Investigating Figurative Language Used in Katy Perry’s Song Lyrics

Azhari Zaimardiansyah*1, Hendra Heriansyah1, and Nurul Inayah1

1Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh

*Corresponding author: azharizaimar95@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aimed at investigating the types of figurative language found in Katy Perry’s song lyrics. It also tried to find out the functions of figurative language in these songs. A descriptive qualitative was undertaken to investigate the research questions in this study. Abrams and Harpham’s theory (2005) used to analyze the data related to the types of figurative language. While, Jakobson’s theory (1995, as cited in Tribus, 2017) utilized to analyze the functions from the types figurative language found in the song lyrics. The results of the study showed that there are some types of figurative language used in Katy Perry’s song lyrics such as simile, metaphor, hyperbole, alliteration, etc. Simile and repetition are the two most frequent types of figurative language found in these songs. Meanwhile, there are two functions of figurative language discovered through the song lyrics namely conative and poetic. The poetic function is the most one used in the song lyrics. In conclusion, the figurative language is a commonly matter used in the literature area.

Keywords: figurative language, function, song lyrics

1. INTRODUCTION

One of artworks in literature is song. It has a set of lyrics with imaginative words and expressions to be conveyed to the listeners. The lyrics that contain in the song are commonly related to a person’s expression that he/she ever experiences. The lyrics of song become more interesting because it contains various figurative languages used by the song writer. Relating to figurative language, according to Peter (2002) figurative language is a language which has figurative meaning and incorporates the speaker’s desire to touch the emotions and to persuade into action. It means that by using figurative language to unite thoughts and feelings others so that it can create a sense of persuasion. In other words, it helps transfer someone’s feeling, ideas or thoughts into the mind of the audience and is eager to do something. While, Corbin (2006, p.195)said that figurative language is a language that creates imaginative connections between ideas and sense or that reveals striking similarities between things we had never associated before. From some
viewpoints above, we can conclude that figurative language is related to the language that uses figures of speech and is used to express the inner feelings of the author. However, Knatchal (2014) explained that why it needs using figurative language in literary works into three main reasons namely, figurative language allows people to express their thoughts abstractly, can help people play with abstract ideas, and also it can help connect language with emotional response quickly and effectively.

There were some previous studies related to the use of figurative language in song lyrics. A study conducted by Fitria (2018) found some figurative languages in One Direction’s song lyrics such as repetition, parallelism, personification. The other study carried out Hariyanto (2017) found there were some types of figurative language used in “Firework” song namely symbolic, hyperbole, and simile. Another study done by Salwa and Liskinasih (2016) showed that songs have positive influences towards students’ vocabulary enrichment since students can learn a foreign language in a more natural way such as such as metaphor, hyperbole, personification. From a few research studies above, there are some types of figurative languages that are used in song lyric namely symbol, hyperbole, and simile, metaphor, personification, and synecdoche. However, those studies that had been conducted by previous researchers only focused on the language use, meaning, and social context of figurative language that contained within the lyrics of song. In addition, it was not found the research studies that discussed the functions of figurative language that are used in song lyric.

Meanwhile, the result of this study is expected to be useful for educational world especially in the field of literary. In addition, this study is hoped will provide a description to the readers about the types of figurative languages and its function that contain in Katy Perry’s song lyrics. Moreover, the findings of this research will provide the knowledge for the readers who are interested in knowing various kinds of figurative language particularly in the lyric of songs.

This study investigates the types of figurative languages used in Katy Perry’s song lyrics. The reason why the researcher is interested in investigating this matter because there are some preliminary studies discussed about figurative language in song lyrics.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW
2.1 The Definition of Figurative Language

According to Abrams & Harpham (2015), figurative language is a diversion from the language that we use in daily life. For example, from the full-fledged language, meaning, and the composition of words in order to obtain a particular effect or special meaning. Thus, Picken (2007) stated that figurative language is noticed and frequent interpreting incomprehensible details. It can be concluded that a figurative language is a form of language that departs from a normal word or sentence in a common word form to form a general literal meaning that contains a literary meaning to achieve certain effects. It means that the way of saying one thing and meaning another. To sum up, figurative language is the way of giving
expression through a special language which shows the soul and the writer's personality.

2.2 **The Purpose of Figurative Language**

In relation to the use of figurative language in song lyrics, Kokemuller (2018) stated the main purpose of figurative language is to force the reader to imagine what is meant by a songwriter with the expression or statement that he/she makes. For some reasons why it needs figurative within literary works, first, the use of various types of elements can add strength, depth, and quality of figurative language through literary works such as metaphors, parables, analogies, hyperbole, symbolism, and personification are the common elements of figurative language. Second, to expand meaning, it means some figurative languages are used to expand literal meaning. Hyperbole is exaggerated or excessive. Symbolism is used to present moral lessons or a broader point by having nouns/people in the story to represent something in them. Personification is used to provide human qualities for objects or animals. Third, some figurative languages can increase the creativity of writing. Imagery is one element that is simpler to understand. This is the use of expressive descriptive language to give readers a mental picture.

Whereas, Stanford (2003, p.48) stated that figurative language is words or expressions that bring more than their literal meaning. We can conclude that figurative language has various purposes. It is used to clarify meaning, provide clear examples, to emphasize, to stimulate emotions, to give life to inanimate objects, to entertain. It means that the way of saying one thing and meaning another. To sum up, figurative language is the way of giving expression through a special language which shows the soul and the writer's personality.

2.3 **Types of Figurative Language**

2.3.1 **Simile**

According to Booth (2006) in a sentence or statement that states as an explicit comparison, it is often marked by "like" or "as", it is called simile. This type of figurative language that compares a things with other things by using a connector or a comparison word “like” or “as”.

2.3.2 **Metaphor**

As stated by Booth (2006) metaphor is an implied simile. It compares two things that are not alike, at a glance almost similar to a simile, but the metaphor does not use the words "like" or "as", but explains implicitly the comparison or identification of one thing with another that is not the same.

2.3.3 **Hyperbole**

Hyperbole comes from ancient Greek word which means "excessive". Hyperbole can be interpreted a kind of figurative language that expresses something in a way that is exaggerated from the reality (Abrams and Harpham, 2005). It could be a message to be conveyed mediocre but becomes more interesting when the sentence is shaped in such a way with hyperbole.

2.3.4 **Alliteration**

Nugraha (2015) stated that alliteration is a series of words that begin with the same letter or sound. In other words, alliteration is a style of language that has the same repetition of consonant sounds that follow the word in front of it, usually used in poetry and prose to make beautiful sentences or emphasize words.

2.3.5 **Onomatopoeia**
Abrams and Harpham (2005) added sounds that refer to onomotaopoeia include animal sounds, other voices, but also human voices that are not words, inanimate objects, poetry, and even in songs though. This figurative type we often encounter in daily life.

2.3.6 Idiom
In the meantime, Abrams and Harpham (2005) point out idioms are another word of expression that are a combination of meaningful words. The significance of the idiom is not derived from its constituent words, but is formed after the words are combined. Idioms are often used as metaphors in the delivery of meaning. It is a phrase that has the meaning of what it says to be written grammatically although it does not make sense, but expresses a different understanding when it is used.

2.3.7 Personification
Abrams and Harpham (2005) said the personification suits serve to provide a clearer picture of the situation describes and provides concrete imagery. We can conclude that the use of personification is found in many types of literary works.

2.3.8 Symbol
According to Standford (2003, p.50) a symbol in a literary work, an object, action, person, or animal that stands for something more than its literal meaning. It means symbols that describe something by using objects, animals, or plants as a symbol that can replaces the word you want to express by signifying or representing something else.

2.3.9 Repetition
According to Abrams and Harpham (2005) repetition is a literary device that repeats the same word or phrase several times to make the idea clearer and easier to remember. There are several types of repetitions commonly used in prose and poetry. As a rhetorical device, it can be a complete word, phrase, or sentence, or a recurrent poetic phrase to emphasize its significance throughout the text. Repetition is not only distinguished as an allusion, but rather as a rhetorical tool.

2.3.10 Metonymy
According to Shutova (2011) metonymy is defined as the use of words or phrases that stand for related concepts, which are not explicitly stated. She also said that the metaphor is based on the similarity between concepts, metonymy is built on contiguity. So it can be concluded that metonymy is a kind of figurative language that uses a word to express something else because it has a close relationship.

2.3.11 Assonance
According to Abrams and Harpham (2005) assonance is a type of figurative language made by repeating vowels. Broadly defined, this figurative type is a repetition of the same vowel sound in consecutive words in rhyming lines in literary works. This repetition creates the impression of subtlety, tenderness, independence or beauty of sound

2.4 The Function of Figurative Language
Relating to the function of figurative language, Jakobson (1995) mentioned that there are five functions of figurative language, namely:

2.4.1 Expressive function
Jakobson (1995) says expressive functions relate to emotions, impressions, feelings, opinions expressed. It means that expressive function or emotion is used to expressing human feelings. For example, feeling sad, happy, angry, upset, disappointed, satisfied. As a tool for expressing feelings, the aim of human in expressing feelings varies, among others, to be free from all the emotional pressure.
This function can be seen in the languages used by authors in literature, both novels, short stories, drama and even songs. The most important thing in this function is the ideas of the authors. In addition, the expressive function of language can be seen in authoritative statements such as political speeches, figures, scientific papers and others.

2.4.2 *Conative Function*

According to Jakobson (1995) said this function is also called instrumental function, operative function and pragmatic function. The conative function is to motivate others to behave and do something efforts to influence others to engage in social activities. Language serves to support social activities to take place smoothly. Conative functions can be seen in announcements, clues, publications, propaganda, persuasive writings and so forth. What arises in vocative functions is that language is the relationship between the author and his reader embodied in a socially or personally defined grammatical relationship. The character is the language is direct and can be understood easily by the reader or the listener.

2.4.3 *Referential function*

According to Jakobson (1995) referential function is the reference of the message, used by a group of humans to discuss a problem with a particular topic. As a means of communication, language becomes the medium between humans with one another because language can express intentions and thoughts. Therefore, Nord (2006: 48), defines the referential function relies on the balance between given and presupposed information. There are micro function of referential function such as, (1) identifying items about people, school, home and communities, (2) asking for a description of someone, (3) defining something, (4) explaining or asking for explanation of how something works, (5) comparing and contrasting things, (6) discussing possibilities, probabilities, or capabilities for doing something (p.48). This function is characterized by languages that are non-regional, non-idiomatic, formal, technical and neutral.

2.4.4 *Poetic function*

Goodrich (2011) said poetic function is to describe the principle of equality from one selection to another. Equality in the language code in phonological level (sound), morphology (words), or syntax (speech) because it is said to be promoted to the constitutive device of the sequence.

2.4.5 *Phatic function*

This function makes the language as a tool for communication or contact with humans. So in this case the message is focused on the relationship that prioritizes the connection. For example like asking someone’s news or condition. Phatic function is more directed to maintain a close relationship with the other person.

2.5 **Previous Studies of the Use of Figurative Language in Song Lyric.**

There were some previous studies related to the use of figurative language in song lyrics. A study conducted by Diniati and Fitrawati (2017) showed that there were some kinds of figurative used in the song lyrics by Paramore and Blink 182 namely metaphor, simile, personification and hyperbole. Another study done by Edyawati, Rufinus, & Suhartono (2016) found there were some types of figurative language used in Adele’s selected song lyrics namely personification, metaphor, hiperbole and paradox. The other study carried out by Ashtiani & Derakhshshesh (2015) found some figurative languages in between Top 50 English and Persian Pop
Song Lyrics such as imile, metaphor, hyperbole, and personification. From a few research studies above, there are some types of figurative languages used in song lyrics namely symbol, hyperbole, and simile, metaphor, personification, oxymoron, paradox, synecdoche, irony, alliteration, parallelism and synecdoche.

3. METHODS
The research design used in this study is a descriptive study with a qualitative approach. According to Seliger and Shohamy (1989, p.125) descriptive research is used to establish the existence of phenomena by explicitly describing them. While, the method used to collect the data in this study was through documentation. According to Sugiyono (2012, p.240) documentation is a record of occasion that has been passed which can be the form of writings, drawings, or monumental works of a person. It means that qualitative research is a research procedure by collecting data in the form of words, not images, and not number, and the data obtained through manuscript, interview, field notes, photos, documents, and can be other official documents. Regarding the research instrument, the researcher used a document analysis in order to obtain the data in this research. According to Corbin and Strauss (2008) document analysis is a systematic procedure for reviewing or evaluating documents – both printed and electronic materials. In relation to this, the document analysis used in this study was in the form of printed song lyrics by Katy Perry.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
4.1 Results
In the results of the research there are eleven types of figurative language found in Katy Perry’s song lyrics. The types of figurative language (Fig.) are discussed in a group of stanza (Sz.) that contained figurative language within the lyrics.

4.1.1 Types of Figurative Language Found in Katy Perry’s Song Lyrics
After the researcher analyzed the data from Katy Perry’s song lyrics, the researcher found eleven types of figurative language such as simile, metaphor, hyperbole, alliteration, onomatopoeia, etc. The figurative language were discussed in detail below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Figurative Language</th>
<th>frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simile (sim.)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metaphor (meta.)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperbole (hyp.)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliteration (all.)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onomatopoeia (ono.)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idiom (idi.)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personification (pers.)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbol (sym.)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repetition (rep.)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metonymy (meto.)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assonance (asso.)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following part will be presented respectively in italic with underlined words.

4.1.1.1 *Simile*

Simile is a type of figurative language that compares a thing with other things by using a connector or a comparison word “like” or “as”. For example:

**Fig. Sim. S1R. Sz2:**

*Already brushing off the dust*

*You hear my voice, you hear that sound*

*Like thunder gonna shake the ground*

*You held me down, but I got up (HEY!)*

**Fig. Sim. S1R. Sz3:**

*You’re gonna hear me roar*

*Now I’m floating like a butterfly*

*Stinging like a bee I earned my stripes*

*I went from zero, to my own hero*

It means that it will ensure that it impacts on her standing action. While in the next line and another one is a simile too because of using the word “like” to compare herself with a butterfly. The researcher analyze that by this she means that she wants to be free and does not should worry about the things in life.

**Fig. Sim. S2DH. Sz2:**

*So you wanna play with magic*

*Boy, you should know what you’re falling for*

*Baby do you dare to do this?*

*Cause I’m coming at you like a dark horse*

Actually dark horse means someone who is mysterious or shy who turned out to be the best in something or somebody who show off unexpected talent.

**Fig. Sim. S2DH. Sz3:**

*This love will make you levitate*

*Like a bird*

*Like a bird without a cage*

*But down to earth*

Next statements are simile too, because using “like” to compare love and bird. In basically means that love is very sincere and it can get lulled. The statement means the love will make someone feel good, because it gives a sincere feeling, like a bird without a cage, free, and not repress someone.

**Fig. Sim. S2DH. Sz6:**

*She’s a beast*

*I call her Karma (come back)*

*She eats your heart out*

*Like Jeffrey Dahmer (woo)*

She is also being compared to Jeffrey Dahmer. According to Tron (2017) Jeffrey Lionel Dahmer is a American killer and sex offender, but Jeffrey Dahmer here means to represent someone can be something bad.

**Fig. Sim. S2DH. Sz7:**

*If you get the chance you better keep her*

*She’s sweet as pie but if you break her heart*

*She’ll turn cold as a freezer*

*That fairy tale ending with a knight in shining armor*
Next statement is belong to simile because using the word “as” in the sentence. Here is the singer compare the sweet with pie. Actually pie is one of the food name, but here pie means that are very kind and friendly. It is exactly true that the freezer is cold, but in this case cold like a freezer is to represent for those who can be cold or evil at the same time.

**Fig. Sim. S2DH. Sz.8:**

Damn I think I love her
Shorty so bad, I’m sprung and I don’t care
She ride me like a roller coaster
Turned the bedroom into a fair (a fair!)
Her love is like a drug

The statement belongs to simile because it uses the word “like” which is means very excited to have an affair and drugs here mean the love who can make someone feel happy and being addicted to think about it every time.

**Fig. Sim. S3PM. Sz1:**

Pack my bags and watch your shadow fade
You chewed me up and spit me out
Like I was poison in your mouth
You took my light, you drained me down

Poisons are substances or compounds that enter the body in various ways that inhibit the response to the body’s biological system which causes health problems, diseases, and also death. Basically, poison means someone who makes bitter comments or insults others.

**4.1.1.2 Metaphor**

A direct comparison between two different things which is not the real meaning, but as illustration based on equality and comparison. For instance:

**Fig. Meta. S1R. Sz.3:**

You’re gonna hear me roar
Now I’m floating like a butterfly
Stinging like a bee I earned my stripes
I went from zero, to my own hero

It is a metaphor because being zero and a hero is in a different part of the power scale. It also does not use a word like or as. She shows how she started from a weak person and end up as a very confident personality.

**Fig. Meta. S2DH. Sz.6:**

Uh
She’s a beast
I call her Karma (come back)
She eats your heart out

Beast is wild animals that is still have free nature in the wild. Beast here means someday if someone gets hurt, they could be a very dangerous person.

**4.1.1.3 Hyperbole**

Hyperbole can be interpreted as a kind of figurative language that expresses something in a way that is exaggerated from the reality. For instance:

**Fig. Hyp. S2DH. Sz1:**

But you better choose carefully
‘Cause I, I’m capable of anything
Of anything and everything
Make me your Aphrodite
The sentence in this data is hyperbole, because it has something excessive. The meaning is she has more abilities to make people who love her to be careful because they can feel happy or worried. Hyperbole is an excessive statement used to increase the effect.

**Fig. Hyp. S2DH. Sz6:**
*I call her Karma (come back)*
*She eats your heart out*
*Like Jeffrey Dahmer (woo)*
*Be careful*

The statement used to make a deeper effect on the lyrics seems like everything possible to do. But here meant she could make someone suffering.

**Fig. Hyp. S3PM. Sz4:**
*Now look at me, I’m sparkling*
*A firework, a dancing flame*
*You will never put me out again*
*I’m glowin’*

The sentence above belongs to hyperbole because of excessive statements. Sparkling here means to explain that has strong self-confidence and enthusiasm to continue the life. Next above is also included in hyperbole too, because of excessive statements. Shining here means showing strong and good passionate.

4.1.1.4 Alliteration

Alliteration is an initial repetition of consonant sounds of a series of words in a sentence. For instance:

**Fig. All. S1R. Sz.3:**
*I got the eye of the tiger, a fighter, dancing through the fire*
’Cause I am a champion and you’re gonna hear me roar
Louder, louder than a lion
’Cause I am a champion and you’re gonna hear me roar

This is alliteration because it is using the “L” letter to repeat the previous word. But here is meant to try to speak out loud and to realize that she deserves better.

**Fig. All. S2DH. Sz.3:**
*Mark my words*
*This love will make you levitate*
*Like a bird*
*Like a bird without a cage*

This statement is alliteration because the “L” letter is repeated in the word “levitate” and “love”.

**Fig. All. S3PM. Sz.2:**
*This is the part of me*
*That you’re never gonna ever take away from me, no*
*Throw your sticks and your stones,*
*Throw your bombs and your blows*

In the song, there are several sentences with alliteration in them, but the main one is repeated in the chorus.

4.1.1.5 Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a word or a group of words that imitate from something that is described. For example:
Fig. Ono. S1R. Sz.3:
Oh oh oh oh oh oh oh
Oh oh oh oh oh oh oh
Oh oh oh oh oh oh oh
You’re gonna hear me roar

It is onomatopoeia because using “oh” for describing the sound you make when you sing or shout. As the researcher said, the word “roar” is also onomatopoeia because it is a sound depicting a tiger or an angry lion. Roar here means also have the spirit to face everything that could happen in life. It focuses on winning anything and anyone in life that hurt you.

Fig. Ono. S2DH. Intro:
Ya'll know what it is
Katy Perry
Juicy J, aha.
Let’s rage

Fig. Ono. S2DH. Sz8:
I’m gon’ put her in a coma
Woo!
Damn I think I love her
Shorty so bad, I’m sprung and I don’t care

This phrase is used to make the song more interesting and increase its effect. This is the only example of onomatopoeia contained in this song.

4.1.1.6 Idiom

Idiom is an expression or a word that separates in relation to the general usage from the literal meaning. Here are the examples of idioms used in that song lyric.

Fig. Idi. S1R. Sz1:
I used to bite my tongue and hold my breath
Scared to rock the boat and make a mess
So I sit quietly, agree politely
I guess that I forgot I had a choice

This phrase is used to talk about actions that often happen in the past but you really want to say something but you do not because it will be the problems. It is still the same type but the point here is that she does not want to interfere with a situation that might get into trouble.

Fig. Idi. S2DH. Sz5:
Cause I’m coming at you like a dark horse
Are you ready for, ready for
A perfect storm, perfect storm
Cause once you’re mine, once you’re mine

According to Farlex (2015), a perfect storm means a situation or individual event that together forms a problem or difficulty that can cause a disaster for someone or a very unpleasant situation. Actually here the songwriter wants to say that do not make a mess with her or you will be putted in a big problem.

Fig. Idi. S3PM. Sz1:
You chewed me up and spit me out
Like I was poison in your mouth
You took my light, you drained me down
But that was then and this is now

Chew me out means to scold or speak harshly or angry to someone. Whereas took my light meant to cause someone or something to lose their ability or quality of life even energy.

**Fig. Idi. S3PM. Sz3:**
Find out who is really there for me
You ripped me off, your love was cheap
Was always tearing at the seams
I fell deep, you let me down

It means to describe someone that can cheat and falling apart or declining in quality.

4.1.1.7 Personification

The personification provides a clearer factual picture of the situation that is obviously concrete. For example:

**Fig. Pers. S2DH. Sz6:**
Be careful
Try not to lead her on
Shorty’s heart is on steroids
Cause her love is so strong

However, steroids here mean that the heart uses steroids to make it stronger.

4.1.1.8 Symbol

Symbols are related to objects, animals, or plants as symbols that represent something. For instance:

**Fig. Sym. S2DH. Sz1:**
Make me your Aphrodite
Make me your one and only
But don’t make me your enemy, your enemy, your enemy
So you wanna play with magic

The word Aphrodite refers to the goddess of love in Greek mythology. Aphrodite here means she wants to be spoiled with love and the center of attention.

**Fig. Sym. S2DH. Sz1:**
So you wanna play with magic
Boy, you should know what you’re falling for
Baby do you dare to do this?
Cause I’m coming at you like a dark horse

Dark horse here contain symbol because dark horse is someone who is little known to people but unexpectedly succeeds. Actually Katy here wants to tell us that she wins in fall in love. The vocals in this song seem very tempting and charming.

**Fig. Sym. S2DH. Sz6:**
She’s a beast
I call her Karma (come back)
She eats your heart out
Like Jeffrey Dahmer (woo)

Karma here is symbolize to Hinduism and Buddhism. Karma is a word meaning the result of a person's actions as well as the actions themselves. It is a term about the cycle of cause and effect. It is what happens to a person because they
caused it with their actions. Besides that Jeffrey Dahmer is one of the most killers and cannibals in the United States. He was arrested by police on July 22, 1991 after one of his victims managed to escape.

4.1.1.9 Repetition

Repetition is reduplication of sounds or words in a part of sentences that are considered to put pressure in a context. For example:

**Fig. Rep. S2DH. Sz2:**
Make me your one and only
But don’t make me your enemy, your enemy, your enemy
So you wanna play with magic
Boy, you should know what you’re falling for

However, enemy is a term for something that is seen as being harmful or a threat to others.

**Fig. Rep. S2DH. Sz3:**
Cause I’m coming at you like a dark horse
Are you ready for, ready for
A perfect storm, perfect storm
Cause once you’re mine, once you’re mine

The last statement above contains repetition because the statement is repeated to emphasize that she pays attention to her lover.

**Fig. Rep. S3PM. Sz2:**
This is the part of me
That you’re never gonna ever take away from me, no
This is the part of me
That you’re never gonna ever take away from me, no

The statement above is repetition because the sentence in the first two lines is repeated to emphasize that now she is very strong.

**Fig. Rep. S3PM. Sz5:**
This is the part of me, me, me, me, me, me, me, me... no
Throw your sticks and your stones,
Throw your bombs and your blows
But you’re not gonna break my soul

There is a repetition of the word "me" in the sentence above. That means to emphasize that she is now a very happy person and makes what she did becomes part of her life’s journey.

4.1.1.10 Metonymy

Metonymy is a kind of figurative language that uses a word to express something because it has a close relationship. For example:

**Fig. Meto. S2DH. Sz7:**
That fairy tale ending with a knight in shining armor
She can be my Sleeping Beauty
I’m gon’ put her in a coma
Woo!

Sleeping beauty is because is a classic fairy tale released by Disney about a princess who is cursed by an evil witch to sleep forever and can only be saved by the kiss of a prince’s true love. Sleeping beauty here means the hopes for someone special in someone’s life.

4.1.1.11 Assonance
Assonance is a type of figurative language made by repeating the vowel sounds. For example:

**Fig. Asso. S3PM. Sz2:**

Now look at me
This is the part of me
That you’re never gonna ever take away from me, no
This is the part of me

This is also contain assonance. There is a little difficult to explain this type of figurative language because not all songs have this type. In this song the writer found the type of assonance which contains vowel repetitions, especially a, o, and e.

4.1.2  *The Function of figurative Language Katy Perry’s Song Lyrics*

From the data, the researcher also found the function of figurative language (func.) such as poetic function and conative function. The function of figurative language were discussed in detail below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Function of Figurative Language</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expressive Function (exp.)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referential Function (ref.)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poetic Function (poet.)</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conative Function (cona.)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phatic Function (pha.)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>47</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the data analysis there is two types function of figurative language found in Katy Perry’s song lyrics. The following part will be presented respectively.

4.1.2.1  *Poetic Function*

The researcher found eleven poetic functions. The following are some poetic function found in Katy Perry’s song lyric.

**Fuct. Poet. S1R. Ref:**

I got the eye of the tiger, a fighter, dancing through the fire
’Cause I am a champion and you’re gonna hear me roar
Louder, louder than a lion
’Cause I am a champion and you’re gonna hear me roar
Oh oh oh oh oh oh oh
Oh oh oh oh oh oh oh
Oh oh oh oh oh oh oh
You’re gonna hear me roar
Now I’m floating like a butterfly
Stinging like a bee I earned my stripes
I went from zero, to my own hero

Because this is poetic function, the researcher had explained in part of the types of figurative language above.

4.1.2.2  *Conative Function*

Conative function study the effects of mass communication through the influence on recipient behavior must be seen through a stimulus-response model, where each message always has an effect on the public. For example:
Fuct. Cona. S1R. Sz1:  
So I sit quietly, agree politely  
I guess that I forgot I had a choice  
**I let you push me** past the breaking point  
**I stood for nothing, so I fell for everything**  
This statement is a conative function, because give orders or make requests using imperative statement. But here mean mental state in which a person cannot hold back pressure and emotionally he/she becomes obedient.  

Fuct. Cona. S2DH. Intro:  
Yeah  
Ya’ll know what it is  
Katy Perry  
Juicy J. aha.  
Let’s rage!  
Actually rage is an acronym, abbreviation or slang word that is explained above where someone partying very hard in order to get drunk until unconscious.  

Fuct. Cona. S2DH. Sz2:  
**But don’t make me your enemy, your enemy, your enemy**  
**Make me your one and only**  
This statement is a conative function, because give orders or make requests using imperative statement.  

Fuct. Cona. S2DH. Sz4:  
**Like a bird without a cage**  
**But down to earth**  
If you choose to walk away, **don’t walk away**  
It’s in the palm of your hand now baby  
This statement is a conative function, because give orders or make requests using imperative statement.  

Fuct. Cona. S3PM. Sz3:  
**But that was then and this is now**  
**Now look at me**  
**This is the part of me**  
This statement is usually said at the end of a conversation to make the interlocutor feel like a loser or when something very good happens to you.  

4.2 Discussion  
There are two research questions in this research as stated in the chapter I. Firstly, the researcher focused on the first problem of the types of figurative language used in Katy Perry song lyrics. As explained in the results of data analysis above there are eleven types of figurative language used in Katy Perry's song lyrics such as simile, metaphor, hyperbole, alliteration, onomatopoeia, idiom, personification, symbol, repetition, metonymy, and assonance. The frequent types of figurative language used in these songs are simile and repetition. Abrams and Harpham (2005) explained that simile is one form of imagery that compares between two things that have no literal connection. In this study, the songwriter uses simile to create a mental picture that allows the listeners to imagine in their minds what the story is told and also help they to see the scene in their head. Beside, repetition is reduplication of sounds or words in a part of sentences that are
considered to put pressure in a context, (Abram and Harpham, 2005). In this song, the songwriter uses repetition to make music easier to gasp, to understand and to remember. This allows the listeners to commit deeper into music that spontaneously makes the listeners follow the repetition.

The second problem is the functions of these figurative languages. In generally the functions of language divided into five parts; expressive function, referential function, poetic function, phatic function and conative function. But, in the findings only found two types in these song lyrics. Poetic function found 42 times in song lyrics. Furthermore, conative function found 6 times in Katy Perry’s song lyrics.

The most frequent function of figurative language used in these songs is poetic function. In addition, poetic features is part of figurative language, so the researcher sum up all the types of figurative languages that found in these songs included in poetic features. According to Jakobson (1995) the poetic function relates to changing text into an aesthetic message. Thus, the aesthetic function is the use of language for beauty or can be said to be related to the value of a message. We can conclude that poetic function is an elements expressive which is characteristic in a work of art that is rely on figurative language, the opposite of literal language, figurative language is language of imagination, and that explains the reader to understand the meaning contained in it.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on research findings and discussion, there are eleven types of figurative languages found in Katy Perry’s song lyrics namely idioms, hyperbole, simile, metaphor, onomatopoeia, alliteration, personification, symbols, repetition, metonymy, and assonance. Moreover, from the result of this figurative language found in Katy Perry’s song lyrics, the researcher found simile and repetition are the most frequent type used in that song lyrics. While, the second types are hyperbole, idiom, metaphor, onomatopoeia, alliteration, and symbol. And the least types found are personification, metonymy, and assonance. Meanwhile, the function is discovered in the song lyrics only used poetic function and conative function. Then, the function that is not found is phatic function, expressive function, and referential. Besides, the dominant language function that is commonly used in those songs is poetic function.

While, the research findings of the study related to the use of figurative language and its functions from Katy Perry’s song lyrics. The researcher would like to give some suggestions for the teaching and learning which are important for the teacher and future research. The English teacher must realize that English is important to learn because it can increase knowledge about how to use English properly. They must know about English literature to make their experience to express ideas or thoughts. By studying literature, the teacher can provide information, knowledge, experience, and pleasure.

On the other hand, the future researcher can do a similar research but with different subjects. Subsequent research can use song lyrics or students as the same data, in conducting research similar to this topic. The next researcher can also take advantage information from this study to learn and to get the better research.

REFERENCES


