

## CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

### 5.1. Conclusion

This research analyzes the types and functions of figurative language found in Olivia Rodrigo's *GUTS* song lyrics. As the researcher has discussed the result and discussion in Chapter IV, some conclusions can be formulated based on the research problems and objectives. The researcher divides the conclusion into two parts:

1. The researcher found nine types of figurative language that appear in *GUTS* song lyrics based on Perrine (1978). Simile (18 occurrences), metaphor (8 occurrences), personification (4 occurrences), apostrophe (2 occurrences), irony (7 occurrences), paradox (8 occurrences), overstatement (13 occurrences), metonymy (1 occurrence), and allegory (1 occurrence). The researcher can conclude that the most frequent type of figurative language that occurs is a simile, with 18 occurrences.

In the song lyrics, Olivia, the songwriter, frequently uses similes because she wants to create an efficient mental image of what she is addressing with something related to people her age, especially Generation Z. She accurately imagines her emotions and stories by comparing them to familiar objects or situations. As a result, listeners understand precisely what she is trying to say. The other figurative language that does not occur are symbol, understatement, and synecdoche. This contradicts the main characteristic of figurative language, "understatement." Understatement is a figurative language expressing oneself in a way that reduces or

minimizes the intended meaning, while Generation Z tends to exaggerate something using hyperbole (overstatement). Olivia uses other figurative language, such as simile, metaphor, and metonymy, that are more accurately comprehensible and prevalent in song lyrics.

2. The other research was conducted on the functions of figurative language found in Olivia's *GUTS* album. All four kinds of functions of figurative language are based on Perrine (1978) theory, they are emotional intensity (24 occurrences), imaginative pleasure (23 occurrences), additional imagery (11 occurrences), and brief compass (4 occurrences). The most frequent function is to add emotional intensity since the songwriter made the *GUTS* album for people her age, particularly Gen Z, and wants them to relate emotionally to the song lyrics using figurative language. Moreover, several listeners might not relate to the figure or something being compared due to the cultural barrier.

## 5.2. Recommendation

As the researcher has conducted this research, some recommendations can be proposed as follows:

1. For future researchers

The researcher conducted an analysis of the figurative language in song lyrics. Therefore, future researchers interested in analyzing figurative language are expected to find theories that are best used in song lyrics. The researcher suggests exploring more song lyrics more suitable for the research, particularly in the stylistics field. Future researchers are also

recommended to conduct the research with approaches not limited to stylistics like semantics or pragmatics. Other approaches in linguistics study might explore figurative language in a deeper way.

## 2. For songwriters

This research discusses the significance of figurative language in song lyrics, particularly for songwriters. Songwriters are expected to use the result of this research to study the type and function of figurative language in song lyrics. By studying figurative language more deeply, songwriters are expected to make their song lyrics more poetic, engaging, and captivating to the listeners.

