

## AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE FOUND IN THE SONG LYRICS OF DOJA CAT’S ALBUM ENTITLED “*PLANET HER*”

Emmanuel Rivaldo Saputra Gampur<sup>1</sup>, Ni Made Mutiara Deca Sagitarini<sup>2</sup>,  
Agus Wahyu Putra Indrawan<sup>3</sup>, Putu Ameylia Maheswari Dewi<sup>4</sup>, Gusti Ayu Trisna Feby Pradnyandari<sup>5</sup>

English Study Program  
Faculty of Foreign Languages  
Mahasaraswati Denpasar University  
Denpasar, Indonesia

[muddecal1@gmail.com](mailto:muddecal1@gmail.com)<sup>2</sup>, [ameyliamaheswari@gmail.com](mailto:ameyliamaheswari@gmail.com)<sup>4</sup>

### Abstract

This study aims to identify and analyze the meaning of figurative language found in the song lyrics from Doja Cat’s Album entitled “Planet Her”. The data in this study were directly taken from Doja’s Cat third album. The album consists of ten songs. The collected data were analyzed using qualitative and descriptive method. In collecting data, researchers used several steps used in collecting this data are; (1) Listening Doja Cat songs in album planet her (2) Note-taking to find out figurative language is used in doja cat song lyrics. (3) Analyze the data and categorize it into types of figurative language. The result of this study shows that there are nine types of figurative language found in song lyrics. They were imagery, metaphor, irony, personification, hyperbole, alliterations, simile, assonance, consonance, and repetition. Most of the figurative expressions found in those songs were similes. The totally is 35 figuratives language that was found 1 imagery, 2 metaphors, 1 irony, 1 personifications, 12 hyperboles, 7 alliterations, 19 similes, 5 assonances, 2 consonances, and 4 repetitions.

**Keyword - *Figurative Language, Song Lyrics, Meaning***

### Introduction

Language is important to human communication. Language help people to express their thoughts and feelings. Without language people will never able to communicate and interact with others. Language is the organization by which people convey and collaborate with one another through constantly utilized oral-hear-able subjective images (Hall, cited by Lyons 1981:4). Language is also help to delivered an information. Language has a close relation to linguistic. Based on Bauer (2012:3), “Linguistics is the word signifying ‘connecting with language’ just as the word signifying ‘connecting with phonetics’”. These two items, Linguistics and language, are very closer. It means that both of them cannot be divided. If talking about linguistics, it means talking about them and vice vera. One of linguistic branch is semantics. Semantics is the specialized term used to allude to the investigation of importance, and since significance is essential for language, semantics is an etymological (Palmer 1981: 1). From this definition given by Palmer, it can be conclude that semantic learn the meaning of a word or sentence. According to Verharr (2001:384) semantics can divided into grammatical semantic and lexical semantics. The term semantics is used by linguists to refer to a branch of language science that moves at the level of meaning or language science that studies meaning.

According to Börjesson (2011:5-6) meaning is divided into literal and figurative meaning. Literal language refers to the truth context, which does not require further

Emmanuel Rivaldo Saputra Gampur<sup>1</sup>, Ni Made Mutiara Deca Sagitarini<sup>2</sup>,  
Agus Wahyu Putra Indrawan<sup>3</sup>, Putu Amejlia Maheswari Dewi<sup>4</sup>, Gusti Ayu Trisna Feby Pradnyandari<sup>5</sup>

interpretation. Figurative meaning, on the other hand, refers to the implicit interpretation in sentences or paragraphs. Figurative Language is simply the opposite of literal language. Figure of speech perhaps said to happen at whatever point a speaker or author, for newness or accentuation, withdraws from the standard meanings of words (X.J. Kennedy, 1979:187). According to Hatch (1995:88), "figurative language has been described in terms of categories, namely simile, metaphor, allusion, personification, and so forth." Figurative language allows us to investigate language in intriguing ways. The use of figurative language help people to not directly express what they actually means because some people are unable to express themselves clearly enough to others. There are kinds of figurative language expressions; metaphor, simile, personification, irony, hyperbole, alliteration, assonance, consonance, repetition, onomatopoeia, and imagery.

This study of figurative language can be used to a wide range of subjects, one of them is music. Music is an art that aims to express feelings in the form of sounds, strains of instruments and words that have been strung together in such a way. The songs are picked as the principle object since it is nearest to human existence. This study was focused to analyze the figurative language on the songs lyrics. The songs that was selected as a data source is songs by Dojacat in her album entitled "Planet Her". There are 10 songs in "Planet Her" album that researchers use to be a data source. These songs chosen as a data source because it is interesting to be analyzed the lyrics and these songs are very popular, the content of the lyrics and the instruments is very beautiful to be heard.

## Methods

In this study, the data source was taken from Doja Cat's Album entitled "Planet Her". In the album there are 13 songs that the researchers used as a data source. The first purpose of this research is to find out the type of figure of speech that is mostly used in the album Planet Her. The second aims to analyze the meaning of the figurative language conveyed in the lyrics of the song Doja Cat in the album Planet Her. The method used in analyzing this data is the qualitative and quantitative method. Qualitative researchers concentrate on things in their regular settings, endeavoring to figure out or decipher peculiarities as far as the implications (Denzin and Lincoln, 1994) while Quantitative ("quant") research is used to quantify the problem by way of generating numerical data that can be transformed into useable statistics.

In collecting data, the researchers used several steps used in collecting this data are:

1. Listening *Doja Cat* songs in album planet her
2. Note-taking to find out figurative language is used in doja cat song lyrics.
3. Analyze the data and categorize it into types of figurative language

## Finding and Discussion

### Finding

From 10 songs in the Doja Cat's Album "Planet Her", the researchers found Ten Types of Figurative Languages. The totally is 35 figuratives language that was found 1 imagery, 2 metaphors, 1 irony, 1 personafications, 12 hyperboles, 7 alliterations, 19 similes, 5 assonances, 2 consonances, and 4 repetitions, such us:

#### a. Imagery

1. I seen a grown man cry, baby

#### b. Metaphor

1. Let me cordially invite you to this party in my pants
2. Get me out my zone, I'm just talkin' comfort, shawty

- c. Irony
1. I got everything, everything but real love.
- d. Personification
1. Your eyes told me, "Girl, come ride me"
- e. Hyperbole
1. I gave you all this time, gave you my everything
  2. Had me feelin' like I died, baby
  3. God couldn't forgive like this
  4. Dropping your jaw when the drawers hit the floor
  5. I'm on top of shit
  6. I touch your soul when you hear me say, "Boy"
  7. I just wanna fuck all night
  8. Eat it 'til I need to change my thong (yeah, ay)
  9. Eat it like I need an apron on (yeah, ay)
  10. Need it in me like a Chuck E. need cheddar
  11. Itchin' for me like an ugly sweater
  12. Fuck that feeling both us fighting
- f. Alliteration
1. Fuck that feeling both us fighting
  2. I heard from a friend of a friend
  3. That that dick was a ten out of ten Spank me, slap me, choke me, bite me (ew)
  4. I look a little like Nashe, ayy
  5. You look a little exhausted, ayy (Yah)
  6. We should say no to the party, ayy (Huh)
- g. Simile
1. But you got me on a drain **like a drunkie**
  2. Looking at the junk in your trunk **like a junkie**
  3. Laying on my bed **like a vegetable**
  4. Just **like a pole**, you professional
  5. Put that paper in the picture **like a diorama**
  6. They wanna see us end up **like we Regina** on Mean Girls
  7. Princess **or queen**, tomboy **or king** (Yeah)
  8. yeah, i **like banana and peaches**
  9. all in my curves **like puzzle pieces**, mmm
  10. First impression of you is you really **like to party**
  11. Poof, pussy **like an Alakazam** (yeah)
  12. Pickin' up the sheets feelin' **like a tidal wave**
  13. I look a little **like Nashe**
  14. You just wanna pop up on these clowns **like you're the Batman**
  15. Y'all need to get into the drip **like a piranha**
  16. Y'all need to get into my drip **like y'all need water**
  17. Call your mama and your papa **like I'm finna take your daughter**
  18. Get into it like a suit and fuck a stock up **like a broker**
  19. I mean, y'all bitches better "yuh" **like Ariana**
- h. Assonance
1. You can **count** on me To never **count** on you I'm only **down** for you We pretty **down**, baby
  2. Let me be **your woman**

Emmanuel Rivaldo Saputra Gampur<sup>1</sup>, Ni Made Mutiara Deca Sagitarini<sup>2</sup>,  
Agus Wahyu Putra Indrawan<sup>3</sup>, Putu Amejlia Maheswari Dewi<sup>4</sup>, Gusti Ayu Trisna Feby Pradnyandari<sup>5</sup>

3. got a man but I want you. I got a man but I want you
4. And you're right You right
5. But-but-but this sex will cloud your memory

i. Consonance

1. She got a lover, but I might get lucky.  
But you got me on a drain like a drunkie Looking at the junk in your trunk like a junkie
2. And if she like freaks, we must try a threesome Do it on the beach, in the sand, let me see some'Seashells on the shore, I'm a beach bum Finna eat some' when you come

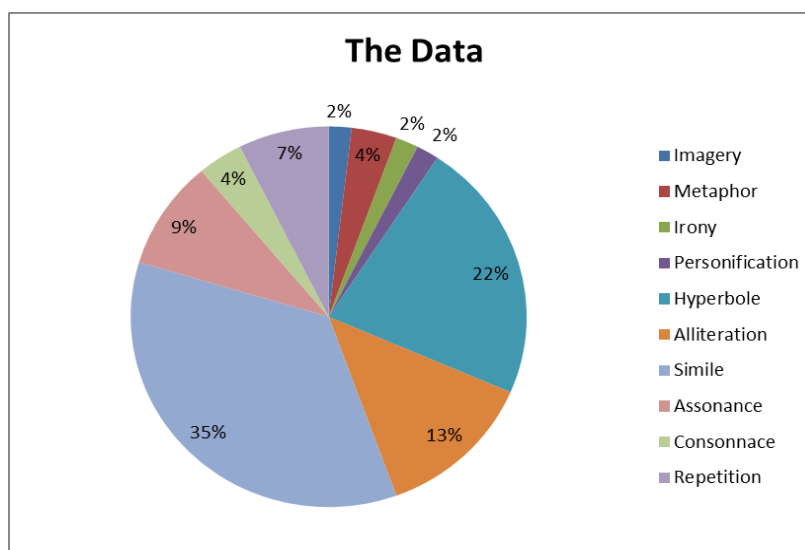
j. Repetition

1. Since you've been like this  
Baby, I don't really wanna be in like this
2. Woman, woman, woman
3. Hey, womanHey, woman
4. Turn that bitch into a soccer ball and rocka, rocka, rocka

Table 1 Types of Figurative Language

No	Figuratives Language	Quantity	Pencentages (%)
1	Imagery	1	2%
2	Metaphor	2	4%
3	Irony	1	2%
4	Personification	1	2%
5	Hyperbole	12	22%
6	Alliteration	7	13%
7	Simile	19	35%
8	Assonance	5	9%
9	Consonance	2	4%
10	Repetition	4	7%
<b>Total</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>100%</b>

Figure 2. The Percentage of The Data Figuratives Language



## Discussion

### a. Imagery

#### Data 1

Song Title: Been like this

Song lyrics: *I seen a grown man cry, baby*

Imagery is distinctive expressive language that requests to at least one of the faculties (sight, hearing, contact, smell, and taste). As per Gerard A. Hauser, we use imagery in discourse and stating "not exclusively to decorate yet in addition to make connections that give new significance". From the data, the word "seen" use our sight to picturize the situation. The lyrics put our perspective into Doja Cat's eyes. That is why it can be classified as imagery.

### b. Methaphor

#### Data 2

Song Title: Get Into It (Yuh)

Song Lyric: *Get me out my zone, I'm just talkin' comfort, shawty*

(Kurz, 1982: 8) Metaphor is a form of noun transfer which is needed to fill other lexical positions. In Lewandowski's linguistic dictionary (1985: 708) it is explained that metaphor isa transfer of meaning on the basis of similarity in form, function, and use. From the data above, it compared a sex with a party inside her pants. It is objectively not true, but for aesthetic purpose the intentions of having sex is compared to party in my pants.

### c. Irony

#### Data 3

Song title: You Right

Song lyric: *I got everything, everything but real love.*

Irony is a literary tool where problematic proclamations or circumstances uncover a reality that is unique in relation to what seems, by all accounts, to be valid. Booth (1974: 179n) believes "the difference between irony, which should be ambiguous, and satire, which makes the point clear, depends entirely on one's definition." We can see it's ironic because 'she' got everything but 'she' didn't get true love. Therefore, this lyrics mean she did not get everything.

### d. Personification

#### Data 4

Song title: Need to Know

Song lyric: *Your eyes told me, "Girl, come ride me"*

Based on Perrine in Sari (2016), Personification is a figure of speech in which human attributes are given to an animal, an object, or concept in addition personification consists in giving the attributes of the human being to an animal, an object, or a concept. When the writers use personification, they give human qualities to something non-human. Personification is an effective way to add interest to the writing and can truly bring descriptions to life. From the above song lyrics, the researchers can see that an eye is treated like a human. From the lyrics, in the context of personification, "eyes" are described as humans. The lyric above have meaning, without speaking or saying anything, the look in the eyes can tell and explain what is meant. As we can see by the sentence *your eyes "told" me*, it is clear that the above sentences are included in personification because the eyes are inanimate objects, depicted as if they were human.

Emmanuel Rivaldo Saputra Gampur<sup>1</sup>, Ni Made Mutiara Deca Sagitarini<sup>2</sup>,  
Agus Wahyu Putra Indrawan<sup>3</sup>, Putu Ameylia Maheswari Dewi<sup>4</sup>, Gusti Ayu Trisna Feby Pradnyandari<sup>5</sup>

e. Hyperbole

Data 5

Song title: Been Like This

Song lyric: *Had me feelin' like I died, baby* According to Perrine in Sari (2016),

Hyperbole is an obvious and deliberate exaggeration, an extravagant statement in order to get accurate attention from the reader. Hyperbole is a figure of speech that is not intended to be taken which has a way of abundant to express something. Hyperbole is an exaggeration for the sake of emphasis, humor, or effect. Hyperbole is commonly heard in everyday conversations, also in the song lyrics, the uses of hyperbole can make the song lyrics more interesting, extraordinary, but it can be the opposite. From the lyrics above, "*had me feelin' like I died, baby*", this sentence consists of hyperbole because as a human that still alive we never know how it feels when we die. The researchers classified these lyrics into hyperbole because it is exaggerated to use the word "die" to express human feels.

f. Alliteration

Data 6

Song title: Love To Dream

Song lyric: *I look a little like Nashe, ayy*

Alliteration is the reiteration of a similar letter sound across the beginning of a few words in a line of text. The word comes from the Latin "littera," signifying "letter of the alphabet". The current meaning of alliteration has been being used since the 1650s. Alliteration is the repetition of initial consonant in two or more words. It is a deliberate phonological device. The lyric above is classified as alliteration since the constant sound 'L' is being repeated at the beginning of the word.

g. Simile

Data 7

Song title: Payday

Song lyric: *I just keep drippin' like a fuckin' mermaid, yeah*

Simile is generally the comparison of two things essentially unlike, on the basis of a resemblance in one aspect. It uses connective words such as "like" and "as" to compare similar quality. From the data, I just keep drippin' is compared to a fuckin' mermaid. First, keep drippin' means wet or water comes down from someone's body. This condition is highlighted the similarity with a fuckin' mermaid. Mermaid is a mythical creature in a form of half human and half fish and live in the ocean. Therefore, this sentence means a person is always wet the same way as a mermaid live in the ocean.

h. Assonance

Data 8

Song title: Options

Song lyric: *You can count on me to never count on you, Im only down for you, we prettydown baby*

As explained, assonance is the repetition of vowel that sounds similar to one another. It commonly happens within words, phrases, or sentences. From the data above, it can be seen that -ou on count and down is share the same vowel sound. The sound /aʊ/ appeared on count and down. Therefore, these words are classified as assonance.

i. Consonance

Data 9

Song title: Options

Song lyric:

*And if she like freaks, we must  
try a threesome Do it on the  
beach, in the sand, let me see  
some' Seashells on the shore,  
I'm a beach bum*

*Finna eat some' when you come*

If assonance is the repetition of same vowel, consonance is the opposite of that. Consonance is the repetition of the same consonant sounds in a line of textual content. The focal point of consonance is at the sound made by consonants and not always the letters themselves. It can appear at the beginning, middle, or end of words, phrases, or sentences. Based on this definition, the writers classified threesome, some', bum, and come as consonance. It is because of the same consonant sound they share, which are -me and -m.

#### **j. Repetition**

Song title: Get Into It (Yuh)

Song lyric: *Turn that bitch into a soccer ball and rocka, rocka, rocka*

Repetition is a literary device that involves using the same word or phrase over and over again in a piece of writing. From the data, there is a repetition of the word rocka in the lyrics, the repetition of word rocka try to emphasize the effect of imagination that the bitch got.

### **Conclusion**

After analyzing the data, the findings of the research are concluded that there are ten types of figurative language found in song lyrics from Doja Cat's album entitled "PlanetHer". They were imagery, metaphor, irony, personification, hyperbole, alliterations, simile, assonance, consonance, and repetition.

The total is 35 figuratives language that was found 1 imagery, 2 metaphors, 1 irony, 1 personifications, 12 hyperboles, 7 alliterations, 19 similes, 5 assonances, 2 consonances, and 4 repetitions. The most figurative language is simile. Based on the result above, it is important to study and to understand the meaning of the figurative language because the figurative language has relation in studying meaning in linguistic.

### *References*

- Amelia R. (2021). An Analysis of Figurative Language in Songs Lyric of Epiphany  
[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/348296350\\_AN\\_ANALYSIS\\_OF\\_FIGURATIVE\\_LANGUAGE\\_IN\\_SONG\\_LYRIC\\_OF\\_EPIPHANY](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/348296350_AN_ANALYSIS_OF_FIGURATIVE_LANGUAGE_IN_SONG_LYRIC_OF_EPIPHANY)
- Booth, W.C. (1974: 179n). *A Rhetoric Of Irony*. The University of Chicago Press. <https://www.erudit.org/en/journals/meta/2009-v54-n1-meta2902/029792ar/>
- Creswel. 2013. *Research Design*. Thousand Oaks California: SAGE publication LP2M. 2020. *Qualitative Research Methods –Objectives, Characteristics and Strategies*: Universitas Medan Area. <https://lp2m.uma.ac.id/qualitative-research-methods-objectives-characteristics-and-strategies/>
- Hauser, G.A. (1986). *Introduction to Rhetorical Theory*. <https://www.thoughtco.com/imagery-language-term-1691149>

Emmanuel Rivaldo Saputra Gampur<sup>1</sup>, Ni Made Mutiara Deca Sagitarini<sup>2</sup>,  
Agus Wahyu Putra Indrawan<sup>3</sup>, Putu Amejlia Maheswari Dewi<sup>4</sup>, Gusti Ayu Trisna Feby Pradnyandari<sup>5</sup>

- Lewandowski. (1985). *Lingustic Dictionary 6th Edition*. Quelle & Mayer Heidelberg.  
[https://second.wiki/wiki/theodor\\_lewandowski](https://second.wiki/wiki/theodor_lewandowski)
- Marliani H. (2018). The Analysis of Figurative Language in Harris J. Songs <https://repository.ar-raniry.ac.id/id/eprint/2965/1/HENNY%20MARLIANI.pdf>
- Nursolihat, S., & Kareviati, E.(2020). *An Analysis Of Figurative Language Used In The Lyric Of "A Whole New World" By Zayn Malik and Zhavia Ward*. Project (Professional Journal Of English Education), 4(6), Vol.3, No.4.  
<https://journal.ikipsiliwangi.ac.id/index.php/project/article/download/4365/pdf>
- Nordquist, R.(2018). *What Is Imagery (In Language)*. Dotdash. <https://www.thoughtco.com/imagery-language-term-1691149>
- Palmer. (1981). *Semantics*
- Sari, E. P. (2016). *Figurative Language Found In Christina Perri's songs*. Jakarta: TheAcademy of Foreign Bina Sarana Informatik