AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN AUTUMN!'S ALBUM "GOLDEN CHILD, CHAPTER 3"

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Abstract:
Figurative language refers to the use of expressive linguistic tools that transcend literal interpretation to convey deeper meanings and evoke vivid imagery. In light of this definition, this research's objective is to find out the types of figurative language and to find out the most dominant type of figurative language in Autumn!'s album "Golden Child, Chapter 3" by utilizing Perrine's theory of figurative language. The researcher has employed the qualitative research method in this research. The researcher found 8 types of figurative language from 78 datum in this figurative research. It includes the following; Simile (18 datum), Metaphor (21 datum), Personification (3 datum), Synecdoche (5 datum), Metonymy (10 datum), Paradox (1 datum), Hyperbole (16 datum), and irony (4 datum). This research showed that the most dominant type of figurative language is Metaphor with 21 data.

Keywords:
figurative language; Autumn!'s album; "Golden Child, Chapter 3"; Perrine's theory

INTRODUCTION

Language is an essential tool for communication among the member of a society which enables to address the feelings and opinions of others. A proper interaction among people and having a common language are very important factors for creating cooperation between humans according to Apriyanto (2020). Language serves as the primary vehicle for communication, enabling us to share thoughts, ideas, and experiences. It encompasses a system of words, grammar, and syntax that allow us to convey meaning through spoken or written forms. However, language goes beyond mere words and structures—it carries cultural and social significance, embodying a complex web of symbols and signs that hold shared meanings within a community.

This is where semantics enters the picture. Semantics is the branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences within a language. It explores how words and linguistic units combine to create meaning and how these meanings are understood and interpreted by speakers. Semantics is the study of meaning. semantics is a very broad field of study, because it also alludes to aspects of the structure and function of language so that it can be linked to psychology, philosophy and anthropology according to Lehrer (1974: 1).

Figurative language plays a significant role within the realm of semantics. It encompasses various expressive and imaginative devices, such as metaphors, similes, personification, and hyperbole. Perrine (1982:10), defines that there are four main reasons to use figurative language. First, figurative language can give the reader imaginative pleasure. Second, figurative language brings additional images to its words. Making the literary work more sensual and abstract became concrete.

Third, figurative language is a way to add emotional intensity to the informative declaration and convey a Shared attitude toward the information. And fourth, figurative language became a way of saying quickly. Figurative language involves the use of words or phrases in ways that go beyond their literal meaning, adding layers of depth and nuance to communication. It enables us to convey complex ideas, emotions, and sensory experiences by drawing upon associations, symbolism, and creative comparisons.

Metaphors, for example, involve making a comparison between two seemingly unrelated concepts or objects, highlighting their shared characteristics or qualities. By employing metaphors, we can express abstract ideas in a more relatable and vivid manner. Lakoff & Johnson (2003) define metaphors as "understanding and experiencing one kind of thing in terms of another". Similes, on the other hand, also make comparisons, but they do so explicitly using words like "like" or "as." Similes create visual imagery and provide a clearer point of reference for the listener or reader.

Personification is a kind of style of figurative language that describes inanimate objects or goods lifeless as if it has characteristics- humanity according to Gorys Keraf (2001: 140). By personifying objects or abstract concepts, we can infuse them with life, emotions, and relatability. This anthropomorphic approach creates a deeper connection between the language user and the subject being described.

Hyperbole is a form of exaggeration used to emphasize a point or to heighten the impact of a statement. According to Barnwell (1977:49), "hyperbole is a deliberate exaggeration, used for emphasis and dramatic effect." By intentionally amplifying certain aspects or qualities, hyperbole adds emphasis and intensifies the message being conveyed. It can evoke strong emotions, capture attention, and leave a lasting impression on the audience. Figurative language, through its creative and imaginative use of words and expressions, expands the possibilities of communication. It allows us to convey abstract concepts, evoke emotions, and create vivid mental images that resonate with the listener or reader. By employing figurative language, we enhance the aesthetic quality of language, adding layers of meaning and enriching our ability to communicate effectively.

Within the tapestry of songwriting, the deliberate incorporation of figurative language plays a fundamental role in enhancing the poetic quality and artistic depth of song lyrics. Figurative language involves using expressive and imaginative linguistic devices that go beyond literal interpretations. It relies on symbols and signs to represent ideas, emotions, and concepts in a more creative and non-literal way. Metaphors, similes, personification, hyperbole, and other figurative devices are like tools in the songwriter's toolbox, allowing them to convey complex meanings and evoke specific emotions through the use of symbolic representations.

When we listen to music, the lyrical component takes center stage, captivating our hearts and minds. It becomes an enchanting conduit for the songwriter's intentions, serving as a channel to transport us to different emotional landscapes. The power of music lies in its ability to transcend the boundaries of ordinary language and tap into our deepest emotions. Through the deliberate integration of figurative language, songwriters infuse their lyrics with a heightened sense of artistry and resonance, enabling us to experience a profound connection with the music.

Figurative language encompasses a vast range of expressive tools. Metaphors, for example, draw comparisons between different things to convey a deeper meaning. They allow us to see familiar ideas in a new light and uncover hidden layers of significance. Similes, on the other hand, use words like "like" or "as" to create vivid comparisons that help us visualize and understand complex emotions or situations. Personification assigns human qualities to non-human objects, breathing life and relatability into them. Hyperbole, with its exaggerated statements, amplifies emotions and experiences, making them more intense and impactful.

These figurative devices, and many more, collaborate to enrich the lyrical landscape of music, creating a tapestry of words that resonates deeply within us. They transform lyrics from simple expressions into powerful artistic expressions, evoking emotions, stimulating our imagination, and inviting us into a world where words and melodies blend harmoniously.

The deliberate use of figurative language in songwriting opens up new avenues of understanding, encouraging us to explore the nuances of human experiences and perspectives. It enhances the beauty and resonance of song lyrics, capturing the essence of our shared humanity and leaving a lasting impact on our hearts and mind.

The researcher found analyzing the types of figurative language in a rap album like Autumn!'s album "Golden Child, Chapter 3" a worthwhile research topic because figurative language is an important aspect particularly in the context of popular music such as rap. Rap music is characterized by its rhythmic or melodic quality and its use of less straightforward language than prose, communicating "more with less" by piling on double meanings and metaphors. In this sense, rap can be seen as continuing the tradition of sung or spoken poetry. By studying the figurative language used in a particular album, you can gain a deeper understanding of the themes and messages that the artist is trying to convey, as well as the social and cultural contexts in which the music is produced. The reason the researcher found Autumn!'s album "Golden Child, Chapter 3" particularly intriguing is for multiple reasons. Notably, it gained significant popularity within the PluggNB rap genre, debuting at #9 for Hip-Hop albums on Apple Music upon its release and later reaching #8 making it the most streamed PluggNB album released yet. Additionally, the artist's unique storytelling approach in his songs caught the researcher's attention. Autumn! adeptly blends words in his rap tracks, infusing poetic elements that set his music apart. This characteristic adds a layer of fascination and importance to the exploration of the album's use of figurative language. It offers valuable insights into how language can be skillfully employed to establish a distinct artistic identity.

The analysis of figurative language in rap albums, such as Autumn!'s "Golden Child, Chapter 3" presents a valuable research topic due to the importance of figurative language in the context of popular music. Rap, characterized by its rhythmic and melodic qualities, utilizes language that is less straightforward than prose, often employing double meanings and metaphors to communicate complex ideas concisely. This genre can be seen as an extension of the tradition of sung or spoken poetry.

By studying the figurative language employed in a specific rap album, we can gain deeper insights into the artist's intended themes, messages, and the social and cultural contexts surrounding their music. Autumn!'s album, in particular, captivated the researcher due to the artist's unique storytelling approach, skillfully weaving words together with poetic elements that set his music apart. This aspect adds intrigue and significance to the exploration of the album's figurative language.

METHOD

In order to fulfill the study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative approach as research design to support the thesis. This approach, as defined by Creswell (2014), involves a thorough and in-depth exploration of a social or human problem using unique and specific methodological techniques. It is an inquiry process aimed at gaining a better understanding of the problem in question, rather than simply generating numerical data. In contrast to quantitative research, which focuses on measurable data, qualitative research prioritizes subjective experiences and perspectives, as well as the meanings and interpretations attached to them. By using this methodology, the researcher hopes to gather rich, detailed, and nuanced data that can provide a deeper insight into the social or human problem under investigation.

The source of data is the the source of data is the the songs in the album are the source of data for the research. The data of this research is the figurative language found in the lyrics of each song in the album.

In order to gather the data, the researcher conducted a series of procedures to collect the necessary data for the study. The steps are; (1) Hearing the songs and reading the song lyrics. The researcher browsed Spotify for the album, and browsed Genius for the lyrics, then gathered them. (2) Underlining the lyrics which contain figurative language. The researcher went through the song lyrics line by line, paying close attention to the words and phrases used by the songwriter. Whenever the researcher encountered a line that contained figurative language, the researcher marked or underlined that specific line. (3) Taking note of the figurative language found in the song's lyrics into a blank paper. The researcher puts the identified figurative language from the underlined lyrics on a blank paper for each song, noting the type of figurative language used in the lyrics.

In order to analyze the data, the researcher applied the following steps; (1) The researcher classified the data by looking for different types of figurative language in the song lyrics using Perrine's theory. (2) The classified data was organized into a table by the researcher to enhance its presentation. (3) The researcher analyzed the organized data in the table using Perrine's theory of figurative language. (4) Based on the analysis of the figurative language in Autumn's album, the researcher made conclusions about the most prevalent types of figurative language used and their significance within the songs.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Results
Based on the analysis that have been observed, these are the result of figurative language that have been found in the album *"Golden Child, Chapter 3"* by Autumn!. Using Perrine's theory of figurative language, the researcher found 8 out of 12 different types of figurative language. In total, the researcher collected 78 data, which included; Simile (18 datum), Metaphor (21 datum), Personification (3 datum), Synecdoche (5 datum), Metonymy (10 datum), Paradox (1 datum), Hyperbole (16 datum), and irony (4 datum). The result of the research showed that the most dominant type of figurative language in Autumn!'s album "Golden Child, Chapter 3" was Metaphor with 21 data.

Table 1 Data findings

NO	Type of Figurative Language	Result
1	Simile	18
2	Metaphor	21
3	Personification	3
4	Synecdoche	5
5	Metonymy	10
6	Paradox	1
7	Hyperbole	16
8	Irony	4
	Total	**78**

Discussion
Analysis 1 Figurative Language
In this study, the researcher identified a total of 8 out of 12 types of figurative language using Perrine's theory. These include simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, paradox, hyperbole, and irony.

1. Simile
Simile is a comparison which is presented through the use of a word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar to, or resembles. The researcher came across 18 datum of simile during his research.

Datum 1
"I'm fuckin' on this bitch, look just like Ash Kaash"
(Song: All My Duffles Goyard!)
Analysis: The line "I'm fuckin' on this bitch, look just like Ash Kaash" uses a simile to compare the person Autumn! is intimately involved with to someone named Ash Kaash who is an Instagram model who has 3.2 million followers on the platform. The simile is used in this situation to describe the physical appearance or characteristics of the person Autumn! is with.

2. Metaphor
A metaphor is a figure of speech where a literal term is substituted or assigned to a figurative term, creating an implied comparison. The research identified 21 metaphors according to the researcher.

Datum 2
"Baby, you know that I miss you. Fuck it, it's plenty of fish in the river"
(Song: My Collection! 2)

Analysis: In this line, the metaphor used is "plenty of fish in the river." This metaphor symbolizes the existence of numerous potential romantic partners. By using this metaphor, Autumn! is drawing a parallel between the act of fishing for potential partners and the act of searching for opportunities in a river full of fish. In the same way that a fisherman might have many options for catching fish in a river, Autumn! is suggesting that there are many potential romantic partners available to him. The phrase is not meant to be taken literally as fish swimming in a river, but rather to convey the idea that there are many other women out there who could be his potential partners. So, when Autumn! says "Fuck it, it's plenty of fish in the river," he's expressing his sentiment that even though he may be missing someone, there are many other women out there whom he could potentially connect with romantically.

3. Personification

Personification happens when animals, an idea, or an object are given human attributes. In other words, an idea or inanimate object that is described as if it has human-like characteristics. During the research, the researcher identified 3 occurences of personification.

Datum 3

"That MOS Glock 45 tucked in my side, he just chillin"
(Song: The Remorse!)

Analysis: This line uses personification to attribute human-like qualities to an inanimate object, the Glock 45 firearm. In this case, the firearm is referred to as "he" and is described as "chillin'," which is a term typically associated with people relaxing in a casual manner. This personification gives the firearm a sense of personality and demeanor, as if it were a person calmly resting.

4. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech which uses part of something to represent the whole or uses the whole of something to represent part of it. The researcher identified a total of 5 synecdoche in this research.

Datum 4

"Put Balenciaga on my feet"
(Song: Recollections Of Fame!)

Analysis: Here, the term "Balenciaga" is utilized as a synecdoche. Balenciaga is a renowned luxury brand known for producing various fashion items like shoes, bags, and clothing. In this line, "Balenciaga" is employed to represent the specific aspect of the luxury brand that refers to the shoes Autumn! is wearing. The use of "Balenciaga" here is a part (the brand name) being used to represent the whole (the shoes) and thus fits the definition of synecdoche.

5. Metonymy

Metonymy refers to the substitution of details or the use of something related with a thing which is related. The researcher identified 10 datas of metonymy.

Datum 5

"I talk to pops like every week"

(Song: God's child)

Analysis: In the line "I talk to pops like every week," the metonymy is the use of "pops" to refer to Autumn!'s father. "Pops" is a colloquial term or nickname that is commonly used to refer to one's father. This metonymy relies on a closely associated word or term to represent the larger concept. Instead of explicitly saying "father," Autumn! uses "pops," which is a familiar and informal term that conveys a sense of familiarity and closeness between the rapper and his father. This metonymy adds a personal and relatable touch to the line, creating a connection between the rapper and his father in the listener's mind.

6. Paradox

A paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true. It may be either a situation or a statement. Paradox itself is a statement that seems contradictory but its meaning is clear and makes sense. In this research, the researcher identified only 1 paradox.

Datum 6

"I miss you but it's over now"
(Song: If It Means Anything!)

Analysis: This paradox lies in the contradiction between missing someone and acknowledging that the relationship is over. The paradox here arises from the coexistence of these two contradictory emotions. On one hand, Autumn! misses the person and experiences a sense of loss and yearning. On the other hand, the acknowledgment that the relationship is over implies a certain level of closure or acceptance. The paradox highlights the complexity of human emotions, where one can feel a mix of sentiments even in situations of separation or finality.

7. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is simply exaggeration, but exaggeration in the service of truth. Hyperbole itself does not expect to be taken literally; just adding emphasis to what it really means. In this research, the researcher found 15 hyperboles.

Datum 7

"It was gon' be me and you against the world, but now half of my world missin',"
(Song: Still The Same!)

Analysis: In the line "It was gon' be me and you against the world, but now half of my world missin'," Autumn!, is using hyperbole to emphasize the emotional impact of the situation. The phrase "me and you against the world" is a common expression that signifies a strong bond or partnership in the face of challenges. By stating that "half of my world is missing," Autumn! is exaggerating the emotional void he feesl due to the absence or loss of the relationship. The hyperbole lies in the use of the word "world" to represent Autumn!'s emotional universe or life. It's not meant to be taken literally that half of the entire world is missing; rather, it's an exaggerated way to convey how much the relationship meant to Autumn! and how deeply its absence is affecting his emotions. It adds a dramatic and powerful element to the expression of loss and longing.

8. Irony

Irony is the opposite between what is said and what it is really meant. The researcher found 4 cases of irony in this research.

Datum 8

"Yeah, I'm a rich nigga, baby, but I cannot buy you a bag, get somebody else to give it to you"

   (Song: My Collection! 2)

Analysis: This line contains a form of irony known as situational irony. Situational irony occurs when there's a discrepancy between what's expected to happen and what actually happens in a situation. In this case, Autumn! is expressing his wealth and financial capability ("I'm a rich nigga") but then follows it with the statement that he cannot buy a bag for the person he's addressing ("I cannot buy you a bag"). The irony lies in the contrast between Autumn!'s wealth and his unwillingness to fulfill a material desire, which might be unexpected given their financial status.

Analysis 2 Predominant Figurative Language Type

In the context of this research, the most dominant form of figurative language employed within the lyrics. With over 21 data, this type of figurative language is Metaphor. A metaphor is a linguistic tool that involves drawing a comparison between two seemingly dissimilar concepts, imparting the characteristics of one to the other to convey a vivid analogy. In the lyrics extracted from Autumn's album "Golden Child, Chapter 3," the use of metaphors emerges as the dominant figurative language type.

CONCLUSION

This research analyzed the types of figurative language and the most dominant type of figurative language found in Autumn!'s album "Golden Child, Chapter 3" using Perrine's theory of figurative language. The researcher identified 8 out of 12 different categories of figurative language, with Metaphor being the most dominant figurative language type. A total of 78 data were collected, which included; Simile (18 datum), Metaphor (21 datum), Personification (3 datum), Synecdoche (5 datum), Metonymy (10 datum), Paradox (1 datum), Hyperbole (16 datum), and irony (4 datum). These findings provide insights into the language used in contemporary music and contribute to the understanding of figurative langauge in modern English.

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