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## FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ANALYSIS AT SONG LYRICS OF BILLIE EILISH “WHEN WE ALL FALL ASLEEP, WHERE DO WE GO?” ALBUM

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**ABSTRACT:** The objectives of this research were to identify the types of figurative language used in the song lyrics of Billie Eilish’s Album and to found out the dominant types of figurative language in those songs. The theory of figurative language by Perrine (1977) is used in this thesis. There were five songs of Billie Eilish chosen to be the source of data, namely; You Should See Me in a Crown, Wish You Were Gay, When the Party’s Over, Xanny, and I Love You. To collect the data, the lyrics were written down while listening to the song frequently and searched on the website Genius.com. This research used qualitative research. The method used in this research was document or content analysis. The data analysis the data by using the theory by Creswell (2014) was conducted by data preparation, data reading, data coding, data classification, and data calculating. In this research, the researchers used the data triangulation as a technique of checking the validation of the data. The result showed that the total of analysis was 25 data of figurative languages in the song lyrics of Billie Eilish. There were 3 data of simile, 1 data of synecdoche, 5 data of metonymy, 6 data of symbol, 1 data of paradox, 7 data of hyperbole, and 2 data of irony. The most dominant types of figurative language in song lyrics of Billie Eilish was hyperbole which represents (28%) of whole data, followed by simile (12%), synecdoche (4%), metonymy (20%), symbol (24%), paradox (4%), and irony (8%). It could be indicated that the dominant type of figurative language in the songs is hyperbole. In essence, the songs were about the composer’s imagination and personal experiences in relationships and friendships.

**KEYWORDS:** *Semantics, Figurative Language, Song, Lyric.*

### I. INTRODUCTION

Language is an important means of communication which is used in the world. In the Oxford Learner’s Dictionary, Language is a system of communication in speech and writing used by people of a particular country. In daily life, people need language to communicate, to interact and to get information from other people. Language is a system of sound symbol which has an arbiter character used by the member of social group to cooperate, to communicate, and to identify them (Herman, 2018:33). Language can be written and spoken. Written language can be found in the novel, newspaper, poem, subtitle of movie and magazine. While, spoken language can be found in the songs, speech, movie and conversation. As human beings, people cannot separate ourselves from social communication and interaction, which certainly makes ourselves live must have language.

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. Linguistics is divided into parts such as, syntax, morphology, phonology, pragmatics, and especially semantics. According to Leech (1981:10) as cited in Syafitriand Marlinton (2018:44), semantics is a study of the meaning as a branch of linguistics. Linguistic itself has brought to the subject of semantics a certain degree of analytic rigor combined with a view of the study of meaning as an integrated component within the total theory of how language works. This statement is supported by another expert too. According to Griffiths (2006:15) as cited in Sembiring, et al.(2020:103), semantic is the study of the sentence meaning coded in the overall sentence based on the elementary meaning of the sentence units. It is an attempt to describe and understand the nature of the knowledge about meaning in their language that people have from knowing the language.

There are two kinds of meaning in studying semantics; they are literal meaning and non-literal meaning. According to Harya (2016:46), when the speaker says something that has natural meaning or does not have other meaning it can be defined as literal meaning. When the speaker utters something who has different meaning of what his/her words or has hidden meaning it can be said as literal and non-literal meaning. Figurative language or non-literal meaning is part of language that uses words to mean something different from

their ordinary meaning in order to emphasize an idea. So, when a speaker uses figurative language it means of indirect statement that says one thing in terms of another. Figurative language is when you describe something by comparing it to something else. The words or phrases that are used don't have a literal meaning. The concept of figurative language is also difficult for struggling readers to understand, but all people need to be able to identify and use it in reading. The purpose of figurative language is to capture readers' interest and to deliver the idea and imagination in more entertaining way. It will present a lot of meaning or rich in meaning. It has a special effect to say something other than ordinary ways. It plays a major role in compelling literary works. Its primary purpose is to force readers to imagine what an author means with an expression or statement. Using figurative language is an effective way of communicating an idea that is not easily understood because of its complexity. Mahmood (2014:210) stated that each figure of speech has its own significance in making and describing ideas. Likewise, according to Perrine (1977:116) as cited in Sendana (2019:1), figurative languages is broadly defined as any way of saying something other than ordinary way. It is more narrowly definable as a way of saying one thing and meaning another. Figurative language consists of 12 kinds, they are: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole, understatement, and irony. Figurative language can be found in any source, such as in daily conversation, articles in newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems. But, we can also find it in songs or lyric song, especially English song. The usage of the figurative language in a song is very important as a tool to convey the messages as well as beauty and to give a color and particular effect to the listeners or readers. Song is used by the listeners or the readers to tell the feeling or the messages to someone, because some people are difficult to convey their feeling or willing directly and it becomes easier after they are using a song to convey them.

As we know figurative language is very useful for making song lyric of a song more beautiful and give energy to a lyric that we are using in the song. A song writer tends to use figurative language to cover or convey the literal meaning by using different way. For everyone, listening to a song is very fun activity, but listeners cannot get pleasure if they do not understand the figurative language that commonly found in song. According to Lubis (2017:1), song is a piece of music with words that are sung, has a function to express the thoughts and feeling that has two elements such as lyric and music. While, according to Sitorus and Herman (2019:24), song is a one of the ways to communicate the enables human to cooperate. Song is considered to be a system of communication with other people using sounds and song to express a feeling, sense, idea, emotion or thought. When listening a song, sometimes people do not focus on the lyric that used in a song. Usually people just like the song because of the singer or maybe the music is good. And sometimes when people try to focus on the lyric, they will find some difficulties in understanding the meaning of the song lyrics. Especially, when the lyric used figurative language.

Whereas, knowing the meaning of a lyric is important so that the message to be conveyed by the composer can be understood by the listener. Figurative language does not mean exactly what it says, but it forces the reader to understand the meaning of the singer's song lyrics. As example is in the lyrics of Billie Eilish's song entitled 'You Should See Me in a Crown', where the composer is herself.

E.g: *Wait till the world is mine* (Hyperbole)

The sentence says she will wait for the time so that she can hold the world, but in fact that only God holds this world.

The previous studies of figurative language analysis on song have been conducted by some researchers. One of them was by Siska (2018) entitled *Figurative Language in Dark Horse Song in Lyrics by Katy Perry*. She is analyzing the types of figurative language that were used in the song lyrics and to know the most dominant figurative language.

E.g: *Her love like a drug* (Simile)

*She got my heart in a roller coaster* (Personification)

*This love will make you levitate* (Hyperbole)

From the example, the researchers found that figurative language can be found the word 'like' in the sentence refers to someone who loves her, it will be an opium for him like dope. Then, personification from the lyric above means she got my heart in a roller coaster refers to a man falling in love with the women that makes his heart spin as he rides on a roller coaster. And hyperbole, the sentence says that her love will make you fly, but in fact there is no love that can fly someone.

There are many problems when someone listening a song such as, there are many songs that have figurative meanings on it which are difficult to interpret by the listeners, who have less ability in interpreting the meaning of figurative language. And similarly, according to Sembiring, et al. (2020:102), we must understand the intended meaning first in order to receive information correctly. In fact, people do not only face difficulty in interpreting the meaning, but also in expressing their thought, in which it makes miscommunication occurs in a conversation.

Figurative language has implied meaning or it can be said that the meaning of the figurative language is based on the context. Related to the description above, the researchers study figurative language used in selected song lyrics of Billie Eilish's Album. From many singers, Billie Eilish is chosen because we found most of her lyrics contain figurative language, they are meaningful, and simple. Billie Eilish is an American singer and also song writer, she was born on December 18<sup>th</sup>, 2001. Belonging to a family of musicians, she was destined to make a career in performing arts. She joined a choir at the age of 8, and by the time she turned 11, she had begun writing and singing her own songs. The researchers choose Billie Eilish's songs because the songs are meaningful and enjoyable to be heard. The lyrics of the songs are also typically poetic that the writer can find many figurative languages that contained in the song lyrics. And from explanation above, the researchers are interested in conducting research with the title "Figurative Language Analysis at Song Lyrics of Billie Eilish "When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?" Album".

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### A. Semantics

Semantics is the study of meaning in language. We know that language is used to express meanings which can be understood by others. But meanings exist in our minds and we can express what is in our minds through the spoken and written forms of language (as well as through gestures, action etc.). Semantics also refer to words and how we construct meaning, and how we understand others and ourselves.

There are several definition of semantics. According to Griffiths (2006:15) as cited in Sembiring, et al. (2020:103), semantic is the study of the sentence meaning coded in the overall sentence based on the elementary meaning of the sentence units. While according to Yule (2010:112), semantics is the study of the meaning of words, there is always an attempt to focus on what the words conventionally mean, rather than on what an individual speaker might want them to mean on a particular occasion. Furthermore, according to Leech (1981:10) as cited in Syafitriand Marlinton(2018:44), semantics is a study of the meaning as a branch of linguistics. Linguistic has brought to the subject of semantics a certain degree of analytic rigor combined with a view of the study of meaning as an integrated component within the total theory of how language works.

Based on the explanation above the researchers state knowing the meaning of each word is important for us. Semantic is the important branches of linguistics, and deals with interpretation and meaning of words, sentence structure and symbols. Semantic is the study of meaning that is used to understand human expression through language.

### B. Figurative Language

#### 1. Definition of Figurative Language

Figurative language or non-literal meaning is part of language that uses words to mean something different from their ordinary meaning in order to emphasize an idea. Figurative language refers to words or phrases that do not have the same meaning as their literal meaning. Authors use a variety of types of figurative language in order to convey their message. These devices are most common in poetry, but can be used in other forms of writing, as well. Sometimes figurative language adds a deeper meaning or humor to a text. With respect to analyze the song lyrics in which figurative expressions are intensively used, the analysis of the figurative expressions should necessarily be based on the song, since the use of figurative expressions is quite likely motivated by the construction of the theme as the central force in the song.

Figurative language gives more effective meaning in writing rather than just say it directly. Figurative language provides meaning more, or less, or the opposite or even the other meaning. According to Perrine (1977:61) as cited in WibisonoandWidodo (2019:64), figurative language is the language that cannot be taken literally (or should not be taken literally only) and saying something other than the ordinary way or a way of saying one thing and meaning another. It shows that figurative language is used in imaginative rather than literal sense. It used widely in daily speech and writing. While based on Kronrod and Danziger (2013:726) as cited in Ibrahim,Akib, andHasyim (2019:123), figurative language affect attitudes positively across context. Figurative language compares two things that are different in enough ways so that the similarities are interesting, unique and surprising. Furthermore, according to Keraf (2009:138)as cited in PutriandSutrisno(2017:120), figurative language or style is way of showing mind through a special language that shows the soul and the characteristic of the writer.

Based on definition above, the researchers conclude that figurative language is language that uses word or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation (actual word used), often to described something by comparing it to something else or to create mental pictures with words.

#### 2. Types of Figurative Language

In this research, the researchers discuss the figurative language based on Perrine's perception. According to Perrine (1977:61) as cited in Yastanti, et al. (2018:36), figurative language consists of 12 kinds,

they are: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole/overstatement, understatement, and irony. What follows are explanation about the figurative language based on Perrine's perception:

**a. Simile**

Simile and metaphor genuinely have an identical definition. Both of them compare two things that absolutely different. Simile is the explicit comparison of two things, indicates by the word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar, resemble or seems.

For example:

- 1) *Shine bright like a diamond.*
- 2) *Her eyes are like a star.*

These two examples expressions can be called explicit comparison because it expresses those words with the same purpose. The both of the examples above used the key word like and as to compare between two unlike things by using specific words of comparison for example *like*, *as*, and *resembles*.

**b. Metaphor**

A metaphor is a comparison of two different things, without "like" or "as." Perrine (1977:61-62) as cited in Yastanti, et al. (2018:36) states that between metaphor and simile is similar. Both of them are comparison between two things that are essentially unlike. The only distinction between them is the use of connective words. In simile, the poet uses the connective word such as: like, as then, similar to, resemble or seems, while in metaphor the comparison is implied the figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term.

For example:

- 1) *He has a heart of stone.*
- 2) *I am a big, big world.*

The meaning of heart of stone is the man cannot accept opinion from others because his heart is hard like a stone. For the second example, the first main word is connected with the second main word directly. Thus, "I am" connected with "big world" directly. The both of statement above compares two things that different.

**c. Personification**

Perrine (1977:64) as cited in Yastanti, et al.(2018:36) stated that personification consist in giving the attributes of human being to an animal, an object, or a concept. It is really a subtype of metaphor, an implied comparison in which the figurative term of the comparison is always a human being.

For example :

- 1) *The sun played hide and seek with the clouds.*
- 2) *The sky was full of dancing stars.*

The meaning of the first statement is the weather of that day is always change, and the meaning of the second statement is the sky of that night is very beautiful because full of stars. The both of the sentence above describe the sun and the sky is played and dancing as human do. The word played and dancing has a connotative meaning.

**d. Apostrophe**

Apostrophe is closely related to personification, which consists in addressing someone absent or dead or something non-human as if that person or thing were present and alive and could reply to what is being said. (Perrine, 1977:65 as cited in Yastanti, et al. 2018:36)

For example: Jane Taylor uses apostrophe in the well-known nursery rhyme "The Star". "Twinkle, twinkle, little star, How I wonder what you are. Up above the world so high. Like a diamond in the sky." In the nursery rhyme, a child addresses a star (an imaginary idea).

**e. Synecdoche**

Perrine (1977:67) as cited in Yastanti, et al.(2018:36) stated in synecdoche, we mention a part for the whole. The use of synecdoche can simplify what is being talked about by stating significant detail only.

For example:

- 1) *All eyes on me.*
- 2) *Well, because Medicare doesn't cover old ladies falling off of giant bees. Get down.*

The meaning of the first example is all peoples looking at her. The meaning of the second statement is Medicare is not always covers all of old ladies of their sickness. The words eyes and giant bees are used to designate a part of things for the whole.

**f. Metonymy**

Metonymy is the use of something closely related to the thing actually meant (Perrine, 1977:67 as cited in Yastanti, et al. 2018:36). It can be considered that metonymy is the substitution of a word naming an object for another word closely associated with.

For example :

- 1) *Somebody wants your love so open the door.*
- 2) *The pen is mightier than the sword.*

The meaning of the first sentence is someone falling in love and asked girl to accept his love. The second example describe not only sword, weapon, knife that can hurting of someone else, but pen can hurt other as sharp as sword. The both sentences is closely related for the thing actually meant.

**g. Symbol**

Symbol is defined as something that means more than what it is (Perrine, 1977:81 as cited in Yastanti, et al. 2018:36). The meaning of any symbol whether an object, an action, or a gesture, is controlled by its context. A symbol can be defined simply as any object or action that means more than itself.

For example:

- 1) *Music is nature's painkiller. Sing him a song.*
- 2) *I'm ready on jail.*

The meaning of statement above is the man dislike music, and the meaning of the second sentence is the man is ready with anything happen with him. Because the painkiller and jail here has means more than it is (it not same the literal meaning from dictionary).

**h. Allegory**

Allegory is narrative or description that has meaning beneath the surface one (Perrine, 1977:88 as cited in Yastanti, et al. 2018:36). Allegory is description that has another meaning. The meaning beneath is different from its description.

For example:

*"The beauty has her own to love her lover, the beast".*

In this sentence, the beauty is a girl who has beautiful face and the beast is a man who has ugly face like an animal. The beautiful girl loves her boyfriend who has an ugly face.

**i. Paradox**

Paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless something true. It is maybe either situation or statement (Perrine, 1977:101 as cited in Yastanti, et al. 2018:36). Paradox is the statement seemingly self-contradiction or opposed to what is commonly held to be true but which nevertheless contains a truth.

For example:

- 1) *He was dead in the middle of his riches.*
- 2) *We just need to move quickly but carefully.*

The meaning of the first statement is the man was dead when he was in the top in his riches has much money. The meaning of the second statement is they need to move as fast as possible but carefully. The both of example are contradictory statement because it has make sense.

**j. Hyperbole**

A hyperbole is an obvious overstatement. Hyperboles are usually used to make a point. Hyperboles cannot be taken literally. Hyperbole is simply exaggeration out in the service of truth (Perrine, 1977:102 as cited in Yastanti, et al. 2018:36).

For example:

- 1) *I had to walk 15 miles to school in the snow, uphill.*
- 2) *He was so hungry, he ate that whole cornfield for lunch, stalks and all.*

The meaning of the first sentence is he walks to school in the snow it make like walk so far like 15 miles away. The second statement describe that he ate so much because very hungry. The statement above is expression of over-statement.

**k. Understatement**

Understatement is saying less than one means that may exist in what are says or merely in how one say it (Perrine, 1977:102 as cited in Yastanti, et al. 2018:36). Understatement is opposite of overstatement. As the researchers have already noted above that overstatement is saying more, while understatement is saying less than what the words means.

For example: When you give a gift to someone "*Here, take it, just a little gift*". In this situation, you said that

you only give a little gift, but the truth is you give someone a precious and luxury gift.

### I. Irony

Irony is the opposite of what one means (Perrine, 1977:103 as cited in Yastanti, et al. 2018:36). An author employs the device for irony effect, letting the reader into the author's confidence, and revealing him as an inventor who is often at or loss for matter to sustain his plot and undecided about how to continue it.

For example:

1) *You are so discipline because you come the meeting at 8.00 o'clock.*

2) *Your house is very beautiful because there are so many thing on the floor.*

The meaning of the first example is the employee come too late at the meeting. The meaning of the second statement is the house is very dirty because there are many things in everywhere. The statement above is a contrast between what happens and what has been expected to happen.

### 3. Uses of Figurative Language

Figurative language is a kind of literature that emphasize in connotation meaning than literary one. It is language that uses word or expression with a different meaning than literal interpretation. It can be found in literature and poetry where the writing appeals to the senses. It can do this by giving a word with a specific meaning, by comparing two things in such a way that we find the comparison interesting or by using words that have unusual constructions or sounds. It is characterized by figure of speech that compares, exaggerates, or shows the other sense of the first appearance meaning.

The reason why we used figurative language are we can say what we want to say more vividly and forcefully by figures than we can by saying it directly, and we can more by figurative statement then we can by literal statement. Figures of speech offer another way of adding extra dimension to language.

Figurative language often provides a more effective meaning than a direct statement. Based on Perrine (1977:67-68) cited in Afrina, Setiariand Anita (2016:19) through her explanation about the effectiveness of figurative language in four main reasons, (1) figurative language affords imaginative pleasure, (2) figures of speech are a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, making the abstract concrete and more sensuous poetry, (3) figures of speech are a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statement and conveying attitudes along with information, (4) figures of speech are an effective meaning of concentration a way of saying much in brief compass.

### C. Song

Listening to music is one of comfortable activity. When people feeling sad, happy or feeling bad, music can be an alternative for expression your feeling. We know that music is not complete without song. Song is one of the most popular literary works, it also the most preferable and very close to the people in society because they will not only get fun from, brought into large, close and fresh relation to life but also songs are used to express points of view, talk about history, about society or about someone's life. Songs are used also to inspire the people that are listening to them or even change their mind. The song tends to be written in language simple enough to be understood on first hearing.

According to Sitorus and Herman (2019:24), song is a one of the ways to communicate the enables human to cooperate. Song is a single (and often standalone) work of music intended to be sung by the human voice with distinct and fixed pitches and patterns using sound and silence and a variety of forms that often include the repetition of sections. Written words created specifically for music or for which music is specifically created, are called lyrics. Songs that are composed for professional singers are called popular songs. These songs, which have broad appeal, are often composed by professional songwriters, composers and lyricists. Art songs are composed by trained classical composers for concert performances. Songs are performed live and recorded. Songs may also appear in plays, musical theatre, stage shows of any form, and within operas.

### D. Lyric

Lyrics are a set of words that make up a song, usually consisting of verses and choruses. The writer of lyric is a lyricist. According to Dallin (1994) as cited in Firdaus (2013:100), lyrics are written as a form of interaction between the writer and the listeners. Mainly of the times, they carry a message (whatever that might be) with the purpose of inspiring the listeners, at least, to think about it. Such a purpose and form of communication are entrenched in the cultural context of these people, according to their musical preference occasion, etc. Lyrics may be composed in almost any meter and on almost every subject, although the most usual emotions presented are those of love and grief. In another sense, the lyrics of a popular song or other musical composition are the words as opposed to the music, these may not always be lyrical in the poetic sense.

The meaning of lyrics can either be explicit or implicit. Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible, and, in such cases, their explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression. A lyric is

a paper written by someone who has imagination in composing beautiful words that have deep meaning. Lyrics and music combined would be a wonderful song and pleasing to the ear. The writer of lyrics is a lyricist or lyricist. The lyrics is expressing a person's personal feeling and thoughts, connected with singing and written for a lyric poem is the words of a song.

Language song really is not much different from the language of poetry. It is a short lyric poem that expresses emotion. Song lyrics are poetry that sung.

Form of emotive expressions is realized in sounds and words. Language in the song lyrics has rules that are elements of poems emotive through sounds and words. In addition to obtaining a particular impression as poetry, language lyrics are concise and packed. This is due to the lyrics of the song has undergone a process of compaction of meaning and creativity diction of election poet.

### III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Design of the Research

This research was qualitative research. Qualitative research relied on text or image data and usually had unique steps in analyzing the data and draw on diverse designs (Creswell, 2014:9). It delivered by the description of words and languages in a particular context. According to Ary et al (2010:29), there are many different types of qualitative research; we consider briefly eight of the most widely used approaches: basic interpretative studies, case studies, document or content analysis, ethnography, grounded theory, historical studies, narrative inquiry, and phenomenological studies. The method is used in this research was document or content analysis.

The researchers used document or content analysis as the method to obtain the data from the lyrics of Billie Eilish's songs. According to Krippendorff (2018:18), content analysis is a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from texts (or other meaningful matter) to the contexts of their use. Content analysis seeks to identify the characteristics of the materials. The materials can be in the form of newspaper, textbook, advertisement, script or any other document. It can be concluded that the materials used in content or document analysis represent human communication's form. The content of this research was Billie Eilish's song lyrics. The researchers analyzed the types of figurative language in the song lyrics of Billie Eilish. Furthermore, this research identified the types of figurative language in the song lyrics, and found out the dominant types of figurative language in the song lyrics of Billie Eilish "When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?" Album.

#### B. Source of the Data

According to Arikunto (2006:172) as cited in Prasetyo(2019:7), data source is the subject from which the data can be found. In conducting the research, the researchers focused on the song lyrics of Billie Eilish as the data source. Most of the songs of Billie Eilish were well known, having very interesting and the lyrics in her songs were characterized with the use of words that gave the imaginative effects on the listeners, which was one of the characteristics of the application of figurative language. The data was taken from link genius.com. In this website we could find some lyric that we want looking for especially song lyric by Billie Eilish that had figurative language, and this method could help the researchers for doing this research easily.

In data source, the technique used is purposive sampling, which according to Sugiyono (2017:85), purposive sampling is a sampling technique with certain considerations. The reason for selecting the sample using purposive sampling was because not all samples have the appropriate criteria that the researchers had specified. Therefore, the selected sample is purposely determined based on certain criteria that have been determined by the researchers in order to obtain a representative sample. There were five songs that analyzed, such as:

1. You Should See Me in a Crown (Composer: Billie Eilish and Finneas)
2. Wish You Were Gay (Composer: Billie Eilish and Finneas)
3. When the Party's Over (Composer: Billie Eilish and Finneas)
4. Xanny (Composer: Billie Eilish and Finneas)
5. I Love You (Composer: Billie Eilish and Finneas)

The researchers had listened and read the lyrics of all songs and the researchers chose those songs because it had many figurative meanings and the song of Billie Eilish had never been analyzed by other researchers using the theory of figurative language.

#### C. Instrument of the Research

Instrument is the device that researcher use for collecting data. Arikunto (2013: 134) revealed that instrument in collecting data is a tool that is used by researchers to help them in collecting data in order to make it more systematic and easy. The instrument deal with how the data relevant to do the theories given in this research. Therefore, the researchers used the website Genius.com as an instrument to searched the data, because

it was easy to find the lyrics in this website. Genius.com was a website that is widely used search words to find the lyrics of the song; we could find a variety of song we requested.

#### D. Technique of the Data Collection

The data collecting method used in this research is secondary or existing data method. The data were obtained by using documents which were the lyrics of Billie Eilish's songs. Therefore, to ease the researchers collected the data, the lyrics were taken from Genius.com. There were many ways to collect the data, such as: documents, observations, tests, interviews, and questionnaires. The researchers used documentary as a technique to collect data. According to Sukmadinata (2011:221), documentary is a technique to collect the data based on documents can be transcripts, books, newspaper, magazines, and many more. In this research, the researchers collected the data from the transcript.

There were four steps to obtain the data:

1. Listening to the five songs of Billie Eilish's from channel YouTube.
2. Searching the lyrics of five songs on the website Genius.com and categorized according to the title.
3. Listening to the songs over and over again while reading the lyrics that were taken from website Genius.com.
4. Transcribing the lyrics from the website.

#### E. Technique of the Data Analysis

The researchers analyzed the data by using the theory by Creswell (2014). The researchers used five steps in analyzing the data formulated:

1. Data preparation. In this step, there were 5 song lyrics of Billie Eilish compiled into one folder. Each lyric was given number to ease the researchers in analyzing the data.
2. Data reading. After preparing the data, the researchers read the lyrics carefully in order to find and identify the types of figurative language in the song lyrics.
3. Data coding. In this step, the researchers gave codes to the lyrics contained figurative language. After all the data are found, it is collected in order to be classified into a table.
4. Data classification. After all of the types of figurative language were found in the song lyrics, the data were confirmed by using the theories by Perrine. It was used to determine whether the types of figurative language found and classified were already belonged to the appropriate types.
5. Data calculating. After all the data were classified, the researcher calculated the data in order to know the total occurrence, the percentage of figurative language and the dominant types of figurative language found in Billie Eilish's song lyrics. The researchers used formula of Sudijono (2004: 43) as cited in Wijaya (2014: 24) to count the number of types of figurative language.

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Note:

P = Percentage of types

F = Total frequency of types

N = Total types of all categories / data

After that, the researchers drew the conclusion by looking at the results.

#### F. Triangulation

In this research, the researchers used triangulation technique. According to Denzin (2009) as cited in Fusch, et al (2018:22), triangulation is a way most commonly used for increased validity in qualitative research. Denzin suggested (1) data triangulation for correlating people, time, and space; (2) investigator triangulation for correlating the findings from multiple researchers in a study; (3) theory triangulation for using and correlating multiple theoretical strategies, and (4) methodological triangulation for correlating data from multiple data collection methods.

In this research, the researchers used the data triangulation as a technique of checking the validation of the data. Because the researchers collected sentences (written) in song lyrics as data source and the data was collecting by use documentation which is as the evidences.

## IV. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Research Findings

There are two findings in this research; they are types of figurative language and the dominant types of figurative language.

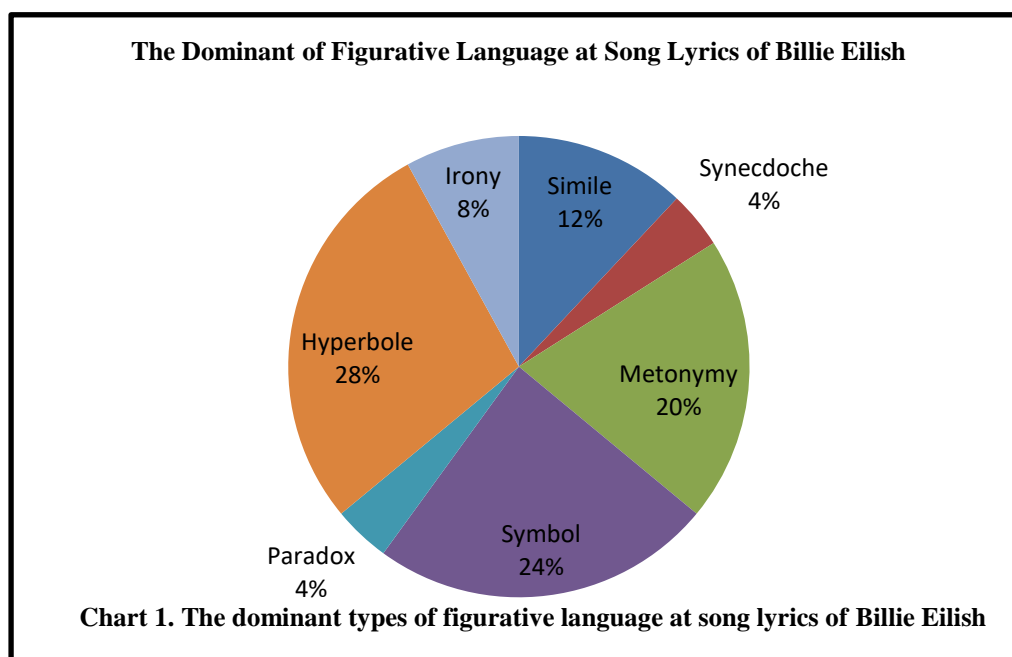
1. Types of Figurative Language



There were seven types of figurative language used in Billie Eilish's songs based on Perrine's theory, they are: simile consist of 3 data, synecdoche consist of 1 data, metonymy consist of 5 data, symbol consist of 6 data, paradox consist of 1 data, hyperbole consist of 7 data, and irony consist of 2 data.

## 2. The Dominant Types of Figurative Language

In order to answer the research problem in this research that had been formulated in chapter I, the researchers found the types of figurative language and the dominant type of figurative language used in Billie Eilish's songs. From the result of the analysis, the researchers found that all the dominant types of figurative language based on the table above, the researchers find out that the types of figurative language in Billie Eilish's songs are simile, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, paradox, hyperbole, and irony. There were 25 data in this research. There are 3 or 12% data of simile, 1 or 4% data of synecdoche, 5 or 20% data of metonymy, 6 or 24% of symbol, 1 or 4% data of paradox, 7 or 28% data of hyperbole and 2 or 8% data of irony. It can be said that the dominant types of figurative language in those songs is hyperbole.



## 4.2 Discussion

Billie Eilish's songs are nice to listen that told about imagination, love stories, and drug. The songs contained some figurative language from all lyrics. After analyzed the data, this discussion also answered the researcher question. The first, this discussion mentioned about types of figurative language. And the second it found the most dominant types of figurative language. The researchers conducted this research used Perrine's theory, such as *simile*, *metaphor*, *personification*, *apostrophe*, *synecdoche*, *metonymy*, *symbol*, *allegory*, *paradox*, *hyperbole*, *understatement*, and *irony*. After doing analysis, the researchers found several types and description of figurative language at song lyrics of Billie Eilish's Album. There were some types of figurative language used in Billie Eilish's songs, such as simile, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole, and irony. Each lyric is written certainly does have a message directed to the listener and the readers. The message is directed with the intention that they get the impression after listening and reading the lyric. Based on the theory, "message is things to be conveyed to the listener and the reader by the singer through his songs". So, the message contained in Billie Eilish's lyrics indirectly conveyed to the listener and the reader through the lyrics they wrote. We could find the message of the lyrics after we know the meaning contained.

There is a previous research related with this research. A research was written by Anggraini (2017). She conducted a research to analyze figurative language in Rihanna's song lyrics. The objectives of this research were to find: (1) the kinds of figurative language in Rihanna's song lyric; (2) the contextual meaning to reveal the function of figurative language in Rihanna's song lyrics. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The similar between the previous study and this research is the researchers used Perrine's theory to analyze the types of figurative language, which also used in this research, such as simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole, understatement, and irony. On the other hand, the differences between the previous research and this research is the previous research explained about functions of figurative language, which not discussed in this research, and then, this research only focused

on all of figurative language and dominant types of figurative language using Perrine's theory, while the previous research analyzed all the types of figurative language and describe the functions of figurative language.

## V. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the finding and discussion in the previous chapter, the researchers concluded that:

1. There are six types of figurative language found in song lyrics of Billie Eilish's Album, they are; simile, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, paradox, hyperbole, and irony.
2. The most dominant type of figurative language found in song lyrics of Billie Eilish's Album was hyperbole. The form can be mean to exaggerate, to emphasize, to compare, to show the depth of emotion, something impossible to happen or to give additional information. We can conclude that hyperbole is used to make the object become greater than real object. And then, researchers concluded the songs from Billie Eilish were about the composer's imagination and personal experiences in relationships and friendships.

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