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A Stylistic Analysis of Figurative Language and Its Functions in the *Four (Deluxe)* Album by One Direction

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ABSTRACT

This research belongs to qualitative research that analyzed the types and the functions of figurative language in the Four (Deluxe) album using theory of Johnson and Arp. This research used the primary data taken from the song lyrics in the album and the secondary data were obtained from articles, journals, and previous studies related to the research topic. The data collection technique was done by listening to songs, reading the lyrics, identifying the data and classifying the data into the types of figurative language and the functions of figurative language in the album. After collecting the data, the researchers analyzed the data based on the research questions. From the results of the research, the researchers concluded that types of figurative language found in the album is hyperbole, simile, symbolic, personification, and allegory. Meanwhile, the functions of figurative language found in the album were to provide imaginative pleasure, to talk a lot in a short compass, and to add emotional intensity. Hyperbole was the most frequent used figurative language (5 data), and to provide imaginative pleasure was the most frequent found function in the album (9 data). These two results were interconnected because hyperbole describing something in exaggerated terms that can make the reader interpret the meaning of the lyrics and make the reader use their imaginations.

Keywords: figurative language; Four (Delux) album; ONE DIRECTION; stylistic analysis

INTRODUCTION

British pop music has a very wide variety of themes that can be described from various perspectives. Songs can indirectly affect people's lives. This influence makes it an interesting source to study in terms of its lyrical content, use of language, style, and ideas. Songwriters also use linguistic tools for manipulating language in ways that go beyond conventional expressions, through rhymes, symbols, images, metaphors, lexis, and sounds (Rejeki, 2022; Turner, 1993). Therefore, song lyrics can be considered as a type of poetry that is composed in an attractive and melodious way by songwriters by paying attention to the use of words, various stylistic tools, rhythms, and meanings.

Songs can be studied from stylistics that can be described as the study of language examining the use of language and style of language in literary works (Abrams, 1981). In its intersubjective role, stylistics is an empowering tool, because it helps to explain various responses to the linguistic patterns that are obtained (Simpson, 2004). Thus, studying the use

of language or stylistics is an important study because it leads to a better understanding of language use and meanings of text. By looking at the development of stylistics since long time ago until the modern era, it is undeniable that it has an important role in the field of linguistics.

According to Leech and Short (1981), there are four categories of stylistics studies including lexical categories, grammatical categories, figure of speech (figurative language), and context and cohesion. Lexical has the same meaning as diction. In the text, there are several types of lexical categories, namely nouns, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, prepositions, conjunctions and exclamations. The second is grammatical category which deals with sentence structure by analyzing it through sentence types such as declarative sentences, questions, and commands or imperatives. In grammatical category, there are several syntactic elements, namely phrases, clauses, and sentences. This grammatical aspect also determines the smoothness of a communication. The third is figures of speech, one of the stylistic features that stands out because it deviates from the general norms of communication through language codes. Figures are speech forms that distinguish them from the general speech used. With the use of figures of speech, language becomes figurative. The last is context and cohesion which also have their own important roles that can be analyzed through stylistic studies. Cohesion is defined as the ways in which sentences are linked, whereas context is defined as the external relationship of the text or parts of the text. Context is seen as discourse by presupposing social relations between its participants (writer and reader, character and character, etc.)

Figurative language becomes the point of the discussion in this study because the researchers regarded it has a lot of things to explore as the authors use it to give another meaning in their works. In addition, figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect (Abrams, 1981). According to Johnson and Arp (2017), figurative language is defined as "figure of speech that cannot be taken literally (or should not be taken literally only)." Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that figurative language has a stylistic role to give another meaning to the literary works beyond words' literal meanings.

There are three categories of figurative language based on Johnson and Arp (2017) including figurative language by comparison, figurative language by association, and figurative language by contrast. Figurative language by comparison includes metaphor, simile, personification and apostrophe. In a metaphor, an implied comparison means that a figurative term is replaced or identified with a literal meaning (Johnson & Arp, 2017). It means that it is in the form of analogical comparison by eliminating words such as 'like' and creates an implied or hidden comparison between two things that are not relative but have similar characteristics. Simile has the same meaning as metaphor but simile has words that are meaningful to compare things (Johnson & Arp, 2017). It can be categorized as simile if it uses words such as like, as, then, similar tom resembles, seem, or other words that can be used to compare things. Personification asks the readers to visualize literal terms in human forms (Johnson & Arp, 2017). It describes inanimate things, animals or other concepts to have capabilities like humans. The next is apostrophe that addresses something that does not exist or dead or something inhuman as if that person exists or is alive (Johnson & Arp, 2017). From this definition, it can be seen that personification and apostrophe is very similar.

Figurative language by association includes metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, and allegory. Metonymy is defined as a figurative language whose use is to express something by using other related words (Johnson & Arp, 2017). Synecdoche can use a larger group to refer to a smaller group or vice versa (Johnson & Arp, 2017). It means that figurative language can express a part of the whole or the whole to represent a specific part. Symbolic can be understood as something means more than it's literal meaning (Johnson & Arp, 2017). It means that the authors use a certain word to perform as a symbol that carries a meaning that they want to express. Allegory

is defined as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbols (Johnson & Arp, 2017). Allegory is similar with symbolic but allegory is more like a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface. For example, *life is like a spinning wheel, sometimes it's up, sometimes it's down.* Compared to symbolic, one of examples of symbolic is the author uses the word rose to symbolize romance or love. Thus, even though allegory and symbolic seems similar but they are actually different concepts.

Figurative language by contrast includes paradox, irony, hyperbole, and litotes. Paradox usually surprises the readers to its attention and apparent absurdity, underscores the truthfulness of what is said (Johnson & Arp, 2017). Thus, the value of the paradox is the value of surprise because it states something opposite or contradictory. Irony means beyond its mere figurative use (Johnson & Arp, 2017). Irony is divided into three subs including verbal irony (it implies the opposite of what is said), dramatic irony (it is not about what the speaker says and what the speaker means, but what the speaker says and what the poem means), and situational irony (it arises between actual and seemingly appropriate circumstances or between what was anticipated and what actually happened) (Johnson & Arp, 2017). Hyperbole is a figurative language that exaggerates or exaggerates actual facts to create various effects such as an atmosphere of humor, imaginary or restrained, convincing and unconvincing (Johnson & Arp, 2017). Litotes is a figurative language whose use belittles reality with the intention of humbling (Johnson & Arp, 2017).

Figurative language undoubtedly has functions in literary works so that many authors use it in their works. Johnson and Arp (2017) assert that figurative language has several functions such as to provide imaginative pleasure, to carry additional images, to add emotional intensity, and to say a lot in a brief/short compass. These functions make figurative language as an important element in a literary work.

Figurative language analysis can be applied in various texts including spoken and written texts. One of texts that come into the discussion in this study is song lyrics. Song lyrics also belong to literary works as stated by Siswantoro (23) that song lyrics are also part of literary works (Widodo et al., 2022). Not all song lyrics can be immediately understood, especially if the lyrics are full of allusions in words, phrases, or sentences that have hidden meanings in them. Many figurative languages can be found in the lyrics of the song (Simpson, 2004). The use of figurative language can be found in the song lyrics in ONE DIRECTION's *Four (Deluxe)* album.

In this study, the researchers decided to study the use of stylistic devices in the song lyrics of *Four (Deluxe)* album because of their popularity. In addition, after the release of the album *Four (Deluxe)*, ONE DIRECTION became the only group whose debut album four times in a row reached number one on the US Billboard 200 album chart (Billboard 2014). In fact, the *Where We Are Tour*, which aims to promote the albums *Midnight Memories* and *Four*, was the highest-grossing concert tour of 2014, and the highest-grossing tour by a vocal group. Based on those facts, it can be stated that the album has a great influence on the music industry and give a great attraction for people to listen the songs. Moreover, although many genres of songs have been analyzed in a number of studies, this album has not been analyzed from the figurative language perspective.

Based on the explanation above, this study aims to explore the stylistic devices used in the song lyrics to convey the meanings. There were two research questions formulated in this study: (1) what are types of figurative language found in the song lyrics of the *Four (Deluxe)* album? and (2) how does the figurative language function in the song lyrics of the *Four (Deluxe)* album? These two research questions answered using Johnson and Arp theory about figurative language. By writing this research, it is expected that the findings of this research will contribute to stylistic analysis research fields especially in analyzing figurative language in a literary work.

METHODOLOGY

This research used a qualitative method where the analysis focused on finding a text's content, meaning, and discourse. The descriptive qualitative method was appropriate for this research because the research focused on the text of the song lyrics in the album and did not use statistical calculations or analysis such as numbers to obtain research results. The data in this research were categorized into primary data and secondary data. The primary data in this research was the text of the song lyrics contained in the album Four (Deluxe). In contrast, the secondary data in this research included articles, journals, and previous studies related to the research.

In following up the research, the researchers collected primary data by listening to all the songs in the album. It aimed to discover general knowledge such as identifying the theme, content, and message. After listening to the song and getting the lyrics, the researchers then read more about the song lyrics. It aimed to obtain data in the form of content, messages, figurative language, and function of figurative language related to the topics to be analyzed. While collecting this data, the researchers used the *Spotify* platform to get song lyrics. Meanwhile, the secondary data were carefully selected to support the explanation and clarification of the primary data used in the process analysis.

Identifying overall data was the most important process after collecting data. It can be identified by underlining and highlighting parts of the object related to the topics. All identified data were classified into a table called an appendix. An appendix was additional information in a manuscript that functions to make it easier for reader to assess and understand the result or theory in research. The appendix was provided several columns such as table numbers, data/ quote accompanied by title of the song, types of data, reference, and comment which answer the problem formulations to facilitate researcher in the research process. After classifying overall data, the next step and at the same time being the final step in the data collection method was to reduce unnecessary data. The process of reducing this data aimed to make it easier for researcher in the research process if there is unnecessary data so that the data can be eliminated. The last, the final data were analyzed using the underlying theory of Johnson and Arp about figurative language including types of figurative language and functions of figurative language.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There are two points discussed to answer the problem formulation in this research. The first is types of figurative language found in the song lyrics of ONE DIRECTION's *Four (Deluxe)* album, and the second is the functions of figurative language in the song lyrics of the album *Four (Deluxe)* by ONE DIRECTION. Meanwhile, these two points are answered using the same theory, the theory of Johnson and Arp which discusses figurative language.

TYPES OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE FOUND IN THE *FOUR (DELUXE)* ALBUM

After analyzing the data, the researchers found the three types of figurative language based on Johnson and Arp (2017). The following explains each type of figurative language found in the album.

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE BY COMPARISON

There are two categories of the figurative language by comparison found in the song lyrics that included simile and personification. Simile is a figurative language that expresses something indirectly with an explicit comparison expressed by prepositions and conjunctions, such as *like, as, than, similar to, resembles, or seems*. Simile has the same meaning as a metaphor but simile has meaningful words to compare things (Johnson & Arp, 2017). The first data highlight simile are the lyrics from the song " Steal *My Girl. "Kisses like cream"*. The data is a simile in which there is the word 'like' that it describes a parable, which is also a sign that the word is a simile. The sentence 'kisses like cream' means that the kiss is sweet like cream, because cream is a sweet food.

The next data showing simile are the lyrics from *Girl Almighty* song. It is stated that, *"Her light is as loud as many ambulances"*. The data shows a simile because it contains a parable. Besides that, the word 'as' also affirms that the sentence is a simile.

Other data about simile are the lyrics from *Fool's Gold* song. It is stated that, *"I'm like a crow on a wire. You're the shinning distraction that makes me fly. Oh, home. I'm like a boat on the water. You're the rays on the waves that calm my mind"*. The data indicates a simile because there is the word 'like' as a marker. There are 2 simile figures in the quote, namely 'I'm like a crow' and 'I'm like a boat'. The three data explained above show simile which is in line with what Johnson and Arp state that simile contains explicit meaning in the text and comparison expressed by prepositions and conjunctions, such as *like, as, than, similar to, resemble, or seem* (Johnson &Arp, 2017).

The next category in figurative language, by comparison, found in the album is personification. Personification is a language style that creates parables of inanimate objects, animals, and plants with human-like characteristics. Personification distinguish the degree to which they ask readers to visualize literal terms in human form (Johnson & Arp, 2017). The first data highlight personification are the lyrics of the song *Where do Broken Hearts Go. "Shadows come with the pain that you're running from"*. The data is a personification because in which the image, which is an object, is likened to or treated by humans. In this quote, shadows are inanimate objects that act like humans, which is a form of personification. This is in line with what Johnson and Arp stated: in personification, the reader can imagine an object that can act like a human (Johnson & Arp, 2017).

The second data about personification are the lyrics from *Night Changes* song. It is stated "Drivin' too fast, the moon is breakin' through her hair." This data shows a personification because there are sentences where the moon is likened to an object that can breaking something. In fact, the moon is an inanimate object, and only living things can break some things.

The third data about personification are the lyrics from *Stockholm Syndrome* song. It is stated that, *"I used the light to guide me home"*. The data is a personification because the quote shows a parable of an inanimate object being like a human. In reality, light is just an inanimate object that cannot guide humans, as the lyrics state. The three data explained above show personification, which aligns with what Johnson and Arp stated: in personification, the reader can imagine an object that can act like a human (Johnson & Arp, 2017).

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE BY ASSOCIATION

The first category of figurative language by the association found in the song lyrics is symbolic. Symbolic is a figurative language that describes something by using symbols to express a certain purpose. Roughly defined as something that means more than what it is (Johnson & Arp, 2017). The first data highlight symbolic are the lyrics from the song entitled *Ready to Run*. *"There's a lightning in your eyes I can't deny"*. The data shows a symbol in which there is the word 'lightning', which explains the meaning which is not true. The word 'lightning' means

that the girl's eyes were soothing. This is as explained by Johnson and Arp that symbolic describes something by using symbol (Johnson & Arp, 2017).

The second data about symbolic are the lyrics from *Ready to Run* song. It is stated that, *"There's a devil in your smile, it's chasing me".* The data indicates a symbolic because there is the word 'devil' which explains the meaning which is not true. The word 'devil' means that her girl's smile is so stunning that he can be captivated.

The third data about symbolic are the lyrics from *Fool's Gold* song. It is stated that, *"Oh, home".* This data is categorized as symbolic because in accordance with the opinion of Johnson and Arp which states that symbolic is an explanation of something but uses symbol (Johnson & Arp, 2017), this is also found in the word 'home' where the word may mean that his girl is his soul mate where he is anchored.

The fourth data about symbolic are the lyrics from *Stockholm Syndrome* song. It is stated that, *"Oh, baby, look what you've done to me. Oh, baby, look what you've done now".* This data indicates a symbolic because there is the word 'baby' which explains the meaning which is not true. The word 'baby' does not mean a new born child, but may mean lover or soul mate. The fourth data explained above indicate symbolic which is in line with what Johnson and Arp states that symbolic describes something by using symbol to express a certain purpose (Johnson & Arp, 2017).

The second category found in the song lyrics is allegory. Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface. Allegory defined as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbols (Johnson & Arp, 2017). Thus, allegory is a figurative language that conveys hidden meaning through symbolic figures, actions, images, or events through text. In the album *Four (Deluxe),* there is only one allegory. This allegory is found in the lyrics *No Control* song. *"Beside you, I'm a loaded gun".* The data indicates an allegory in which the author likens himself as a weapon. In fact, he was not really a loaded gun. Parables make a sentence more dramatic and contain deep meaning. This is in line with what Johnson and Arp stated that allegory contains parables (Johnson & Arp, 2017).

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE BY CONTRAST

In terms of figurative language by contrast, the only category found is hyperbole. Hyperbole is a figurative language that exaggerates or exaggerates actual facts. All figurative language and exaggeration can be used with varying effect. It may be to create an atmosphere of humour, imaginary or restrained, convincing or unconvincing (Johnson & Arp, 2017). The first data highlight hyperbole are the lyrics from the song entitled *Steal My Girl. "Everybody wanna steal my girl".* It indicates a hyperbole because the author exaggerates that it is as if everyone wants to steal his girl and he tells them to look for another one because the girl belongs to him. However, in reality, it is not what it says. This is in line with what Johnson and Arp stated that hyperbole is related to something that is exaggerated (Johnson & Arp, 2017).

The second data about hyperbole are the lyrics from *Steal My Girl* song. It is stated that, *"I don't exist if I don't have her. The sun doesn't shine, the world doesn't turn".* It is a hyperbole because the author exaggerates that it is as if he does not exist, the sun will not shine, and the world will not turn without his girl. However, in reality, it is not what it says.

The third data about hyperbole are the lyrics from *Fool's Gold* song. It is stated that, *"I get lost in your beauty".* The lyric is a hyperbole because the sentence is exaggerated. Actually, he is just mesmerized by his girl's beauty and not really lost in her beauty. The use of hyperbole only shows that the girl is really beautiful in his eyes.

The fourth data about hyperbole are the lyrics from *Fireproof* song. It is stated that, *"I'm gonna lose my mind".* It shows a hyperbole because the author exaggerates the circumstances in which he describes himself as being about to lose his mind. In fact, he will still remain his original self and his mind have not completely disappeared from his brain.

The fifth data about hyperbole are the lyrics from *Illusion* song. It is stated that, *"I've really got my heart out on my sleeve"*. It indicates a hyperbole because the author exaggerates the circumstances in which he describes himself as being about to get his heart out. In fact, he will still remain his original self and his heart have not out. The five data explained above show hyperbole which is in line with what Johnson and Arp stated that hyperbole is related to something that is exaggerated (Johnson & Arp, 2017).

FUNCTIONS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE FOUND IN THE *FOUR (DELUXE)* ALBUM

The second research question is related to the functions of figurative language found in the Four (Deluxe) album. This sub-section will explain the answer to the second research question. The album has three functions of figurative language: providing imaginative pleasure, adding emotional intensity, and talking a lot in a short compass. The following explains each function of figurative language found in the album.

TO PROVIDE IMAGINATIVE PLEASURE

Through literary works, authors or poets usually spice up their work by adding figurative language to give readers imaginative pleasure so they can further develop their imagination. The ability of the mind to continue abrupt steps from one point to another is described as imagination (Johnson & Arp, 2017). The first data highlight to provide imaginative pleasure are the lyrics from the song entitled *Steal My Girl*. "Everybody wanna steal my girl". This data related to provide imaginative pleasure because the sentence contains an expression as if many people want to steal his girlfriend, and he does not like this. This hyperbole will make the reader imagine how the author dislikes it and how perfect the author's girlfriend is so everyone wants to have her. This is in accordance with the opinion of Johnson and Arp that figurative language is to provide imaginative pleasure (Johnson & Arp, 2017).

The second data related to provide imaginative pleasure also from *Steal My Girl* song. It is stated that, *"Kisses like cream, her walk is so mean. And every jaw drops when she's in those jeans"*. The data related to provide imaginative pleasure because this sentence makes the reader imagine how sweet kisses tastes so that the writer likens it to cream.

The third data belongs to provide imaginative pleasure are the lyrics from *Steal My Girl* song. It is stated that, *"I don't exist if I don't have her. The sun doesn't shine, the world doesn't turn"*. The data belongs to provide imaginative pleasure because the sentence explains that if there is no girlfriend, then he will not be able to live and he illustrates that life in this world will be dark because everything has no meaning anymore. Through the depiction of the 'the sun doesn't shine, the world doesn't turn', it will make reader imagine how the world stops turning and is dark and not as it should be.

The fourth data that belongs to provide imaginative pleasure are the lyrics from *Ready to Run* song. It is stated that, *"There's a lightning in your eyes I can't deny"*. The data belongs to provide imaginative pleasure because this sentence makes the reader imagine how the shape of the sparkling eyes makes the writer unable to look away.

The fifth data related to provide imaginative pleasure are the lyrics from *Ready to Run* song. It is stated that, *"There's a devil in your smile, it's chasing me"*. This sentence related to provide imaginative pleasure because the sentence describes that the author's girlfriend gave the author a devilish smile. A devil's smile usually appears when someone is angry, annoyed, cynical so that they express their feeling. This makes the readers imagine how the author's girlfriend expression will be when she smiles devilishly and how that smile can chase the author.

The sixth data related to provide imaginative pleasure are the lyrics from *Girl Almighty* song. It is stated that, *"Her light is as loud as many ambulances"*. This data is to provide imaginative pleasure because the sentence gives the reader an idea so that the reader can

imagine how his girl has as much power as many ambulances needed to save a savior. This is in accordance with the opinion of Johnson and Arp which states that figurative language functions to provide imaginative pleasure so that they can further develop their imagination (Johnson & Arp, 2017).

The seventh data related to provide imaginative pleasure are the lyrics from *Fool's Gold* song. It is stated that, "*I'm like a crow on a wire. You're the shinning distraction that makes me fly. Oh, home. I'm like a boat on the water. You're the rays on the waves that calm my mind*". This data related to provide imaginative pleasure because the word "I'm like a crow" and "I'm like a boat" describe how the author likens himself to a crow and a boat. This will make the reader imagine how the author is when he falls in love, how he feels he is flying like a crow and feels calm like when he gets light when the waves hit him. This will make the reader's imagination broaden because it imagines every moment.

The eighth data belongs to provide imaginative pleasure are the lyrics from *Night Changes* song. It is stated that, "*Drivin' too fast, moon is breakin' through her hair*". This data belongs to provide imaginative pleasure because the sentence explains that the girl's hair was blown by the wind due to driving too fast as if the moon had broken her hair. Through this personification, the reader can further develop their imagination, how the atmosphere of the night ride would be so that they would be immersed in the song.

The ninth data belongs to provide imaginative pleasure are the lyrics from *Stockholm Syndrome* song. It is stated that, "*I used the light to guide me home*". This sentence belongs to provide imaginative pleasure because in this sentence, the reader will be made to imagine what the personification means. The author provides an additional image with the parable of light which can lead him to return home so that the reader can further develop their imagination. The nine data explained above related to provide imaginative pleasure which is in accordance with the opinion of Johnson and Arp which states that the function of figurative language is to provide imaginative pleasure so that they can further develop their imagination (Johnson & Arp, 2017).

TO ADD EMOTIONAL INTENSITY

Figurative language is able to create emotional feelings accompanied by informative statements (Johnson & Arp, 2017). The first data highlight to add emotional intensity are the lyrics from the song entitled *Where do Broken Hearts Go*. "*Shadows come with the pain that you're running from*". The data shows function to add emotional intensity because the sentence shows the writer's emotion that is haunted by the pain given by someone. The sentence represents the emotion of being heartbroken and disappointed. This is in accordance with the opinion of Johnson and Arp who explain that figurative language can create emotional feelings accompanied by informative statements (Johnson & Arp, 2017).

The second data related to add emotional intensity are the lyrics from *Fool's Gold* song. It is stated that, "*I get lost in your beauty*". This data related to add emotional intensity because in the sentence, the author explains that he is in love, so he likens himself to get lost in his girl's beauty. By using this sentence, it can describe how the emotions are feeling that is turbulent within the author so that he can liken himself to a lost person. This is in accordance with the opinion of Johnson and Arp who say that figurative language is use to add emotional intensity.

The third data belongs to add emotional intensity are the lyrics from *No Control* song. It is stated that, "*Beside you, I'm a loaded gun*". The lyric belongs to add emotional intensity because in that sentence, 'loaded gun' means that when he is beside his girl, he has feelings that is hidden that might be ready to come out when it is no longer able to withstand his turmoil. This is likened to a loaded gun which sometime can eject its bullets. Through these lines, the author expresses his feelings and creates an emotional impression for himself.

The fourth data related to add emotional intensity are the lyrics from *Fireproof* song. It is stated that, *"I think I'm gonna lose my mind"*. The sentence is related to add emotional intensity because in this sentence explains that the author likens himself to a person who has lost his mind because he is in love. This sentence represents the author's feelings to express his emotions.

The fifth data belong to add emotional intensity are the lyrics from *Illusion* song. It is stated that, *"I've really got my heart out on my sleeve"*. The data belong to add emotional intensity because in this sentence explains that the author feels really all out in love so that he likens his heart to go out. This sentence represents the author's feelings to express his emotions. The five data explained above related to add emotional intensity which is in accordance with the opinion of Johnson and Arp which states that the function of figurative language is to create emotional feelings accompanied by informative statements (Johnson & Arp, 2017).

TO TALK IN A SHORT COMPASS

Talking a lot in a short compass means that the author or poet does not need to provide detailed explanations in conveying ideas. The reader briefly describes the text's intended meaning (Johnson & Arp, 2017). The first data highlight to talk a lot in a short compass are the lyrics from the song entitled *Fool's Gold. "Oh, home"*. The data includes function to talk a lot in a short compass because in that sentence, the word 'home' is not taken literally. 'Home' is defined as a place where the writer returns from all the stress of life, someone who provides peace and comfort. Without needing to explain what 'home' actually means, the writer can put the expression in one word. This is in accordance with the opinion of Johnson and Arp which explains that the writer does not need to provide detailed explanations to convey ideas (Johnson & Arp, 2017).

The second data related to talk a lot in a short compass are the lyrics from *Stockholm Syndrome* song. It is stated that, *"Oh, baby, look what you've done to me. Oh, baby, look what you've done now"*. This data related to talk a lot in a short compass because in this sentence, baby is not taken literally. The word 'baby' means 'lover' who accompanies him through his days. The writer does not need to explain in detail what 'baby' means to convey an idea, but just simply writes it in one term. The two data explained above related to talk a lot in a short compass which is in accordance with the opinion of Johnson and Arp which explains that the function of figurative language is to talk a lot in a short compass, where the author or poet does not need to provide detailed explanations in conveying ideas (Johnson & Arp, 2017).

From the data that had been collected, the function to provide imaginative pleasure is the function most commonly found in the songs on the *Four (Deluxe)* album. This is related to the analysis of the first problem formulation, where hyperbole is the most figurative language found in the song lyrics on the *Four (Deluxe)* album. It can be concluded that hyperbole which describes something using exaggerated terms can make readers interpret the meaning of the lyrics of the song themselves and can make readers imagine what the atmosphere is in the song so that they have chances to use their imagination to interpret the song lyrics.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

It can be seen that of the sixteen songs on *Four (Deluxe)* album, not all songs can be analyzed because some do not contain figurative language. However, the rest of the songs using figurative language that affirms that author tends to use figurative language in their works to that Meanwhile, there are two (2) points concluded in this study related to the types and the functions of figurative language contained in the album. Both of these problems are analyzed using theory of figurative language by Greg Johnson and Thomas R. Arp.

Related to the types of figurative language, there are 16 data of figurative language consisting of 5 types of figurative language, where hyperbole is the type of figurative language that appears most often (5 data), then 4 data of symbolic, 3 data of simile, 3 data of personification, and 1 data of allegory. Hyperbole can be found in the *Steal My Girl, Fool's Gold, Fireproof,* and *Illusion* song. Symbolic can be found in the *Ready to Run, Fool's Gold,* and *Stockholm Syndrome* song. Simile can be found in the *Steal My Girl, Girl Almighty*, and *Fool's Gold* song. Personification can be found in *Where do Broken Hearts Go, Night Changes,* and *Stockholm Syndrome* song. The last one is allegory, which can only be found in *No Control* song.

Meanwhile, related to the function of figurative language, there are 3 functions of figurative language in the lyrics of the *Four (Deluxe)* album, where the function to provide imaginative pleasure is the function that appears most often (9 data), then to add emotional intensity (5 data), and to talk a lot in a short compass (2 data). Figurative language that function to provide imaginative pleasure are found in the *Steal My Girl, Ready to Run, Girl Almighty, Fool's Gold, Night Changes,* and *Stockholm Syndrome* song. Then the figurative language that function to add emotional intensity is found in the *Where do Broken Hearts Go, Fool's Gold, No Control, Fireproof,* and *Illusion* song. The last is figurative language that function to talk a lot in a short compass, found in the *Fool's Gold* and *Stockholm Syndrome* song.

Based on the discussion and conclusions that have been presented above, there are several suggestions that can be conveyed by the researcher to the readers. Firstly, readers can analyse the song lyrics more deeply in order to get the true meaning, because many songs use figurative language so that the meaning they convey tends to be implicit. Secondly, readers can analyse types of figurative language and the function of figurative language using Johnson and Arp's theory. Third, in classifying figurative language function using Johnson and Arp theory, more attention must be paid because there are several functions that look very similar so more accuracy is needed.

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