AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN THE ALBUM FUTURE NOSTALGIA: THE MOONLIGHT BY DUA LIPA

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ABSTRACT

In this research, the writer analyzes the figurative language that is found in song lyrics in the album Future Nostalgia: The Moonlight. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method in analyzing the data in this research. This research uses Perrine's (1974) theory. The purpose of this research is to identify the type and the meaning of figurative language that is contained in song lyrics by Dua Lipa. The method that is used in this research is qualitative. The writer found 10 types of figurative language from 10 songs analyzed in the album Future Nostalgia: The Moonlight including 9 metaphor, 1 simile, 5 synecdoche, 8 metonymy, 11 hyperbole, 4 personification, 4 paradox, 3 irony, 1 symbols, and 4 understatement. It was discovered that the most figurative used in song lyrics is hyperbole and the least common used figurative in song lyrics is simile and symbols. The writer also finds that there are connotative meanings used in figurative language in the album Future Nostalgia: The Moonlight. The use of figurative language in songs aims to provide emphasis and enhance the beauty of the lyrics, allowing listeners to enjoy the song and better understand the meaning and message conveyed in the lyrics.

Keywords: *Figurative Language, Song Lyrics, Future Nostalgia: The Moonlight.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is one way for humans to communicate. In verbal communication people need language to communicate, help, learn, and provide useful ideas and information to others. According to [1] human language is a sign system of vocal auditory communication made up of sound units together in a certain way and with arbitrary patterns. It can be concluded language is a tool that people employ to create social interactions. One way to develop social interaction is through songs as a form of language expression that plays a role in interaction.

According to [2] song also be used to discuss viewpoints, culture, society, or an individual's life. Songs are frequently used to persuade listeners to give them a listen or to change their opinions. Songs generally have functions, namely as entertainment, artistic expression, communication, religion, marketing and others. But generally people just listen to songs without knowing the meaning of the song. Even though the songwriter will convey the deep meaning of the song. The message in the song is conveyed to the listener directly or indirectly. One method used by songwriters to convey the meaning of a song is to convey it through lyrics. The lyrics in the song have deep figurative language to make the song beautiful. According to [3] figurative language is "a sort of language that we do not employ in our daily lives". It evokes non-textual pictures or connections.

METHOD

In this study, the writer used a qualitative descriptive method in analyzing the data in this study. Qualitative descriptive method is the study social phenomena in its setting. Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that qualitative research uses non-statistically collected data to explore language phenomena in society. According to [4] qualitative method is a way of comprehending an issue from a social or human perspective by drawing on several methodological traditions of inquiry. In this study, the data source used is song lyrics by Dua Lipa in Future Nostalgia album. The album Future Nostalgia: The Moonlight was released on February, 12 2021. Dua Lipa is a famous British-Albanian singer who released the album Future Nostalgia: The Moonlight when she was 26 years old. She also received a Grammy award in 2019 as best new artist. The writer analyzed ten songs of Dua Lipa in

Future Nostalgia: The Moonlight album are Break My Heart, Pretty Please, Boys Will Be Boys, Cool, Don't Start Now, Good In Bed, Physical, Love Again, Future Nostalgia, And Hallucinate.

The writer observes every words in the lyric using figurative language in Dua Lipa album. In this study the writer coded the data and give a different sign for each type of figurative language, then the writer will classify them into the table.

FINDINGS ANG DISCUSSION

The writer presents the findings and discussion related to the research question regarding the findings of figurative language types and meanings contained in the album Future Nostalgia: The Moonlight using the theory of Perrine (1974). In this chapter, the writer classify types based on classification according to Perrine's theory and identify the meaning contained in each figurative language based on Leech's [5] theory of meaning.

1. Metaphor

I used to think that *I* was made out of *stone*.
(Love Again-line 5)

     There is a use of metaphor. In this sentence there is a comparison between "I" and "stone". The person cannot possibly be made of stone. However, the word stone is here to convey the idea that the person feels they have characteristics like a stone, likely hardness, coldness and insensitivity. So the connotative meaning in this sentence is the use of "I was made out of stone" to describe a person's condition or feeling which has the same characteristics as a stone. So that someone is a person who has hard, cold, and insensitive feelings.

2. Simile

That I'ma love you *like a fool*.
(Hallucinate-line3)

     There is a simile in the line above. In this sentence the word 'like' is used to compare love with fool. The comparison that occurs in this sentence is to state that someone who has feelings of love with the behavior of a fool illustrates that the feelings of love felt are so strong that the person feels like a fool. In connotative meaning, this sentence is to provide a strong description of

the feeling of love to the point that it makes someone feel irrational or fool.

3. Synecdoche

I need your *hands* on me.
(Pretty Please-line15)

     The sentence "I need your hands on me" is a synecdoche figure of speech. The word "hands" is used to represent a person as a whole because "hand" is part of a person's body. In this sentence "hands" also describes a person's overall physical touch or presence. In connotative meaning, this sentence means creating an emotional image.

4. Metonymy

I can't believe there something left in *my chest* anymore.
(Love Again-line3)

     There is the use of metonymy to replace a word that is closely related. The word "chest" in this sentence is metonymically interpreted as "heart or feeling". In the lyrics of this song the word chest does not refer to a person's physical body part, but "my chest" refers to the heart or feelings. The connotative meaning in this sentence by using the words "something left in my chest" means that the author conveys that there is disbelief in something that still remains in the heart or a person's feelings about something that remains in his feelings, perhaps in the form of memories, emotions or unforgettable experiences.

5. Hyperbole

Had to love and lose a *hundred million times*.
(Break My Heart-line 2)

     The hyperbole in this sentence can be seen from "hundred million times". The sentence "had to love and lose a hundred million times" contains exaggerates use of the word hundred million times because it is impossible to calculate in the context of human time. The hyperbole here is used to strengthen the meaning that feelings of love and loss are so profound and timeless. Connotatively, this sentence means that someone has feelings that are so strong and infinite that they are difficult to measure by human time standards.

6. Personification

Kill me slowly with *your kiss*.
(Hallucinate-line39)

   In this sentence it is a personification figure of speech "kill me slowly with your kiss" there is the word "kill" which gives human attributes to an object or concept that is not human, namely "kiss". In this sentence the word "kiss" is given human characteristics, namely the ability to kill slowly, kissing is a subject that has human-like power that exceeds the literal meaning of kissing This sentence is included in the connotative meaning of the sentence describing a kiss as something that has the active power and ability of human nature to cause an effect on someone.

7. Paradox
I'm indecisive but this time *I know for sure*.
(Break My Heart-line 6)

   This sentence is included in the paradox figure of speech. This sentence begins with the phrase "I'm indecisive" which expresses uncertainty or doubt in the author's mind. However, the sentence concludes with "I know for sure" which expresses certainty or strong belief. Thus there is a contradiction between doubt and certainty. In connotative meaning, this sentence conveys a deep message about changing thoughts or experiences that change doubts into strong beliefs.

8. Irony
When will we stop saying things.
Cause they're all listening.
No. the kids ain't alright.
(Boys Will Be Boys-line 9,10,11)

   This sentence is a figure of speech for irony. The irony lies in the difference between what actually happened in this sentence conveying another fact if no one heard the author speak, by stating "they're all" indicating if no one heard this statement describes an exaggerated or unrealistic situation. The author feels that many people hear the author's words even though children don't want to hear them. This sentence aims to create a perception that the author is heard by many people.In connotative meaning, this sentence means that the writer feels that everyone is paying so much attention to him speaking that he has

difficulty stopping talking even though that is not actually the case.

9. Symbols
All that *good pipe in the moonlight.*
(Good In Bed-line 29)

   The sentence "All that good pipe in the moonlight" is included in the figure of speech symbols. In these lyrics there is a "good pipe" which in this context is symbolized as a musical instrument such as a flute or something else. "good pipe" refers to a melody or music that is beautiful and soothing also that "all the good pipe" symbolizes all the good and harmonious things that happen at that moment, namely under the moonlight. The moonlight is used as a symbol of beauty or romance and also symbolizes a very beautiful moment or romantic feeling. This sentence is a connotative meaning to describe a beautiful, harmonious and romantic situation or moment which is interpreted through the beauty of moonlight and beautiful music.

10. Understatement
I'm sure if there's something *that I can find the word to say.*
(Boys Will Be Boys-line21)

   The sentence is included in the understatement figure of speech, the actual meaning of which is that the writer lowers speaking ability by making the statement "I can find the word to say" because the author actually wants to convey something that is so big or complex that it is difficult to express, but the author uses a statement containing an understatement to make it seem as if the thing to be conveyed is not something big or complex by using I can find the word to say. This sentence includes connotative meaning, the author gives the impression that something is simple and not excessive, even though it is actually something that is very important.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the findings, it shows that 10 types of figurative language from 10 songs in the album Future Nostalgia: The Moonlight. The writer found that there were 50 figurative language data. They include 9 metaphor, 1 simile, 5 synecdoche, 8 metonymy, 11 hyperbole, 4

personification, 4 paradox, 3 irony, 1 symbols, and 4 understatement. The most widely used figurative language is hyperbole with 11 data, second is metaphor, third is metonymy, fourth is synecdoche, fifth is paradox and personification 4 data, irony 3 data, and the least common used figurative language is symbolism and simile with 1 data. The results of the findings and discussion data found show that there are connotative meanings used in every song lyric from the album Future Nostalgia: The Moonlight by Dua Lipa.

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the research results of figurative language in song, the writer would like to give some suggestions:

1. This research can be a reference for further studies especially for English literature students at Universitas Bung Hatta.

2. The use of figurative language on the Future Nostalgia: The Moonlight album can be used as a reference for learning in literature or linguistics courses, especially in topics related to the type of figurative language and type of meaning.

3. This research can be used to find out the hidden meaning contained in the Future Nostalgia: The Moonlight album and can be used to find out the message conveyed by the singer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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