

Analyzing Figurative Language and Writer's Emotion in Paul Mauriat's *Love is Blue*

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Abstract

Songwriters utilize figurative language to portray their ideas, sentiments, and emotions in a manner that is more intriguing, attractive, and distinctive. This encourages this research to study a song written by Paul Mauriat entitled "Love is Blue." This song is analyzed to answer some research objectives, namely what figurative languages are frequently used by the writer, how the contextual meaning is built, and what emotions are expressed by the writer. Through the analysis, this present study finds five types of figurative language in this song with different percentages. With 38% of the total, metaphor dominates the use of figurative language. The rest of the figurative language found in this study consists of alliteration (33%), hyperbole (11%), repetition (11%), and personification (7%). Also, there are three basic emotions that are found in every context of the lyrics that indicate the use of figurative language. Those are the emotions of sadness, anger, and happiness. The findings indicate that the use of figurative language can express various types of emotions.

Keywords: Figurative Language, Song Analysis, Writer's Emotion

Abstrak

Penulis lagu menggunakan bahasa kiasan untuk menggambarkan ide, sentimen, dan emosi mereka dengan cara yang lebih menarik dan khas. Hal ini mendorong penelitian ini untuk mengkaji sebuah lagu yang ditulis oleh Paul Mauriat dengan judul "Love is Blue". Lagu ini dianalisis untuk menjawab beberapa tujuan penelitian, yaitu bahasa kiasan apa yang sering digunakan oleh penulis, bagaimana makna kontekstual dibangun, dan emosi apa yang diungkapkan oleh penulis. Melalui analisis, penelitian ini menemukan lima jenis bahasa kiasan dalam lagu ini dengan persentase yang berbeda. Dengan 38% dari total, metafora mendominasi penggunaan bahasa kiasan. Bahasa kiasan selebihnya yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari aliterasi (33%), hiperbola (11%), repetisi (11%), dan personifikasi (7%). Juga, ada tiga emosi dasar yang ditemukan dalam setiap konteks lirik yang menunjukkan penggunaan bahasa kiasan. Itu adalah emosi sedih, marah, dan bahagia. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan bahasa kiasan dapat mengungkapkan berbagai jenis emosi.

Kata Kunci: Analisis Lagu, Bahasa Kiasan, Emosi Penulis

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INTRODUCTION

This present study aims to analyze the figurative language of one selected song. In addition to that, this current study is conducted to investigate the contextual meaning built into the song and the emotions expressed by the songwriter. To achieve all the objectives, a song written by Paul Mauriat entitled *Love is Blue* is selected for this study. The reason this song is chosen as a data source is because it contains relevant data for this research. *Love is Blue* by Paul Mauriat is one of the most popular songs of the 1990s. This song is a French translation of "L'amour est Bleu" into English, which was first written by Brian Blackburn and hit in the US in 1968 for five weeks via an orchestral version by Paul Mauriat. There are only a few stanzas in this song, but almost every verse contains figurative language, such as the first stanza, which contains several color words that indicate

figurative language. This makes the song unique. This song talks about togetherness that must be shared. The songwriter becomes someone who is used to being together, so he does not realize there will be a time to part. Separation is full of meaning, even pain. Each color becomes more memorable when paired with the pain of loss. The songwriter usually uses figurative language to beautifully, uniquely, and more interestingly express their ideas, feelings, and emotions imaginatively. It is therefore expected to help EFL learners understand the contextual meaning, enrich their vocabulary, use figurative language in everyday situations, and know how to use vocabulary properly related to the situation or emotion of any literary works, such as poetry and song lyrics. For pupils to be academically, socially, and emotionally successful, as well as to master all of the subject matter presented to them, language plays a crucial role (Fajrin & Parmawati, 2021).

Figurative language is a sentence used to express ideas, feelings, or messages in written or spoken language, as expressed in the lyrics of the song *Love is Blue*, beyond its literal meaning. Figurative language is a form of expression that expresses feelings related to figurative language to convey meaning or elevated effects, often by comparing or identifying something with anything else that has meaning, significance, or familiar connotations to the reader or listener (Harya et al., 2016). Figurative or allegorical language can be classified into five categories based on Literary Encyclopedia Merriam-Webster (1995) quoted in Harya et al., (2016). The first is figurative similarity in bonds, which consist of simile, metaphor, kenning, arrogance, parallelism, personification, metonymy, synecdoche, and euphemism. The second is figurative emphasis or understatement, such as hyperbole, litotes, rhetoric, questions, antithesis, climax, bathos, paradox, oxymoron, and irony. The third is figurative sound, which includes alliteration, repetition, anaphora, and onomatopoeia. The fourth is verbal games and gymnastics, such as puns and anagrams. The last are errors such as malapropism, periphrasis, and spoonerism. Figurative language is like a comparative definition (Kennedy, 2005, cited in Alfiyani, 2021). It can express a better impression, and besides that, it can form expressions of unusual emphasis on the meaning of regular denotations or the actual meaning according to what is written. Kennedy (1991), cited in (Aprisnindianningrum et al., 2015), classifies figurative language into eleven types.

First, a metaphor expresses the statement that one thing is something else, which is not literally the case. The writers do not use connecting words such as "like" or "as." This figure of speech compares two things that are indicated by several conjunctions such as like, then, or verbs like resemble. Second, a metonymy is the use of something that is closely related to the thing that is actually meant. Third, synecdoche is the use of a part of something to represent the whole, or vice versa. The epithet transferred consists of references to describe the nature or characteristics of someone or something. Fourth, personification is a figure of speech in which objects, animals, or abstract terms are made by humans. Fifth, rhetoric is a figure of speech with questions that really don't need to be answered because the answers are already in the questions. Sixth, hyperbole is figurative language that emphasizes the purpose of statements that contain exaggeration. Seventh, repetition is

the repeated use of a tone, syllable, word, or part of a sentence that is considered important to give stress in the appropriate context. Eighth, the paradox emerges in a statement that at first seems contradictory to us but, on reflection, makes perfect sense. Ninth, paronomasia is an expression intended for humorous or rhetorical effect by exploiting the different meanings of words.

Figurative language as a method for adding impressions, good views, and good perceptions that are assessed by individuals as well as groups becomes a miracle because there are imaginative elements and literary works in writing. Figurative language, which is abstract but has a real shape and can be felt, makes literary works more sensual. The use of figurative language in literary works is a representation of the songwriter's emotions. In a text environment, emotion analysis can be either from the writer's or from the reader's perspective. The former refers to emotions that the author had when he/she was writing the message, while the latter refers to a user's affective response to being exposed to feelings evoked by an emotional text (Yadollahi et al., 2017). Emotions are awareness, bodily sensations, and attitudes that reflect a person's significance of an event or situation. Emotions have a relationship between thinking activity conditions and the results of perceptions of emotions. Emotions that exist within will be an impediment to self-change. It was discovered that when people are forced to suppress their anger, such as through sublimation, they can produce more creative works of art, such as sculpture or poetry (Freud & Weber, 2013, cited in Gu et al., 2018). Meanwhile, basic emotions are considered innate and universal (Ekman, 1992 in Gu et al., (2018). They have developed their adaptive values through basic life tasks. (Gu et al., 2018) identified six classic basic elements of emotion. These categories represent clearly identifiable emotional facial expressions: happy, surprised, scared, disgusted, angry, and sad. Lee (2018) states that figurative language is the use of words or expressions with a meaning different from their literal interpretation. It is generally believed that emotional expressions are rich in figurative language. Unlike literal language, figurative expression makes use of linguistic devices such as metaphor, irony, and rhetorical questions to project more complex meanings. Similar to Fussell & Moss (1998), emotions are subjective experiences, and subjective experiences are often difficult to capture in literal terms. Emotions are also complex, made up not only of affective responses but also of physiological reactions, cognitions, behavioral responses, and the like. Metaphor and other figurative expressions may serve to succinctly capture these diverse components of emotions.

There are several studies on figurative language that are as conductive as previous studies. The first is Swarniti's research (2022) entitled "Analysis of Figurative Language in Easy on Me Song". This research is qualitative in nature and collects data by observation. In this study, figurative language is divided into three types: Comparative, Contradictory, and Correlative Figurative Language. Based on the results of this study, the most frequently found data in data sources are symbols. Second, Figurative Language is Used in Ariana Grande's Album by (Hulu et al., 2021). In this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research and found 73 data using figurative language, the most dominant figurative language in this study was metaphor. Third, A Study in

Analyzing Figurative Language in the song Zayn Malik and Zhavia Ward A Whole New World (Nursolihat & Kareviati, 2020). This research is a qualitative descriptive study. This research finds several figurative languages, such as alliteration, simile, personification, metaphor, and hyperbole. In addition, the most used figurative language in song lyrics is metaphor. Fourth, research by Ibrahim et al., (2019) entitled "Figurative Language Analysis in Endless Love Song Lyrics". This study used a descriptive qualitative method. The results of this study indicate that there are seven types of figurative language in song lyrics, respectively: repetition 36%, hyperbole 32%, metaphor 12%, personification 4%, dispersonification 4%, and onomatopoeia 4%. The last previous research by Setiawati & Maryani, (2018) was entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift's Song Lyric". This study uses descriptive qualitative methods in observation and literature study in collecting research data. The figurative language found in this research consists of simile, metaphor, hyperbole, paradox, irony and personification.

METHOD

This study uses qualitative methodology to collect, analyse and report the data. This was designed with the goal to giving an exact and systematic description of the lyric (Alfiyani, 2021). It is surely in line with this present study whose aims are to investigate what figurative languages are frequently used, how the contextual meaning is built and what emotions are expressed by the writers. A discourse formation can be achieved by the use of language in a musical composition (Adilah, 2021). The use of language in song lyrics cannot be interpreted as it is. There is a language structure that is deliberately used to convey the meaning beyond the literal meaning of the lyrics. The choice of words is deliberately formed to build a particular discourse with a certain social context as well. Language embodies and articulates the experience of social struggle, transition, and contest, and consequently the linguistic sign is seen as deeply ideological. No wonder, discourse analysis is used as the research design to analyse the written language in the form of song lyrics. The music itself is a form of oral communication, whereas the lyric is a form of written communication (Lidinillah & Meinawati, 2021).

To answer the research question, the researchers conduct some steps inspired by (Williyan, 2022). First a song entitled *Love is Blue* is selected. The researchers choose this song as main data because this song has beautiful words in the lyrics and the songwriters use several colour words which have a contextual meaning to describe a situation and emotion of the songwriter. Second, the data is obtained through textual collecting data techniques sourced from Inspiration Channel on YouTube. Then, the researchers read, understand the lyrics and break them down into clauses. The researchers afterward analyse and mark the lyric containing figurative language to be categorized according to the type of figurative language proposed by Kennedy (2005) and Literary Encyclopedia Merriam-Webster (1995). Contextual meaning is later on investigated to classify the emotion through vocabulary selection.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this study, the researchers use Kennedy and Literary Encyclopedia Harya to analyse and classify figurative language. The emotions of this song are classified using an emotional written words approach with six basic emotions theory by Gu. This section shows an analysis of figurative language and contextual meaning of the lyrics and emotions. Based on the research's method, the data of this study is a selected song to answer clearly the research's problem in finding. Love is Blue song consists of five types of figurative language, they are: metaphor, alliteration, hyperbole, repetition, and personification. Sad, angry, and happy are the basic emotions of this song. The results of figurative language analysis and emotions can be seen in the table below.

Figurative Language in the Song

Some of the tables in this section show the percentages and contextual meanings of the five types of figurative language found in this song based on Kennedy (1991) and Literary Encyclopaedia Merriam-Webster (1995).

Table 1. Figurative percentages.

Figurative language	Percentage (%)
Metaphor	38%
Alliteration	33%
Hyperbole	11%
Repetition	11%
Personification	7%

From the table above, the researcher found five types of figurative language in the song Love Is Blue. There are different frequency data for each figurative language. Metaphor 38%, alliteration 33%, hyperbole 11%, repetition 11%, and personification 7%.

Table 2. Figurative language analysis.

Figurative Language	Lyric	Percentage (%)
Metaphor	Blue, blue, blue my world is blue Blue is my world now I'm without you Grey, grey my life is grey Cold is my heart since you went away Red, red my eyes are red Green, green my jealous heart Black, black the nights I've known	38%
Alliteration	Blue, blue, blue my world is blue Grey, grey my life is grey Red, red my eyes are red Green, green my jealous heart Black, black the nights I've known Gone, gone the love we knew	33%
Hyperbole	When we met how the bright sun shines Longing for you so lost and alone	11%
Repetition	When we met how the bright sun shone Then love died, now the rainbow is gone	11%
Personification	Then love died, now the rainbow is gone	7%

In this song, metaphor is found in seven lyrics with 38%. Metaphor can be the most used type of figurative language in this song because this song has five words, especially the word colour which has a contextual meaning or is different from the literal meaning which indicates a metaphor. This song has a sound similarity in five of the lyrics which shows alliteration with 33%. The similarity of sound in these five lyrics is because the songwriter repeats the same word in every sentence or lyrics. Hyperbole and repetition have the same percentage which are 11%. There are two lyrics with hyperbole where the writer shows his exaggerated feelings by saying how bright the sun is shining and so lost and alone. The two lyrics are repeated twice indicating repetition. The last figure of speech is personification found in one lyric with a percentage of 7%.

Table 3. Metaphor

Metaphor	Blue, blue, blue my world is blue Blue is my world now I'm without you Grey, grey my life is grey Cold is my heart since you went away Red, red my eyes are red Green, green my jealous heart Black, black the nights I've known
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There are seven lyrics that use metaphors in this song. In this lyric, the writer adds some color words as an allusion to their meaning. The first metaphorical figurative language in the song "Love is blue" is found in the first stanza of line 1-4 namely Blue, blue, blue my world is blue and blue is my world now I am without you, that is not the literal meaning of the color blue. The songwriter uses the word "blue" to describe his world, which has the meaning of sadness which shows a world that is empty and lonely, the meaning of the sentence is failure of love. The sentence the songwriter describes is the sad emotion. Grey, grey my life is grey, grey shows that the songwriter's life has lost its direction, grey is between black and white, which shows that his life is not clear. The sentence expresses the emotion of confusion. Cold is my heart since you went away, not the temperature. It leads to frozen feelings, his heart is stuck for only one. The sentence expressing a stuck feeling.

The next metaphorical figurative language in the song "Love is blue" is found in the second stanza, the fifth and seventh lines, namely "Red, the red of my eyes is red" means the eyes are red after crying. It's not really "red", it's the reddish state of his eyes. The meaning of the sentence is a cry of love that doesn't match expectations, the songwriter describes the emotion of sadness. Green, green my jealous heart, the writer's heart is not really green. Green is a symbol of jealousy. The meaning of the sentence Changes in the songwriter's behavior. This sentence describes the angry emotion. The last metaphorical figurative language in the song "Love is blue" is found in the fourth stanza of the eleventh line, namely black, the black night that I know. Black has a contextual meaning where the songwriter's night is always dark without anyone other than himself. This sentence describes sad emotion.

38% of the entire lyrics of this song are using metaphor. This proves that metaphor is the most frequently used figurative language because metaphor is used to express something that is difficult or even impossible to tell clearly. Six lyrics with metaphor are mostly expressing sadness, another one lyric is expressing anger. It is in line with Fussell & Moss (1998) that their participants used one to two metaphors to describe the participants' feelings in participants' description text, such as "my mind was seething and boiling," and "my entire insides seemed ready to hurt," were used to express anger. At the same time, certain themes ran through a variety of figurative expressions, such as the feeling of something "missing" in oneself in descriptions of sadness, a feeling described, for example, as "hollowness," "emptiness," "having a piece missing," "a hole in the heart". This finding is also in line with the use of figurative language in social media analysis by Lee (2018) that shows sadness and anger in order to use metaphorical words. Sadness emotion shows by "Affection is my true luxury good. Material goods are just daily necessities." and anger shows with "There are particularly large numbers of monks on the streets these two days, the same number as the gold-panning thieves that appeared at the end of the year and struck up a conversation with every stopping car.". Besides sadness and anger, happiness is also found in this research that shows by "I am such an energetic athlete, we talked until very late again before going home".

Table 4. Alliteration.

Alliteration	<p>Blue, blue, blue my world is blue Grey, grey my life is grey Red, red my eyes are red Green, green my jealous heart Black, black the nights I've known Gone, gone the love we knew</p>
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Alliteration is a figurative language that categorizes sound figures based on the Literary Encyclopedia Merriam-Webster, alliteration shows the same sound from one lyric. For example, one of the lyrics of the Bohemian Rhapsody song "Galileo, galileo, galileo figaro". From this song the researcher found five lyrics that contain alliteration. The lyrics are: **blue, blue, blue my world is blue, grey, grey my life is grey, red, red my eyes are red, green, green my jealous heart, and black, black the nights I know**. From those five lyrics, there is a similar sound in each lyric. The sound "b" in "blue" and "black" words are repeated four and two times. Then in the lyrics **grey, grey my life is grey** and **green, green my jealous heart** also **gone, gone, the love we knew** where the "g" sound is repeated. It also happens in **red, red my eyes are red** where the "r" sound is repeated three times.

Table 5. Hyperbole

Hyperbole	<p>When we met how the bright sun shines Longing for you so lost and alone</p>
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Hyperbole is a sentence form that exaggerates one's feelings and describes something exaggerated through words. In other words, hyperbole is figurative language that exaggerates and emphasizes arguments rather than facts. This type of figurative language is found in the two lyrics of

the song Love Is Blue. First, *when we see how the bright sun shone*, it means the meeting of the writer and his lover is the happiest moment, therefore the songwriter likens his happiness with the bright sun. It is an exaggerated expression of his happiness when he meets someone. Emotion in this lyric describes a happy emotion. Second, *longing for you so lost and alone*, it means darkness, no hope, loneliness. The songwriter feels so lost, no hope, and lonely when he misses his lover. This sentence is categorized as a hyperbole because it exaggerates the word “so lost”, then from those explanations it can be concluded that if the feeling of longing is so lost and alone. From this lyric the songwriter is trying to show his loneliness and sadness which are exaggerated in longing for someone. It is in line with the hyperbole analysis by Astina et al., (2021). The researchers found a hyperbole in *now you got me into something very sick and twisted* from The Chainsmokers album which means feeling hurt. This sentence is categorized as hyperbole because it exaggerates the word "Very sick and twisted", it can be concluded that the feeling of betrayed love is very painful.

Table 6. Repetition

Repetition	When we met how the bright sun shone Then love died, now the rainbow is gone	
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Repetition is the repetition of tones, syllables, words or parts of sentences that are considered important to put emphasis in the appropriate context based on Kennedy (1991) as quoted in Aprisnindianningrum et al., (2015). This type of figurative language is found in two lyrics. First, *when we met how the bright sun shone*. Second, *then love died, now the rainbow is gone*, that's not a literal meaning. The songwriter uses this sentence to describe his unreal life, expectations that do not match reality, meaning that two people meet for the last time and there is no hope of returning. The meaning of the sentence is that two people who love each other who meet always make them happy, but have to end the relationship for a reason from one of them. The sentence that the songwriter describes is the emotion of sad. These two lyrics are repeated to emphasize the songwriter's feeling of happiness and sadness. In other research, there is a repetition in the lyric of Ice cream song analyse by (Tri Gunawan et al., 2021) “Na na na na na” to emphasize the rhythm.

Table 7. Personification

Personification	Then love died, now the rainbow is gone
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Personification is a sentence that is usually used in poetry or song lyrics that is associated with objects, animals or abstract terms created by humans based on Kennedy (1991): Aprisnindianningrum et al., (2015). The type of figurative language found in the song lyrics of the song love is blue has only one lyric, namely *then love died, now the rainbow is gone*. The meaning of this sentence is that the songwriter expresses expectations that do not match reality, the couple must be separated and cannot return. The sentence describes his feelings only for someone he loves and nothing can replace his love so he feels numb and loses direction in his life. It is classified as personification because the songwriter created “rainbow” as a human being. The emotions shown

from this lyric is gloomy or can be classified to sad as a basic emotion based on Gu theory. The other research also finds a personification in Taylor swift's song by (Setiawati & Maryani, 2018), they found word "see" is used to see concrete objects. Logically looking at the contents of the head is impossible because we cannot see the contents of the head, there will be brain and nerve cells of the brain so it will be associated with the science.

Emotion in the Song

These following tables are showing the emotions of each lyric that contains figurative language. The emotion analysis by the contextual meaning.

Table 8. Emotion

Lyrics	Emotions
Blue, blue, blue my world is blue.	Down and sadness
Blue is my world now I'm without you.	Empty, lonely, hopeless
Grey, grey my life is grey.	Lost and confuse
Cold is my heart since you went away.	Stuck
Red, red my eyes are red.	Sadness and depressed
Green, green my jealous heart.	Jealous and anger
Black, black the nights I've known.	Cheerless, alone, sadness
Gone, gone, the love we knew.	Give up
When we met how the bright sun shone.	Cheerful and happy
Longing for you so lost and alone.	Lost, lonely, sadness
Then love died, now the rainbow is gone.	Gloomy and Sadness

There are 17 emotions that are found in the lyrics which indicate using figurative language. The researchers found 14 emotions based on researchers' analysis and three basic emotions that were classified by Gu theory.

Table 9. Emotion

Lyric	Emotions
Blue, blue, blue my world is blue.	Down and sadness

In this lyric, the songwriter is trying to describe his feelings. The word blue does not refer to a color, it refers to a sad feeling. Instead of choosing a word with a clear meaning, the songwriter uses a metaphorical word *blue* to describe his world which he feels is full of sadness. This lyric shows that the songwriter is feeling down after separated from his beloved then this feeling showing a sadness emotion based on Gu theory. It is also in line with Aman & Szpakowicz, (2007), they found a sadness and high emotion in annotated text namely *I have to look at life in her perspective, and it would break anyone's heart.*

Table 10. Emotion

Lyric	Emotions
Blue is my world now I'm without you.	Empty, lonely, sadness

These lyrics are continuous with the previous lyrics. the songwriter explains a little more about his world which he feels is full of sadness. In these lyrics, the songwriter gives reasons why his

world feels blue or filled with sadness. The reason the songwriter's world is filled with sorrow is because he broke up with his beloved. The blue in this lyric has the same contextual meaning with the first lyric which describes the songwriter's world that is full of sadness because he separated from his beloved one. This lyric is clearer in describing the sadness of the writer. The sadness in these lyrics is not only about crying but also about feeling empty and lost after being abandoned by someone you love. First of all, the researcher describes the emotion of this lyric with the feeling of emptiness and emptiness of a songwriter after being separated from the person he loves. Then from this feeling, a feeling of sadness arises which can be classified into sad emotions by Gu.

Table 11. Emotion

Lyric	Emotions
Grey, grey my life is grey.	Lost and confuse

Grey is a color between black and white, which is unclear or blurry. This is a metaphorical word to describe the songwriter's life. The songwriter lost direction, he did not know what should he do, he cannot continue his life within his beloved. The researchers describe the emotions of this lyric to lost and confuse based on the contextual meaning due to Gu only classified basic emotions into six types: happy, surprised, scared, disgusted, angry, and sad which do not relate with the contextual meaning of this lyric.

Table 12. Emotion

Lyric	Emotion
Cold is my heart since you went away.	Stuck

Cold does not refer to a temperature, it shows a frozen feeling, the condition of a songwriter's heart. The songwriter chose a cold word to describe that he just stuck on one person and he cannot open his heart for another except his beloved. The contextual meaning of this lyric shows that the songwriter is stuck in one person. The researcher chose stuck emotion because it really describes this lyric instead of Gu theory.

Table 13. Emotion

Lyric	Emotions
Red, red my eyes are red.	Sadness and depressed

Red is a condition of the songwriter's eyes, it more refers to a reddish eye after crying. Expectation of love ended with parting brought a lot of sadness to the songwriter, because of that he was sad to the point of depression and cried so hard then his eyes turned red. Sadness definitely expresses the emotion of this lyric because the songwriter cried due to a sad feeling after he separated from his beloved. The researchers also add depression as one of the emotions that shows from the contextual meaning of this lyric because this is not a sadness as usual, it is more than sad, the songwriter was depressed.

Table 14. Emotion

Lyric	Emotions
Green, green my jealous heart.	Jealous and angry

The reason why the songwriter uses *green* to describe his heart or his feelings is because green is a symbol of jealousy. The songwriter feels jealous of his beloved who might leave him or someone else. The jealous emotion shown clearly in this lyric, this jealous heart also can be described as an angry emotion. The anger emotion also found in Aman & Szpakowicz, (2007). They are identifying the expression of emotions in annotated text. The sentence *but the rest of it came across as a really angry, drunken rant* is identified as an anger and high emotions.

Table 15. Emotion

Lyric	Emotions
Black, black the nights I've known.	Cheerless, alone, sadness

The songwriter uses the repetition of the word black in the lyrics of this song not to mean darkness at night. The first black word, the researcher defines the writer's dim heart showing cheerless emotions. The second black word, the researcher defines the songwriter's feeling of emptiness showing the emotion of being alone. The sentence of the night that I know does not mean that the songwriter knows about the existence of the night. Researchers define lyrics into empty emotions which can be categorized into sad emotions based on Gu. It is similar to research by (Kemal & Dmayanti, 2021) in analysing Ed Sheeran's selected song. They found *dark* word which has gloomy meaning because the songwriter thinks about dancing with woman in the arms and he will definitely meet the woman of his choice.

Table 16. Emotion

Lyric	Emotion
Gone, gone, the love we knew.	Give up

The songwriter uses the repetition of the Lost Words in the lyrics of this song, not to mean that the feelings of the heart to love him are gone. The first lost word, the researcher defines the lost love story of the writer so that there is no hope of returning. The second lost word, the researcher defines that love will not disappear naturally, love is lost because of blindness and mistakes and betrayal from one of them. Love is lost because of illness and injury, love is lost because of fatigue, because of withering and because of stains. There's nothing that hurts more than being let down by the person we love the most for the rest of our lives. The emotion in the lyrics of this song shows the songwriter's heart that gave up.

Table 17. Emotion

Lyric	Emotions
When we met how the bright sun shone.	Cheerful and happy

When we met how the bright sun shone, this sentence in the lyrics doesn't mean that the weather was very sunny when they met. The researcher defines the songwriter's feeling of being

cheerful because of a meeting. This refers to time, how we can learn to make time to meet. The emotions in the lyrics of this song describe happy. The happy emotion also finds in another research by (Aman & Szpakowicz, 2007). "Everything from trying to order a baguette in the morning to asking directions or talking to cabbies, we were always **pleasantly surprised** at how open and **welcoming** they were."

Table 18. Emotion

Lyrics	Emotions
Longing for you so lost and alone.	Lost, lonely, sad

The sentences in the lyrics of this song describe the life of the writer who is being hit by longing in a love story. The researcher defines that the writer's longing is only in vain because his love has disappeared and only memories remain. The word alone does not mean relaxing to enjoy life. The researcher defines a writer who is lonely silently longing for someone he loves. This lyric shows sad feelings based on Gu's basic emotions theory.

Table 19. Emotion

Lyrics	Emotions
Then love died, now the rainbow is gone.	Gloomy and Sadness

After the breakup, as if love is now dead. The love that used to give happiness now only takes away a beautiful rainbow. The rainbow that left seemed to give meaning that there was no more happiness for the songwriter after the breakup happened which also caused his love to die. This lyric shows the songwriter's feeling which is gloomy after the break up by saying the rainbow is gone. This feeling can be classified into sad emotion based on Gu theory.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the finding and discussion above, it can be concluded that there are five types of figurative language in Love is Blue song which is the main data of this research. The five figurative languages found with different percentages. First, the most used figurative language type in this song is metaphor with 38% of percentage found in seven lyrics. Second, the researchers found 33% the similar sound such as "b", "g", and "r" in each six lyrics. Third, hyperbole sentences found in two lyrics of this song are about 11% of the percentage. These sentences are the exaggerating feelings of the songwriter such as an exaggerating feeling in happiness and sadness. Fourth, this song repeats two lyrics to emphasize the songwriter's feeling of happiness and sadness. It is similar to hyperbole, this type of figurative language has 11% of percentage. The last figurative language is personification with 6% percentage because it's just found in one lyric of this song. The songwriter associated the rainbow created by humans. Then the researchers found three basic emotions clarified by Gu who described the songwriter's emotions such as sad, angry, and happy. In addition, there are 14 other emotions based on the researcher's analysis: down, empty, lonely, hopeless, lost, confused, stuck,

depressed, jealous, cheerless, alone, give up, and gloomy. The most dominant emotion of this song is sad.

There are many literary works that contain figurative language such as novels or poetry. The researchers hope that further research can analyze figurative language in other literary works, both those already mentioned and the figurative language commonly used in podcasts or speeches. The same with emotions, emotions can be analyzed from various kinds of works. The researchers also hope that further research will be able to explain as clearly as possible the emotions conveyed through literary works and so on. Especially for the classification of emotions, future research can examine the emotions of a literary work beyond basic emotions in order to broaden EFL Learners' insights in understanding and knowing other types of emotions (emotions that are more specific than basic emotions).

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