

A FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ANALYSIS OF LYODRA GINTING'S SONG LYRICS IN THE SONG ALBUM 'LYODRA'

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Abstract

This study purpose is to investigate the realization of figurative language in the song lyrics of Lyodra Ginting Album 'Lyodra'. The research of figurative language in song lyrics has been center of attention from linguistic scholars in last few decades, however the song lyrics in Lyodra's song lyrics have not been explored using the figurative language theory. The problems of the study that were arisen are to detect the types of figurative language in the lyrics of song and how the figurative language was realized in the song lyrics. The study used qualitative descriptive method. The research data consisted of 8 song lyrics from Lyodra Ginting on the album 'Lyodra'. The findings disclosed that 7 types of figurative language were detected in the song lyrics, namely: 14 metaphors, 11 similes, 10 hyperboles, 4 personifications, 2 metonyms, 1 synecdoche, and 1 symbol. It is obvious that the type of figurative language that was mostly dominant appeared in the data was metaphor. This finding were quite similar with the previous researchers' findings that the song lyrics examined were mostly dominated by four types of figurative language: metaphor, similes, hyperboles and personification.

Keywords: *Discourse Analysis, Figurative Language, Song Lyrics, Lyodra*

1. INTRODUCTION

From ancient times to modern times, songs are very popular among the people. Whenever and wherever we certainly often listen to songs sung by people around us, it happens because they like it. In addition to the rhythm and melody that is heard, the lyrics are also an important element that is taken into consideration of the reasons of a song was liked, because through the lyrics usually a musician or singer conveys a good understanding of the song's message. A singer who the winner of Indonesian Idol, Lyodra Margareta Ginting who is currently on the rise has launched extraordinary works in the Indonesian music industry. She poured the work through beautiful songs, then finally put it together in an album entitled "Lyodra". Of course, when singing the song, Lyodra wanted the message and meaning of the song to be conveyed well to the listeners.

According to Kerafft (2009), metaphorical language is a way of expressing one's thoughts using a unique language that reveals the writer's soul and personality. A composer or songwriter usually places meaning implicitly, such as figurative language through song lyrics so that the underlying message of the song is not instantly apparent to everyone. Of course, more knowledge is required in order to fully comprehend the composer's intent in the song. The realization of the language of figuratives enriches the language and makes it more exciting (Regmi, 2015).

Figurative words are words that are not formal and also not words that are conveyed in the true sense of the word. Figurative words are usually used to give a sense and meaning of beauty and emphasis on

things that are considered important. Metaphor, simile, symbol, hyperbole, and irony are all examples of figurative language. The song on Abum "Lyodra" certainly describes feelings through beautiful lyrics. Therefor the research was concerned on revealing the types of language of figurative expressed in the song lyrics of Lyodra Ginting Album "Lyodra". This album comprises of eight songs. Lyodra Margareta Ginting was born on June 21, 2003. She is the first winner of Indonesian Idol in 2020, at a very young age of 17 years. The reasons to choose this album were due to the big number of figurative languages were expressed in the song lyrics of this album. The aim of this research is to answer all the questions as mentioned in the research problem:

1. To expose the kinds of language of figurative in Lyodra Ginting's song lyrics in her album "Lyodra."
2. To detect the utmost main types of language of figurative expressed in the Lyodra Ginting's song lyrics in Album 'Lyodra'.

Several linguistic scholars have given great attentions to the studies of figurative language realization in songs discourses. First of all, Sialagan, Manurung & Sinaga (2017) investigated the language of figurative expressions and imagination in Taylor Swift's songs. The research was done in descriptive qualitative method. Personification, metaphor, hyperbole, simile, oxymoron, allusion, litotes, and metonymy are all examples of figurative language utilized in song lyrics in this study. Visual imagery, auditory imagery, organic imagery, kinesthetic imagery, tactile imagery, and olfactory imagery are

all utilised in the song lyrics. The most frequently used the language of figurative is personification. While the visual imaginary is the imaginary type that is mostly appeared.

Fajrin and Parmawati (2021) examined the symbolic language of Bruno Mars's "Grenade" album's songs. It was done in descriptive qualitative method. In the results, the album employs metaphor, hyperbole, and repetition. Additionally, exaggeration is the utmost metaphorical term utilized in the lyrics. The contextual meaning of each metaphorical language is frequently illuminated in reference to the lyric.

Additionally, Nursolihat and Kareviati (2020) studied the figurative language used in the Zayn Malik and Zhav Ward's song lyrics in album "A Whole New World". This research was done in descriptive qualitative method. From this study, the researcher found several figurative languages used in songs, such as alliteration, simile, personification, metaphor, and hyperbole. Then the utmost widely used figurative of language in the lyrics of this song is metaphor. This is due in large part to the song's innovative premise. Based on the context of the songs, the contextual meaning of each language of figurative is also discussed.

Furthermore, Milana and Ardi (2020) uncovered the realization of language of figurative in Sarif Adam's song lyrics. The results of this study concluded that metaphor is the most common figure of speech, accounting for 25% of all figures of speech, followed by 17.5 percent for hyperbole, 13.75 percent for personification, 11.3 percent for simile and metonymy, and 5.6 percent for paradox and litotes. With only 3.4 percent of the vote, irony is the least powerful.

Constrarily, Akib and Hasyim (2019) investigated the language of figuratives in the album "Endless Love" song lyrics. It was done in descriptive qualitative method. The research findings indicated that the song lyric had seven distinct types of figurative language: repetition (36 percent), hyperbole (32 percent), metaphor (12 percent), pleonasm (8 percent), personification (4 percent), dispersonification (percent), and onomatopoeia (4 percent). The figurative languages of the song lyric have both connotative and denotative meanings.

Five of previous studies above discussed about the Figurative Language Analysis in Song Lyrics. The five previous studies above are very clear in their analysis results. The author provides methods and explanations that are very detailed so that, the research not difficult to understand. So, from the five previous studies, it can be concluded that the authors are more interested in researching what kinds of figurative language the lyrics of songs and albums contain, and also the authors examine the most foremost language of figurative realized in the lyrics of the songs they study. From this research, it was found that personification, hyperbole, metaphor, and

simile are the kinds of language of figurative that often appear in every song.

Song lyric is a literary work that is poured into a combination of beautiful lyrics and melodies to produce a musical composition which contains meaning and messages directly and indirectly conveyed to art connoisseurs, especially the art of music. In using the lyrics of a poet or songwriter, it must be really good at processing words. According to Semi (1988: 106) that states, "Lyrics are short poems that express emotion.. From these explanations and opinions, it can be concluded that a song is a work of art in the field of sound art and poetic language art which contains rhythm and the selection of figurative words sung in melody and harmony.

So, for this reason the researcher is interested in analyzing the types of figurative language used in the song to find out which figurative language is used and which is mostly taken in the lyrics of the song Lyodra Ginting in the album "Lyodra" and to find out what types of figurative language are often used in each song in the song. the album. This study is expected to bring the public to a better understanding of the song performed by Lyodra Ginting in his album "Lyodra". Because it is believed that the better people understand the lyrics, the more people will enjoy the songs and music.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

In conducting this research, the researcher applied a qualitative descriptive method. Creswell (2009) explains that qualitative research is applied to study and interpret the meaning assigned by individuals or groups to social or human situations.. The kind of research design, according to Cipani (2009), is practically used to gain knowledge in descriptive way. It is functioned to search for a phenomenon and describe what a researcher observe. For instance:

*Kukan menghilang jauh darimu,
tak terlihat sehelai rambut pun*

The sentences of *Tak terlihat sehelai rambut pun* is categorized into the type of hyperbole.

Data analysis of language of figurative in the lyrics of song by Lyodra Ginting's album 'Lyodra', qualitative descriptive method was used. All the song from the latest album of Lyodra Ginting were taken as the data. The song album comprises of *Tentang Kamu, Gemintang Hatiku, Mengapa Kita Terlanjur Mencinta, Oee...Oee...Oee, Kalau Bosan, Dibanding Dia, Sabda Rindu, and Pesan Terakhir*.

The source of the data was taken from song lyrics of 'Lyodra' album sung by Lyodra Ginting which consist of eight songs. This album is her 1st album. The writers used documentation method as the way to collect the data because the writers collected the data from songs. In this data are consist of the words, phrases, and sentences that are included in Lyodra Ginting's Songs.

In collecting the data, the writers has downloaded the songs on the Lyodra Ginting album, 'Lyodra' from the internet and then listen and read every the lyrics of the songs on this album. After that, the writers identified the data with listen to the song repeatedly and take note of the figurative language on the lyrics and classified into seven categories of language of figurative namely: metaphor, simile, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol and hyperbole.

After identifying and classifying the data, the data were analyzed to expose the figurative meaning of the lyrics by reading each lyric on the songs in the album 'Lyodra'. The analysis was based on the theories of Perrine (1987:576-645), in his book Literature, Structure, Sound, and Sense. Then the data will be processed or processed to determine the presentation and dominant data. The recapitulation was analyzed with the following formula:

$$\text{Formula} : P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Description : P = Percentage
F = Frequency
N = Jumlah Data/ Responden

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The research used the Perrine's figurative language to analyze the data. The data analysis has led to some research findings. The findings showed that 7 types of language of figurative were detected in the Lyodra's song lyrics, namely: 14 metaphors, 11 similes, 10 hyperboles, 4 personifications, 2 metonyms, 1 synecdoche, and 1 symbol. The realization of the the seven types of figurtive language are described as seen in table 1.

Table1 Types of Figurative Language in Lyodra ginting's Song

No.	Types of figurative language	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Metaphor	14	32.5%
2.	Simile	11	25.5%
3.	Hyperbole	10	23.2%
4.	Personification	4	9.30%
5.	Metonymy	2	4.65%
6.	Synecdoche	1	2.32%
7.	Symbol	1	2.32%
Total		43	100%

The Realization of Figurative Language in the Song Lyrics.

The relization of the figurative language found in the Lyodra's song lyrics are described as follows:

1. Metaphor

a. Song: Tetang Kamu

Data 1:

Kamu memang luar biasa

Tak sama dengan lainnya

The sentences of **kamu memang luar biasa tak sama dengan lainnya** in the song lyric entitled "Tentang Kamu" is categorized as the type of metaphor since the meaning of the sentences indirectly praises someone and then compares with others.

Data 2:

Bukan hal yang sederhana

Menulis puisi tersendu tentang kamu

That lyric is metaphor. Because the sentence compares two things, namely "**puisi**" with "**kamu**" where in that sentence the songwriter tries to say that is very difficult to describe someone in a scribble.

b. Song: Gemintang Hatiku

Data 3:

Hati ini terbius candu asmaramu

The data 3 shows that the sentence is classified as a type of metaphor figure of speech. This compares "**hati**" with "**candu asmara**" where the meaning is describing that he is being filled with love, happy because of someone.

c. Song: Mengapa Kita Terlanjur Mencinta

Data 4:

Dan bila akhirnya kau harus dengannya

Mengapa kau dekati aku?

This part of the lyrics is a metaphor, because in the lyrics there are two things that are compared, that is "**bila akhirnya kau harus dengannya, mengapa kau dekati aku?**" Showing the meaning that if you have to do the first thing, why look for the second thing.

Data 5:

Bila memang hatimu untuk aku

Salahkah ku berharap

Berharap kau memilih diriku, cinta?

This lyric is a metaphor because there are two choices that can indirectly be compared to the lyrics "**Bila memang hatimu untuk aku, ku berharap kau memilih diriku**"

d. Song: Kalau Bosan

Data 6:

Ikuti saja Alurnya

Bila jenuh, tak ada salahnya

This lyric is a metaphor because it is supported by the words "**Ikuti saja dan bila jenuh tak ada salahnya**" explaining two things that can be indirectly compared, namely following the flow or stopping because you are bored.

Data 7:

Ingat kenangan berdua

Tawa, luka, kita hadapi bersama

The data 38 shows the sentences of **tawa, luka kita hadapi bersama** is classified as a type of methapor because compares two things, namely "**tawa**" which is a happy feeling or situation compared to "**luka**" which is a feeling or situation that is not good or sick.

e. Song: Dibanding Dia

Data 8:

Untuk kamu, peluluh hatiku

Yang juga patahkan hatiku

This is metaphor because from "**Peluluh dan patahkan hatiku**" these two things are words that describe a person with two different characters.

Data 9:

Bila ku tak buat bahagia

Selesaikan aku

The lyrics in which contain the meaning of comparison, namely between maintaining or completing, with the supporting word "**Bila**"

Data 10:

Degarkanlah, bisikanku

Mencintaimu dibanding dia

This lyric definitely contains a metaphorical figure of speech and it can be proven from the sentence "**Mencintaimu dibanding dia**" The word "dibanding" shows two things being compared.

Data 11:

Sungguh, aku lebih mencintaimu dibanding dia

Aku bakal buktikan perasaanku seutuhnya

Sungguh, aku lebih mendalamimu dibanding dia

Aku mohon padamu, dengarkanlah bisikan ku

This lyric is a metaphore because there is the word "**then**" in it. The meaning in this lyric compares between the first person and the second person which is likened to "**me or her**".

f. Song: Sabda Rindu

Data 12:

Malam-malam tak berbintang

Jadi terang menantikanmu

Malam-malam kau ajak berbincang

Tanya apa kabarkku

This lyric is a metaphor because the meaning contains a comparison, namely "The starless night becomes bright"

Data 13:

Mari nikmati sabda rindu yang melagu

This lyric is a metaphor because the meaning describes something, that is, the main part mentions what is being compared, while the second part is to be compared, namely in the lyric "**Nikmati sabda rindu yang melagu**"

g. Song: Pesan Terakhir

Data 14:

Ku tak membencimu

Kuharap kau pun begitu

Tak ingin kau jauh

Tapi takdir menginginkan kita 'tuk berpisah

This lyric includes a metaphor because two things are compared in the first term "**Tak ingin kau jauh**" and "**Tapi takdir menginginkan kita 'tuk berpisah**"

2. Simile

a. Song: Gemintang Hatiku

Data 15:

Tak ada kata yang mampu lukiskan rasa

Cerita antara kita berdua

The sentences of **tak ada kata yang mampu lukiskan rasa**

Cerita antara kita berdua categorized as similes because the meaning of the song seems to be illustrating the story they went through that cannot be expressed in words.

b. Song: Mengapa Kita Terlanjur Mencinta

Data 16:

Senyuman itu hanyalah menunda luka

Yang tak pernah ku duga

The data 16 show that the sentences of **senyuman itu hanyalah menunda luka yang tak pernah ku duga** categorized as a type of simile. This is because the meaning of the song says that the word "**smile**" seems to be interpreted as something that can stretch the pain.

c. Song: Oee..Oee..Oee..

Data 17:

Caramu berkata buatku merasa

Apa ini dejavu dari masa lalu

The data 15 show that the sentence of **Caramu berkata buatku merasa**

Apa ini dejavu dari masa lalu with the title "oee..oe...oee" categorized as a type of simile. Because the meaning of the lyrics seems to describe the situation of the word "caramu berkata" presupposes or relates it to events that have passed in the past.

Data 18:

Tak perlu lagi ragu hanya engkau dan aku

Taklukanlah hatimu mulai cerita yang baru

Tiada kata cemburu hapus rasa malu

Nafas jadi satu

The sentences **Taklukanlah hatimu mulai cerita yang baru** in the song lyric entitled "Oee..Oee.Oee" is categorized as the type of simile, because the meaning of the song explains or assumes that we must be able to fight the hardness of our hearts in any way and dare to start a new story.

d. Song: Kalau Bosan

Data 19:

Kalau kamu bosan, jangan menghilang

Kalau kamu bosan, kamu bisa bilang

Tapi kalau bosan, jangan kamu cari peluang

Ku disini takut kamu hilang

The data 17 show that the sentences of **Tapi kalau bosan, jangan kamu cari peluang Ku disini takut kamu hilang** is categorized as the type of simile because the meaning of the sentences emphasize that if you are bored, don't look for excuses or ways to get away because someone needs and wants you.

Data 20:

Ku disini masih ada sayang

Kalau kamu bosan, jangan menghilang

The data 18 show that the sentences of **Ku disini masih ada sayang Kalau kamu bosan, jangan menghilang** is categorized as the type of simile. the meaning of this lyric seems to suggest that his lover will leave her because he is bored. So she gives the understanding that she really loves him and doesn't want to be left behind.

e. Song: Dibanding Dia

Data 21:

Terkadang bermimpi lagi

Engkau nanti milikku

The sentences of **Terkadang bermimpi lagi Engkau nanti milikku** categorized as a type of simile. Because the meaning of the lyrics of the song it is like her dream will happen and come true. In the

lyrics of the song, the writer hopes that what she wants can be realized.

Data 22:

*Untuk kamu doa didalamku
Selalu ku ucap namamu*

The lyrics from **kamu doa didalamku** from the title of the song "dibanding dia" is categorized as a type of simile since the meaning of the song lyrics puts the word "kamu" as something she always brings in prayer, this means she really loves the person she always mentions in his prayers.

f. Song: Sabda Rindu

Data 23:

*Pipiku merona ku tersipu malu
Hanya mendengar hangat suaramu*

The sentences of **Pipiku merona ku tersipu malu Hanya mendengar hangat suaramu** is classified as the type of simile because the meaning of the lyrics of this song seems to describe or pretend that she is easy to feel embarrassed or happy just by hearing his lover's voice.

g. Song: Pesan Terakhir

Data 24:

*Ku mencinta, kau tak cinta
Tak sanggup ku terus bertahan*

The data 22 show that in the sentences of **Ku mencinta, kau tak cinta Tak sanggup ku terus bertahan** is classified as the type of simile because the meaning of the lyrics of this song illustrates or assumes that there is only one party who has a sense of love for the other but there is no feedback or feeling of liking back from the person she likes. This is usually referred to as one-sided love.

Data 25:

*Sadar ku tak berhak
Untuk terus memaksamu*

The data 23 show that in the sentences of **Sadar ku tak berhak Untuk terus memaksamu** is categorized as the type of simile because The meaning of this lyric is that everyone has the right to make their own choices, knows themselves and knows that they have no right to force other people for pleasure or heart desires.

3. Hyperbole

a. Song: Tentang kamu

Data 26:

*Aku selalu tertawa
Hingga lupa rasanya
Pahit getir kecewa*

The lyric fragment above is categorized as a type of hyperbole because the sentence **aku selalu tertawa hingga lupa rasanya pahit getir kecewa** considered exaggerating the current situation. The fact is that laughing is an expression that shows a happy or happy situation but is exaggerated to forget the bitter taste which means an unpleasant taste such as the taste of bile.

b. Song: Gemintang Hatiku

Data 27:

Namamu melintang di hatiku

Kemilau gemintang dihatiku

The meaning of this lyric is hyperbole because it can be seen from "**Namamu melintang dihatiku**". The word "**melintang**" which means to fulfill or take over.

Data 28:

*Meski mentari terangi dunia
Sinar matamu kalahkan semua cahaya
Tak ada setitik ragu
Jalani sisa hidup bersama*

This lyric also includes hyperbole because there is a sentence that has an exaggerated meaning, namely "**Sinarmu matamu tak kalahkan semua cahaya**". In the lyric exaggerating "**Sinar mata**" is brighter than any other light like the sun.

c. Song: Mengapa Kita Terlanjur Mencinta

Data 29:

*Kau membuat semuanya indah
Seolah takkan terpisah*

This lyric also includes hyperbole because there is a sentence that has an exaggerated meaning, namely "**Kau membuat semuanya indah**". In the lyrics exaggerating "**Kau**" which is the person in the lyrics can make everything beautiful.

Data 30:

Ternyata hati tak sanggup melupa

This lyric also includes hyperbole because there are sentences that have an exaggerated meaning, namely "**tak sanggup melupa**". The sentence contains an exaggerated meaning which is interpreted as, the person will not be able to forget someone.

d. Song: Oee..Oee..Oee..

Data 31:

Pertama bertemu matakmu terpaku

This lyric also includes hyperbole because there are sentences that have an exaggerated meaning, namely "**matakmu terpaku**". The lyrics exaggerate when he sees someone his eyes become glued. And what we know the meaning here is that she can't take her eyes off it.

e. Song: Dibanding Dia

Data 32:

*Untuk kamu, setengah nyawaku
Kutahu kau bukan milikku*

This lyric also includes hyperbole because there are sentences that have an exaggerated meaning, namely "**setengah nyawaku**". Due to the nature of the lyrics exaggerating a person is half of his life.

f. Song: Sabda Rindu

Data 33:

*Kangen dirimu
Ingat selalu hati kita satu
Meski engkau jauh*

This lyric also includes hyperbole because there are sentences that have an exaggerated meaning, namely the sentence "**Ingat selalu hati kita satu, meski engkau jauh**". The sentence contains the meaning of exaggerating, so it reveals

that even though the distance that separates their hearts, they are still one.

Data 34:

*Meski jauh kau dekat dihatiku
Nikmatnya rindu kangen dirimu*

This lyric also includes hyperbole because there are sentences that have an exaggerated meaning, namely the sentence **“Meski jauh kau dekat dihatiku”**. The sentence contains the meaning of exaggerating, which is why it reveals that even though the distance that separates someone he loves is still in his heart.

g. Song: Pesan Terakhir

Data 35:

*Ku'kan menghilang jauh darimu
Tak terlihat sehelai rambut pun*

This lyric includes hyperbole because there is a sentence that has an exaggerated meaning, namely the sentence **“menghilang jauh darimu, tak terlihat sehelai rambut pun”**. The phrase contains the meaning of exaggerating the true meaning of revealing that he will leave without being seen again.

4. Personification

a. Song: Gemintang Hatiku

Data 36:

*Wahai pelita nurani
Sinarmu terang abadi*

That lyric is personification. The phrase **“pelita nurani”** and **“sinarmu terang abadi”** like describing inanimate objects as if alive. So that it makes an object that is not lifeless as if it has human-like properties.

Data 37:

*Sinar kelam gelap malamku
Kini terang karna cintamu
Bersinarlah gemintang hatiku*

That lyric is personification. The meaning of the word **“cintamu”** seems to be considered alive because it has a bright impact on the author. But basically the word love is defined as a sincere feeling and comes from the deepest heart, accepting all the shortcomings of a partner and always trying to be the best. And as we know the word love is just a noun not a living thing.

b. Song: Kalau Bosan

Data 38:

Cinta memang kadang naik-turun

The data 37 shows the sentences of **Cinta memang kadang naik-turun** is categorized as a type of personification because it is considered as if it considers life as an inanimate object.

c. Song: Sabda Rindu

Data 39:

*Oh bunyi dering rindu obati sakitnya
Lama kita tak bertemu*

This lyric contains personification figure of speech. Because in the lyrics **“Bunyi dering rindu”** states that **“Rindu”** seems to move or make a sound. Though basically miss is a noun.

5. Metonymy

a. Song: Tentang Kamu

Data 40:

*Berjam-jam aku terdiam
Menatap buku catatan*

The data 40 shows that the word **“buku”** is categorized as a type of metonymy. Because in the lyrics of this song it is interpreted as a word to express other things because it has a very close continuity.

b. Song: Gemintang Hatiku

Data 41:

Hiasi bingkai asmaraku

The lyric fragment above is categorized as a type of metonymy because the word **“Bingkai”** is an example of the type of figurative language metonymy because basically this metonymy states something by using other words that have a relationship.

6. Synecdoche

a. Song: Oee..Oee..Oee

Data 42:

You can start by calling me baby

In the lyrics of this song contains the majas Sinekdoke which contains a figurative meaning that uses part of something to express something, namely the word **“Baby”** to describe the whole of himself.

7. Symbol

a. Song: Kalau Bosan

Data 43:

*Hati yang punya peranan
Untuk lebih saling pengertian*

The data 43 shows that the word **“heart”** is categorized as a type of symbol, where the meaning of the heart is one of the organs whose role is very vital in the human body. This organ, often called the liver, is the largest organ in the body. The lyrics of the song describe the heart as a symbol that has a responsibility or obligation to better understand other people.

4. CONCLUSION

The study has revealed the realization of language of figurative in the lyrics of the songs realized in Lyodra's album **“Lyodra”**. It was uncovered that 7 categories of the language of figurative were detected in the 8 song lyrics of Lyodra Ginting's album **“Lyodra”**, metaphor, simile, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, synecdoche, symbol. The findings were relatively different with several research that discussed about figurative language. The types of figurative language found in every research were varied, and the number of occurrences was also slightly different with other research findings.

The research was realized to show few weaknesses. The number of data was limited to relatively small quantity. Therefore, further research in the same topic should concern with the big data corpus of the song lyrics. Besides, the data should be analyzed in the qualitative and quantitative method to

reveal the comprehensive understanding of the meaning in figurative language realization in the song lyrics.

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