

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE FOUND IN THE LIFE SUPPORT ALBUM BY MADISON BEER

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ABSTRACT

The study aims to identify the many types of figurative language found in Madison Beer's album Life Support. Knickerbocker and Reninger's (1974) theory was employed to determine the figurative language found in Madison Beer's album Life Support. The information was gathered by downloading and listening to each song on the Life Support album, as well as reading up and taking notes on the lyrics. The data were analyzed using a qualitative method. Madison Beer's Life Support album contains eight out of ten types of figurative language, according to the study's findings. There are 12 data in simile, four data in personification, metaphor, irony, and metonymy, three data in synecdoche, and two data in each type of metaphor and paradox. A simile with 12 facts is the most prevalent figurative language used in Madison Beer's Life Support Album.

Keywords: Figurative language, Song lyrics, Song album, English literature

INTRODUCTION

People learn about semantics in everyday life by interacting with others and reading literary works. Most individuals interact with others using figurative language, which has a different meaning than the actual term. When the speaker and the listener cooperate along, good communication occurs. When conversing, several things happen, one of which is the emergence of figurative language when expressing opinions. Speakers frequently employ figurative language to communicate certain sentiments or intentions in a single phrase. Human beings are unable to separate themselves from social contact and communication abilities, making survival without language impossible.

Figurative language is broadly defined as any means of communicating anything that is not conveyed conventionally; it is better described as a way of stating one thing while hinting at another. Some authors used figurative language to represent their readers' brains and to convey their ideas in new, vibrant, and imaginative ways. Figurative language includes metaphor, simile, personification, symbolism, hyperbola, irony, and understatement. A book, a newspaper, a song, poetry, a magazine, and other kinds of literature, including written language, can all use figurative language (Maftuhah, E.R 2018). This study attempts to analysis about the type of figurative language found in the Life Support album by Madison Beer.

DATA SOURCE

The study's data were collected from Madison Beer's *Life Support* Album. The first studio album by Madison Beer, *Life Support*, was made available on February 26, 2021, by Access Records and Epic Records. Born on March 5, 1999, Madison Elle Beer are an American singer, songwriter, and online sensation. There are 17 songs on this album, including *The Beginning*, *Good in Goodbye*, *Default*, *Follow the White Rabbit*, *Effortlessly*, *Stay Numb* and *Carry On*, *Blue*, *Interlude*, *Homesick*, *Selfish*, *Sour Times*, *Boyshit*, *Baby*, *Stained Glass*, *Emotional Bruises*, *Everything Happens for a Reason*, and *Channel Surfing / The End*.

Madison Beer utilizes figurative language to help her audience comprehend what she is saying since she is used to expressing her emotions in a variety of languages. She often utilizes figurative language, which may draw listeners and make them more pleasant to hear even when few people understand what she is saying. Madison Beer's voice has a similar depth, which makes the song's listeners feel at peace.

METHODS

The observation method was used in this study to collect data, and the strategy was used by seeing how figurative language was applied to a song lyric. Downloading and listening to each song from the *Life Support* album is one of the three procedures the researcher suggested for analyzing this music. Finding the lyrics is the final phase. Note-taking has certain advantages for writers, including the ability to concentrate more easily and the ability to preserve a permanent record of what they have read or heard. A qualitative methodology and a descriptive method were both used to analyze the data. Textual descriptive data are the focus of the qualitative methodology.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

There are two steps to data analysis, such as analyzing the kinds of figurative language used in Madison Beer's *Life Support* Album using the theories of Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974). The second is applying Leech's theory to analyze the significance of the figurative language employed in the data source (1981). Two methodologies were utilized in this study's Finding Presentation: one was formal, and another was informal. There are several tables and forms offered in the formal approach. The informal approach then uses examples from song lyrics to demonstrate the many forms of figurative language that may be found there.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research identified eight types of figurative language, including simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, and paradox, based on the theory of Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974). To attract listeners' interest in the song's lyrics, Madison Beer uses figurative language to show her intense love for her lover. The forms of literature of songs and novels are those in which figurative language is most frequently used. Eleven of Madison Beer's

seventeen songs, including Good in Goodbye, Default, Follow the White Rabbit, Stay Numb and Carry On, Blue, Interlude, Homesick, Selfish, Boyshit, Stained Glass, and Baby, include figurative language in their lyrics.

Table 1 List of Figurative Language Found in Life Support Album by Madison Beer

No	Types of Figurative Language	Amount of Data
1	Simile	12
2	Metaphor	3
3	Personification	4
4.	Synecdoche	3
5.	Metonymy	3
6	Hyperbole	5
7	Irony	3
8	Paradox	2
	Total	35

In this study, the researcher identified eight kinds of figurative language, as well as 35 data points that contained figurative language. According to the table above, simile comes in top place with 12 data, followed by hyperbole with 5 data, personification with 4 data in each type, synecdoche, metaphor, metonymy, and irony with 3 data in each type, and the last is the paradox with 2 data in each type. The simile is the most often used type of figurative language in Madison Beer's Life Support album, with a total of 12 entries, perhaps because the majority of the song lyrics are about love and the relationship between the singer and her partner.

Based on Knickerbocker and Reninger's (1974) theory, this chapter explored several types of figurative language. The Life Support album by Madison Beer has eight different forms of figurative language: simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, and paradox.

1. Simile

A simile is a comparison that uses the terms "like" or "as," according to (Knickerbocker and Reninger 1974: 367). Similes are frequently employed to contrast one item with similar objects.

Data 1

Baby, baby, do I taste like candy (Life Support Album, Baby, Line 02)

The researcher classifies the information above as a simile since it compares two distinct objects, as suggested by the words "I" and "Candy." A simile is a comparison that uses the terms "like" or "as," according to (Knickerbocker and Reninger 1974: 367). In the sentence above, the author explains her idea by using similes, which are a type of figurative language. In the context of the data above, the author expresses her idea using similes.

The author compares 2 related objects, namely "I" and "Candy" using the word "like". As we know, the simile is a type of figurative language which has the characteristic to compare 2 related objects by using the word "like or as". The author wants to express that she is like candy, where usually candy is sweet and everyone's favorite. Likewise, the writer thinks that she is liked by many

people and has a sweet taste like candy. She wants to tell her girlfriend who she calls “baby” in the sentence above that she is like a candy that is liked by many people.

2. Metaphor

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:367), a Metaphor is an inferred comparison without using the terms "like" or "as,".

Data 2

Boy, you're such a lost cause (Life Support Album, Selfish, Line 01)

Without using the terms "like" or "as," Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:367) assert that a metaphor is an inferred comparison. It can demonstrate how this information is used in metaphor. In the sentence above, the author uses metaphor, a form of figurative language, to communicate her idea.

The author connects her lover, who is referred to as "you," with "loss of cause" in the sample data above. These two things are contrasted without the use of "like" or "as," yet they nevertheless relate to one another. According to the singer-songwriter, her partner seems like a hopeless case. In this song, the writer is frequently injured and depressed by her partner. As a result, the writer frequently feels that her lover is to blame for her failures. The lake guy was the cause of her failure, the author would want to make clear.

3. Personification.

Personification is a literary device used to give human characteristics to an inanimate object, animal, or abstract notion. Personification in this context is a metaphor. It is indicated that non-human and human beings can be compared (Knickerbocker and Reninger 1974: 367).

Data 3

I won't cry you another ocean (Life Support Album, Interlude, Line 10)

The data presented here is a result of the personification method. The phrase above is referred to regarded as personification since it has a human aspect that may be observed in the song lyrics "I won't cry you another ocean." Personification is a strategy for imbuing an object, animal, or abstract idea with human behavior (Knickerbocker and Reninger 1974: 367). The writer here uses literary deception to compare her sad feelings to a crying sea. Crying is generally a human behavior. While the sea does not have eyes to cry, therefore the above statement is included in personification.

4. Synecdoche

A synecdoche is a figure that substitutes one part for a whole (Knickerbocker and Reninger 1974: 367).

Data 4

It's eight Mondays in a row, nine days of the week (Life Support Album, Good in Goodbye, Line 04)

The researcher discovered that the language in the previous paragraph qualifies as a synecdoche. Synecdoche is a figure that substitutes the component for the whole, according to

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974: 367). It is clear from the phrase "It's eight Mondays in a row, nine days of the week" that the line is a synecdoche since the singer employs a part to describe the whole. In the above sentence, the lyricist uses synecdoche, a sort of figurative language, to convey her notion. In this sentence, the author explains that there is a Monday every week. It is clear that the word "Monday" means various days of the week, Monday here is an example of a Synecdoche because it is part of the day that describes the whole week.

5. Metonymy

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974), metonymy is the use of a term for one item to describe another that is closely linked to it.

Data 5

I would take a bullet for you just to prove my love

Only to find out you are the one holding the gun (Life Support Album, Good in Goodbye, Line 20)

The following lines are considered metonymic because the lyricist employs one term to explain another, as seen by the word "bullet" and "gun". Metonymy, according to Knickerbocker and Reninger, is the use of a phrase to describe one item while describing something else that is closely connected to it (1974). The songwriter wants to express her sentiments through metonymy. A term-based phrase used to describe something is called a metonymy. The songwriter refers to the speaker as a "bullet" and a "gun" to convey her sentiments. A bullet is a piece of ordnance that is added to a gun. The same is true for the songwriter, who wants her sentiments to be compatible with those of her partner.

6. Hyperbole

Knickerbocker and Reninger define hyperbole as an exaggeration used for remarkable results (1974:367). Hyperbole is sometimes referred to as overstatement.

Data 6

Breathing gets so hard for me now (Life Support Album, Default, Line 01)

The preceding information contains hyperbole since the songwriter overstated the writer's point in the phrase "Counting the stars." Knickerbocker and Reninger claim that exaggeration is sometimes used for dramatic effect (1974:367). There is a statement that states to breathing get so hard, this line contains hyperbole. Breathing is not difficult, as we all know, and it's something we do frequently throughout the day. Breathing is not difficult at all; the author here explains that she has trouble breathing due to several personal issues that have left her feeling clogged in her chest and unable to breathe freely. In a conclusion, breathing is difficult to do now including hyperbole.

7. Irony

The irony is the genuine meaning of a statement that contradicts the actual statement, according to Reninger and Knickerbocker (1974:283). The irony is the quality in which a sentence's meaning differs from its literal meaning.

Data 7

Cause I belong in space Floating with debris (Life Support Album, Homesick, Line 05)

The phrase "Cause I belong in space Floating with debris" in the previous line demonstrated irony since it had a contradictory connotation. The irony is the genuine meaning of a statement that contradicts the actual statement, according to Reninger and Knickerbocker (1974:283). Here, the author used irony to convey her argument. May be seen from the previous example, which states that she is a component of space. It is quite misleading and does not reflect the actual circumstance. The songwriter is a human and as such, has no place in space. Therefore, the author wants to make it clear that she doesn't deserve to stay on Earth and would rather disappear with space debris.

8. Paradox

A remark that appears to be clear on the surface, but when examined more closely, the meaning appears to be rational, if not ludicrous (Knickerbocker and Reninger) (1974).

Data 8

Ready to die any minute (Life Support Album, Blue, Line 26)

The example sentence above demonstrates paradox since it contains a statement that, on the surface, appears to be irrational or even ludicrous. However, with deeper inspection, the meaning becomes clear, as seen by the phrase "Ready to die any minute." Given that breathing is not a tough activity, this expression initially seems ludicrous. The author makes it clear that she is prepared to pass away at any time. However, since no one can predict when someone will pass away, this is not natural and even appears nonsensical when spoken. However, if you pay closer attention, this may also be interpreted as a statement of sorrow against someone and a desire to kill off negative emotions within oneself.

CONCLUSION

The study found that eleven of the seventeen tracks on Madison Beer's Life Support Album, including Good in Goodbye, Default, Follow the White Rabbit, Stay Numb and Carry On, Blue, Interlude, Homesick, Selfish, Boyshit, Stained Glass, Baby, contain metaphorical language. The researcher found eight out of ten types of figurative language, including simile with 12 data, personification, metaphor, irony, and metonymy with four data each, synecdoche with three data, and metaphor and paradox with two data each, by Knickerbocker and Reninger's theory (1974:283). The most often used type of language in Madison Beer's Life Support Album is a simile with 12 data.

The Life Support Album's majority of songs are about the songwriter's relationship with her boyfriend, and she regularly connects him to things that are still related. As a result, similes are used

in almost all songs. When we read or hear literary works, many figurative languages are difficult to understand because they differ from the language that people use in everyday conversation. Future scholars who seek to study figurative language must comprehend the significance of each type of figurative language to quickly identify the information and judge the significance of the song lyrics.

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