

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE ALBUM “GOOD LUCK TO YOU, GIRL SCOUT!” BY THE BLACK SKIRTS

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Abstract

Language allows humans to communicate by sending explicit or implicit messages. Figurative language is used to communicate indirectly in literature. A song that uses figurative language may confuse the listener with the meaning. This study investigated figurative language and the meaning of six songs from the album "Good Luck to You, Girl Scout!" There are two research questions: 1) What types of figurative language are used in the album "Good Luck to You, Girl Scout" by The Black Skirts? 2) What does The Black Skirts' album "Good Luck to You, Girl Scout!" figurative language mean? The researcher used Perrine's theory (1977) and Leech's theory (1981) to answer the research questions. Qualitative research was used to gather and analyze data from the album's lyrics. The study found metaphor, simile, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, hyperbole, and allusion. The implications of the usage of figurative language were exposed when the researcher determined the type, and it turns out that this song album was about heartbreak, betrayal, and longing for a lover or ex-lover.

Keywords: figurative language, meaning, songs

Introduction

Language is a system for humans to communicate with other people, and it has many functions, one of which is to convey messages either explicitly or implicitly. In literary work, people use figurative language to convey the message implicitly. According to Fadlilah, Ulya, and Rofiqoh (2021), figurative style determines a literary work's aesthetic and uniqueness (p.12). Figurative language can make literary work more valuable in any literary work, especially in song lyrics.

A song is a product of the combination of melody and lyrics. According to Dale (1992), a song has words called lyrics and has some common things with speech and poetry because both use words to convey meaning and have melody. Because songs are literary works that use figurative language in song lyrics, so figurative language can help writers or readers in imagining or describe their feelings in poetry, songs, or stories. According to Nainggolan et al. (2021s), the objective of literature is to entertain, get credit, and describe feelings using literary works in written form. Ulya et al. (2021) stated that using figurative language can increase the aesthetic aspects of the lyrics and will touch the listener's feelings. It is



difficult to grasp the figurative meaning because figurative language cannot be accepted as they are. We should understand the meaning behind figurative language (Arp & Johnson, 2011). According to Jay (2003), figurative language needs a particular process to avoid misunderstanding. Usually, songs use figurative language in their lyrics. The song uses figurative language to attract listeners and create intriguing music. The use of figurative language makes people, especially the listeners, need to figure out the meaning behind the figurative language. According to Rohani and Arsyad (2018), figurative language needs to have an unpredictable imagination to define the meanings.

Since this research discusses the meaning of the lyrics, this research is a part of semantics. According to Nainggolan et al. (2021), semantics is one of the studies to understand language's meaning. To reduce misunderstandings in understanding the song lyrics in the album "Good Luck to You, Girl Scout", the researcher examines the meaning of the figurative language used in the album song.

Many songwriters use figurative language in their songs to convey their feeling through the song lyrics. So, it can help people express their feelings or thoughts using sounds, and the song is a communication system (Saputra & Apsari, 2021). People usually use figurative language to deliver the meaning implicitly. A figurative language is a group of words that can be used to romance, overstate, or change the word that wants to be said (Heller, 2011). Perrine's theory (1977) shows twelve types of figurative language: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, overstatement/hyperbole, understatement, irony, and allusion.

Numerous composers and performers utilize figurative language in their songs to captivate listeners or convey their emotions. With this background, Saputra and Apsari (2021) state that people use songs to improve their business, projects, or talent, or express their feeling, thoughts, meaning, and messages with the song and lyrics. Songs also deliver the meaning, and so do The Black Skirts.

Many researchers have done several figurative language studies, but few researchers have conducted the figurative language analysis of The Black Skirts. Syafitri and Marlinton (2018) analyzed the figurative language in Edgar Allan's poems. In this study, the researcher employed qualitative methods to identify six similes, eleven 3 hyperboles, twenty-five personifications, sixteen metaphors, nine paradoxes, two ironies, six metonymies, and twenty-one symbols.

Setiawati and Maryani (2018) analyzed the figurative in Taylor Swift's song lyrics qualitatively. The researchers found simile, metaphor, hyperbole, paradox, irony, and personification. Hyperbole was the most used in the song lyrics. Another research conducted by Swarniti (2022) analyzed the figurative language in "Easy on Me" song lyrics with qualitative methods. The researchers found the figurative language type from Miller and Greenberg's theories. There were four personifications, three hyperboles, two litotes, one paradox, one allusion, two ellipses, two metonyms, and eight symbols. The symbol was the most dominant in "Easy on Me" song lyrics. Nursolihat and Kareviati (2020) also used qualitative approaches to study figurative language in "A Whole New World." Alliteration, simile, personification, metaphor, and hyperbole were all present, but metaphor predominated.

Pratiwi et al. (2020) studied Ariana Grande's song lyrics and analyzed the denotative and connotative meanings. They used the qualitative method. The most

dominant in the song was the connotative meaning. Handayani and Indah (2022) explored denotation and connotation in beauty advertisements. They used Leech's theory. In this study, they found that denotation was most dominant in beauty advertisements.

Based on previous studies, the researcher found that the gap between the previous studies and this study was the figurative meaning because not many studies have investigated the meaning of figurative language that is used. The researcher wanted to investigate the figurative meaning in the album of "Good Luck to You, Girl Scout!" by 4 The Black Skirts because the lyrics contained figurative language and brought many perspectives of the listeners, such as whether they liked the song or the artist and whether they had the same experience with the song or the lyrics that were simple but had a sad meaning. Also, there had been few researchers who researched this song album.

There are two research questions, they are; 1) What types of figurative language are used in the album "Good Luck to You, Girl Scout" by The Black Skirts? 2) What does The Black Skirts' album "Good Luck to You, Girl Scout!" figurative language mean?

Method

The researcher analyzed the figurative language in the song lyrics of The Black Skirts' album "Good Luck to You, Girl Scout!" using qualitative research methods. The researcher acted as the principal instrument in qualitative research, which serves to validate the study's subject matter (Tiva & Danu, 2018). A researcher has the opportunity to observe a participant's life, including their experiences, emotions, habits, and feelings when conducting qualitative research (Strauss & Corbin, 1998, p.11).

Strauss and Corbin (1998) state that qualitative research is a type of research in that the findings did not come from any statistical procedures or other quantification. But qualitative data can be presented alone without combination or with quantitative data (Patton, 2002). According to Patton (2002), qualitative data can be obtained from three kinds of data. Firstly, interviews. The data can be obtained by open-ended questions and people's experiences, opinions, perceptions, knowledge, and feelings. Secondly, observations. The researcher can get the data from the fieldwork description of actions, activities, or conversations. Thirdly, documents. The data can be obtained from texts or other documents from any field, such as documents from the government, program records, personal diaries, and artistic work.

One of the qualitative methodologies, namely document analysis, was utilized by the researcher to evaluate the song lyrics of "Good Luck to You, Girl Scout." Analysis of a document is a process that can be used to study or assess a document, whether it contains words (text) or visuals. The process of collecting information from written sources such as books, magazines, and transcripts, is known as document analysis (Arikunto, 2006). The researcher employed document analysis to understand the song lyrics of "Good Luck to You, Girl Scout!" by The Black Skirts.

As the primary source of data, the researcher referred to The Black Skirts' song album, "Good Luck to You, Girl Scout!". The Black Skirts is an Indie Band from South Korea. The Black Skirts released their fifth song album titled "Good

Luck to You, Girl Scout on April 30, 2021". This album is entirely performed in the English language by The Black Skirts. There are six tracks on this album, and they are titled; Kleenex, Two Days, Girl Scout, When I Think of You, Heavy Rain, and Plain Jane. The researcher applied several steps to collect the data. Firstly, the researcher listened to the latest album of "Good Luck to You, Girl Scout!" by The Black Skirts around seven times to understand the meanings. The researcher used YouTube to listen to the songs. Secondly, the researcher searched the lyrics of the album on the internet. In this step, the researcher used document analysis to analyze song lyrics. Thirdly, the researcher listened to the songs while reading the lyrics. This step was undertaken to ensure the lyrics synchronized with the songs. Fourthly, the researcher observed the lyrics and classified them into the correct types of figurative language. Lastly, the researcher analyzed the meanings and commented on why these several lyrics were included in certain figurative language types.

The techniques used by the researcher in analyzing the data. Firstly, the researcher made an index based on theories in the previous chapter. Secondly, the researcher classified the data based on the figurative language types. This step is called coding. Based on Croker (2009), coding means giving labels to the text that expresses a particular idea. The researcher made a table and gave a code in the form of an abbreviation and each box was checked if the song lyrics obtained matched the classification of the types of figure of speech according to Perrine's theory (1977). By using this coding process, the researcher found it easier to classify lyrics according to the types of figurative language that have been abbreviated into a code.

In this study, the researcher validated data using data triangulation. There are several steps carried out. First, the acquired data were examined and compared in accordance with the theories of Perrine (1977) and Leech (1981), after which the meaning of the music was deduced from its overall context. Existing data were reexamined and interpreted following the theory of Perrine (1977) and Leech (1981). For data that has been researched, the researcher also validated and compared existing data with several studies related to figurative language and the meaning contained in figurative language.

To assess the validity, the researcher matched the definition of Perrine's theory (1977) with the classification obtained from the song lyrics of "Good Luck to You, Girl Scout!" by The Black Skirts. Through cross-checking, the researcher validated the data obtained as correct according to Perrine's theory (1977). By testing the validity using Perrine's theory (1977), the researcher could classify song lyrics and determine the meaning or interpretation of each song according to its classification using the types of meaning by Leech (1981).

Findings and Discussion

In this section, the researcher described the data obtained and answered the question of the problems in this study, namely 1) What figurative language does The Black Skirts utilize in their album "Good Luck to You, Girl Scout!"? 2) What does The Black Skirts' "Good Luck to You, Girl Scout!" album's figurative language mean?

The utilization of figurative language in the song album “Good Luck to You, Girl Scout!” by The Black Skirts

Table 1. The utilization of figurative language

The Types of Figurative Language	Total	Percentage
Symbol	12	30,77%
Simile	7	17,95%
Metaphor	6	15,38%
Synecdoche	4	10,26%
Metonymy	3	7,69%
Personification	2	5,13%
Hyperbole	2	5,13%
Apostrophe	2	5,13%
Allusion	1	2,56%
Total	39	100%

In analyzing and classifying the types of figurative language, the researcher used Perrine's theory of figurative language (1977). Based on Table 4.1, figurative language was utilized by analyzing the song lyrics as the data. The researcher found nine types of figurative language: metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allusion, and apostrophe.

Then the researcher found 30,77% of symbols, 17,95 % of simile, 15,38 % of metaphor, 10,26 % of synecdoche, 7,69 % of metonymy, 5,13 % personification, 5,13 % of hyperbole, 5,13 % of apostrophe, and 2,56% of allusion. In this album, figurative language is used thirty-nine times.

The meaning of figurative language in the song album “Good Luck to You, Girl Scout!” by The Black Skirts

In determining the types of figurative language, the researcher used the theory from Perrine (1977). Meanwhile, the researcher used the theory from Leech (1981) to determine the meaning of the figurative language used in this album. Based on the results of the researcher's analysis, four types of meaning were found in figurative language, namely connotative meaning, affected meaning, reflected meaning, and thematic meaning.

a. Simile

Kleenex

- “They’re all slots, there ain’t no one like you “

This lyric is indicated as a simile because " like " is used as a comparison. This lyric contains connotative meaning because the poet implicitly compares other women using “slots”. The poet compares the woman to other women who are not suitable partners for him; yet, the only lady he truly desires is the one he has feelings for simply because none of the other women can measure up to his girlfriend.

Girl Scout

- “I was worn like a badge”

This lyric is indicated as a simile because "like" is used as a comparison. This lyric contains connotative meaning because the poet makes the comparison between himself and the badge that is easily changed by the woman.

When I Think of You

- "I think of all the pretty things like flowers, rain showers, and lines from Rom-Com movies and shit"

This lyric is indicated as a simile because "like" is used as a comparison. The lyric contains affective meaning because the poet equates the woman to pretty things. When the poet thinks of the woman he loves, images of her that are beautiful come to mind in his head.

- "No one like me"

This lyric is indicated as a simile because "like" is used as a comparison. The lyric contains thematic meaning. The poet states that the other men do not possess the same qualities as poets. Hence, the poet asserts that there is nothing greater in the world for the woman he loves.

Plain Jane

- "Goodbye, goodbye, goodbye like a movie I kissed her in the rain"

This lyric is indicated as a simile because "like" is used as a comparison. The lyric contains affective meaning because the poet likens the act of saying "Goodbye" to the common scene in movies where a couple says goodbye to one another by kissing their lover while it is raining. As the poet has to say goodbye to his sweetheart, this describes the pain he feels inside.

- "It almost felt like love"

This lyric is indicated as a simile because "like" is used as a comparison. The lyric contains thematic meaning because the poet draws parallels between the current situation and when he is forced to part ways with his sweetheart, and he starts to feel that he is falling in love.

- "It's not like I got hit by a train"

This lyric is indicated as a simile because "like" is used as a comparison. The lyric contains connotative meaning because the poet likens the experience of his sadness to being hit by a train. The poet conveys the sense of loss and compares it to the event that would have occurred if he had been struck by a train. This demonstrates that the poet has very powerful feelings, as he is suppressing his need for his spouse.

b. Metaphor

Kleenex

- "If this ain't love then I don't what is"

This lyric is indicated as a metaphor because conjunctions such as "like" or "as" are not used. The lyric contains affective meaning because the poet conveys his confusion about the situation, whether it is love or not.

Two Days

- "My body's a haunted house filled with the ghost of the past"

This lyric is indicated as a metaphor because conjunctions such as "like" or "as" are not used. The lyric contains affective meaning because the poet likens the sensation of remembering his old stories, which he likens to ghosts from the past to his body feeling empty. This is because the poet still recalls his past stories. The poet, who has not been able to get over his ex-girlfriend, expresses his thoughts in this verse, which reflects his inability to go on.

- "This is what young girls do"

The lyrics of this song contain a metaphor because the poet compares the thing without using conjunctions such as like, as, and so on. The lyric contains thematic meaning the poet's view of his lover who left him and announced this as what young girls do, namely go and leave him, just like before the poet met his lover.

Girl Scout

- "Forever is something that she knows nothing about"

This lyric is indicated as a metaphor because conjunctions such as "like" or "as" are not used. The lyric contains thematic meaning because the poet conveys his sorrow that the woman does not know that "forever" is something prideful. His sweetheart does not believe that the two of them should remain together forever, but because the woman does not take the word "forever" seriously, the poet feels unworthy in her eyes.

Plain Jane

- "One hundred is not good enough for me"

This lyric is indicated as a metaphor because conjunctions such as "like" or "as" are not used. The lyric contains thematic meaning because the poet contrasts how saying "goodbye" a thousand times will not be enough for him because he would still be apart from his sweetheart.

- "She's a mistake I wanted to make"

This lyric is indicated as a metaphor because conjunctions such as "like" or "as" are not used. The lyric contains connotative meaning because of the use of "mistake". In this scenario, the woman might be the man's "mistake", but since she is the woman he loves, he will still commit the same "mistake" because the man feels such a strong love for the woman he loves.

c. Personification

Kleenex

- "A short text saying goodbye"

This lyric is indicated by personification because of the use of verbs that humans only do, but here it is done by inanimate objects. In the lyrics, a brief sentence that is unable to speak like a human says goodbye. These lyrics, however, speak of a man texting his beloved to bid her farewell. This lyric contains connotative meaning because it implicitly says that the man texts the woman saying goodbye.

When I Think of You

- "My love shines internationally"

This lyric is indicated by personification because of the use of verbs that humans only do, but here it is done by inanimate objects. This lyric shows unconditional

love. Love is a feeling, not a light. The lyric contains affective meaning because the poet wants to convey that his love is strong and widespread, like a light.

d. Apostrophe

Kleenex

- "Baby, there'll never be another you"

An apostrophe indicates this lyric because the poet is talking to the person he is aiming for, who is not around him. The words illustrate a monologue with no other participant. The lyric contains thematic meaning because it expresses his regret that there will never be another woman like her in the song.

Heavy Rain

- "Please girl, just say yes"

This lyric is indicated by an apostrophe because the poet is talking to the person he is aiming for, who is not around him. The lyric contains thematic meaning because of the desire of the man so the girl says yes to be his girlfriend.

e. Synecdoche

Kleenex

- "When I wrote you checks"

This lyric is indicated as a synecdoche because there is a part that represents all the parts. The lyric contains reflected meaning because the "checks" might refer to more than just checks; they can also refer to letters or other presents the poet sends to the woman he loves.

- "I'll just take care of myself"

This lyric is indicated as a synecdoche because there is a part that represents all the parts. The lyric contains thematic meaning because it draws the loneliness that the man feels. The poet states that he will defend himself and his sentiments of love that have been guarded.

Heavy Rain

- "I know it's him, did he touch your skin?"

This lyric is indicated as a synecdoche because there is a part that represents all the parts. The lyric contains reflected meaning because it could mean that the woman's body or emotions are being referred to when it talks of her "skin." The poet is curious about whether or not the woman has ever given a hug to the woman.

Plain Jane

- "No candles burning on our cake"

This lyric is indicated as a synecdoche because there is a part that represents all the parts. The reason for this is that the phrase "no candles" refers to the candles that were lit on their cake. The lyric contains thematic meaning because it talks about the loneliness after the girl goes out of the man's circumstances.

f. Metonymy

Kleenex

- "All you left me was a box of Kleenex"

This lyric is indicated by metonymy because of the use of a brand that replaces the noun in question. There is a brand of tissue called Kleenex. The lyric contains connotative meaning because she wanted the guy to dry her tears with the tissue. The woman left a box of Kleenex tissues on the man's doorstep to symbolise the man's misery. The woman also wanted the man to do the same for her.

- "And sent you a FedEx every holiday"

This lyric is indicated by metonymy because of the use of a brand that replaces the noun in question. FedEx is a delivery service that can handle both packages and mail. The lyric contains connotative meaning because the poet explains in detail the goods and letters he delivers via FedEx to the person he loves.

- "I'll empty out the Kleenex"

This lyric is indicated by metonymy because of the use of a brand that replaces the noun in question. There is a brand of tissue called Kleenex. The lyric contains thematic meaning because there is a huge quantity of tissue. It is used as a measurement of the poet's melancholy. The poet says here that he will spend the box of tissue provided to him, which translates to the fact that he always feels sad and cries, and he uses the tissue to wipe his tears away.

g. Symbol

Kleenex

- "Fuck all the other girls to hell"

This lyric is indicated as a symbol because of the use of another word that replaces the word intended. This lyric contains thematic meaning because "Hell" refers to a location that nobody wants to go to. It is a metaphor for being turned away. The poet expresses his feelings of rejection against other women in these verses, explaining that he doesn't desire any other lady besides the one he is with now because he only wants her.

- "I never turned my back"

This lyric is indicated as a symbol because of the use of another word that replaces the word intended. The lyric contains reflected meaning because the poet uses his back as a symbol for the action of "turned my back" in this lyric because he is feeling hopeful while he waits for his beloved to meet up with him again.

Two Days

- "Sitting alone in an empty bed"

This lyric is indicated as a symbol because of the use of another word that replaces the word intended. The lyric contains reflected meaning because the poet symbolizes an empty bed as his feelings. Usually, it represents the condition or environment he is experiencing as a result of the absence of his beloved. The poet compares his emotional state to that of an empty bed because his girlfriend is no longer there in his life.

Girl Scout

- "But it's not in my woods"

This lyric is indicated as a symbol because of the use of another word that replaces the word intended. The lyric contains connotative meaning since the poet adds "it's not in my woods," he is alluding to the fact that he is still having

trouble moving on from his relationship with his ex-girlfriend, about whom he still deeply cares.

- “Good luck to you girl scout”

These lyrics contain symbols due to the use of "girl scout". The lyric contains reflected meaning because of the use of girl scout. Girl scout is a name for those who repeatedly invite themselves to different events (Urban Dictionary: Girl Scout, 2010). From the lyrics of this song, the poet uses "girl scout" because he wants to describe a woman who cannot be loyal to one man and always wanders to find another man, just like a girl scout.

When I Think of You

- There's no magic left in my singing

This lyric is indicated as a symbol because of the use of another word that replaces the word intended. The lyric contains affected meaning because the poet uses the word "song" to represent strength while also symbolizing "magic" as strength in this lyric. When the woman he loves turns her back on him, the poet has the impression that he does not possess the same robust spirit he once did.

- “I wanted us to be something

Other than a dirty secret

Maybe something more than just a

Hidden picture in my wallet”

This lyric is indicated as a symbol because of the use of another word that replaces the word intended. The lyric contains reflected meaning because the poet uses the phrases "a dirty secret" and "hidden picture" to represent forbidden topics in these verses. When the poet says that he wants more than simply buddies or people who have a close relationship so that no one knows that they are close. He implies that he wants more than just a group of people who keep their closeness a secret. Hence, the poet has the impression that his relationship with this woman is being concealed, just like a soiled secret or a picture tucked away in his wallet.

Heavy Rain

- “Then show me how to put out this flame”

This lyric is indicated as a symbol because of the use of another word that replaces the word intended. The lyric contains thematic meaning to tell the frustration because the poet asks the woman how she can extinguish the fire of romance that he has felt. In this lyric, the poet symbolizes "this flame" as a blazing amorous flame.

- “Take me back to your swamp”

This lyric contains symbols because the poet uses the word "swamp". The lyric contains reflected meaning because a swamp can refer to a place or a home. Another definition of a swamp is a peat or swampy area where someone could drown. The word "swamp" is a metaphor for the poet's lover's embrace. He wanted his girlfriend to hold him in her arms until he passed out from the pressure.

- “Take me back to your playground”

This lyric contains symbol because the poet uses the word "playground" as playful. The lyric contains reflected meaning because people understand that

playgrounds are typically considered places where children can run around and have fun, but the poet means that he wants his beloved to encourage him to go on an adventure or play and make him feel good since she is like a playground in that respect.

Plain Jane

- "Don't take it slow I only got one speed"

This lyric is indicated as a symbol because of the use of another word that replaces the word intended. The lyric contains connotative meaning, since "one speed" refers to someone who prefers or is only fit for one person who is always the same. He also wants rapid time so that they might advance in their relationship. The poet uses this metaphor to express his devotion to the subject of the song.

- "I was in love with a plain Jane"

This lyric is indicated as a symbol because of the use of another word that replaces the word intended. The lyric contains connotative meaning because it symbolizes the poet's desired female companion as an unattractive "plain jane". However, despite everything, the man's love for the woman remains unwavering.

h. Hyperbole

When I Think of You

- "I could give you everything and so much more"

The lyrics of this song are indicated by hyperbole. The lyric contains affective meaning because the poet claimed he would devote his life to the lady, yet it is impossible for anyone to do so. This phrase, however, is meant to convey the depth of his feelings for his beloved, and his willingness to give up anything for her.

Heavy Rain

- "I would die for you"

The lyrics of this song are indicated by hyperbole. The lyric contains affective meaning because he would die for the woman he loved. This is exaggerated since only God knows death and we cannot die only from another person. Nonetheless, the poet may literally "die" for this woman.

i. Allusion

When I Think of You

- "Baby"

The lyrics contain an allusion to the use of "baby". Also, the lyric contains reflected meaning because people know that this word addresses their loved ones. In other words, "baby" is a nickname. In this lyric, the poet calls the woman he likes "baby" to show his affection.

Discussion

This section discusses the major findings that answer these two questions, namely; 1) What figurative language does The Black Skirts utilize in their album "Good Luck to You, Girl Scout!"; 2) What does The Black Skirts' "Good Luck to You, Girl Scout!" album's figurative language mean?. The exploration of the

meaning of the figurative language utilized in this study sets it apart from earlier studies that also explore figurative language. The meaning of the figurative language utilized in The Black Skirts' album "Good Luck to You, Girl Scout" is discussed by the researcher using Leech's theory (1981). The researcher could explain the significance of figurative language by employing qualitative research. Using data triangulation, the researcher compared song lyrics' data to Perrine's theory's classification (1977) and Leech's theory (1981) to interpret the meaning.

Following an analysis of the data, the researcher found that this album had a variety of figurative language, including six metaphors, seven similes, two personifications, two hyperboles, three metonymies, four synecdoches, twelve symbols, one allusion, and two apostrophes. In this album, figurative language was used thirty-nine times.

This study was similar to the previous studies by Milana and Ardi (2020) and Muhammad et al. (2021) because the result from the current study could gain the classification of figurative language. However, these previous studies did not examine the meaning of figurative language in their data analysis.

Pardianti et al. (2022) studied the meaning on the book titled "King Arthur". Meanwhile, Kurman and Zuraida (2022) explored the meaning of cosmetics advertisement slogans. Even though the previous studies and this study analyzed the types of meaning using Leech's theory (1981), there was a gap in the research. This study analyzed the meaning based on the types of figurative language, which talked about the non-literal meaning of the chosen lyrics. In the previous study, they only observed the types of meaning.

In this study, the researcher used four categories of meaning from Leech's seven types of meaning (1981) to assess the significance of this music album. They were thematic meaning, affected meaning, reflected meaning, and connotative meaning. These four different meanings were used since they explained how figurative language was used in this song album. These four types of meanings dealt with non-literal meanings. Therefore, they had to do with how the researcher looked at and defined the meaning of the song album.

Conclusion

Since this album song had not been researched, the researcher studied this album song to know the types of figurative language and the figurative meaning. This research was conducted using a qualitative method to find answers to the existing research questions, specifically centered on the different types of figurative language and the meaning of the figurative language utilized in this album. After conducting the research, the researcher discovered the employment of multiple types of figurative language, i.e., metaphor, simile, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, hyperbole, and allusion, among others. This album used figurative language most frequently in the form of a symbol that occurred twelve times; The song that utilizes figurative language the most frequently is "Kleenex," which does so twelve times. In defining the meaning of chosen lyrics, the researcher found four types of meaning. They were connotative meaning, reflected meaning, thematic meaning, and affective meaning. The implications behind the use of figurative language revealed that this song album talks about someone whose girlfriend broke up with him, causing him to suffer a broken heart. The man or the poet cannot move on to another lady because he is

still living in their glorious past and cannot let go of the past woman. In general, this song album talks about heartbreak, betrayal, and longing for the lover or the ex-lover. In general, each song in this album has its meaning. In "Kleenex," a poet cannot get over his ex-girlfriend. He only wants her. He wipes his sad tears with Kleenex. He still writes and sends letters to his ex-lover. In "Two Days," a man describes his heartbreak when his lover leaves. Before the woman moves on, he wants to end the relationship. However, because of his love for the woman, he does not blame the breakup. She and the man feel sad and lonely again, just like before he met his ex-girlfriend. In "Girl Scout", a man describes his devotion to her. He thinks the woman can replace him with a badge. The male was also bewildered by the woman's treatment because her feelings evaporated constantly, and he wondered what she was thinking. "Girl Scouts" are generally seen as unfaithful women. In "When I Think of You", a man loves this woman and always compares her to lovely things. However, she left the man. This song satirizes a lady who will never find another man like her and a man unwilling to leave his lover. The man sings about his feelings of wanting to be more than just friends with the woman he has fallen in love with in the song "Heavy Rain." This is because the man has fallen in love with the woman. He made a comparison between himself and the man who was courting the woman. To demonstrate the depth of his love for this woman, this man was prepared to give his life to her. The song "Plain Jane" depicts the story of someone who broke up with his lover and explains the experience. He talked about how painful the separation was and how he had to be tough to endure his yearning for her. The man also articulated his feelings for his partner by contrasting her with his shortcomings. He will continue to make the same mistake for the sake of being with his lover. This research is associated with the study of linguistics, more specifically, semantics. The findings of this study can serve as a reference for further education in the teaching field. Figurative language is broken down into its parts and presented to students of the English language as a subject that must be learned.

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