move-on drug, the effects were temporary

The song "Fortnight" or the first song by Taylor Swift tells the story of an unstable and tumultuous relationship. This song describes how both parties influence each other and get trapped in a negative cycle, making their relationship unhealthy and messy. With explicit lyrics and intense vocals, this song depicts strong and complex emotions in the relationship. The collaboration with Post Malone adds a new dimension to the song, with both singers interacting with each other in their lyrics and vocals.

The sentence "I was a functioning alcoholic" refers to someone who, on the surface, is still able to carry out daily life activities (such as working, socializing, etc.) but is actually struggling with a hidden alcohol

addiction. There is an implied meaning in the word *functioning*, which is typically used to describe machines or systems. It is metaphorically applied to a human being who, due to alcoholism, should not be expected to “function normally.”

The sentence “Now you’re in my backyard, turned into good neighbors” carries a non-literal meaning. The word “backyard” symbolizes a personal or territorial space, while “good neighbors” does not refer to actual friendly neighbors, but rather represents a change in social relationship.

The sentence “Til nobody noticed my new aesthetic” then for phrase “nobody noticed” means that not a single person paid attention. In reality, there were probably some people who did notice, but it didn’t meet the speaker’s expectations. When understood expressively or emotionally, this can be considered a mild hyperbole, as it exaggerates the feeling of disappointment as if everyone truly ignored it, when in fact it may have only been a few.

The sentence “I love you,it’s ruining my life” In reality, love rarely *literally* ruins an entire life, but this phrase is used to express how deep, intense, and possibly painful the feeling of love is. This is a typical form of emotional emphasis found in hyperbole that expressing emotions in an extreme way to convey their impact. So it is very clear that this expression exaggerates the emotional effects of love and is not meant to be taken literally.

The sentence “I took the miracle move-on drug, the effects were temporary” In this context, the “miracle move-on drug” is suggested as an instant solution for healing from heartbreak or moving on from someone. However, in reality: “temporary effects” the effects were only short-lived, contrary to what the word “miracle” implies. This sentence subtly mocks the high hopes placed on a “heartbreak-healing drug” that ultimately fails to meet expectations.

In the second song, only 5 types of figurative language 4 metaphor, 3 simile, 1 symbols, allegory and hyperbole, were found with a total 11 data. Examples of each are presented in the table below and will be explained further.

Table 4.1. 2 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 2

No	Types	Example of Lyrics
01	Metaphor	1. Straight from the Tortured Poets Department 2. Throwing spikes down on the road
02	Simile	1. Like a tattooed golden retriever
03	Symbols	1. And put it on the one people put Wedding ring
04	Allegory	1. You’re not Dylan Thomas , I’m not Patti Smith 2. This ain’t the chelsea hotel , were modern idiots

05	Hyperbola	1. And that's the closest I've come to my heart exploding
----	-----------	--

The song "The Tortured Poets Department" or the second song by Taylor Swift tells the story of a complicated and intense relationship between two people who are emotionally bound to each other. This song describes the uniqueness and intimacy of their relationship, despite having disturbing habits and traits. The themes explored in this song may be related to love, complex relationships, and strong emotional attachment.

The sentence "Straight from the Tortured Poets Department" The phrase "Tortured Poets Department" is the main metaphor. This sentence does not refer to a literal or official department filled with suffering poets. The word "department" here doesn't mean an actual office, but rather an imaginary or symbolic place like the inner world of sensitive and emotional individuals. It conveys a dramatic, poetic, and emotional tone without expressing it directly.

The sentence "Throwing spikes down on the road" This is a metaphor for blocking, hurting, or emotionally retaliating against someone. "Spikes" symbolize pain or obstacles. "Road" represents a person's life journey, love, or future. So, throwing spikes down on the road means causing someone emotional pain or setting them up to stumble in their path. Meanwhile, the phrase describes an imaginary place for sensitive and emotional individuals who express their pain through words or art.

The sentence “Like a tattooed golden retriever “ This phrase uses the word “like” which is a typical marker of a simile. A comparison is being made between someone (or something) and “a tattooed golden retriever.” A golden retriever is a dog known for being friendly, loyal, warm, and harmless. Overall, the phrase describes someone whose outward appearance may seem bold or edgy (because of the tattoos), but whose personality remains gentle and sweet (like a golden retriever). “Tattooed” is commonly associated with a daring, edgy, or rebellious appearance.

The sentence “And put it on the one people put Wedding ring” Literally, a wedding ring is a marriage ring worn on the left ring finger. Symbolically, a wedding ring represents: Commitment, Eternal love, Loyalty, A formal bond in marriage So, when someone says “put it on the one people put wedding ring,” it’s not just about the finger, but about the deeper meaning attached to the action.

The sentence “You’re not Dylan Thomas, I’m not Patti Smith” Dylan Thomas is a legendary Welsh poet, known for his melancholic and emotional works. Patti Smith is an iconic American musician and poet. In this context, the meaning is: “We’re not a legendary couple, not poetic or iconic artists our relationship isn’t that special or meaningful.”

The sentence “This ain’t the chelsea hotel,were modern idiots “The Chelsea Hotel” is a historical symbol that a legendary place in New York that housed many famous artists, poets, and musicians (including Bob

Dylan, Leonard Cohen, Patti Smith, and others). The hotel has become a symbol of bohemian romanticism, artistic freedom, and passionate or tragic relationships. The phrase uses “Chelsea Hotel” as a symbol of artistic love from the past, and “modern idiots” as a critique of the present generation.

The sentence “And that’s the closest I’ve come to my heart exploding” the phrase uses “(Heart exploding)” is an extreme physical condition that cannot actually happen due to emotions alone. In real life, the heart doesn’t literally explode from feelings. This sentence is a classic example of emotional hyperbole in poetic or lyrical style, used to create a dramatic effect and evoke strong emotions in the reader or listener.

In the third song, only 5 types of figurative language were found, namely 2 metaphor, 1 personification, 1 metonymy, 1 hyperbole, and 2 irony, with a total of 7 data and some examples as shown in the table above. Examples of each are presented in the table below and will be explained further.

Table 4.1. 3 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 3

No	Types	Example of Lyric
01	Metaphor	1. Rivulets descend my plastic smile 2. Puzzle pieces in the dead of night
02	Personification	1. The voices in his head Called the rain to end our days of wild
03	Metonymy	1. He was my best friend ,Down at the

		sandlot
04	Hyperbola	1. My boy only breaks his favorite toys
05	Irony	1. I'm queen of sand castles he destroys 2. Told me i'm better off but i'm not

The song "My Boy Only Breaks His Favorite Toys" or the third song by Taylor Swift likely tells the story of someone who has a habit of breaking or treating harshly the things they value or love the most, which could be a metaphor for an unbalanced relationship or destructive behavior in a relationship. However, without the complete lyrics or further context, the exact interpretation is difficult to determine.

The sentence "Rivulets descend my plastic smile" This is a metaphor for a fake, forced, or insincere smile. "Plastic smile" suggests something stiff, artificial, and unnatural as if the smile is merely a social mask. "Rivulets" refers to small streams, usually of tears or rain. "Descend" means to flow downward. It describes tears running down the face, but expressed poetically rather than literally. So, the sentence can be interpreted as: Tears flowing down a face wearing a fake smile.

The sentence "Puzzle pieces in the dead of night" the phrase uses "Puzzle pieces" do not refer to actual jigsaw pieces. They are a metaphor for incomplete feelings, memories, or thoughts. "Dead of night" is an idiomatic phrase that describes the quietest and darkest part of the night, often filled with loneliness, doubt, or restlessness. Overall, the

sentence likely describes thoughts or emotions that quietly emerge and scatter in the silence of the night like unfinished pieces of a puzzle.

The sentence “The voices in his head, Called the rain to end our days of wild” “Voices”, which are abstract, are given a human action “calling” suggesting that the dark inner thoughts or mental turmoil have the power to bring destruction (symbolized by the rain). This sentence illustrates that the chaos within (the “voices in his head”) has a significant impact: it ends the period of freedom or wildness (“our days of wild”) by calling the rain a symbol of sorrow, regret, or ruin.

The sentence “He was my best friend ,Down at the sandlot” The phrase uses “Sandlot” literally refers to an empty or sandy playing field, often used for baseball or childhood games in America. So, “the sandlot” stands in for the entire emotional and social experience shared with a best friend in that place. In this sentence, “the sandlot” is not just a physical location, but represents childhood, friendship, and the beautiful memories that took place there.

The sentence “My boy only breaks his favorite toys” Literally. The sentence says that the boy always breaks the toys he loves the most and only those. Logically, this is unusual if someone loves something, they tend to take care of it. Therefore, the sentence exaggerates destructive behavior as a symbolic way to describe someone who damages the things they love the most. It is not meant to be taken literally.

The sentence “I’m queen of sand castles he destroys” the word uses “Queen” usually signifies control, honor, power, or admiration. However, sandcastles are fragile, temporary structures that are easily destroyed. The irony lies in the fact that she calls herself a “queen” of something that never lasts, because “he destroys” he’s the one who keeps tearing it down. So instead of holding power, the “queen” is repeatedly left with loss or ruin caused by someone else. This is a form of situational irony, where the expectation (being a queen) clashes with the reality (being continually destroyed).

The sentence “Told me I’m better off but I’m not” the meaning from this sentence is if others said she’d be better off after the breakup or loss, but in reality, the opposite is true that she doesn’t feel better at all. This is an example of verbal irony, because there is a direct contrast between what is said and what is actually felt. The sentence highlights the discrepancy between the reassurance offered by others and the emotional reality experienced by the speaker.

In this song, only 5 types of figurative language were found, namely 3 metaphor, 1 simile, 2 symbol, 2 hyperbola, 2 irony with a total of 10 data and some examples as shown in the table above. Examples of each are presented in the table below and will be explained further.

Table 4.1. 4 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 4

No	Types	Example of Lyrics
01	Metaphor	1. For a moment i was heaven struck 2. For a moment i knew cosmic love
02	Simile	1. Like i lost my twin
03	Symbols	1. Waving at the Ship 2. In Cloud of sparkling dust
04	Hyperbola	1. I'll build you a fort on some planet 2. I might just die , it would make on difference
05	Ironi	1. How dare you think it's romantic 2. Leaving me safe and stranded

In this song, Taylor Swift uses strong metaphors to express deep longing and desperation after losing that love. The phrase "Down Bad" itself means being in a bad situation or feeling extremely down in life.

The sentence "For a moment I was heaven struck" This phrase is not meant to be taken literally, as a person cannot physically be "struck by heaven" or "heaven struck." It is a metaphor used to describe a very intense and profound feeling, usually associated with admiration, beauty, or a deeply emotional experience as if being struck by something divine or extraordinary.

The sentence "For a moment I knew cosmic love" "Cosmic" literally refers to something related to the universe or outer space.

However, in this sentence, "cosmic love" is not meant literally (not love from outer space), but rather as a metaphor for a feeling of love that is vast, boundless, spiritual, and profound as immense as the cosmos.

The sentence "Like I lost my twin" The word "like" is directly used a key characteristic of a simile. "Like I lost my twin" means the speaker is comparing the feeling of loss they experienced to losing a twin sibling for something extremely close, intimate, and painful. So, this is a simile, because it explicitly compares two different things to express emotional depth.

The sentence "Waving at the Ship" Literally (waving at a ship). Symbolically (it represents farewell, letting go, a new journey, or loss). In many literary works, a ship is often used as a symbol of departure, life transitions, or uncertain destiny. "Waving" itself is also a symbol of the act of emotionally releasing someone. This sentence carries strong emotional and existential symbolism, despite its brevity.

The sentence "I might just die, it would make on difference The hyperbole in this sentence lies in the phrase "I might just die," which is used to emphasize the level of despair or frustration being felt, rather than indicating a genuine desire to die. The use of the word "die" in this context is an example of hyperbole because there is no serious intention of dying; it is simply meant to express how intense the despair or frustration is. Therefore, the sentence can be interpreted as "I'm so desperate/frustrated that I don't care what happens.

The sentence "I'll build you a fort on some planet" "Build you a fort on some planet" Literally, this is impossible, because building a fort on another planet is not realistic. But what it really means is: *"I would do something extraordinary for you, even something that makes no sense."* This is a form of love or sacrifice expressed in a very dramatic and exaggerated way that clearly a hyperbole.

The sentence "How dare you think it's romantic" The irony in this sentence lies in the word "romantic," which is used in a negative context to express anger or disagreement with the idea that something is romantic. This irony arises because the word "romantic" usually carries a positive connotation, but in this sentence, it is used to convey the opposite feeling anger or frustration. Therefore, the sentence can be interpreted as: "I don't agree that this is romantic; in fact, I find it inappropriate or unfitting."

The sentence "Leaving me safe and stranded" "Safe" usually has a positive meaning that secure, protected. "Stranded" has a negative meaning for abandoned, trapped, alone. Combining these two words creates an internal contradiction: How can someone feel safe, yet at the same time be stranded and left behind? This is situational irony such as a condition that feels logically contradictory.

In this song, only 6 types of figurative language were found, namely 4 metaphor, 1 simile, 2 symbol, 2 hyperbola, 1 paradox, 1 irony with a total of 11 data and some examples as shown in the table above.

Examples of each are presented in the table below and will be explained further.

Table 4.1. 5 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 5

No	Types	Example of Lyric
01	Metaphor	1. I kept calm and carried the weight of the rift 2. My spine split from carrying us up the hill
02	Simile	1. Every breath feels like rarest air
03	Symbols	1. Stitches undone 2. Two graves, one gun
04	Hyperbola	1. Just how low did you think i'd go? 2. I'm just mad as hell cause i loved this place
05	Paradox	1. You swore that you loved me but where were the clues?
06	Irony	1. And i'm pissed off you let me give you all that youth for free

The song "So Long, London" by Taylor Swift likely tells the story of experiences and memories related to the city of London, which may also be related to a specific relationship or event in her life. The title of the song itself, "So Long, London", suggests a farewell or the end of a phase or relationship related to the city.

The sentence “I kept calm and carried the weight of the rift” the phrase uses "Carried the weight" is a metaphor used to describe the emotional burden or heavy responsibility of "the rift" (the split or conflict). In this metaphor, "weight" is used to convey the pressure or emotional load felt by someone as a result of the rift or conflict. This metaphor emphasizes that the person had to face and bear the emotional burden of the rift while maintaining calmness ("kept calm").

The sentence “My spine split from carrying us up the hill” the phrase uses "My spine split" is a metaphor used to describe extreme fatigue, strain, or burden, rather than literally meaning the spine is split. In this metaphor, "spine split" emphasizes the overwhelming physical or emotional load felt by someone. This metaphor highlights that the burden or responsibility being carried is crushing and exhausting, leaving the person feeling broken or unable to cope.

The sentence “Every breath feels like rarest air” the phrase uses "Feels like" is the phrase used to make a comparison between two different things, namely "every breath" and "rarest air". This simile is used to convey that every breath taken feels extremely precious, refreshing, or hard to come by, like rare air. This simile emphasizes that every breath taken is highly valued or gives a very positive feeling.

The sentence “Stitches undone” can be interpreted as a symbol for (Failure or damage, symbolize for weakness or fragility in a relationship, situation, or person's condition. And symbolize a change or transformation

taking place within someone or a situation). In a broader context, "stitches undone" can be used to describe a situation that is unstable, imperfect, or in need of repair.

The sentence "Two graves, one gun" can be interpreted as a symbol for (Two graves and one gun can symbolize death and violence associated with firearms. This symbol can also represent conflict or revenge between two parties that ends in death. And can symbolize great loss and tragedy, while the gun can represent the cause of death.) In a broader context, "two graves, one gun" can be used to describe a situation that is highly tragic and bloody, with violence and death as a consequence.

The sentence "Just how low did you think I'd go?" the phrase uses "How low" is an expression used to describe the extent or limit someone would go to do something, and "go" here means to take action or reach a certain point. The hyperbole in this sentence lies in the word "low", which is used to emphasize that the action or decision taken is considered extremely extreme or unexpected. In this context, hyperbole is used to convey amazement, shock, or even condemnation towards someone's action or decision. The sentence is not meant to be taken literally, but rather to emphasize the severity or unusualness of the action.

The sentence "I'm just mad as hell cause I loved this place". The phrase uses - "Mad as hell" is an expression used to describe extreme anger, not just slight annoyance. The hyperbole in this sentence lies in the word "mad" being used to an excessive degree to emphasize the intensity

of the anger felt. In this context, hyperbole is used to convey strong and intense anger, rather than just ordinary annoyance. The sentence is not meant to be taken literally, but rather to emphasize the level of emotion being felt. So, the sentence "I'm just mad as hell" can be interpreted as "I'm extremely angry" or "I'm really furious".

The sentence "You swore that you loved me but where were the clues?" is more specifically found in the contrast between the words "swore" and "where were the clues". The word "Swore" indicates a strong commitment and certainty about love. "Where were the clues" indicates doubt and uncertainty about the authenticity of that love because there were no tangible signs. The contrast between these two parts of the sentence creates a paradox that highlights the inconsistency between words and actions.

The sentence "And I'm pissed off you let me give you all that youth for free" The irony in this sentence lies in the phrase "for free" because the speaker is giving away something extremely valuable (their youth) without getting anything in return. This irony arises because the speaker feels that their youth should have been valued or respected, rather than given away freely. In this context, irony is used to convey feelings of disappointment, frustration, or anger at feeling unappreciated or disrespected. More specifically, this can be referred to as "tragic irony" because the speaker feels they have given away something precious without receiving anything in return.

In this song, only 6 types of figurative language were found, namely 5 metaphor, 1 simile, 1 metonymy, 1 symbol, 1 paradox, 2 irony with a total of 11 data and some examples as shown in the table above. Examples of each are presented in the table below and will be explained further.

Table 4.1. 6 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 6

No	Types	Example of Lyric
01	Metaphor	1. Too high a horse 2. I'd rather burn my whole life down
02	Simile	1. Bedroom eyes like a remedy
03	Metonymy	1. Clutching their Pearls , sighing "what a mess"
04	Symbols	1. Now i'm running with my Dress unbuttoned
05	Paradox	1. Growing up precocious sometimes means not growing up at all
06	Irony	1. I'm having his baby No, i'm not , but you should see your faces 2. Good save the most judgmental creeps Who say they want what's best for me

The song "But Daddy I Love Him" by Taylor Swift likely tells the story of a complex relationship between a daughter and her father, or

perhaps a romantic relationship that is not approved by her parents. The title of the song itself suggests a conflict or disagreement between the father and the child's choice of love

The sentence "Too high a horse" isn't about literally riding a horse, but rather about someone who thinks they're better or superior to others. This metaphor is used to describe an attitude of arrogance, haughtiness, or feeling superior to others. In English, this metaphor is known as "riding a high horse," which means to act arrogantly or condescendingly. So, "Too high a horse" is used to describe an excessive attitude of feeling better than others.

The sentence "I'd rather burn my whole life down" the phrase uses "Burn my whole life down" isn't about literally burning down a house or property, but rather about destroying or sacrificing one's entire life. This metaphor is used to convey a desire to destroy something extremely valuable or important, such as one's reputation, relationships, or future, rather than doing something undesirable. In this context, the metaphor "burn my whole life down" is used to emphasize the intensity of the emotion and the desire to take extreme action rather than accept an unwanted situation. It shows how great the dissatisfaction or disappointment is.

The sentence "Bedroom eyes like a remedy" The word "like" is used to make a comparison between two different things, namely "bedroom eyes" (a seductive gaze) and "remedy" (a cure or solution). This

simile is used to emphasize that the gaze has a strong effect and might be a solution or a cure for something, like medicine. By using this simile, it creates a vivid image of how powerful and effective the gaze is in affecting someone.

The sentence "Clutching their Pearls, sighing "what a mess" the phrase uses "Clutching their pearls" is a metonymy used to describe people who are shocked, scandalized, or being overly dramatic, often in the context of upper-class social norms. Pearls are often associated with luxury and high social status, so "clutching their pearls" becomes a symbol of dramatic or over-the-top reactions. In this context, the metonymy "clutching their pearls" is used to describe people's reactions of shock or dismay, while "what a mess" emphasizes their judgment of the situation as chaotic or disastrous.

The sentence "Now I'm running with my dress unbuttoned" the phrase uses "Dress unbuttoned" can be a symbol of freedom, loss of control, or chaos in someone's life. In this context, the symbol "dress unbuttoned" might be used to convey a sense of freedom, spontaneity, or disregard for social norms. Without more context, it's hard to determine the exact meaning of the symbol. If you provide more specific context, I can help further. In some cases, "dress unbuttoned" can also be a symbol of vulnerability, loss of privacy, or feeling unprepared. The symbol can have different meanings depending on the context and situation.

The sentence “Growing up precocious sometimes means not growing up at all” The paradox lies in the contradiction between two seemingly opposing concepts: "growing up" (maturing) and "not growing up" (not maturing). In this paradox, the phrase "growing up" has two different meanings: "precocious" (exceptionally talented or mature for one's age) and "maturity" (emotional or mental maturity). This paradox highlights that being exceptionally gifted or advanced at a young age doesn't necessarily mean one has achieved emotional or mental maturity.

The sentence “I’m having his baby .No, I’m not , but you should see your faces” the phrase uses "No I'm not" (after saying "I'm having his baby"). The contrast between the initial dramatic statement and the subsequent denial creates irony. However, the phrase "but you should see your faces" is the most ironic, as it highlights the over-the-top or disproportionate reactions of the people who heard the news. It's a commentary on how people react to shocking or surprising news, and the humor comes from the absurdity of the situation.

The sentence “Good save the most judgmental creeps,Who say they want what’s best for me” The irony lies in the contradiction between what these people claim ("want what's best for me") and their actual nature ("judgemental creeps"). The people referred to as "judgemental creeps" likely don't genuinely care about someone's well-being, but rather are driven by their own opinions and a desire to control or judge others. This irony highlights that these individuals don't truly have good intentions,

despite their claims. It also critiques those who are judgmental and claim moral authority.

In this song, only 4 types of figurative language were found, namely 3 metaphor, 2 symbol, 2 hyperbola, 1 paradox with a total of 8 data and some examples as shown in the table above. Examples of each are presented in the table below and will be explained further.

Table 4.1. 7 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 7

No	Types	Eample of Lyric
01	Metaphor	1. Splintered back in winter,silent diners, bitter handcuffed to the spell i was under 2. Handcuffed to the spell i was under
02	Symbols	1. To the house where you still with up, and that Porch light gleams 2. To the one who says i'm the girl of his American dreams
03	Hyperbola	1. But it's gonna be alright, I did my time 2. I will never lose my baby again
04	Paradox	1. Fresh out the slammer ,I know who my first call will be to

The song "Fresh Out the Slammer" or the seventh song by Taylor Swift likely tells the story of someone who has just come out of a difficult situation or prison, either literally or metaphorically. The title of the song

itself suggests a tough experience and a process of recovery or adjustment after going through a tough time.

The sentence “Splintered back in winter, silent diners, bitterhandcuffed to the spell I was under” the phrase "Splintered back" can be interpreted as a metaphor for emotional injury or deep damage, like sharp and painful wooden splinters. "Bitter handcuffed to the spell" is a more explicit metaphor, where: "Bitter" is used to describe feelings of resentment or anger. "Handcuffed" is a metaphor for being bound or trapped in something in this case, "The spell" itself is a metaphor for a powerful force or influence that controls someone. Thus, this sentence uses metaphors to describe feelings of pain, entrapment, and being bound to an unwanted situation.

The sentence “Handcuffed to the spell I was under” The word "Handcuffed" literally means being restrained with handcuffs, but here it's used as a metaphor for being emotionally or psychologically bound, unable to break free. "Spell" is not literal magic, but refers to emotional influence, obsession, or enchantment with someone or something. This sentence conveys that the speaker feels imprisoned by a certain emotion or influence, without stating it directly and that's what makes it a strong and poetic metaphor

The sentence “To the house where you still with up, and that Porch light gleams” Porch light is literally just a source of light. However, symbolically, it is often used in literature to represent ,Hope, Longing or

waiting, A desire for someone to return home, Love that still burns This sentence expresses yearning and enduring love, through the symbol of the porch light still shining at night.

The sentence “To the one who says I’m the girl of his American dreams” In the context of this sentence, "American dreams" is used as a symbol to convey that someone is considered an ideal fantasy or aspiration by another person. Thus, the sentence can be interpreted as "To the one who says I'm the ideal fantasy or aspiration for them. "The symbol "American dreams" here is used to convey feelings of being valued, desired, or considered something special.

The sentence “But it’s gonna be alright, I did my time” The phrase "I did my time" implies that the speaker has “paid for” or “endured” the consequences of something whether it be a painful relationship, past trauma, or a difficult phase in life. Originally, this phrase is commonly used in reference to a prisoner who has completed their sentence. However, in the context of the song, it serves as a metaphor for overcoming emotional suffering. It reflects the idea that the speaker has been through an intense and prolonged emotional struggle. This phrase also functions as a hyperbole, as it is used figuratively, not literally. While the literal meaning refers to imprisonment, the exaggerated use in the lyrics emphasizes how heavy and painful the emotional experience was, as though the speaker had been serving a sentence.

The sentence “I will never lose my baby again” The word "never" implies an absolute promise, with no chance of failure, which in real life is unrealistic because we can't control everything. This is a form of extreme expression of love, determination, or regret. Therefore, this is a hyperbole, because it states something in absolute terms to emphasize how important that person is.

The sentence “Fresh out the slammer ,I know who my first call will be to” "Fresh out the slammer” is an idiomatic expression meaning just got out of prison. "I know who my first call will be to" expresses certainty about who will be contacted first. There is no logical contradiction between the two clauses. The sentence is consistent in meaning and does not contain two opposing or conflicting ideas

In this song, only 4 types of figurative language were found, namely 2 metaphor, 1 personification, 1 hyperbola, 1 paradox with a total of data and some examples as shown in the table above. Examples of each are presented in the table below and will be explained further.

Table 4.1. 8 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 8

No	Types	Example of Lyrics
01	Metaphor	1. Florida is one hell of a drug 2. Home's really only a town you're just a guest in
02	Personification	1. The hurricane with my name when it came

03	Hyperbola	1. All of the bodies that have ever been on my body
04	paradox	1. Yes, I'm haunted but i'm feeling just fine

The song "Florida" by Taylor Swift likely tells the story of memories, experiences, or feelings related to the state of Florida or perhaps a relationship that has a connection to that place. The title of the song itself suggests an emotional connection or nostalgia with Florida.

The sentence "Florida is one hell of a drug" the word "Florida" is equated with "a drug" it clearly not in a literal sense. This sentence implies that the experience of living in Florida is intense, confusing, addictive, or risky, much like taking a powerful drug. This is a complete metaphor, because it doesn't use "like" or "as", but directly identifies two different things as the same.

The sentence "Home's really only a town you're just a guest in" This sentence states that "home" is not truly a place we own, but rather that we are merely a "guest" in that town. It reflects a feeling of alienation, not having a place that truly feels like home, or a sense of impermanence. The sentence compares the concept of home to a foreign town we merely pass through making it a deep and philosophical metaphor.

The sentence "The hurricane with my name when it came" the hurricane (a natural phenomenon) is described as having the same name as

the speaker. "When it came" portrays the arrival of the hurricane as if it were a person coming, not just a weather event.

The sentence "All of the bodies that have ever been on my body" this phrase implies an extraordinarily large number, possibly countless. It can be interpreted as: An emotional expression of past physical or sexual experiences that left a lasting impact, Or as social critique/internalized emotional wounds that feel "imprinted" on the body. Because it uses an extreme expression ("all of the bodies that have ever"), which is impossible to literally count, this qualifies as hyperbole, even though it's wrapped in metaphorical language.

The sentences "Yes, I'm haunted but I'm feeling just fine" The phrase "I'm haunted" metaphorically means still being haunted by the past, trauma, or painful memories. "I'm feeling just fine" to expresses that outwardly or at present, the person feels okay. This creates an emotional contradiction: How can someone feel "fine" while still being haunted by something? The answer: this paradox reflects the complexity of the human condition that a person can appear calm on the outside, yet still be hurting on the inside.

In this song, only 7 types of figurative language were found, namely 5 metaphor, 2 simile, 2 symbol, 1 allegory, 2 hyperbola, 2 paradox, 2 irony with a total of 16 data and some examples as shown in the table above. Examples of each are presented in the table below and will be explained further.

Table 4.1. 9 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 9

No	Types	Example of Lyric
01	Metaphor	1. Drowning in the blue nile 2. This cage was once ust fine
02	Simile	1. Why does it feel like a vow 2. Building up like waves
03	Symbols	1. He sent me Downtown lights 2. What if i the Stone away?
04	Allegory	1. On slip and falling back into the Hedge maze
05	Hyperbola	1. Oh what a way to die 2. They're gonna crucify me anyway
06	Paradox	1. He's paradox 2. Without ever touching his skin How can i be guilty as sin ?
07	Irony	1. If long suffering propriety 2. They don't know how you've haunted me

The song "Guilty As Sin?" by Taylor Swift tells the story of unrequited love and fantasies about someone admired. The song depicts feelings of guilt for having thoughts and feelings that don't align with norms or reality. In this song, Taylor Swift questions whether imagining a

relationship with someone she loves can be considered a sin, even if it never happens in reality. She also describes how imagination can become more real than reality itself.

The sentence “Drowning in the blue Nile” the word "drowning" is likely used as a metaphor to describe feeling overwhelmed by sadness, difficulties, or strong emotions, rather than literally drowning in the Nile River. This metaphor is used to emphasize the intensity of the emotions or situation being experienced, with "Blue Nile" possibly representing the source or symbol of the difficulties or sadness. This is an example of a metaphor because it uses words symbolically to describe abstract feelings or concepts.

This sentence “This cage was once so fine” the word "cage" is likely used as a metaphor to describe a relationship or situation that feels confined, restricted, or trapped, rather than a literal physical cage. This metaphor is used to emphasize how the relationship or situation has become constricted or limited, possibly due to control, possessiveness, or strong emotions. This is an example of a metaphor because it uses words symbolically to describe an abstract concept.

This sentence “Why does it feel like a vow” The simile here is used to compare the feeling to a "vow", using the word "like" to make an explicit comparison. This comparison is used to emphasize how the feeling has the same quality or intensity as a strong and binding promise.

This sentence “Building up like waves” The simile here is used to compare something that's "building up" (increasing or growing) to "waves", using the word "like" to make an explicit comparison. This comparison is used to emphasize how something is increasing or growing in a powerful and dynamic way, like waves rising. This is an example of a simile because it uses the word "like" to make a direct comparison between two different concepts.

This sentence “He sent me Downtown lights” the phrase uses “downtown lights” it means (City excitement or entertainment, Nightlife or fun, Luxury or prosperity, Change or adventure) This symbol is used to represent a deeper concept or feeling than just a physical location. In the context of the sentence, "downtown lights" may represent something special or exciting that someone sent or gave to someone else.

This sentence “What if I throw the Stone away?” the word “stone” means (A heavy emotional burden or weight, A secret or hidden truth, A past mistake or regret, An obstacle or challenge in life) This symbol is used to represent a deeper concept or feeling than just a physical object. In the context of the sentence, "throwing the stone away" may represent a desire to let go of a burden or problem.

This sentence “On slip and falling back into the Hedge maze” "hedge maze" allegory for something more abstract, such as (Confusion or uncertainty in life, Difficulty finding a way out of problems, Feeling trapped in a complex situation, Searching for answers or solutions.) This

allegory is used to represent a deeper concept or feeling than just a physical description. In the context of the sentence, "falling back into the hedge maze" may represent feeling trapped again in a difficult or confusing situation.

This sentence "Oh what a way to die" The hyperbole here is used to emphasize how unpleasant or undesirable a situation is, not literally meaning death. In the context of the sentence, "die" is used to describe feelings of frustration, annoyance, or desperation that are extremely strong, not actual death. This is an example of hyperbole because it uses an exaggerated statement to emphasize the intensity of the feeling.

This sentence "They're gonna crucify me anyway" The hyperbole here is used to emphasize how badly or unfairly someone will be treated, not literally meaning being crucified. In the context of the sentence, "crucify" is used to describe feelings of being severely criticized, punished, or treated harshly, not actual crucifixion. This is an example of hyperbole because it uses an exaggerated statement to emphasize the intensity of the feeling.

This sentence "He's paradox" If someone is a paradox, it means they have contradictory qualities. But if someone can be defined as a paradox, it means they are not entirely contradictory, since they can be defined. So, the sentence "He is paradox" can be seen as an example of a paradox because it contains an internal contradiction.

This sentence “Without ever touching his skin, How can I be guilty as sin ?” The statement "Without ever touching his skin" indicates a lack of physical contact. Yet, the statement "How can I be guilty as sin" implies a sense of guilt, as if something wrong has been done. The paradox lies in the fact that the feeling of guilt arises without any physical contact that would normally be the cause of such guilt. This raises questions about what is actually causing the feeling of guilt.

This sentence “If long suffering propriety” the phrase uses "Long suffering" typically means enduring patience or suffering over a long period. However, "property" refers to something owned or an asset. The irony here may lie in the fact that "long suffering" is typically associated with emotional or physical experiences, but is being used to describe something inanimate, namely "property". This can create an unusual or unexpected

This sentence “They don’t know how you’ve haunted me” The word "Haunted" typically means being pursued or tormented by something frightening or unwanted. However, in the context of the sentence, "haunted" might be used to describe a strong and unwanted feeling towards someone, rather than a supernatural ghost. The irony here may lie in the use of the word "haunted", which typically has negative and frightening connotations, to describe a feeling that might have nuances of longing or unrequited love. This can create a complex and unexpected impression.

In this song, only 5 types of figurative language were found, namely 4 metaphor, 1 simile, 1 symbol, 1 hyperbola, 2 irony with a total of 9 data and some examples as shown in the table above. Examples of each are presented in the table below and will be explained further.

Table 4.1. 10 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 10

No	Types	Example of Lyrics
01	Metaphor	1. But my bare hands paved their paths 2. And i levitate down your street
02	Symbols	1. Gallows
03	Hyperbola	1. You wouldn't last an hour In the asylum where they raised me
04	Irony	1. You don't get to tell me about " sad " 2. You caged me, And then you called me crazy

The song "Who's Afraid of Little Old Me" by Taylor Swift likely tells the story of someone who feels underappreciated or ignored, but suddenly emerges with surprising strength and confidence. The title of the song itself suggests a transformation from a perceived weak figure to a strong one

This sentence "But my bare hands paved their paths" In this case, "paved their paths" is not literal, as bare hands cannot actually build roads. This metaphor is used to describe the speaker's significant contribution or help to others in achieving their goals. So, the metaphor in this sentence

lies in the phrase "paved their paths", which is used to describe the help or support given by the speaker.

This sentence "And I levitate down your street" The phrase "levitate" here is likely used to describe a feeling of lightness, freedom, or happiness while walking down the street, rather than literally floating in the air. So, "levitate" is used to emphasize a positive feeling and euphoria, rather than a literal statement about physical ability. It's more of a poetic expression to describe an emotional state or feeling.

This sentence "Gallows" Gallows can have a metonymic meaning as a symbol or representation of capital punishment or execution. In metonymy, "gallows" is used to represent a closely related concept, namely death penalty or execution. So, when someone mentions "gallows", they may not just be referring to the physical structure, but also to the concept of punishment or death associated with it

This sentence "You wouldn't last an hour, In the asylum where they raised me" he hyperbole here is the statement that someone "wouldn't last an hour" in a place described as an "asylum" (a harsh or unforgiving place), which is clearly not meant literally. This statement is used to emphasize that the place is extremely harsh or unforgiving, and that someone wouldn't be able to cope for long there. It's an example of hyperbole because it's unlikely that someone would literally fail to survive for just one hour.

This sentence “You don’t get to tell me about “sad” contains irony because the speaker is likely experiencing or feeling sadness themselves, yet they're refusing to listen to or accept someone else's explanation about sadness. The irony lies in the fact that despite possibly being sad themselves, they're unwilling to listen to or acknowledge someone else's sadness. This can be an example of irony because it highlights the contradiction between their own emotional state and their attitude towards others.

This sentence “You caged me, And then you called me crazy” contains irony because the speaker is being restrained or confined by someone else (represented by the word "caged"), and yet the person doing the restraining accuses them of being crazy. The irony lies in the fact that the accuser has taken actions that caused or provoked the reaction, and then they turn the tables and blame the other person for it. This highlights the contradiction between the action and the accusation, which is characteristic of irony. In this case, the irony highlights how the accuser may be unaware of or unwilling to acknowledge their own role in the situation.

In this song, only 5 types of figurative language were found, namely 2 metaphor, 1 simile, 2 hyperbola, 1 paradox, 1 irony with a total of 7 data and some examples as shown in the table above. Examples of each are presented in the table below and will be explained further.

Table 4.1. 11 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 11

No	Types	Example of Lyrics
01	Metaphor	1. The dopamine races through his brain 2. His hand, so calloused from his pistol Softly traces hearts on my face
02	Simile	1. Like a freight train through a small town
03	Hyperbola	1. They shake their heads saying ‘ god help her ’ 2. The smoke cloud billows out his mouth
04	Paradox	1. He had a halo of the highest grade He just handn’t met me yet
05	Irony	1. I can fix him,no really i can

The song "I Can Fix Him (No Really I Can)" by Taylor Swift likely tells the story of someone who has a desire to "fix" or "save" a partner who has problems or unhealthy behavior. The title of the song itself suggests an excessive confidence or illusion that one can change another person.

This sentence “The dopamine races through his brain” The metaphor here is that dopamine doesn't literally "run" or "compete" ("races") in the brain, but rather it's used to describe how dopamine moves or works quickly and intensely in the brain. By using the word "races", this

sentence creates a more vivid and dynamic picture of how dopamine affects the brain, helping readers understand the concept better.

This sentence “His hand, so calloused from his pistol. Softly traces hearts on my face” The metaphor here is that his hand isn't literally drawing or creating hearts on the face, but rather it's used to describe the gentle and affectionate touch he gives. The phrase "traces hearts" is used to describe how his hand, which is rough from handling a pistol, becomes gentle and loving when touching the face, creating a romantic and emotional image. So, the metaphor in this sentence lies in the phrase "traces hearts", which is used to describe the affectionate touch in a more figurative and poetic way.

This sentence “Like a freight train through a small town” This simile is used to describe how something (perhaps an emotion, event, or situation) comes with great force and unstoppable momentum, like a freight train speeding through and unable to be avoided. So, the simile in this sentence lies in the word "Like", which is used to make a comparison between two different things, namely the unspecified thing and the freight train passing through a small town.

This sentence “They shake their heads saying “god help her”” can show hyperbole in the expression "god help her". The hyperbole in this sentence lies in the phrase "god help her", which is used to emphasize the level of pity, concern, or worry felt towards someone, rather than literally asking God for help. This expression is used to convey that the person's

situation or condition is extremely dire or concerning, requiring immense or miraculous help. Thus, the sentence can be interpreted as "They shake their heads and say her situation is so bad that it requires divine intervention."

This sentence "The smoke cloud billows out his mouth" the phrase uses "Smoke cloud" depicts smoke emanating from someone's mouth in an exaggerated manner, as if forming a large cloud. This is a dramatic portrayal of someone smoking or speaking angrily/passionately, with smoke coming out of their mouth in an unrealistically large or excessive amount. Literally, humans cannot produce a "cloud" from their mouth, this is just a poetic way to show intensity or emotion.

This sentence "He had a halo of the highest grade. He just hadn't met me yet" contains a paradox in the contrast between "halo of the highest grade" (which symbolizes purity or goodness) and the reality that he hadn't met the speaker yet (who might have a negative influence on him). The paradox here is that someone who is considered to have a "halo" (purity or goodness) of the highest level, turns out not to have been tested in a certain situation (namely meeting the speaker), which raises questions about the truth of his "halo". So, the paradox in this sentence lies in the contradiction between the initial impression of someone's purity or goodness and the reality that he hasn't been tested in a certain situation.

This sentence "I can fix him, no really I can" The irony is that the speaker confidently claims they can "fix" someone, but then adds "no

really I can" which suggests doubt or uncertainty about their own abilities. So, the irony in this sentence lies in the contradiction between the initial confident statement and the added phrase that shows uncertainty, creating an impression that the speaker is not entirely sure about their abilities.

In this song, only 6 types of figurative language were found, namely 3 metaphor, 1 simile, 1 metonymy, 1 hyperbola, 2 paradox, 2 irony with a total of 10 data and some examples as shown in the table above. Examples of each are presented in the table below and will be explained further.

Table 4.1. 12 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 12

No	Types	Example of Lyrics
01	Metaphor	1. Who's gonna stop us from walzing Back into rekindled flames 2. And all at once, the ink bleeds
02	Simile	1. I felt aglow like this Never before and never since
03	Metonymy	1. In your suit and tie , in the nick of time
04	Hyperbola	1. You said i'm the love of your life About a million times
05	Paradox	1. Still alive , killing time at the cemetery Never quite buried 2. You lowdown boy, you stand up guy

06	Irony	1. The coward claimed he was a lion 2. What we thought was for all time was momentary
----	-------	--

The song "LOML" (The Last Time) by Taylor Swift likely tells the story of a romantic relationship that ends with conflict and misunderstandings. The title "The Last Time" suggests that this may be the last meeting or opportunity in the relationship.

This sentence "Who's gonna stop us from walzing, Back into rekindled flames" the word "Rekindled" is typically used to describe a fire that has been lit again, and "flames" describe the fire itself. In the context of this sentence, the metaphor is used to describe a romantic relationship that has ended, but is now being rekindled. So, the part of the sentence that shows the metaphor is "rekindled flames", which describes the romance or love that has been rekindled.

The sentence "And all at once, the ink bleeds" "the ink bleeds" which is used to describe strong and uncontrolled emotions, such as sadness or pain. Ink bleeding is not a literal meaning, but rather a metaphor for how emotions can flow out uncontrollably, like ink flowing out of a pen

The sentence "I felt aglow like this .Never before and never since" the word "like this" which is used to compare the feeling "I felt aglow" to something else, namely this. The meaning contained in the sentence "I felt aglow like this. Never before and never since" is that the

person felt a very positive and enthusiastic feeling, like a warm and radiant glow ("aglow"), and this feeling was very unique and never felt before or since.

The sentence "In your suit and tie, in the nick of time" The metonymy here is "suit and tie" which is used to represent a broader concept, namely "professional person" or "person dressed formally". In this case, "suit and tie" is not just clothing, but a symbol of professionalism, power, or authority. which represents a broader concept than just clothing.

This sentence "You said I'm the love of your life . About a million times" the phrase "a million times" which is used to emphasize that the statement has been repeated many times, not to state the actual number. "A million times" is not a literal number, but a way to express that the statement has been repeated very frequently, so the hyperbole is used to emphasize the intensity or frequency of the statement

This sentence "Still alive, killing time at the cemetery. Never quite buried" The paradox here is that someone who is still alive ("Still alive") is in a place typically associated with death ("cemetery"), and then it's said that they're not quite buried ("Never quite buried"), even though they're still alive. This paradox creates a contradiction between life and death, and raises questions about the meaning and context of the sentence.

This sentence "You lowdown boy, you stand up guy" The paradox here is that someone is called "lowdown" (meaning low or despicable), but

at the same time is called a "stand up guy" (meaning someone who is honorable or admirable). These two phrases have opposite connotations, creating a paradox. "Lowdown" has a negative connotation, while "stand up guy" has a positive connotation

This sentence "The coward claimed he was a lion" the contrast between the characteristic of being a "coward" and the claim of being "a lion", which symbolizes bravery. The irony is that someone known for being a coward claims to have the opposite trait, namely bravery like a lion. So, the irony in this sentence lies in the contradiction between the actual characteristic (coward) and the claim made (being a lion), which shows a mismatch between reality and claim.

This sentence "What we thought was for all time was momentary" contains irony in the contrast between the expectation or belief that something would last "for all time" (forever) and the reality that it was only "momentary" (temporary). The irony is that something that was expected or believed to last a long time or even forever, turned out to last only for a very short time. So, the irony in this sentence lies in the significant difference between the expectation or belief and the reality that occurred.

In this song, only 5 types of figurative language were found, namely 1 metaphor, 3 simile, 1 symbol, 1 hyperbola, 1 irony with a total of 7 data and some examples as shown in the table above. Examples of each are presented in the table below and will be explained further.

Table 4.1. 13 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 13

No	Types	Example of Lyrics
01	Metaphor	1. Cause i can do it with a broken heart
02	Simile	1. I was grinning like i'm winning,i was hitting my marks 2. I'm so depressed, i act like it's my birthday everyday
03	Symbols	1. Lights, camera,bitch smile, In stilettos for miles
04	Hyperbola	1. All the pieces of me shattered as the crowd was chanting "more"
05	Irony	1. You now you're good when you can even do it With a broken heart

The song "I Can Do It With a Broken Heart" by Taylor Swift likely tells the story of the ability to remain strong and move forward with life despite experiencing sadness and heartbreak. The title of the song itself suggests resilience and confidence in facing emotional difficulties.

This sentence "Cause I can do it with a broken heart" The metaphor "broken heart" here is used to describe feelings of sadness, heartbreak, or emotional pain that someone is experiencing, rather than their heart being physically broken. Thus, "broken heart" is an example of

a metaphor used to express feelings or emotions in a more powerful and effective way.

This sentence “I was grinning like I’m winning,I was hitting my marks” this is simile because "grinning like I'm winning" uses the word "like" to compare the action of "grinning" to the feeling of "winning", creating a more vivid and powerful image of happiness or triumph.

This sentence “I’m so depressed, I act like it’s my birthday everyday” the word "like" to compare the action "act" to the situation "it's my birthday", creating an image that the person is acting with joy and celebration like it's their birthday, even though it's not.

This sentence “Lights, camera,bitch smile, In stilettos for miles” Stilettos in this sentence can be interpreted as a symbol of confidence, strength, and feminine elegance. Stilettos are often associated with the image of a strong, confident, and stylish woman.

This sentence “All the pieces of me shattered as the crowd was chanting “more” the phrase “All the pieces of me shattered" cannot literally happen, as a person cannot actually break into small pieces. This phrase is used to describe feeling emotionally shattered or devastated, so the hyperbole is used to emphasize the intensity of the emotions felt.

This sentence “You now you’re good when you can even do it. With a broken heart” the word "broken heart" is the most prominent for irony, because usually someone who is heartbroken is expected to feel

weak or unable to function well, but in this sentence, the heartbreak doesn't hinder the person's ability to do something well.

In this song, only 5 types of figurative language were found, namely 3 metaphor, 1 simile, 4 hyperbola, 1 paradox, 1 irony with a total of 10 data and some examples as shown in the table above. Examples of each are presented in the table below and will be explained further.

Table 4.1. 14 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 14

No	Types	Example of Lyric
01	Metaphor	1. You hang me on your wall 2. If rusting my sparkling summer was the goal
02	Simile	1. You treat her like an also ran
03	Hyperbola	1. Stabbed me with your push pins 2. You crashed my party and your rental car
04	Paradox	1. And i don't event want you back, i just want to know
05	Irony	1. You said normal girls were boring But you were gone by the morning

The song "The Smallest Man Who Ever Lived" by Taylor Swift likely tells the story of someone who has feelings of insecurity or lack of confidence, possibly due to comparisons with others or unrealistic

standards. The title of the song itself suggests an irony or paradox between physical size and someone's impact or influence.

This sentence "You hang me on your wall" "You treat me like a decoration seen but not appreciated, in that case, it could be considered a metaphor. However, on its own, the sentence is too literal or ambiguous to be clearly categorized as a metaphor without additional context or explanation.

This sentence "If rusting my sparkling summer was the goal" "Sparkling summer" does not literally refer to the summer season, but symbolizes a time of happiness, brightness, hope, or glory. "Rusting" refers to damage, decay, or deterioration not in the literal sense of metal rusting, but in the sense of ruining someone's bright moment. This sentence is not meant to be taken literally. It is a metaphor, because it compares someone's emotional state or life to a rusting summer an implicit and imaginative comparison.

This sentence "You treat her like an also-ran" In this sentence, the word "like" is clearly used. "Also-ran" is a term from the world of racing, meaning someone who participates in a competition but never wins or is not considered significant. So, the sentence means: you treat her as if she's unimportant just an extra, not a winner. Because there is an explicit comparison between "her" and "an also-ran" using "like", this is a simile.

This sentence "Stabbed me with your push pins" "Stabbed me" is a highly exaggerated expression if it's only referring to a minor emotional

wound. "Push pins" are small tacks that typically wouldn't cause any serious injury so saying "stabbed" with them is an exaggeration. The meaning: small things (comments, behavior) felt extremely hurtful. This is clearly a hyperbole, because it expresses emotional pain dramatically through the image of being stabbed.

This sentence "You crashed my party and your rental car" The sentence "You crashed my party and your rental car" can show hyperbole in the word "crashed" used to describe "rental car". In this case, "crashed" is a hyperbole to describe an unexpected or disruptive arrival. More accurately, the word "crashed" is being used hyperbolically to convey that the person's arrival was extremely unwelcome or disruptive, similar to how a car crash would be a sudden and destructive event.

This sentence "And I don't even want you back, I just want to know" "I don't even want you back" expresses that the speaker doesn't want to be with that person again. But on the other hand "I just want to know" shows there is still an emotional need, curiosity, or attachment. This creates a paradoxical tension. How can someone not want to be with someone anymore, yet still want to know or care? The sentence reveals an inner conflict: letting go, but not completely and that is a form of emotional paradox.

his sentence "You said normal girls were boring. But you were gone by the morning" "You said normal girls were boring" implies that the person liked something different, unique, or unusual. "But you were gone

by the morning" yet he left after just one night, leaving the narrator behind who likely wasn't a "normal girl." The irony lies here: He claimed to appreciate someone out of the ordinary, but acted in a very ordinary, unremarkable, and inconsistent way leaving without meaning or sincerity.

In this song, only 4 types of figurative language were found, namely 5 metaphor, 1 simile, 1 allegory, 2 hyperbola with a total of 9 data and some examples as shown in the table above. Examples of each are presented in the table below and will be explained further.

Table 4.1. 15 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 15

No	Types	Example of Lyric
01	Metaphor	1. Baby i'm the one to beat 2. Cause the sign on your heart
02	Simile	1. The chemicals hit me like white wine
03	Allegory	1. Call the amateurs and cut'em from the team
04	Hyperbola	1. This happens once every few lifetimes 2. Shirts of, and your riends lit you up over their heads

The song "The Alchemy" by Taylor Swift likely tells the story of a process of transformation or change in a relationship or oneself. Alchemy itself is a science that studies the transformation of matter, so the title of this song may suggest a change or transformation in emotions or relationships.

This sentence “Baby I’m the one to beat” The phrase "one to beat" is a metaphor taken from the context of competition or sports, where someone or a team needs to be defeated or outperformed by an opponent. In this sentence, the metaphor "one to beat" is used to convey that the speaker is the best, top, or most difficult to beat in a particular context, not just literally in competition. Thus, the sentence can be interpreted as "I'm the best, and you'll have to work hard to surpass me." This metaphor is used to express the speaker's confidence and superiority.

This sentence “Cause the sign on your heart” the phrase “The sign on your heart” is not meant literally (there is no physical sign on someone’s heart). It is a figurative, metaphorical expression that likely represents (An emotional signal, such as love, heartbreak, or a clue about someone's feelings). It can be interpreted as the person's heart “speaking” or “sending signals” about what they are feeling.

The sentence “The chemicals hit me like white wine” means that the effect of the "chemicals" (possibly drugs, substances, or emotions) is being explicitly compared to the effect one feels when drinking. The word "like" clearly indicates a simile

The sentence “Call the amateurs and cut’em from the team” Allegorically because this sentence can symbolize cleansing, selection, or raising standards in a broader context. If the overall message conveys a deeper theme about struggle, merit, natural selection, or an ideal system, then this sentence is part of that allegory.

The sentence “This happens once every few lifetimes” The expression “once every few lifetimes” is not meant to be taken literally. Instead, it is used to convey that the event is extremely rare or extraordinary far beyond what normally happens.

The sentence “Shirts of, and your friends lit you up over their heads” The hyperbole in this sentence lies in the phrase "lit you up over their heads", which is used to describe someone as being extremely energetic, radiant, or attention-grabbing, rather than being literally lit up physically. This phrase is used to emphasize how someone stands out, is full of energy, or is captivating, making them seem like they're "shining" above others. Thus, the sentence can be interpreted as "You're extremely energetic and attention-grabbing".

In this song, only 6 types of figurative language were found, namely 3 metaphor, 3 simile, 1 personification, 1 allegory, 1 hyperbola, 1 paradox with a total of 10 data and some examples as shown in the table above. Examples of each are presented in the table below and will be explained further.

Table 4.1. 16 Results of Analysis types of figurative language song 16

No	Types	Example of Lyric
01	Metaphor	1. This town is fake but you're the real thing 2. Flesh and bloods amongst war machines

02	Simile	1. You look like clara bow 2. You look like taylor swift
03	Personification	1. Beauty is a beast that roars
04	Metonymy	1. The crown is stained but you're the real queen
05	Allegory	1. Breath of fresh air through smoke rings
06	Hyperbola	1. But i think i might die if i made it
07	paradox	1. It's hell on earth to be heavenly

The song "Clara Bow" by Taylor Swift likely tells the story of someone who has an attractive and iconic appearance or personality, like Clara Bow, a Hollywood actress from the 1920s known for her beauty and unique personality..

This sentence "This town is fake but you're the real thing". The words "fake" and "real thing" are metaphors used to describe the contrast between something that is false or unauthentic and something that is genuine and valuable. In this sentence, "This town is fake" means that the town lacks authenticity or true value, while "you're the real thing" means that you are a genuine, sincere, and valuable person.

This sentence "Flesh and bloods amongst war machines" "Flesh and bloods" symbolizes living human beings, full of emotions and vulnerability."War machines" symbolizes instruments of war, or can also be interpreted as systems or forces that are emotionless and unfeeling. The

meaning is that emotionally fragile and vulnerable humans are surrounded by cold and ruthless power, this is metaphorical, as it is not stated literally but conveys a hidden meaning through an imaginative image

This sentence "You look like Clara Bow" and This sentence "You look like Taylor Swift" Both sentences use the word "like", which is a key feature of a simile an explicit comparison between two different things using connecting words such as *like* or *as*. "You look like Clara Bow" compares someone's appearance to Clara Bow. "You look like Taylor Swift" ompares someone to Taylor Swift. However, in the context of literature or poetry, the first sentence can be considered more poetic or stylistic, because Clara Bow is a silent film icon often symbolizing elegance or vintage charm, this gives the simile a more imaginative tone compared to the more literal modern reference of Taylor Swift.

This sentence "Beauty is a beast that roars" "Beauty" is an abstract concept. However, it is described as "a beast that roars," which is an action performed by a living creature or wild animal. In this case, roaring. Giving "beauty" the ability to roar means assigning a living trait to an abstract concept and this is the essence of personification. This sentence may also contain an element of metaphor, as it equates "beauty" with a "beast." But the personification stands out more clearly because "beauty" is acting like a living being.

This sentence "The crown is stained but you're the real queen" "The crown" is literally an object (a crown), but in this sentence, it

represents power, authority, or the monarchy and that is what makes it metonymy. The sentence does not literally mean that the crown is stained, but rather that the system of power or the monarchy is corrupt, tainted, or unworthy. Meanwhile, "you're the real queen" is a direct statement that can be interpreted literally or metaphorically, but it is not metonymy.

This sentence "Breath of fresh air through smoke rings" "Breath of fresh air" symbolizes hope, renewal, something pure or refreshing. "Smoke rings" can symbolize confusion, deception, illusion, or pressure. If used within a larger story or poem, this sentence could illustrate the presence of truth or hope amid lies or chaos and in that context, it could become part of an allegory.

This sentence "But I think I might die if I made it" the phrase "I might die" doesn't literally mean physical death. It's a dramatic way to express extreme anxiety, intense fear, or overwhelming emotional pressure about the possibility of "making it" something that might feel very big or terrifying to the speaker.

This sentence "It's hell on earth to be heavenly" "Hell on earth" suffering, pain, extreme misery in the real world. "To be heavenly" to be pure, noble, or very good (something ideal). This sentence appears contradictory. How can being "heavenly" feel like "hell"? But beneath that contradiction lies a deeper meaning: That in order to become someone truly good, pure, or "heavenly" in this world, a person may have to endure great suffering, sacrifice, or rejection and that is the paradox.

2. Function of figurative language used in taylor swift album the tortured poets department

Table 4. 2 Results of Analysis function calculation

No	SC	Type of Function			Total
		EXF	AF	EMF	
01	S1	4	0	7	11
02	S2	7	3	1	11
03	S3	3	0	4	7
04	S4	4	2	4	10
05	S5	5	2	4	11
06	S6	6	1	4	11
07	S7	3	2	3	8
08	S8	3	0	2	5
09	S9	7	3	6	16
10	S10	5	1	3	9
11	S11	3	0	4	7
12	S12	4	0	6	10
13	S13	4	1	2	7
14	S14	4	0	6	10
15	S15	6	1	2	9
16	S16	7	1	2	10
		74	17	60	151

Description :

SC : (Song Code)

EXF : (Expressive Function)

AF : (Aesthetic Function)

EMF : (Emotional Function)

Based on the results of the data analysis, a total of 151 instances of figurative language were identified, distributed into three main functional

categories: 74 expressive functions, 17 aesthetic functions, and 60 emotional functions. These findings reveal that the expressive function is the most dominant, indicating the lyricist's tendency to employ figurative language as the primary medium for conveying thoughts, feelings, and personal experiences in a direct and authentic manner. The emotional function, which ranks second, reflects the presence of strong and profound emotional intensity within the lyrical construction, particularly in relation to themes of love, loss, longing, and inner conflict. Meanwhile, the aesthetic function, although appearing least frequently, still makes a significant contribution by enriching diction, building poetic nuance, and adding layers of artistic beauty that enhance the aesthetic experience of both readers and listeners. Thus, these three functions collectively establish a balance between personal expression, emotional depth, and artistic beauty throughout the work.

These findings demonstrate that the album *The Tortured Poets Department* emphasizes authentic self-expression while also strengthening the emotional bond with listeners through deeply felt lyrics. The dominance of expressive and emotional functions illustrates that the lyricist places greater focus on communicating personal feelings and inner struggles rather than merely engaging in stylistic wordplay. Nevertheless, the presence of the aesthetic function still provides added value by enriching the literary and musical experience, making the songs in the album not only emotionally touching but also stylistically beautiful. Thus,

these three functions of figurative language complement one another, shaping a complex and representative artistic character throughout the work.

Among all the data analyzed, the 9th track "*Guilty as Sin?*" emerges as the song with the highest dominance across expressive, emotional, and aesthetic functions. This indicates that the track is not only rich in meaning but also powerful in emotional delivery, lyrical beauty, and the authenticity of the songwriter's expression. The lyrics depict a story of hidden desire and a forbidden love, placing the protagonist in deep emotional conflict. Religious symbolism and metaphors of sin are used to highlight the weight of guilt. Beyond its narrative of forbidden love, the song delves into the psychological dimensions of longing, guilt, and inner struggle. It intertwines layers of reality and imagination while balancing desire and conscience, creating lyrics that are poetic yet emotionally profound. This artistic depth makes "*Guilty as Sin?*" not only aesthetically captivating but also the most representative and thematically complex track in *The Tortured Poets Department*.

There are several examples of the expressive function, which was most frequently found in the second song titled *The Tortured Poets Department*, with a total of 7 data points, one example being: "*Straight from the Tortured Poets Department.*" The ninth song, *Fresh Out the Slammer*, also contains 7 expressive instances, such as: "*Drowning in the*

Blue Nile." Likewise, the sixteenth song, *Clara Bow*, includes 7 expressive examples, one of which is: "*You look like Taylor Swift*."

As for the aesthetic function, it is most frequently found in the second song, *The Tortured Poets Department*, with 3 instances, one of which is: "*You're not Dylan Thomas, I'm not Patti Smith*." The ninth song, *Fresh Out the Slammer*, also contains 3 aesthetic data points, including: "*On slip and falling back into the hedge maze*."

Lastly, the emotional function is most prominent in the first song, *Fortnight*, with 7 instances, one of which is: "*I took the miracle move-on drug, the effects were temporary*."

B. Discussions

1. Types of figurative language

The dominant use of metaphor types in Taylor Swift's songs, particularly in her album *The Tortured Poets Department*, is deeply rooted in both the genre characteristics and her distinctive lyrical style highly expressive, poetic, and emotionally charged. This album primarily falls within the alternative pop and folk-pop genres, which are known for their introspective tone and open narrative structure. These genres naturally encourage metaphor-rich lyrics, providing ample space for exploring symbolic meanings and emotional subtleties. According to Perine's theory, there are 10 types of figurative language, namely : metaphor, simile, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox,

hyperbola, irony.⁴² Through metaphor, Taylor is able to express inner turmoil, emotional conflict, and psychological depth without relying on direct or literal language. This enables her to construct multilayered meanings within her lyrics meanings that are often open to diverse interpretations and to foster a deeper and more personal connection between the songs and their listeners. Thematically, the album explores personal and existential issues such as heartbreak, identity, grief, emotional vulnerability, and the search for meaning in life subjects that inherently require abstract and symbolic articulation, making metaphor the most effective linguistic device to capture their complexity.

Figurative language is a way of expressing facts, thoughts, or feelings through language in a distinctive way that shows the soul and personality of the writer.⁴³ Beyond the influence of genre, the dominance of metaphor in this album also reflects Taylor Swift's evolution and maturity as a true storyteller. Rather than conveying emotions in explicit terms, she crafts intricate narratives and symbolizes internal states through vivid imagery and symbolic associations. In *The Tortured Poets Department*, metaphors are carefully used to equate love with war, depict the soul as a damaged manuscript, and portray longing as a haunting ghost each metaphor enriching the psychological depth and broadening the

⁴² Perrine, L. (1969). *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry* (4th ed.). New York, NY: Harcourt, Brace & World.

⁴³ Fussell, S. R., & Moss, M. M. (2014). Figurative language in emotional communication. In *Social and cognitive approaches to interpersonal communication* (pp. 113-141). Psychology Press.

interpretive space of her songs. These metaphors are not merely stylistic choices, but fundamental elements in how meaning is constructed and conveyed. By framing emotional truths within metaphorical structures, Swift invites her listeners into a world shaped by pain, hope, and memory reimagined through artistic expression. As a result, the lyrics transcend literal storytelling and become poetic expressions of the human experience. This metaphorical richness not only enhances the aesthetic value of her music but also affirms her reputation as a songwriter who seamlessly blends literary sophistication with mainstream appeal.

The use of synecdoche is not found in Taylor Swift's songs, particularly in the album *The Tortured Poets Department*, because her lyrical style focuses more on symbolic and poetic emotional expression rather than partial or concrete representation, which is typical of synecdoche. While synecdoche tends to use a part to represent the whole or vice versa, Taylor prefers to employ metaphors and symbols to convey complex emotions in a deeper and more imaginative way. This choice aligns with the reflective and narrative nature of her lyrics, where broad and abstract imagery is more effective in creating an emotional atmosphere and establishing a personal connection with the listener.

2. Function of figurative language

The expressive and emotional functions are the most frequently found in Taylor Swift's lyrics on the album *The Tortured Poets Department* because thematically, the album is filled with complex

expressions of personal emotions, reflecting intense inner experiences and emotional conflicts that are often reflective and existential in nature. As we know that figurative language is a way of expressing facts, thoughts, or feelings through language in a distinctive way that shows the soul and personality of the writer.⁴⁴ So that's why Taylor Swift is known as a songwriter who places emotional honesty at the core of her narratives, making each lyric feel authentic, intimate, and relatable to real-life experiences of her listeners. The expressive function is evident through her use of language that directly mirrors psychological states such as pain, disappointment, or self-reflection, written in a highly personal and intimate style. Meanwhile, the emotional function emerges because the lyrics not only convey the artist's own feelings but also evoke empathy and emotional resonance in the audience. This is reinforced by the use of meaningful diction, rich metaphors, and narrative structures that shape the overall mood, allowing listeners not only to understand the meaning of the song but also to deeply feel its emotional atmosphere.

As we know in Perine's theory there are 3 types of functions, namely expressive functions, aesthetic functions, emotional functions.⁴⁵ But the aesthetic function is present in the album that is quantitatively less dominant because the structural beauty or decorative aspects of language

⁴⁴ Fussell, S. R., & Moss, M. M. (2014). Figurative language in emotional communication. In *Social and cognitive approaches to interpersonal communication* (pp. 113-141). Psychology Press.

⁴⁵ Perrine, L. (1969). *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry* (4th ed.). New York, NY: Harcourt, Brace & World

are not the primary focus in the creation of the lyrics. Although Taylor does incorporate poetic and symbolic elements, these are employed more as tools to support emotional and expressive aims, rather than as purely linguistic embellishments. Her lyrical style is directed toward building depth of meaning and psychological connection, rather than showcasing rhetorical complexity or auditory elegance alone. In this context, aesthetics serve a functional role, embedded within the emotional and expressive structure of the lyrics. Thus, the analysis shows that the lyrics in this album prioritize substance and emotional engagement over formal beauty, making the aesthetic function a supporting element rather than a dominant one.

Previous researchers, the first being Ni Wayan Swarniti in a journal titled "Analysis of Figurative Language in the Song Lyrics 'Easy On Me'", conducted a qualitative study with the song lyrics of Adele's "Easy On Me" as the data source. This study used the theory of figurative language from Miller and Greenberg (1981). The results showed that in Figurative Language of Comparison, only personification was found (4 data). In Figurative Language of Contradiction, hyperbole (3 data), litotes (2 data), and paradox (1 data) were found. In Figurative Language of Correlation, allusion (1 data), ellipsis (2 data), metonymy (2 data), and symbol (8 data) were found. The most data found was symbol.⁴⁶ This study is significantly different from previous research, both in terms of

⁴⁶ Ni Wayan Swarniti. (2022). Analysis of Figurative Language in "Easy On Me" Song Lyric. *RETORIKA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa*, 8(1), 13-18.

theory and findings, as well as the type of figurative language itself. Although both studies examined figurative language in songs, the previous study found more symbol data, while this study found more metaphor data.

For the second researchers, we found that difference between the two studies lies in the focus of values and emotions conveyed through figurative language. Research by Riftasandha & Asyhar on the song "Palestine Will Be Free " by Maher Zain emphasizes universal moral values such as justice, peace, and humanitarian solidarity with a moral theoretical approach and the use of language styles such as symbolism and metaphors to raise social awareness.⁴⁷ Meanwhile, on Taylor Swift's "The Tortured Poets Department" album, the research shows the dominance of the use of more personal and emotional metaphors, reflecting themes such as sadness, heartbreak, and deep disappointment that characterize Taylor Swift's lyrical narratives.

For the third researchers used the same theory, Perrine's theory, to analyze the album "The Tortured Poets Department" and found 9 types of figurative language, namely metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, symbol, allegory, hyperbole, paradox, and irony, with a total of 151 data. Among all the figurative language found, metaphor dominated with 53 instances and hyperbole with 29 instances. These two types of figurative language were found in almost every Taylor Swift song. This differs from

⁴⁷ Riftasandha, A., & Asyhar, W. I. (2025). Analysis of moral values and figurative languages in song lyrics "Palestine Will Be Free" by Maher Zain. *IDEAS: Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics and Literature*, 11(1), 58–72.

the research by Wibisono, R.T., & Widodo, P., which also examined figurative language in short stories on The Jakarta Post online, although using the same theory.⁴⁸ However, this study found different types of figurative language, dominated by personification.

The previous study by Nainggolan, F., Siahaan, D. A., Sinurat, B., & Herman, H. also found metaphor as the most dominant type of figurative language in Joe Biden's victory speech, with 44 out of a total of 86 instances. Although there is a similarity in the dominant type identified, there are significant differences in terms of object, context, and theoretical framework. Nainggolan's study employed Leech's theory and analyzed a political speech, which tends to be formal, persuasive, and rhetorical in nature. In contrast, the present study uses Perrine Laurence's theory and focuses on song lyrics, which are expressive, imaginative, and emotionally driven. Furthermore, this study identifies a wider range of figurative language types (9 out of 10), while Nainggolan's study focused solely on identifying types and meanings without addressing their functions. This highlights how figurative language in music not only enhances lyrical beauty but also deepens emotional meaning and personal experience for the listener, setting it apart contextually from political texts such as speeches.⁴⁹

⁴⁸Wibisono, R. T., & Widodo, P. (2019). An analysis of figurative language in online short story posted on The Jakarta Post. *Prasasti: Journal of Linguistics*, 4(2), 156-165.

⁴⁹ Nainggolan, F., Siahaan, D. A., Sinurat, B., & Herman, H. (2021). An analysis of figurative language on Joe Biden's victory speech. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 4(3), 364-375

This study found that metaphor is the most used figurative language in Taylor Swift's "The Tortured Poets Department" album. This finding is in line with Putra & Puspitasari's findings in Jalaluddin Rumi's quote. However, there are differences in the type, source, and context of the data. Putra & Puspitasari's study only looked at four types of stylistics in religious and philosophical contexts, but this study looked at nine types of stylistics and concentrated on song lyrics that contain emotional and personal touches. In addition, in contrast to previous studies that only discuss types and literal meanings, this study categorizes the functions of figurative language into expressive, emotional, and aesthetic. This shows that the form, meaning, and function of figurative language used are influenced by the differences between media and genres.⁵⁰

⁵⁰ Putra, I. S., & Puspitasari, A. (2020). An analysis of figurative language in jalaluddin rumi's quotes in book the meaningful life with rumi. *Syntax Literate; Jurnal Ilmiah Indonesia*, 5(7), 303-313.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the researcher found several conclusions to answer the research questions in this study. This research explains the types of figurative language based on Perrine Laurence's theory. Based on the discussion in the previous chapter, the researcher observed that there were 151 data points. Out of 10 types of figurative language, only 9 were found, namely 53 metaphors, 29 hyperboles, 18 similes, 17 ironies, 13 paradoxes, 12 symbols, 3 personifications, 3 metonymies, and 3 allegories, 0 synecdoche. These findings indicate that metaphor is the most dominant type of figurative language compared to others. This is due to Taylor Swift's tendency to convey complex emotions and personal experiences through poetic, imaginative, and narrative lyrics, where metaphor serves as the primary tool to express meaning indirectly yet with strong emotional impact. The use of metaphor allows listeners to form deeper and more personal interpretations of her songs. In addition, the absence of synecdoche in the album *The Tortured Poets Department* suggests that Taylor Swift tends to avoid representative or pars pro toto expressions typical of synecdoche, as this style is less compatible with the expressive and narrative approach that characterizes her songwriting. Her focus leans more toward the creation of broad and symbolic emotional

meaning, rather than substitution of part for whole or vice versa, as is fundamental to synecdoche.

The researcher also identified three main functions of figurative language: 74 expressive, 17 aesthetic, and 60 emotional. The dominance of the expressive function relates to the pop and pop-folk genres Swift primarily works in, which emphasize personal and emotional expression. Figurative language in her songs not only enhances lyrical beauty but also strengthens emotional depth and resonance, allowing listeners to feel more connected to the stories conveyed. The expressive function conveys honest emotions artistically, while the emotional function evokes similar feelings in the audience, highlighting how figurative language reinforces the emotional impact of her lyrics.

B. Suggestions

Errors and weaknesses still occur in many aspects such as method, analysis, and discussion. Researchers still need positive suggestions and criticism to make this research better. Based on this research, researchers have recommendations as follows:

1. For readers

Researchers want to read more carefully and be careful using figurative language in everyday conversations, or listening to the music or write various literary works including novels, poems, stories, and others

2. For lecturers

The lecturer can provide a lot of information about what figurative language sentence are and where they can be used.

3. For further researchers

The researcher suggests and hopes that future researchers will continue this research to get better figurative language to help avoid misunderstandings when interacting with native speakers, especially listening music. The researcher wants future researchers to improve this figurative language analysis with different theories and objects.

REFERENCES

- Abuisaac, S. R. (2025). The Satire–Hyperbole Nexus in Qur’anic Interpretation and Translation: Ideological Implications and Strategic Approaches. *QURANICA-International Journal of Quranic Research*, 17(1), 53-79.
- Adversario, J., & Larrotta, C. (2025). Responding to different text genres for increased ESL listening skills and adult literacy development. *American Journal of Education and Learning*, 10(1), 127-140.
- Aminuddin. (1988). *Semantik: pengantar studi tentang makna*. Sinar Baru.
- CNN Indonesia Team. *Rekor Album Baru Taylor Swift Terjual 6,2 Juta Unit*. CNN Indonesia.
- Colston, H. L., & Gibbs, R. W. (2021). Figurative language communicates directly because it precisely demonstrates what we mean. *Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology/Revue canadienne de psychologie expérimentale*, 75(2), 228.
- Cresswell, J. W. (2009). *Research Design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches*.
- Depdiknas, P. B. (2008). *Kamus besar bahasa indonesia (edisi keempat)*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

- Dewi Ardalinda. (2022). An Analysis Of Figurative Language In Songs Lyric “One” Album By Maher Zain. English Education Department Tarbiyah And Teacher Training Faculty Raden Intan State Islamic University Of Lampung.
- Easterling, K. A. (2024). Vulnerability and Cicadas: A Non-Traditional Path and Synthesis of Emotion, Science, and Music. *American Entomologist*, 70(3), 62-63
- Fauziah, M., Widiyanto, E., Vrika, R., Cardoso, L. M., & Durgaryan, A. (2024). Politeness Strategy Found in the Third Debate of Presindential Candidates for the 2024 Election. *ENGLISH FRANCA: Academic Journal of English Language and Education*, 8(2 November), 347-364..
- Fussell, S. R., & Moss, M. M. (2014). Figurative language in emotional communication. In *Social and cognitive approaches to interpersonal communication* (pp. 113-141). Psychology Press.
- Gibbs Jr, R. W. (2016). Metaphor, language, and dynamical systems. In *The Routledge handbook of metaphor and language* (pp. 74-88). Routledge.
- Henri Guntur Tarigan. (2009). *Pengajaran Gaya Bahasa*. Bandung: Angkasa.
- Henri Guntur Tarigan. (2013). *Pengajaran Gaya Bahasa*. Bandung: Angkasa.
- Ismidiani, A., & Nugraha, D. N. S. (2025). Figurative language in Cross Road album by Bon Jovi: Semantics analysis. *International Journal of English Linguistics, Literature, and Education (IJELLE)*, 7(1).

- Keraf, G. (2009). *Diksi dan gaya bahasa*. Jakarta : Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Leech, G. N. (2014). *A linguistic guide to English poetry*. Routledge.
- MB Miles and AM Huberman. (1994). *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook*.
- Nadler, E., Guilbeault, D., Ringold, S., Williamson, T., Bellemare Pepin, A., Comşa, I., ... & Aziz-Zadeh, L. (2025). Statistical or Embodied? Comparing Colorseeing, Colorblind, Painters, and Large Language Models in their Processing of Color Metaphors.
- Nainggolan, F., Siahaan, D. A., Sinurat, B., & Herman, H. (2021). An analysis of figurative language on Joe Biden's victory speech. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 4(3), 364-375
- Ni Wayan Swarniti. (2022). Analysis of Figurative Language in “Easy On Me” Song Lyric. *RETORIKA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa*, 8(1), 13-18.
- Nurcahyoko, K. (2025). Unravelling Idiomatic Expressions In Taylor Swift's Album "Midnights": A Qualitative Analysis. *Lectio: Journal of Language and Language Teaching*, 5(1), 13-22.
- Nurwahida and Yunitari Mustikawati. (2022). Figurative Languages in Bts Songs Lyric. *ELITERATE: Journal of English Linguistics and Literature Studies*, 2(3), 60-71.

Nursalam. (2017). *Metodologi Penelitian Ilmu Keperawatan Pendekatan Praktis*. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.

Perrine, L. (1974). *Literature: Structure, sound and sense*.

Putra, I. S., & Puspitasari, A. (2020). An analysis of figurative language in jalaluddin rumi's quotes in book *the meaningful life with rumi*. *Syntax Literate; Jurnal Ilmiah Indonesia*, 5(7), 303-313.

Riftasandha, A., & Asyhar, W. I. (2025). Analysis of moral values and figurative languages in song lyrics "Palestine Will Be Free" by Maher Zain. *IDEAS: Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics and Literature*, 11(1), 58–72.

Sayuti, S. A. (2019). *Hakikat, Ciri, dan Fungsi Puisi*.

Shiloah, A. (1995). *Music in the world of Islam: A socio-cultural study*. Wayne State University Press.

Sianturi, N. E., Tarigan, A. C., Ariqah, N., & Rangkuti, R. (2024). Cognitive Stylistic Analysis of Ariana Grande's Intro (End of the World). *Humanitatis: Journal of Language and Literature*, 11(1), 1-10.

Supriyanto, T. (2009). *Penelitian stilistika dalam prosa*. Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional.

Surwati, M., Prihantoro, P., & Anshori, S. (2024). *Analysis of Students' Morphological Awareness in the Learning of English Reading*

Comprehension (Doctoral dissertation, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Curup).

Tendahl, M., & Gibbs Jr, R. W. (2008). Complementary perspectives on metaphor: Cognitive linguistics and relevance theory. *Journal of pragmatics*, 40(11), 1823-1864.

Wibisono, R. T., & Widodo, P. (2019). An analysis of figurative language in online short story posted on The Jakarta Post. *Prasasti: Journal of Linguistics*, 4(2), 156-165.

Wulandari, T. W., Nofasari, E., & Lubis, F. W. (2024). Gaya Bahasa Retoris Dalam Kumpulan Puisi Surat Dari Ibu Karya Rina Heryani Sebagai Pembelajaran Sastra. *Jurnal Serunai Bahasa Indonesia*, 21(2).

Zhou, H., & Luo, X. (2024). Embodied-Cognitive Linguistics: Integrating Marxist perspectives on contemporary Cognitive Linguistics theory. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 15, 1475196.

A

P

P

E

N

D

I

C

E

S



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI CURUP**

Jalan AK Gani No. 01 Kotak Pos 108 Telp. (0732) 21010-21759 Fax: 21010
Homepage: <http://www.iaincurup.ac.id> Email: admin@iaincurup.ac.id Kode Pos 39119

KARTU BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

NAMA	: ADELAH OKTALISA
NIM	: 20551001
PROGRAM STUDI	: Tadris Bahasa Inggris
FAKULTAS	: Tarbiyah
DOSEN PEMBIMBING I	: Dr. Sakut Anshori, S.Pd.I, M.Hum.
DOSEN PEMBIMBING II	: Meli Fauziah, M.Pd.
JUDUL SKRIPSI	: An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift Album (The Tortured Poets Department)
MULAI BIMBINGAN	: 17 Maret 2025
AKHIR BIMBINGAN	:

NO	TANGGAL	MATERI BIMBINGAN	PARAF PEMBIMBING I
1.	17 mar 2025	Revisi bab 1,2,3	
2.	26 mar 2025	Revisi Instrument Penelitian	
3.	1 April 2025	Revisi hasil data bab 4	
4.	10 April 2025	Revisi bagian findings bab 4	
5.	14 April 2025	Bimbingan bab 4	
6.	30 April 2025	Revisi bagian Discussion bab 4	
7.	13 Mei 2025	Bimbingan bab 4	
8.	20 mei 2025	Bimbingan bab 4	
9.	22 mei 2025	Bimbingan bab 5	
10.	11 Juni 2025	Bimbingan abstract	
11.	2 Juli 2025	Revisi abstract	
12.	7 Juli 2025	Bimbingan bab 1,2,3,4,5	

KAMI BERPENDAPAT BAHWA SKRIPSI INI SUDAH
DAPAT DIAJUKAN UJIAN SKRIPSI IAIN CURUP,

PEMBIMBING I,

Dr. Sakut Anshori, M.Hum.
NIP. 198110202006041002

CURUP,2025 -

PEMBIMBING II,

Meli Fauziah, M.Pd.
NIP. 199405232020122003

- Lembar Depan Kartu Bimbingan Pembimbing I
- Lembar Belakang Kartu Bimbingan Pembimbing II
- Kartu ini harap dibawa pada setiap konsultasi dengan Pembimbing I dan Pembimbing II



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI CURUP

Jalan AK Gani No. 01 Kotak Pos 108 Telp. (0732) 21010-21759 Fax. 21010
Homepage: <http://www.iaincurup.ac.id> Email: admin@iaincurup.ac.id Kode Pos 39119

KARTU BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

NAMA	: ADELAH OKTALISA
NIM	: 20551001
PROGRAM STUDI	: Tadris Bahasa Inggris
FAKULTAS	: Tarbiyah
PEMBIMBING I	: Dr. Sakut Anshori, S.Pd.I, M. Hum.
PEMBIMBING II	: Meli Fauziah, M.Pd.
JUDUL SKRIPSI	: An Analysis of figurative Language in Taylor Swift Album (The Tortured Poets Department)
MULAI BIMBINGAN	: 17 maret 2025
AKHIR BIMBINGAN	:

NO	TANGGAL	MATERI BIMBINGAN	PARAF
			PEMBIMBING II
1.	17 maret 2025	Revisi bab 1,2,3	
2.	26 maret 2025	Revisi Instrument Penelitian	
3.	2 April 2025	Revisi hasil data bab 4	
4.	9 April 2025	Revisi bagian findings bab 4	
5.	14 April 2025	Bimbingan bab 4	
6.	30 April 2025	Revisi bagian Discussion bab 4	
7.	13 Mei 2025	Bimbingan bab 4	
8.	21 mei 2025	Bimbingan bab 4	
9.	22 mei 2025	Bimbingan bab 5	
10.	12 Juni 2025	Bimbingan Abstract	
11.	2 Juni 2025	Revisi Abstract	
12.	7 Juni 2025	Bimbingan bab 1,2,3,4,5	

KAMI BERPENDAPAT BAHWA SKRIPSI INI
SUDDAH DAPAT DIAJUKAN UJIAN SKRIPSI IAIN
CURUP

CURUP,202

PEMBIMBING I,

Dr. Sakut Anshori, M. Hum
NIP. 198110202006041002

PEMBIMBING II,

Meli Fauziah, M.Pd.
NIP. 199405232020122003



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI CURUP
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH**

Alamat : Jalan DR. A.K. Gani No 1 Kotak Pos 108 Curup-Bengkulu Telpn. (0732) 21010
Fax. (0732) 21010 Homepage <http://www.iaincurup.ac.id> E-Mail : admin@iaincurup.ac.id

Nomor : 233 Tahun 2025

Tentang
**PENUNJUKAN PEMBIMBING I DAN 2 DALAM PENULISAN SKRIPSI
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI CURUP**

- Menimbang** : a. Bahwa untuk kelancaran penulisan skripsi mahasiswa, perlu ditunjuk dosen Pembimbing I dan II yang bertanggung jawab dalam penyelesaian penulisan yang dimaksud ;
b. Bahwa saudara yang namanya tercantum dalam Surat Keputusan ini dipandang cakap dan mampu serta memenuhi syarat untuk diserahi tugas sebagai pembimbing I dan II ;
- Mengingat** : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 20 tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional ;
2. Peraturan Presiden RI Nomor 24 Tahun 2018 tentang Institut Negeri Islam Curup;
3. Peraturan Menteri Agama RI Nomor : 30 Tahun 2018 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Institut Agama Islam Negeri Curup;
4. Keputusan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional RI Nomor 184/U/2001 tentang Pedoman Pengawasan Pengendalian dan Pembinaan Program Diploma, Sarjana dan Pascasarjana di Perguruan Tinggi;
5. Keputusan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 019558/B.II/3/2022, tanggal 18 April 2022 tentang Pengangkatan Rektor IAIN Curup Periode 2022 - 2026.
6. Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Islam Nomor : 3514 Tahun 2016 Tanggal 21 oktober 2016 tentang Izin Penyelenggaraan Program Studi pada Program Sarjana STAIN Curup
7. Keputusan Rektor IAIN Curup 0704/In.34/R/KP.07.6/09/2023 tanggal 29 September 2023 tentang Pengangkatan Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah Institut Agama Islam Negeri Curup.
- Memperhatikan** : 1. Permohonan Saudara Adela Oktalisa tanggal 19 Maret 2025 dan kelengkapan persyaratan pengajuan SK Pembimbing Skripsi
2. Berita Acara Seminar Proposal Pada Hari Jumat, 7 Maret 2025

MEMUTUSKAN :

- Menetapkan Pertama** : 1. **Dr. Sakut Anshori, S.Pd., M.Hum** 19811020 200604 1 002
2. **Meli Fauziah, M.Pd** 19940523 202012 2 003

Dosen Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Curup masing-masing sebagai Pembimbing I dan II dalam penulisan skripsi mahasiswa :

N A M A : **Adela Oktalisa**

N I M : **20551001**

JUDUL SKRIPSI : **An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift Album (The Tortured Poets Department)**

- Kedua** : Proses bimbingan dilakukan sebanyak 12 kali pembimbing I dan 12 kali pembimbing II dibuktikan dengan kartu bimbingan skripsi ;
- Ketiga** : Pembimbing I bertugas membimbing dan mengarahkan hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan substansi dan konten skripsi. Untuk pembimbing II bertugas dan mengarahkan dalam penggunaan bahasa dan metodologi penulisan ;
- Keempat** : Kepada masing-masing pembimbing diberi honorarium sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku ;
- Kelima** : Surat Keputusan ini disampaikan kepada yang bersangkutan untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan sebagaimana mestinya ;
- Keenam** : Keputusan ini berlaku sejak ditetapkan dan berakhir setelah skripsi tersebut dinyatakan sah oleh IAIN Curup atau masa bimbingan telah mencapai 1 tahun sejak SK ini ditetapkan ;
- Ketujuh** : Apabila terdapat kekeliruan dalam surat keputusan ini, akan diperbaiki sebagaimana mestinya sesuai peraturan yang berlaku ;

Ditetapkan di Curup,
Pada tanggal 19 Maret 2025
Dekan,


Sutarto

Tembusan :

1. Rektor
2. Bendahara IAIN Curup;
3. Kabag Akademik kemahasiswaan dan kerja sama;
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan;

VALIDATION LETTER

After verifying the documents' analysis that will be used in the research entitled "**An Analysis Of Figurative Language In Taylor Swift Album (The Tortured Poets Department)**" arranged by :

Name : Adelah Oktalisa
 NIM : 20551001
 Study Program : Tadris Bahasa Inggris
 Faculty : Tarbiyah

With my undersigned :

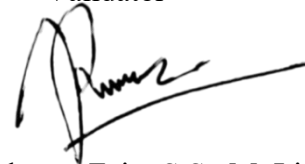
Name : Abd. Rahman Zain, S.S., M. Li.
 Position : Researcher in Linguistics and Translation

Confirmed that the Rubric is correctly used to check students' narrative paragraph writing and the assessment results can be reliably accounted for.

Correction Feedback:

Overall, the student has demonstrated the ability to classify different types of figurative language. However, several data require further review, particularly to clarify the distinction between metaphor and hyperbole.

Curup, Juli 2025
 Validator



Abd. Rahman Zain, S.S., M. Li.

BIODATA VALIDATOR

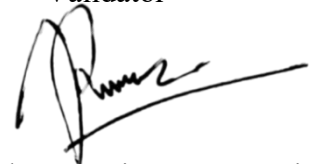
1. Informasi Pribadi

Nama Lengkap : Abd. Rahman Zain
Tempat, Tanggal Lahir : Situbondo, 18 September 1992
Jenis Kelamin : Laki-Laki
Alamat : Situbondo, Jawa Timur
Email : zainarablack@gmail.com

2. Daftar Riwayat Pendidikan

Pendidikan : Magister
Universitas : Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta
Tahun Lulus : 2022
Jurusan : Ilmu Linguistik dan Penerjemahan

Curup, Juli 2025
Validator



Abd. Rahman Zain, S.S., M. Li.

Analysis checklist table of figurative language types

No	SC	Lyrics	Type Of Figurative Language									
			Mtf	Sim	Per	Syn	Mtn	Sym	All	Hyp	Par	Iro
001	S1	I was a functioning alcoholic	✓									
002		Now you're in my backyard,turned into good neighbors	✓									
003		But what about your quiet treason	✓									
004		I touched you for only a fortnight	✓									
005		And a fortnight there,we were forever								✓		
006		Your wife waters flowers,i wanna kill her								✓		
007		All my mornings are Mondays stuck in an endless February								✓		
008		But it won't start up till you touch,touch,touch me								✓		
009		Til nobody noticed my new aesthetic								✓		
010		I love you,it's ruining my life								✓		
011		I took the miracle move-on drug, the effects were temporary										✓
012	S2	Straight from the Tortured Poets Department	✓									
013		Throwing spikes down on the road	✓									
014		Pounding nails in your head	✓									
015		I choose this cyclone with you	✓									
016		Like a tattooed golden retriever		✓								
017		Like, 'who uses typewriter anyway?'"		✓								
018		And put it on the one people put Wedding ring						✓				
019		You're not Dylan Thomas, I'm not Patti Smith							✓			
020		This ain't the chelsea hotel,were modern idiots							✓			
021		And that's the closest I've come to my heart exploding								✓		
022	S3	Rivulets descend my plastic smile	✓									
023		Puzzle pieces in the dead of night	✓									
024		The voices in his head,Called the rain to end our days of wild			✓							
025		He was my best friend,Down at the sandlot					✓					
026		My boy only breaks his favorite toys								✓		
027		I'm queen of sand castles he destroys										✓
028		Told me i'm better off but i'm not										✓
029	S4	Did you really beam me up?	✓									
030		For a moment i knew cosmic love	✓									
031		For a moment i was heaven struck	✓									
032		Like i lost my twin		✓								
033		Waving at the Ship						✓				
034		In Cloud of sparkling dust						✓				
035		I'll build you a fort on some planet								✓		
036		I might just die, it would make on difference								✓		
037		How dare you think it's romantic										✓
038		Leaving me safe and stranded										✓
039	S5	I kept calm and carried the weight of the rift	✓									
040		My spine split from carrying us up the hill	✓									
041		I died on the altar waiting for the proof	✓									
042		And you say i abandoned the ship	✓									
043		Every breath feels like rarest air		✓								
044		Stitches undone						✓				
045		Two graves,one gun						✓				
046		Just how low did you think i'd go?								✓		
047		I'm just mad as hell cause i loved this place								✓		
048		You swore that you loved me but where were the clues?									✓	
049		And i'm pissed off you let me give you all that youth for free										✓
050	S6	Too high a horse	✓									
051		I'd rather burn my whole life down	✓									
052		Then it's ust white nose	✓									
053		He was chaos, he was reverly	✓									
054		Me and my Wild boy And all this wild joy	✓									
055		Bedroom eyes like a remedy		✓								
056		Clutching their Pearls, sighing "what a mess"					✓					

115		The coward claimed he was a lion										✓
116	S13	Cause i can do it with a broken heart	✓									
117		I was grinning like i'm winning,i was hitting my marks		✓								
118		I'm so depressed, i act like it's my birthday everyday		✓								
119		I'm so obsessed with him but he avoids me like the plague		✓								
120		Lights, camera,bitch smile, In stilettos for miles					✓					
121		All the pieces of me shattered as the crowd was chanting "more"							✓			
122		You now you're good when you can even do it With a broken heart										✓
123	S14	You hang me on your wall	✓									
124		If rusting my sparkling summer was the goal	✓									
125		You'll slide into Inboxes and slip through the bars	✓									
126		You treat her like an also ran		✓								
127		You crashed my party and your rental car							✓			
128		Stabbed me with your push pins							✓			
129		In fifty years, will all this be declasssified							✓			
130		The smallest man who ever lived							✓			
131		And i don't event want you back, i just want to know								✓		
132		You said normal girls were boring But you were gone by the morning										✓
133	S15	Baby i'm the one to beat	✓									
134		Cause the sign on your heart Said it's still reserved for me	✓									
135		Ditch the clowns,get the crown	✓									
136		Honestly, who are we fight the alchemy?	✓									
137		The hospital was a drug	✓									
138		The chemicals hit me like white wine		✓								
139		Call the amateurs and cut'em from the team						✓				
140		Shirts of,and your riends lit you up over their heads							✓			
141		This happens once every few lifetimes							✓			
142	S16	This town is fake but you're the real thing	✓									
143		Flesh and bloods amongst war machines	✓									
144		The crown is stained but you're the real queen	✓									
145		You look like clara bow		✓								
146		You look like stevie nicks		✓								
147		You look like taylor swift		✓								
148		Beauty is a beast that roars			✓							
149		Breath of fresh air through smoke rings						✓				
150		But i think i might die if i made it							✓			
151		It's hell on earth to be heavenly									✓	
Total			53	18	3	0	3	12	3	29	13	17

Description :

SC (Song Code)

S1 (Song 1) : Fortnight

S2 (Song 2) : The Tortured Poets

Department

S3 (Song 3) : My Boy Only Breaks

His Favorite Toys

S4 (Song 4) : Down bad

S5 (Song 5) : So Long,London

S6 (Song 6) : But Dady I Love Him

S7 (Song 7) : Fresh Out The Slammer

S8 (Song 8) : Florida

S9 (Song 9) : Guilty As Sin?

S10 (Song 10) : Who's Afraid A Little Old Me

S11 (Song 11) : I Can Fix Him

(No,Really I Can)

S12 (Song 12) : LOML

S13 (Song 13) : I Can Do It With a Broken Heart

S14 (Song 14) : The Smallest Man Who Ever Lived

S15 (Song 15) : The Alchemy

S16 (Song 16) : Clara Bow

Mtf (Metaphora)

Sim (Simile)

Per (Personification)

Syn (Synecdoche)

Mtn (Metonimi)

Sym (Symbols)

All (Allegory)

Hyp (Hyperbola)

Par (Paradox)

Iro (Irony)

Analysis checklist table of figurative language functions

No	SC	Lyrics	Type of functions		
			EXF	AF	EMF
001	S1	I was a functioning alcoholic	✓		
002		Now you're in my backyard,turned into good neighbors	✓		
003		But what about your quiet treason	✓		
004		I touched you for only a fortnight	✓		
005		And a fortnight there,we were forever			✓
006		Your wife waters flowers,i wanna kill her			✓
007		All my mornings are Mondays stuck in an endless February			✓
008		But it won't start up till you touch,touch,touch me			✓
009		Til nobody noticed my new aesthetic			✓
010		I love you,it's ruining my life			✓
011		I took the miracle move-on drug, the efects were temporary			✓
012	S2	Straight from the Tortured Poets Department	✓		
013		Throwing spikes down on the road	✓		
014		Pounding nails in your head	✓		
015		I choose this cyclone with you	✓		
016		Like a tattooed golden retriever	✓		
017		Like, 'who uses typewriter anyway?'	✓		
018		And put it on the one people put Wedding ring		✓	
019		You're not Dylan Thomas, I'm not Patti Smith		✓	
020		This ain't the chelsea hotel,were modern idiots		✓	
021		And that's the closest I've come to my heart exploding			✓
022	S3	Rivulets descend my plastic smile	✓		
023		Puzzle pieces in the dead of night	✓		
024		The voices in his head, Called the rain to end our days of wild	✓		
025		He was my best friend Down at the sandlot			✓
026		My boy only breaks his favorite toys			✓
027		I'm queen of sand castles he destroys			✓
028		Told me i'm better off but i'm not			✓
029	S4	Did you really beam me up?	✓		
030		For a moment i knew cosmic love	✓		
031		For a moment i was heaven struck	✓		
032		Like i lost my twin	✓		
033		Waving at the Ship		✓	
034		In Cloud of sparkling dust		✓	
035		I'll build you a fort on some planet			✓
036		I might just die, it would make on difference			✓
037		How dare you think it's romantic			✓
038		Leaving me safe and stranded			✓
039	S5	I kept calm and carried the weight of the rift	✓		
040		My spine split from carrying us up the hill	✓		
041		I died on the altar waiting for the proof	✓		
042		And you say i abandoned the ship	✓		
043		Every breath feels like rarest air	✓		

044		Stitches undone		✓	
045		Two graves,one gun		✓	
046		Just how low did you think i'd go?			✓
047		I'm just mad as hell cause i loved this place			✓
048		You swore that you loved me but where were the clues?			✓
049		And i'm pissed off you let me give you all that youth for free			✓
050	S6	Too high a horse	✓		
051		I'd rather burn my whole life down	✓		
052		Then it's ust white nose	✓		
053		He was chaos, he was reverly	✓		
054		Me and my Wild boy And all this wild joy	✓		
055		Bedroom eyes like a remedy	✓		
056		Clutching their Pearls, sighing "what a mess"			✓
057		Now i'm running with my Dress unbuttoned		✓	
058		Growing up precocious sometimes means not growing up at all			✓
059		I'm having his baby No, i'm not , but you should see your faces			✓
060		Good save the most judgmental creeps Who say they want what's best for me			✓
061	S7	Splintered back in winter,silent diners, bitterhandcuffed to the spell i was under	✓		
062		Handcuffed to the spell i was under	✓		
063		Years o labor,locks and ceilings	✓		
064		To the house where you still with up, and that Porch light gleams		✓	
065		To the one who says i'm the girl of his American dreams		✓	
066		But it's gonna be alright, I did my time			✓
067		I will never lose my baby again			✓
068		Fresh out the slammer ,I know who my first call will be to			✓
069	S8	Florida is one hell of a drug	✓		
070		Home's really only a town you're just a guest in	✓		
071		The hurricane with my name when it came	✓		
072		All o the bodies that have ever been on my body			✓
073		Yes, I'm haunted bu i'm feeling just fine			✓
074	S9	Drowning in the blue nile	✓		
075		This cage was once ust fine	✓		
076		Throwing my life to the wolves	✓		
077		Crashing into him tonight	✓		
078		my bedsheets are ablaze	✓		
079		Why does it feel like a vow	✓		
080		Building up like waves	✓		
081		He sent me Downtown lights		✓	
082		What if i the Stone away?		✓	
083		On slip and falling back into the Hedge maze		✓	
084		Oh what a way to die			✓
085		They're gonna crucify me anyway			✓
086		He's paradox			✓
087		Without ever touching his skin, How can i be guilty as sin ?			✓
088		If long suffering propriety			✓
089		They don't know how you've haundted me			✓
090	S10	But my bare hands paved their paths	✓		
091		And i levitate down your street	✓		

092		Til the circus life made me mean	✓		
093		I was tame, i was gentle	✓		
094		Crash the party lie a record scratch?	✓		
095		Gallows		✓	
096		You wouldn't last an hour, In the asylum where they raised me			✓
097		You don't get to tell me about "sad"			✓
098		You caged me,And then you called me crazy			✓
099	S11	The dopamine races through his brain	✓		
100		His hand, so calloused from his pistol Softly traces hearts on my face	✓		
101		Like a freight train through a small town	✓		
102		The smoke cloud billows out his mouth			✓
103		They shake their heads saying 'god help her"			✓
104		He had a halo o te highest grade He just handn't met me yet			✓
105		I can fix him,no really i can			✓
106	S12	Who's gonna stop us from walzing Back into rekindled flames	✓		
107		And all at once,the ink bleeds	✓		
108		I'm combing through the Braids of lies	✓		
109		I felt aglow like this Never before and never since	✓		
110		In your suit and tie,in the nick of time			✓
111		You said i'm the love of your life About a million times			✓
112		Still alive, killing time at the cemetery Never quite buried			✓
113		You lowdown boy, you stand up guy			✓
114		What we thought was for all time was momentary			✓
115		The coward claimed he was a lion			✓
116	S13	Cause i can do it with a broken heart	✓		
117		I was grinning like i'm winning,i was hitting my marks	✓		
118		I'm so depressed, i act like it's my birthday everyday	✓		
119		I'm so obsessed with him but he avoids me like the plague	✓		
120		Lights, camera,bitch smile, In stilettos for miles		✓	
121		All the pieces of me shattered as the crowd was chanting "more"			✓
122		You now you're good when you can even do it With a broken heart			✓
123	S14	You hang me on your wall	✓		
124		If rusting my sparkling summer was the goal	✓		
125		You'll slide into Inboxes and slip through the bars	✓		
126		You treat her like an also ran	✓		
127		You crashed my party and your rental car			✓
128		Stabbed me with your push pins			✓
129		In fifty years, will all this be declassisified			✓
130		The smallest man who ever lived			✓
131		And i don't event want you back, i just want to know			✓
132		You said normal girls were boring But you were gone by the morning			✓
133	S15	Baby i'm the one to beat	✓		
134		Cause the sign on your heart Said it's still reserved for me	✓		
135		Ditch the clowns,get the crown	✓		
136		Honestly, who are we fight the alchemy?	✓		
137		The hospital was a drug	✓		
138		The chemicals hit me like white wine	✓		
139		Call the amateurs and cut'em from the team		✓	
140		Shirts of,and your riends lit you up over their heads			✓

141		This happens once every few lifetimes			✓
142	S16	This town is fake but you're the real thing	✓		
143		Flesh and bloods amongst war machines	✓		
144		The crown is stained but you're the real queen	✓		
145		You look like clara bow	✓		
146		You look like stevie nicks	✓		
147		You look like taylor swift	✓		
148		Beauty is a beast that roars	✓		
149		Breath of fresh air through smoke rings		✓	
150		But i think i might die if i made it			✓
151		It's hell on earth to be heavenly			✓
Total			74	17	60

Descreption :

Expressive Function (EXF) : metaphora,simile,personification

Aesthetic Function (AF) : symbols,allegory

Emotional Function (EMF) : synecdoche,metonimi

,hyperbola,paradox,ironi

Analysis checklist table of figurative language types

No	SC	Lyrics	Type Of Figurative Language										Validasi
			Mtf	Sim	Per	Syn	Mtn	Sym	All	Hyp	Par	Iro	
001	S1	I was a functioning alcoholic	✓										OKE
002		And a fortnight there,we were forever								✓			Hiperbola Kata “Forever” melebih-lebihkan dampak atau perasaan dari dua minggu yang singkat, menyatakan bahwa momen tersebut terasa abadi.
003		I took the miracle move-on drug, the effects were temporary										✓	Ironi terjadi karena kontradiksi antara klaim “obat ajaib” dan efeknya yang hanya “sementara”.
004		Now you’re in my backyard,turned into good neighbors	✓										OKE
005		Your wife waters flowers,i wanna kill her								✓			Hiperbola Melebih-lebihkan emosi kebencian yang dirasakan
006		All my mornings are Mondays stuck								✓			Hiperbola “endless February” melebih-lebihkan

		in an endless February										intensitas perasaan bosan dalam rutinitas yang tidak menyenangkan
007		But it won't start up till you touch,touch,touch me							✓			Hiperbola Repetisi kata "touch" menimbulkan efek eksegerasi terhadap sentuhan yang dibutuhkan
008		But what about your quiet treason	✓									Metafora "quiet treason" menggambarkan bentuk pengkhianatan yang dilakukan secara sembunyi-sembunyi dan tidak terduga
009		I touched you for only a fortnight	✓									Kata "touched" adalah metafora yang menggambarkan kedekatan emosional
010		Fortnight						✓				Bukan data Tidak mengandung majas
011		Til nobody noticed my new aesthetic							✓			OKE
012		I love you,it's ruining my life							✓			Hiperbola "ruining my life" membesar-besarkan

													dampak cinta menjadi kehancuran hidup
013		I was supposed to be sent away										✓	Bukan data Tidak mengandung majas
014	S2	Straight from the Tortured Poets Department	✓										OKE
015		Throwing spikes down on the road	✓										OKE
016		Pounding nails in your head	✓										OKE
017		I choose this cyclone with you	✓										OKE
018		Like a tattooed golden retriever		✓									OKE
019		And who's gonna hold you like me ?		✓									Bukan data Tidak mengandung majas
020		Like, 'who uses typewriter anyway?'		✓									OKE
021		But you awaken with dread			✓								Bukan data Tidak mengandung majas
022		You let your Typewriter at my apartment						✓					Bukan data Tidak mengandung majas
023		And put it on the						✓					OKE

		one people put Wedding ring											
024		You're not Dylan Thomas, I'm not Patti Smith							✓				OKE
025		And that's the closest I've come to my heart exploding								✓			OKE
026		This ain't the chelsea hotel , were modern idiots							✓				Alegori Frasa "Chelsea Hotel" adalah alusi terhadap tempat ikonik yang diasosiasikan dengan seniman legendaris
027		I laughed in your face and said										✓	Bukan data Tidak mengandung majas
028	S3	Rivulets descend my plastic smile	✓										OKE
029		Puzzle pieces in the dead of night	✓										OKE
030		The voices in his head Called the rain to end our days of wild			✓								OKE
031		My boy only breaks his favorite toys								✓			OKE

032		I'm queen of sand castles he destroys										✓	Ironi ini muncul dari kontras antara posisi atau peran yang disandang (queen - yang menyiratkan kekuasaan) dengan realitas yang terjadi (istana pasirnya dihancurkan).
033		He was my best friend Down at the sandlot					✓						Sandlot" adalah metonimi, merujuk pada "tempat bermain" atau "masa kanak- kanak yang sederhana"
034		Told me i'm better off but i'm not										✓	OKE
035	S4	Did you really beam me up?	✓										OKE
036		For a moment i knew cosmic love	✓										OKE
037		For a moment i was heaven struck	✓										OKE
038		Like i lost my twin		✓									OKE
039		Waving at the Ship						✓					OKE
040		In Cloud of sparkling dust						✓					OKE
041		I'll build you a fort on some planet								✓			Hiperbola melebih-lebihkan

													komitmen dengan janji membangun benteng di planet lain
042		I might just die, it would make on difference								✓			OKE
043		Now i'm down bad crying at the gym									✓		Bukan data Tidak mengandung majas
044		How dare you think it's romantic										✓	OKE
045		Leaving me safe and stranded										✓	OKE
046	S5	I kept calm and carried the weight of the rift	✓										OKE
047		My spine split from carrying us up the hill	✓										OKE
048		I died on the altar waiting for the proof	✓										OKE
049		And you say i abandoned the ship	✓										OKE
050		Every breath feels like rarest air		✓									OKE
051		Stitches undone						✓					OKE
052		Two graves,one gun						✓					OKE

053		Just how low did you think i'd go?								✓			OKE
054		But i was going down with it									✓		Bukan data Tidak mengandung majas
055		You swore that you loved me but where were the clues?									✓		OKE
056		And i'm pissed off you let me give you all that youth for free										✓	OKE
057		I'm just mad as hell cause i loved this place								✓			Hyperbole Frasa " mad as hell " secara berlebihan menyatakan tingkat kemarahan yang luar biasa
058	S6	Too high a horse	✓										OKE
059		I'd rather burn my whole life down	✓										OKE
060		Then it's ust white nose	✓										OKE
061		He was chaos, he was reverly	✓										OKE
062		Bedroom eyes like a remedy		✓									OKE
063		Clutching their Pearls , sighing					✓						OKE

077		Home's really only a town you're just a guest in	✓										OKE
078		The hurricane with my name when it came			✓								OKE
079		Florida					✓						Bukan data Tidak mengandung majas
080		All o the bodies that have ever been on my body								✓			OKE
081		Yes, I'm haunted bu i'm feeling just fine									✓		OKE
082	S9	Drowning in the blue nile	✓										OKE
083		This cage was once ust fine	✓										OKE
084		Throwing my life to the wolves	✓										OKE
085		Crashing into him tonight	✓										OKE
086		my bedsheets are ablaze	✓										OKE
087		Why does it feel like a vow		✓									OKE
088		Building up like waves		✓									OKE
089		He sent me						✓					OKE

		heart											
128		I was grinning like i'm winning,i was hitting my marks		✓									OKE
129		I'm so depressed, i act like it's my birthday everyday		✓									OKE
130		I'm so obsessed with him but he avoids me like the plague		✓									OKE
131		Lights, camera,bitch smile, In stilettos for miles						✓					OKE
132		You now you're good when you can even do it With a broken heart									✓		OKE
133	S14	You hang me on your wall	✓										OKE
134		If rusting my sparkling summer was the goal	✓										OKE
135		You treat her like an also ran		✓									OKE
136		You crashed my party and your rental car								✓			Crashed melebihi- lebihkan kejadian

137		You'll slide into Inboxes and slip through the bars	✓										"Slide into Inboxes" adalah metafora untuk mendekati seseorang secara digital (media sosial)
138		Stabbed me with your push pins								✓			Melebih-lebihkan dampak dari chat atau pin orang yang dikasihi
139		In fifty years, will all this be declassisified								✓			OKE
140		The smallest man who ever lived								✓			OKE
141		And i don't event want you back, i just want to know									✓		OKE
142		You said normal girls were boring But you were gone by the morning										✓	OKE
143	S15	Baby i'm the one to beat	✓										OKE
144		The chemicals hit me like white wine		✓									OKE
145		Cause the sign on your heart Said it's still reserved for me	✓										Ini adalah metafora yang menggambarkan hati seseorang
146		Shirts of, and your riends lit you up								✓			Ini adalah hiperbola yang melebih-lebihkan

		thing											
154		You look like clara bow		✓									OKE
155		You look like stevie nicks		✓									OKE
156		You look like taylor swift		✓									OKE
157		Beauty is a beast that roars			✓								OKE
158		Flesh and bloods amongst war machines	✓										ini adalah metafora yang membandingkan manusia (daging dan darah) dengan kerapuhan
159		The crown is stained but you're the real queen	✓										Ini adalah metafora yang menunjukkan bahwa seseorang memiliki kualitas sejati
160		Breath of fresh air through smoke rings							✓				OKE
161		But i think i might die if i made it								✓			OKE
162		It's hell on earth to be heavenly									✓		OKE
Total			45	18	9	3	6	19	6	17	17	23	

Analysis checklist table of figurative language functions

No	SC	Lyrics	Type of functions		
			EXF	AF	EMF
001	S1	I was a functioning alcoholic	✓		
002		And a fortnight there,we were forever			✓
003		I took the miracle move-on drug, the effects were temporary			✓
004		Now you're in my backyard,turned into good neighbors	✓		
005		Your wife waters flowers,i wanna kill her			✓
006		All my mornings are Mondays stuck in an endless February			✓
007		But it won't start up till you touch,touch,touch me			✓
008		But what about your quiet treason	✓		
009		I touched you for only a fortnight	✓		
010		Fortnight		✓	
011		Til nobody noticed my new aesthetic			✓
012		I love you,it's ruining my life			✓
013		I was supposed to be sent away			✓
014	S2	Straight from the Tortured Poets Department	✓		
015		Throwing spikes down on the road	✓		
016		Pounding nails in your head	✓		
017		I choose this cyclone with you	✓		
018		Like a tattooed golden retriever	✓		
019		And who's gonna hold you like me ?	✓		
020		Like, 'who uses typewriter anyway?'	✓		
021		But you awaken with dread	✓		
022		You let your Typewriter at my apartment		✓	
023		And put it on the one people put Wedding ring		✓	
024		You're not Dylan Thomas, I'm not Patti Smith		✓	
025		And that's the closest I've come to my heart exploding			✓
026		This ain't the chelsea hotel,were modern idiots		✓	
027		I laughed in your face and said			✓
028	S3	Rivulets descend my plastic smile	✓		
029		Puzzle pieces in the dead of night	✓		
030		The voices in his head Called the rain to end our days of wild	✓		
031		My boy only breaks his favorite toys			✓
032		I'm queen of sand castles he destroys			✓
033		He was my best friend Down at the sandlot			✓
034		Told me i'm better off but i'm not			✓
035	S4	Did you really beam me up?	✓		
036		For a moment i knew cosmic love	✓		
037		For a moment i was heaven struck	✓		
038		Like i lost my twin	✓		
039		Waving at the Ship		✓	
040		In Cloud of sparkling dust		✓	
041		I'll build you a fort on some planet			✓
042		I might just die, it would make on difference			✓

043		Now i'm down bad crying at the gym			✓
044		How dare you think it's romantic			✓
045		Leaving me safe and stranded			✓
046	S5	I kept calm and carried the weight of the rift	✓		
047		My spine split from carrying us up the hill	✓		
048		I died on the altar waiting for the proof	✓		
049		And you say i abandoned the ship	✓		
050		Every breath feels like rarest air	✓		
051		Stitches undone		✓	
052		Two graves,one gun		✓	
053		Just how low did you think i'd go?			✓
054		But i was going down with it			✓
055		You swore that you loved me but where were the clues?			✓
056		And i'm pissed off you let me give you all that youth for free			✓
057		I'm just mad as hell cause i loved this place			✓
058	S6	Too high a horse	✓		
059		I'd rather burn my whole life down	✓		
060		Then it's ust white nose	✓		
061		He was chaos, he was reverly	✓		
062		Bedroom eyes like a remedy	✓		
063		Clutching their Pearls , sighing "what a mess"			✓
064		Now i'm running with my Dress unbuttoned		✓	
065		Me and my Wild boy And all this wild joy	✓		
066		Growing up precocious sometimes means not growing up at all			✓
067		I'm having his baby No, i'm not , but you should see your faces			✓
068		Good save the most judgmental creeps Who say they want what's best for me			✓
069	S7	Splintered back in winter,silent diners, bitterhandcuffed to the spell i was under	✓		
070		Handcuffed to the spell i was under	✓		
071		Years of labor,locks and ceilings	✓		
072		To the house where you still with up, and that Porch light gleams		✓	
073		To the one who says i'm the girl of his American dreams		✓	
074		But it's gonna be alright, I did my time			✓
075		Fresh out the slammer ,I know who my first call will be to			✓
076		I will never lose my baby again			✓
077	S8	Florida is one hell of a drug	✓		
078		Home's really only a town you're just a guest in	✓		
079		The hurricane with my name when it came	✓		
080		Florida			✓
081		All o the bodies that have ever been on my body			✓
082		Yes, I'm haunted bu i'm feeling just fine			✓
083	S9	Drowning in the blue nile	✓		
084		This cage was once ust fine	✓		
085		Throwing my life to the wolves	✓		
086		Crashing into him tonight	✓		
087		my bedsheets are ablaze	✓		
088		Why does it feel like a vow	✓		
089		Building up like waves	✓		
090		He sent me Downtown lights		✓	

091		What if i the Stone away?		✓	
092		On slip and falling back into the Hedge maze		✓	
093		Oh what a way to die			✓
094		They're gonna crucify me anyway			✓
095		He's paradox			✓
096		Without ever touching his skin How can i be guilty as sin ?			✓
097		If long suffering propriety			✓
098		Is what they want from me			✓
099		They don't know how you've haundted me			✓
100	S10	But my bare hands paved their paths	✓		
101		And i levitate down your street	✓		
102		Til the circus life made me mean	✓		
103		Crash the party lie a record scratch?	✓		
104		Gallows		✓	
105		You wouldn't last an hour In the asylum where they raised me			✓
106		I was tame, i was gentle	✓		
107		You don't get to tell me about "sad"			✓
108		You caged me, And then you called me crazy			✓
109	S11	The smoke cloud billows out his mouth			✓
110		The dopamine races through his brain	✓		
111		His hand, so calloused from his pistol Softly traces hearts on my face	✓		
112		Like a freight train through a small town	✓		
113		They shake their heads saying 'god help her'			✓
114		He had a halo o te highest grade He just handn't met me yet			✓
115		I can fix him,no really i can			✓
116	S12	Who's gonna stop us from walzing Back into rekindled flames	✓		
117		And all at once,the ink bleeds	✓		
118		I felt aglow like this Never before and never since	✓		
119		In your suit and tie,in the nick of time			✓
120		Still alive, killing time at the cemetery			✓
121		I'm combing throgh the Braids of lies	✓		
122		What we thought was for all time was momentary			✓
123		Still alive, killing time at the cemetery Never quite buried			✓
124		You lowdown boy, you stand up guy			✓
125		You said i'm the love of your life About a million times			✓
126		The coward claimed he was a lion			✓
127	S13	All the pieces of me shattered as the crowd was chanting "more"			✓
128		Cause i can do it with a broken heart	✓		
129		I was grinning like i'm winning,i was hitting my marks	✓		
130		I'm so depressed, i act like it's my birthday everyday	✓		
131		I'm so obsessed with him but he avoids me like the plague	✓		
132		Lights, camera,bitch smile, In stilettos for miles		✓	
133		You now you're good when you can even do it With a broken heart			✓

134	S14	You hang me on your wall	✓		
135		If rusting my sparkling summer was the goal	✓		
136		You treat her like an also ran	✓		
137		You crashed my party and your rental car			✓
138		You'll slide into Inboxes and slip through the bars	✓		
139		Stabbed me with your push pins			✓
140		In fifty years, will all this be declasssified			✓
141		The smallest man who ever lived			✓
142		And i don't event want you back, i just want to know			✓
143		You said normal girls were boring But you were gone by the morning			✓
144	S15	Baby i'm the one to beat	✓		
145		The chemicals hit me like white wine	✓		
146		Cause the sign on your heart Said it's still reserved for me	✓		
147		Shirts of, and your riends lit you up over their heads			✓
148		Ditch the clowns, get the crown	✓		
149		So when i touch down		✓	
150		Call the amateurs and cut'em from the team		✓	
151		This happens once every few lifetimes			✓
152		Honestly, who are we fight the alchemy?	✓		
153		The hospital was a drug	✓		
154	S16	This town is fake but you're the real thing	✓		
155		You look like clara bow	✓		
156		You look like stevie nicks	✓		
157		You look like taylor swift	✓		
158		Beauty is a beast that roars	✓		
159		Flesh and bloods amongst war machines	✓		
160		The crown is stained but you're the real queen	✓		
161		Breath of fresh air through smoke rings		✓	
162		But i think i might die if i made it			✓
163		It's hell on earth to be heavenly			✓
Total			74	25	64

Descreption :

Expressive Function (EXF) : metaphora, simile, personification

Aesthetic Function (AF) : symbols, allegory

Emotional Function (EMF) : synecdoche, metonimi, hyperbola, paradox, ironi

Fortnight

I was supposed to be sent away
 But they forgot to come and get me
 I was a functioning alcoholic
 Till nobody noticed my new aesthetic
 All of this to say I hope you're okay
 But you're the reason
 And no one here's to blame
 But what about your quiet treason?

And for a fortnight there, we were forever
 Run into you sometimes, ask about the weather
 Now you're in my backyard, turned into good neighbors
 Your wife waters flowers, I wanna kill her

All my mornings are Mondays stuck in an endless February
 I took the miracle move-on drug, the effects were temporary
 And I love you, it's ruining my life
 (I love you, it's ruining my life)
 I touched you for only a fortnight
 (I touched you) but I touched you

And for a fortnight there, we were forever
 Run into you sometimes, ask about the weather
 Now you're in my backyard, turned into good neighbors
 Your wife waters flowers, I wanna kill her
 And for a fortnight there, we were together
 Run into you sometimes, comment on my sweater
 Now you're at the mailbox, turned into good neighbors
 My husband is cheating, I wanna kill him

I love you, it's ruining my life
 (I love you, it's ruining my life)
 I touched you for only a fortnight
 (I touched you) I touched you
 I love you, it's ruining my life
 (I love you, it's ruining my life)
 I touched you for only a fortnight
 (I touched you) I touched you

Thought of callin' ya, but you won't pick up
 'Nother fortnight lost in America
 Move to Florida, buy the car you want
 But it won't start up till you touch, touch, touch me
 Thought of calling ya, but you won't pick up
 'Nother fortnight lost in America
 Move to Florida, buy the car you want
 But it won't start up till I touch, touch, touch you

The Tortured Poets Department

You left your typewriter at my apartment
 Straight from the Tortured Poets Department
 I think some things I never say
 Like, "Who uses typewriters anyway?"
 But you're in self-sabotage mode
 Throwing spikes down on the road
 But I've seen this episode and still loved the show
 Who else decodes you?
 And who's gonna hold you like me?
 And who's gonna know you, if not me?
 I laughed in your face and said
 "You're not Dylan Thomas, I'm not Patti Smith
 This ain't the Chelsea Hotel, we're modern idiots"
 And who's gonna hold you like me?
 Nobody
 No-fucking-body
 Nobody
 You smoked, then ate seven bars of chocolate
 We declared Charlie Puth should be a bigger artist
 I scratch your head, you fall asleep
 Like a tattooed golden retriever
 But you awaken with dread
 Pounding nails in your head
 But I've read this one where you come undone
 I chose this cyclone with you
 And who's gonna hold you like me?
 (Who's gonna hold you? Who's gonna hold you?)
 And who's gonna know you like me?
 (Who's gonna know you?)
 I laughed in your face and said
 "You're not Dylan Thomas, I'm not Patti Smith
 This ain't the Chelsea Hotel, we're modern idiots"
 And who's gonna hold you like me?
 (Who's gonna hold you? Who's gonna hold you?)
 No-fucking-body
 (Who's gonna hold you? Who's gonna hold you?)
 Nobody
 (Who's gonna hold you? Gonna know you? Gonna troll you?)
 Nobody
 Sometimes, I wonder if you're gonna screw this up with me
 But you told Lucy you'd kill yourself if I ever leave
 And I had said that to Jack about you, so I felt seen
 Everyone we know understands why it's meant to be
 'Cause we're crazy
 So tell me, who else is gonna know me?
 At dinner, you take my ring off my middle finger
 And put it on the one people put wedding rings on
 And that's the closest I've come to my heart exploding
 Who's gonna hold you? (Who?)
 Me
 Who's gonna know you? (Who?)
 Me

My Boy Only Breaks His Favorite Toys

Oh, here we go again.
 The voices in his head
 Called the rain to end our days of wild
 The sickest army doll
 Purchased at the mall
 Rivulets descend my plastic smile
 But you should've seen him
 When he first got me

My boy only breaks his favorite toys
 I'm queen of sand castles he destroys
 Cause it fit too right
 Puzzle pieces in the dead of night
 Should've known it was a matter of time
 Oh, my boy only breaks his favorite toys

There was a litany of reasons why
 We could've played for keeps this time
 I know I'm just repeating myself
 Put me back on my shelf
 But first - Pull the string
 And I'll tell you that he runs
 Because he loves me.
 Cause you should've seen him
 When he first saw me.

My boy only breaks his favorite toys
 I'm queen of sand castles he destroys
 Cause I knew too much
 There was danger in the heat of my touch
 He saw forever so he smashed it up
 Oh, my boy only breaks his favorite toys

Once I fix me, he's gonna miss me
 Once I fix me, he's gonna miss me

Just say when, I'd play again
 He was my best friend
 Down at the sandlot
 I felt more when we played pretend
 Than with all the Kens
 Cause he took me out of my box
 Stole my tortured heart
 Left all these broken parts
 Told me I'm better off
 But I'm not
 I'm not
 I'm not.

Down Bad

Did you really beam me up?
 In a cloud of sparkling dust
 Just to do experiments on
 Tell me I was the chosen one
 Show me that this world is bigger than us
 Then sent me back where I came from
 For a moment I knew cosmic love

Now I'm down bad crying at the gym
 Everything comes out teenage petulance
 "What if I can't have him"
 "I might just die, it would make no difference."
 Down bad, waking up in blood
 Staring at the sky, come back and pick me up
 What if I can't have us.
 I might just not get up
 I might stay down bad

What if I can't have him
 Down bad
 What if I can't have him

Did you take all my old clothes?
 Just to leave me here naked and alone
 In a field in my same old town
 That somehow seems so hollow now
 They'll say I'm nuts if I talk about the existence of you
 For a moment I was heaven struck

Now I'm down bad crying at the gym
 Everything comes out teenage petulance
 "What if I can't have him"
 "I might just die, it would make no difference."
 Down bad, waking up in blood
 Staring at the sky, come back and pick me up
 What if I can't have us.
 I might just not get up
 I might stay down bad

Like I lost my twin
 What if I can't have him
 Down bad
 Down bad
 Waving at the ship
 What if I can't have him

I loved your hostile takeovers
 Encounters closer and closer
 All your indecent exposures
 How dare you say that it's -
 I'll build you a fort on some planet
 Where they can all understand it

So Long, London

I saw in my mind fairy lights through the mist
 I kept calm and carried the weight of the rift
 Pulled him in tighter each time he was drifting away
 My spine split from carrying us up the hill
 Wet through my clothes, weary bones caught the chill
 I stopped trying to make him laugh
 Stopped trying to drill the safe
 Thinkin, how much sad did you think I had
 Did you think I had in me?
 Oh, the tragedy ...

So long, London
 You'll find someone ...

I didn't opt in to be your odd man out
 I founded the club she's heard great things about
 I left all I knew, you left me at the house by the Heath
 I stopped CPR, after all it's no use
 The spirit was gone, we would never come to
 And I'm pissed off you let me give you all that youth for free

For so long, London
 Stitches undone
 Two graves, one gun
 I'll find someone ...

And you say I abandoned the ship
 But I was going down with it
 My white knuckle dying grip
 Holding tight to your quiet resentment and
 My friends said it isn't right to be scared
 Every day of a love affair
 Every breath feels like rarest air
 When you're not sure if he wants to be there
 So how much sad did you think I had,
 Did you think I had in me?
 How much tragedy?
 Just how low did you think I'd go?
 Before I'd self-implode
 Before I'd have to go be free

You swore that you loved me but where were the clues?
 I died on the altar waiting for the proof
 You sacrificed us to the gods of your bluest days
 And I'm just getting color back into my face
 I'm just mad as hell cause I loved this place

For so long, London
 Had a good run
 A moment of warm sun
 But I'm not the one
 So long, London
 Stitches undone
 Two graves, one gun
 You'll find someone ...

But Dady I Love Him

I forget how the West was won
 I forget if this was ever fun
 I just learned these people only raise you to cage you
 Sarahs and Hannahs in their Sunday best
 Clutching their pearls, sighing "What a mess"
 I just learned these people try and save you
 ... cause they hate you

Too high a horse
 For a simple girl to rise above it
 They slammed the door on my whole world
 The one thing I wanted

Now I'm running with my dress unbuttoned
 Screaming "But Daddy I love him!"
 I'm having his baby
 No, I'm not, but you should see your faces
 I'm telling him to floor it through the fences
 No, I'm not coming to my senses
 I know he's crazy but he's the one I want

Dutiful daughter, all my plans were laid
 Tendrils tucked into a woven braid
 Growing up precocious sometimes means not growing up at all
 He was chaos, he was revelry
 Bedroom eyes like a remedy
 Soon enough the elders had convened
 Down at the city hall
 "Stay away from her"
 The saboteurs protested too much
 Lord knows the words we never heard
 Just screeching tires and true love

And now I'm running with my dress unbuttoned
 Screaming "But Daddy I love him!"
 I'm having his baby
 No, I'm not, but you should see your faces
 I'm telling him to floor it through the fences
 No, I'm not coming to my senses
 I know he's crazy but he's the one I want

I'll tell you something right now
 I'd rather burn my whole life down
 Than listen to one more second of all this griping and moaning
 I'll tell you something about my good name
 It's mine alone to disgrace
 I don't cater to all these vipers dressed in empath's clothing

God save the most judgmental creeps
 Who say they want what's best for me
 Sanctimoniously performing soliloquies I'll never see
 Thinking it can change the beat
 Of my heart when he touches me
 And counteract the chemistry
 And undo the destiny

You ain't gotta pray for me
Me and my wild boy
And all this wild joy
If all you want is gray for me
Then it's just white noise
And it's just my choice

There's a lot of people in town that I
Bestow upon my fakest smiles
Scandal does funny things to pride
But brings lovers closer
We came back when the heat died down
Went to my parents and they came around
All the wine moms are still holding out
But it's over.

Now I'm dancing in my dress in the sun and
Even my daddy just loves him
I'm his lady, and oh my God
You should see your faces
Time, doesn't it give some perspective
No, you can't come to the wedding
I know he's crazy but he's the one I want

I'll tell you something right now you ain't gotta pray for me
Me and my wild boy and all of this wild joy
He was chaos, he was revelry
If all you want is gray for me
Then it's just white noise, and it's my choice
Screaming "But Daddy I love him!"
I'm having his baby

Fresh Out The Slammer

Now, pretty baby, I'm running back home to you
Fresh out the slammer, I know who my first call will be to
(Fresh out the slammer, oh)

Another summer taking cover, rolling thunder
He don't understand me
Splintered back in winter, silent dinners, bitter
He was with her in dreams

Gray and blue and fights and tunnels
Handcuffed to the spell I was under
For just one hour of sunshine
Years of labor, locks and ceilings
In the shade of how he was feeling
But it's gonna be alright, I did my time

Now pretty baby, I'm running back home to you
Fresh out the slammer, I know who my first call will be to
(Fresh out the slammer, oh)

Camera flashes, welcome bashes
Get the matches, toss the ashes off the ledge
As I said in my letters, now that I know better
I will never lose my baby again

My friends tried, but I wouldn't hear it
Watch me daily disappearing
For just one glimpse of his smile
All those nights you kept me going
Swirled you into all of my poems
Now we're at the starting line, I did my time

Now, pretty baby, I'm running
To the house where you still wait up, and that porch light gleams
To the one who says I'm the girl of his American dreams
And no matter what I've done, it wouldn't matter anyway
Ain't no way I'm gonna screw up now that I know what's at stake
Here, at the park where we used to sit on children's swings
Wearing imaginary rings

But it's gonna be alright, I did my time

Florida

You can beat the heat if you beat the charges too
 They said I was a cheat, I guess it must be true
 And my friends all smell like weed or little babies
 And this city reeks of driving myself crazy

Little did you know
 Your home's really only a town you're just a guest in
 So you work your life away
 Just to pay for a timeshare down in Destin

Florida is one hell of a drug
 Florida, can I use you up?

The hurricane with my name when it came
 I got drunk and I dared it to wash me away
 Barricaded in the bathroom with a bottle of wine
 Well, me and my ghosts, we had a hell of a time
 Yes, I'm haunted but I'm feeling just fine
 All my girls got their lace and their crimes
 And your cheating husband disappeared
 Well, no one asks any questions here

So I did my best to lay to rest
 All of the bodies that have ever been on my body
 And in my mind, they sink into the swamp
 Is that a bad thing to say in a song?

Little did you know
 Your home's really only the town you'll get arrested
 So you pack your life away
 Just to wait out the shitstorm back in Texas

Florida is one hell of a drug
 Florida, can I use you up?

I need to forget, so take me to Florida
 I've got some regrets, I'll bury them in Florida
 Tell me I'm despicable, say it's unforgivable
 At least the dolls are beautiful, fuck me up, Florida
 I need to forget, so take me to Florida
 I've got some regrets, I'll bury them in Florida
 Tell me I'm despicable, say it's unforgivable
 What a crash, what a rush, fuck me up, Florida

It's one hell of a drug
 It's one hell of a drug
 Love left me like this and I don't want to exist
 So take me to Florida

Little did you know
 Your home's really only a town you're just a guest in (take me to Florida)
 So you work your life away
 Just to pay for a timeshare down in Destin (take me to Florida)
 Little did you know

Guilty as sin ?

Drowning in the Blue Nile
 He sent me 'Downtown Lights'
 I hadn't heard it in a while
 My boredom's bone deep
 This cage was once just fine
 Am I allowed to cry?
 I dream of cracking locks
 Throwing my life to the wolves
 Or the ocean rocks
 Crashing into him tonight
 He's a paradox
 I'm seeing visions, am I bad?
 Or mad? Or wise?

What if he's written 'mine' on my upper thigh
 Only in my mind?
 One slip and falling back into the hedge maze
 Oh what a way to die
 I keep recalling things we never did
 Messy top lip kiss
 How I long for our trysts
 Without ever touching his skin
 How can I be guilty as sin?

I keep these longings locked
 In lowercase inside a vault
 Someone told me
 There's no such thing as bad thoughts
 Only your actions talk
 These fatal fantasies
 Giving way to labored breath
 Taking all of me
 We've already done it in my head
 If it's make believe
 Why does it feel like a vow
 We'll both uphold somehow?

What if he's written 'mine' on my upper thigh
 Only in my mind?
 One slip and falling back into the hedge maze
 Oh what a way to die
 My bedsheets are ablaze
 I've screamed his name
 Building up like waves
 Crashing over my grave
 Without ever touching his skin
 How can I be guilty as sin?

What if I roll the stone away?
 They're gonna crucify me anyway
 What if the way you hold me
 Is actually what's holy?
 If long suffering propriety

Who's Afraid Of Little Old Me

The 'Who's Who' of 'Who's That?'
 Is poised for the attack
 But my bare hands paved their paths
 You don't get to tell me about 'sad.'
 If you wanted me dead,
 You should've just said
 Nothing makes me feel more alive

... So I leap from the gallows
 And I levitate down your street
 Crash the party like a record scratch
 As I scream:
 "Who's afraid of little old me?!"
 You should be.

... The scandal was contained
 The bullet had just grazed
 At all costs, keep your good name
 You don't get to tell me you feel bad.
 Is it a wonder I broke?
 Let's hear one more joke
 Then we could all just laugh
 Until I cry

... So I leap from the gallows
 And I levitate down your street
 Crash the party like a record scratch
 As I scream:
 "Who's afraid of little old me?!"
 I was tame, I was gentle
 Til the circus life made me mean
 Don't you worry folks,
 We took out all her teeth
 Who's afraid of little old me?!
 Well you should be, you should be, you should be
 Well you should be, you should be, you should be

... So tell me everything is not about me.
 But what if it is?
 Then say they didn't do it to hurt me
 But what if they did?
 I want to snarl and show you
 just how disturbed this has made me
 You wouldn't last an hour
 In the asylum where they raised me
 So all you kids can sneak into my house, with all the cobwebs
 I'm always drunk on my own tears
 Isn't that what they all said?
 That I'll sue you if you step on my lawn
 That I'm fearsome and I'm wretched
 And I'm wrong
 Put narcotics into all of my songs
 And that's why you're still singing along ...

... So I leap from the gallows
And I levitate down your street
Crash the party like a record scratch
As I scream:
"Who's afraid of little old me?!"
I was tame, I was gentle
Til the circus life made me mean
Don't you worry folks, we took out all her teeth
Who's afraid of little old me?!
Well you should be, you should be, you should be

... Cause you lured me, and you hurt me, and you taught me
You caged me,
And then you called me crazy
I am what I am cause you trained me
So who's afraid of me?
So who's afraid of little old me?
Who's afraid of little old me...?

I Can Fix Him (No Really I Can)

The smoke cloud billows out his mouth
Like a freight train through a small town
The jokes that he told across the bar
Were revolting and far too loud

They shake their heads saying, "God help her"
When I tell them he's my man
But your good Lord doesn't need to lift a finger
I can fix him, no, really I can
And only I can

The dopamine races through his brain
On a six-lane Texas highway
His hand, so calloused from his pistol
Softly traces hearts on my face

And I could see it from a mile away
A perfect case for my certain skill-set
He had a halo of the highest grade
He just hadn't met me yet

They shake their heads saying, "God help her"
When I tell them he's my man
But your good Lord doesn't need to lift a finger
I can fix him, no, really I can
And only I can

Good boy, that's right
Come close, I'll show you Heaven
If you'll be an angel, all night
Trust me, I can handle me a dangerous man
No, really I can

They shook their heads saying, "God help her"
When I told them he's my man (I told them he's my man)
But your good Lord didn't need to lift a finger
I can fix him, no, really I can (no, really I can)
Whoa, maybe I can't

LOML

Who's gonna stop us from waltzing
 Back into rekindled flames?
 If we know the steps anyway
 We embroidered the memories
 Of the time I was away
 Stitching, "We were just kids, babe"
 I said, "I don't mind, it takes time"
 I thought I was better safe than starry-eyed
 I felt aglow like this
 Never before and never since

If you know it in one glimpse, it's legendary
 You and I go from one kiss to gettin married
 Still alive, killing time at the cemetery
 Never quite buried
 In your suit and tie, in the nick of time
 You lowdown boy, you stand up guy
 Holy Ghost, you told me I'm
 The love of your life

You said I'm the love of your life
 About a million times

Who's gonna tell me the truth
 When you blew in with the winds of fate
 And told me I reformed you
 When your impressionist paintings of Heaven
 Turned out to be fakes
 Well, you took me to hell, too
 And all at once, the ink bleeds
 A con man sells a fool a get-love-quick scheme
 But I felt a hole like this
 Never before, and ever since

If you know it in one glimpse
 It's legendary
 What we thought was for all time
 Was momentary
 Still alive, killing time at the cemetery
 Never quite buried
 You cinephile in black and white
 All those plot twists and dynamite
 Mr. Steal Your Girl, then make her cry
 You said I'm the love of your life

You talked me under the table
 Talking rings and talking cradles
 I wish I could un-recall
 How we almost had it all
 Dancing phantoms on the terrace
 Are they second-hand embarrassed
 That I can't get out of bed?
 Cause something counterfeit's dead
 It was legendary

I Can Do It With A Broken Heart

I can read your mind
 "She's having the time of her life"
 There in her glittering prime
 The lights refract sequined stars off her silhouette every night
 I can show you lies (one, two, three, four)

'Cause I'm a real tough kid, I can handle my shit
 They said, "Babe, you gotta fake it till you make it" and I did
 Lights, camera, bitch smile, even when you wanna die
 He said he'd love me all his life
 But that life was too short
 Breaking down, I hit the floor
 All the pieces of me shattered as the crowd was chanting "More"
 I was grinning like I'm winning, I was hitting my marks
 'Cause I can do it with a broken heart (one, two, three, four)

I'm so depressed, I act like it's my birthday every day
 I'm so obsessed with him but he avoids me like the plague
 I cry a lot but I am so productive, it's an art
 You know you're good when you can even do it
 With a broken heart

I can hold my breath
 I've been doing it since he left
 I keep finding his things in drawers
 Crucial evidence, I didn't imagine the whole thing
 I'm sure I can pass this test (one, two, three, four)

'Cause I'm a real tough kid, I can handle my shit
 They said, "Babe, you gotta fake it till you make it" and I did
 Lights, camera, bitch smile, in stilettos for miles
 He said he'd love me for all time
 But that time was quite short
 Breaking down, I hit the floor
 All the pieces of me shattered as the crowd was chanting "More"
 I was grinning like I'm winning, I was hitting my marks
 'Cause I can do it with a broken heart (one, two, three)

I'm so depressed, I act like it's my birthday every day
 I'm so obsessed with him but he avoids me like the plague (he avoids me)
 I cry a lot but I am so productive, it's an art
 You know you're good when you can even do it
 With a broken heart

You know you're good when you can even do it
 With a broken heart
 You know you're good, I'm good
 'Cause I'm miserable
 And nobody even knows
 Try and come for my job

The Smallest Man Who Ever Lived

Was any of it true?
Gazing at me starry-eyed
In your Jehovah's Witness suit
Who the fuck was that guy?
You tried to buy some pills
From a friend of friends of mine
They just ghosted you
Now you know what it feels like

And I don't even want you back, I just want to know
If rusting my sparkling summer was the goal
And I don't miss what we had, but could someone give
A message to the smallest man who ever lived?

You hung me on your wall
Stabbed me with your push pins
In public, showed me off
Then sank in stoned oblivion
'Cause once your queen had come
You treat her like an also-ran
You didn't measure up
In any measure of a man

And I don't even want you back, I just want to know
If rusting my sparkling summer was the goal
And I don't miss what we had, but could someone give
A message to the smallest man who ever lived?

Were you sent by someone who wanted me dead?
Did you sleep with a gun underneath our bed?
Were you writing a book? Were you a sleeper cell spy?
In fifty years, will all this be declassified?
And you'll confess why you did it
And I'll say, "Good riddance"
'Cause it wasn't sexy once it wasn't forbidden
I would've died for your sins
Instead, I just died inside
And you deserve prison, but you won't get time
You'll slide into inboxes and slip through the bars
You crashed my party and your rental car
You said normal girls were boring
But you were gone by the morning
You kicked out the stage lights
But you're still performing

And in plain sight you hid
But you are what you did
And I'll forget you, but I'll never forgive
The smallest man who ever lived

The Alchemy

This happens once every few lifetimes
These chemicals hit me like white wine

What if I told you I'm back?
The hospital was a drag
Worst sleep that I ever had
I circled you on a map
I haven't come around in so long
But I'm coming back so strong

So when I touch down
Call the amateurs and
Cut 'em from the team
Ditch the clowns, get the crown
Baby I'm the one to beat
Cause the sign on your heart
Said it's still reserved for me
Honestly, who are we to fight the alchemy?

Hey you, what if I told you we're cool?
That child's play back in school
Is forgiven under my rule
I haven't come around in so long
But I'm making a comeback to where I belong ...

So when I touch down
Call the amateurs and
Cut 'em from the team
Ditch the clowns, get the crown
Baby I'm the one to beat
Cause the sign on your heart
Said it's still reserved for me
Honestly, who are we to fight the alchemy?

These blokes warm the benches
We been on a winning streak
He jokes that it's heroin but this time with an "E"
Cause the sign on your heart said it's still reserved for me
Honestly, who are we to fight the alchemy?

Shirts off, and your friends lift you up over their heads
Beer sticking to the floor
Cheers chanted, cause they said
There was no chance, trying to be
The greatest in the league
Where's the trophy?
He just comes running over to me

Touch down
Call the amateurs and
Cut 'em from the team
Ditch the clowns, get the crown
Baby I'm the one to beat
Cause the sign on your heart

Said it's still reserved for me
Honestly, who are we to fight the alchemy?

These blokes warm the benches
We been on a winning streak
He jokes that it's heroin but this time with an "E"
Cause the sign on your heart said it's still reserved for me
Honestly, who are we to fight the alchemy?

This happens once every few lifetimes
These chemicals hit me like white wine

Clara Bow

"You look like Clara Bow
In this light, remarkable
All your life, did you know
You'd be picked like a rose?"

"I'm not trying to exaggerate
But I think I might die if it happened
Die if it happened to me
No one in my small town
Thought I'd see the lights of Manhattan"

"This town is fake but you're the real thing
Breath of fresh air through smoke rings
Take the glory, give everything
Promise to be dazzling"

"You look like Stevie Nicks
In '75, the hair and lips
Crowd goes wild, at our fingertips
Half moon shine, a full eclipse"

"I'm not trying to exaggerate
But I think I might die if I made it
Die if I made it
No one in my small town
Thought I'd need these suits in LA
They all wanna say"

"This town is fake but you're the real thing
Breath of fresh air through smoke rings
Take the glory, give everything
Promise to be dazzling
The crown is stained but you're the real queen
Flesh and blood amongst war machines
You're the new god we're worshipping
Promise to be dazzling"

Beauty is a beast that roars
Down on all fours, demanding more
Only when your girlish glow flickers just so
Do they let you know
It's hell on earth to be heavenly
Them's the breaks, they don't come gently

"You look like Taylor Swift
In this light, we're loving it
You've got edge, she never did
The future's bright, dazzling"

BIOGRAPHY



Adelah Oktalisa was born in Bekasi, West Java Province, on October 17, 2001. She is the daughter of Aliyandi and Santi, and the eldest of two siblings, with a younger sister named Regita Nabila. Her early education began at TKA Plus An-Nur Tlajung Gunung Putri, Bogor, then continued at SDN 07 Muara Kemumu. She later pursued her junior high studies at MTS S 01 Ponpes Darussalam and completed her secondary education at MAN 2 Kepahiang.

In 2020, she enrolled as a student at IAIN Curup, majoring in English Education, and successfully graduated in 2025. With perseverance and strong motivation to keep learning and striving, the author managed to complete her final thesis. Hopefully, this work will provide a positive contribution to the field of education in the future.