

## FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN TAYLOR SWIFT'S SONG LYRICS "ALL TOO WELL" IN A 10-MINUTE VERSION

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### Abstrak

The purposes of this research to find the types of figurative language and to uncover the types of meaning used in the ten minutes song lyrics by Taylor Swift. The research method used is qualitative descriptive method and to collect the data needed, the library research is implemented. The main theories used in this research are the theory of figurative language by Kennedy (1979) and of meaning types by Leech (1981). The result of the research shows respectively that there are 29 data of figurative language found in the lyrics of Taylor Swifts' song comprising of 10 data (34.5%) on metaphor, 6 data (20.7%) on personification, 5 data (17.2%) on simile, 2 data (6.9%) on symbol, 2 data (6.9%) on hyperbole, 3 data (10.3%) on irony, 1 data (3.5%) on metonymy, but no data (0%) on allision; whereas the data on types of meaning found in the lyrics of Taylor Swifts' song are 18 data (65.5%) on connotative meaning, 8 data (24.2%) on affective meaning and 3 data (10.3%) on conceptual meaning. The figurative language metaphor (34.5%) and connotative meaning (24.2%) become the most dominant due to the fact that Swift invites the listener to interpret and feel the emotions more intensely, creating a more immersive and evocative listening experience. Other than that, the song lyrics describe the feeling of how painful after breakup and severe betrayal.

**Keywords:** figurative language, semantics, song lyrics

### A. INTRODUCTION

Understanding literary works involves not only grasping the language and utterances but also comprehending the implicit meanings embedded within them.

to convey their intended messages in their literary works, song writers generally employ specific diction and imagery, deviating from conventional expressions as Hafidah & Khalawi (2020) say that the category of literature known as literary work

uses words as fundamental components to tell a meaningful story, visualise an image, and convey a message. Hence, songs as one of literary works commonly use figurative language, showcasing more creative vocabulary to grab listeners' attention to the writer's emotions, sentiments and personal experiences that exist in his or her song's lyrics (Fatikha & Masykuroh, 2022).

To comprehend the meaning of song's lyrics including metaphorical meaning, one needs to know not only literal, but also and figurative meanings of the words used in the song lyrics. Lazar (2003) says figurative language, as opposed to literal language, is the creative use of words to arouse readers' imaginations and facilitate their interpretation of meaning within context. Abrams (1999) further says that figurative languages deviated significantly from the conventional meaning or arrangement of words in order to achieve a unique effect or meaning and to evoke a particular feeling or image (Simatupang et al., 2020).

Based on the explanation above, figurative language plays very important roles to convey the songwriter's emotion, sentiments and personal experiences. Therefore, to understand the song lyrics comprehensively, knowing figurative language is necessary.

Many researches dealing with figurative language used in Tylor Swift song lyrics such as *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Song Lyrics of The Album "Midnights" by Taylor Swift* (Santika & Syafriyadin, 2023), *An Analysis*

*of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift's Song "Fearless" Album* (Elsawati et al., 2022) and *An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Selected Song Lyrics of Taylor Swift in 1989 Album* (Auliani, 2023) have something in common as their researches focus on figurative language used in a few songs or selected songs of Taylor Swift in 1990s. whereas this research is different from the previous studies in terms of the song chosen "All Too Well", nominated in Grammy Awards song in 2023, due to its uniqueness of the song lyrics such as no repetition of the verses and the ten minutes length of the song time.

Personally, Taylor Swift, also known as Taylor Alison Swift is a phenomenal female American singer as she has been named TIME's 2023 Person of the Year. In May 2022, Taylor also received an honorary doctorate degree in fine arts from New York University because she was regarded as "one of her generation's most celebrated and prolific artists."

Taylor Swift's songs are renowned for their beautiful lyrics and hidden meanings. She frequently employs figurative language in her songs, which may make some of them challenging for listeners who are not familiar with implicit and metaphorical language to understand (Fatikha & Masykuroh, 2022).

The researcher carries out a study entitled: *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift's Song Lyrics "All Too Well" in a 10-Minute Version* It's worth noting that the song is pure poetry from start to finish and has remained a phenomenal piece since its release, testament to the sheer

brilliance of its lyrics. According to Genius, the lyrics consist of 72 lines, showcasing a varied composition of phrases in each line. Here, the researcher aims to conduct a more comprehensive investigation to find the types of figurative language used in the song lyrics and to uncover the meaning of the lyrics within those types.

Semantics as a branch of linguistics is the study of how languages arrange and convey meanings (Kreidler, 1998). The term "Semantics" originates from the Greek word "Sema" (noun), meaning 'sign,' or from the verb "Samaino," signifying 'to mark' or 'to mean.' In the realm of linguistics, it is employed to denote the branch that investigates meaning. The term "semantics" has been in use since the 17th century, particularly in the context of philosophical discussions about meaning. A comprehensive history of semantics can be found in the work "An Account of the Word Semantics" by Walker (1948).

Semantics of meaning encompasses the following dimensions: denotation, connotation, morphemes, homonyms, lexical ambiguity, polysemy, sentences, meanings, and comprehension of relations. Furthermore, Chaer (1994) distinguished four categories of semantics according to the level or portion of the language that is the subject of the study: a) lexical semantics, which studies the lexicon of a language; b) grammatical semantics, which studies grammatical meanings at the morphological level; c) syntactic semantics, which studies syntactic issues; and d) semantic meaning, which studies the use of

figurative forms, such as metaphor, irony, litotes, etc.

Semantics, a branch of linguistics that focuses on understanding language meaning, can be used to draw the conclusion that meaningful communication is crucial. Furthermore, semantics goes beyond the study of meaning to comprehend the ways in which words and sentences in spoken and written language are used to convey meaning in daily life.

Figurative language is a form of expression that employs figures of speech to convey meaning beyond the literal interpretation. Figurative language is described by Perrine (1988:565) as language that expresses one thing while intending another, cannot be interpreted literally, or should not be taken literally. Figurative language is frequently used in both spoken and written language, functioning in an imaginative rather than literal sense. According to Beekman and Callow (1974:94), the figurative senses of language have their roots in associative relationships with the primary sense. This kind of language is widely used in speeches, advertisements, poetry, short stories, novels, songs and other literary works in addition to everyday conversation (Ratna & Rosa, 2013).

When a speaker or writer deviates from a word's typical meaning for the sake of novelty or emphasis, it can be considered a figure of speech (Kennedy, 1991:548). According to Kennedy in Mukti et al. (2022), a figurative speech is a way of expressing something different from what a word means literally. The Kennedy theory of figurative language, which identifies eight categories of

figurative language such as metonymy, irony, simile, personification, hyperbole, allusion, and metaphor was the theoretical framework employed in this research. Every kind of figurative language has a distinct meaning or objectiv.

### C. METHOD

To delve into a more comprehensive analysis and address the research questions at hand, the researcher employs a qualitative descriptive method. As stated by Moleong (2010:4), qualitative methods serve as a research approach that seeks to capture verbal and behavioural descriptions of individuals that can be directly observed. The primary focus of this study will be on observation techniques, which will be conducted through a descriptive qualitative method. Borg, W.R. & Gall (1989) says descriptive studies primarily aim to uncover and understand "what is" through systematic observation and collection of descriptive data.

The data utilized in this research were sourced specifically from Taylor Swift's song titled "All Too Well" in its 10-minute version. To collect the data needed, the library research was conducted, Setiawati & Maryani (2018) defines library research as a sequential process employed to gather information for various purposes such as writing articles, delivering presentations, or completing projects. The data on the song lyrics, *All Too Well* consisting of 72 lines acquired were from multiple sources, including journals, the internet, or other written materials as well.

1. The researcher opened the website to find the song lyrics
2. The researcher read the song lyrics repeatedly one by one, to get more understanding about the song and the types of figurative language that used.
3. The researcher classified the song lyrics with table and code.
4. The researcher identified and analysed it
5. The researcher concluded the study. The conclusion was about the result of the song lyrics that has analysed.

### D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the 29 data of the song lyrics have found, the researcher analysed eight types of figurative language: Metaphor, Simile, Personification, Hyperbole, Allusion, Metonymy, Irony and Symbol. Also, seven types of meaning in it: connotative meaning, affective meaning, conceptual meaning, social meaning reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning.

#### Metaphor

##### Data 1

*We were dead and gone and buried*

(Code: D7/M/V3/L9)

The lyric "We were dead and gone and buried" can be classified as a metaphor due to its hidden meaning and the analogy in its comparison. The subject "we" is being compared to "dead, gone and buried" connected by a form of the verb be (were). The verb be is frequently used in metaphors to draw a comparison. This type of metaphor says that one item is equivalent to another. By using these terms, the songwriter conveys

a deeper message about the demise and finality of a romantic connection.

The metaphorical significance of "dead," "gone," and "buried" lies in their association with the end of life and the subsequent burial of the deceased. By choosing this metaphor, the artist suggests that the relationship has reached a state of complete lifelessness, absence, and closure. The metaphor serves to evoke a sense of finality, emphasizing that there is no possibility of resurrection or revival for the relationship.

The phrase "we were dead, gone and buried" is also associated with a connotative meaning because it carries emotional or evaluative associations beyond its literal interpretation. In this context, the words "dead, gone, and buried" evoke strong connotations of finality, permanence, and a sense of loss or irrevocable change. These words are often used in the context of death and funerals, which brings a poignant emotional tone to the statement. The connotative meaning here taps into a deep emotional resonance, suggesting a significant event or experience that has had a profound impact.

## Data 2

*I'm a crumpled-up piece of paper*

(Code: D16/M/B3/L7)

The lyric "I'm a crumpled-up piece of paper" is classified as a metaphor because it involves a direct comparison between the speaker "I" and a crumpled-up piece of paper without using the words "like" or "as", instead they use the linking verb "is"

to make a comparison. Metaphor is figurative language that implies a comparison between two unlike things to highlight a similarity.

By comparing herself to a crumpled-up piece of paper, the songwriter vividly portrays her emotional state and the aftermath of the relationship. The metaphor suggests that, like a discarded piece of paper, she feels crumpled, wrinkled, and devoid of value. It reflects her sense of being disregarded and unappreciated by the person she had given her all. The metaphor powerfully conveys that she feels used and thrown away, while the other person remains unharmed and untouched. In essence, the metaphor of being a crumpled-up piece of paper symbolizes the songwriter's emotional vulnerability and the sense of being disposable in the relationship. It captures the profound impact of feeling used and discarded, emphasizing the stark contrast between her emotional turmoil and the apparent indifference of the other person involved.

The phrase "I'm a crumpled-up piece of paper" is also associated with a Connotative Meaning because it carries emotional or evaluative associations beyond its literal interpretation. In this context, the metaphor "crumpled-up piece of paper" implies a sense of disarray, distress, and vulnerability. It evokes feelings of being discarded, rejected, or emotionally hurt. This connotation adds depth and emotional resonance to the statement, suggesting a state of emotional turmoil or fragility.

## Simile

**Data 3**

*Something 'bout it felt like home somehow*  
(Code: D1/S/V1/L2)

The lyric "something 'bout it felt like home somehow" contains the figurative language of a simile. Similes are literary devices that compare two different things using "like" or "as". In this case, the simile is employed to convey a particular feeling or experience associated with a certain place or situation. The use of the phrase "felt like home somehow" indicates that the songwriter is describing a sense of familiarity and comfort to something or someone. By employing the simile, the lyricist draws a parallel between the subject or experience being described and the feeling of being at home. This suggests that there are qualities or aspects of the subject that evoke a similar sense of belonging and ease as being in one's own home.

The simile in this lyric serves to enhance the emotional depth and connection being expressed. It helps the audience relate to the songwriter's experience by invoking the universal feeling of home, a place associated with warmth, security, and a sense of belonging. The simile also adds a layer of nostalgia and sentimentality, as it implies that the subject or experience being described carries a profound emotional significance, reminiscent of the feeling one has when returning to a cherished home

The phrase "something 'bout it felt like home somehow" is also associated with an affective meaning because it conveys the emotional or evaluative impact of the

situation described. In this line, the word "home" carries strong emotional connotations of comfort, belonging, and a sense of security. The phrase suggests that the place or situation being described evokes a deep emotional response in the speaker, making them feel at ease and connected. The use of "somehow" further emphasizes that this feeling is difficult to explain in rational terms, underscoring its emotional nature.

**Data 4**

*You call me up again just to break me like a promise* (Code: D14/S/B3/L5)

In the lyric "You call me up again just to break me like a promise," the word "like" is used to create a simile. A simile is a figure of speech that involves comparing two unlike things using the words "like" or "as" to highlight a similarity between them. The simile emphasizes the magnitude of the emotional impact, as promises are often considered binding and trust-building, and their betrayal can have deep emotional repercussions. The use of "like" suggests that there is a similarity between the emotional impact of being called up again and the feeling of having a promise broken.

Furthermore, the simile also emphasizes the intentionality and repeated nature of the hurtful actions. The phrase "call me up again" implies a pattern of behaviour, where the person is repeatedly contacted only to experience the pain of being let down. The simile enhances this idea by likening the emotional impact to that of a broken promise, highlighting the repetitive nature of the hurtful actions and the emotional toll it takes on the individual.

In this lyric, the phrase "break me like a promise" carries connotations of betrayal, disappointment, and a sense of trust being violated. The comparison to breaking a promise adds an emotional weight to the statement, implying a sense of hurt and betrayal. This connotative layer enriches the meaning, making it more than just a literal statement about a phone call.

### Personification

#### Data 5

*Time won't fly it's like I'm paralyzed by it*  
(Code: D22/P/V5/L1)

The lyric "Time won't fly, it's like I'm paralyzed by it" uses personification to attribute human-like qualities to the concept of time. Personification is a literary device that gives human characteristics to non-human entities. In this case, time is personified as having the ability to affect the speaker in a profound and immobilizing way. By using personification, the songwriter creates a vivid image of time as a force that has the power to render the speaker motionless and "paralyzed." The statement "Time won't fly" suggests that time seems to move slowly or not progress at all, intensifying the sense of stagnation or being stuck in a particular moment. The personification adds depth and emotional weight to the lyric, conveying a feeling of being trapped or hindered by the passage of time.

The meaning behind this lyric is that the songwriter feels a sense of entrapment or stagnation, as if time is passing slowly or not moving forward at all. The statement

"like I'm paralyzed by it" indicates that the person is profoundly affected by the passage of time and is unable to move forward or progress in their life. It conveys a feeling of being overwhelmed or incapacitated by the relentless march of time. Overall, the lyric captures the emotional impact of feeling stuck or trapped in a particular moment, where time feels like an immovable force that hinders personal growth or progress.

The lyric "Time won't fly, it's like I'm paralyzed by it" is also associated with affective meaning because it conveys a strong emotional response to the passage of time. The use of the word "paralyzed" carries a powerful emotional weight, suggesting a feeling of being stuck or immobilized by the inexorable progression of time. This choice of language taps into a common human experience where time can feel both fleeting and, paradoxically, painfully slow, especially during challenging or emotionally charged moments.

#### Data 6

*And did the twin flame bruise paint you blue?*  
(Code: D27/P/V6/L5)

The lyric "And did the twin flame bruise paint you blue?" uses personification to attribute human characteristics and actions to the concept of a twin flame. The twin flame is personified as having the ability to cause bruising and paint someone blue, representing emotional impact.

By using personification, the songwriter brings a sense of depth and emotion to the concept of a twin flame. The statement "And did the twin flame bruise" suggests that the

intense connection or relationship with a twin flame can leave emotional scars, much like physical bruising. The personification adds a vivid and tangible quality to the emotional impact of the relationship, emphasizing its profound and potentially painful effects. The meaning behind this lyric is that the songwriter is questioning whether the intense connection they had with their twin flame left emotional scars or caused them emotional pain. The lyric captures the emotional intensity and potential wounds that can be associated with a twin-flame relationship.

The lyric "And did the twin flame bruise paint you blue?" is also associated with connotative meaning because it goes beyond its literal interpretation and carries deeper, more subjective implications. The use of the term "twin flame" suggests a specific kind of intense, spiritual connection between two individuals, often associated with deep emotional and metaphysical bonds. The connotation of "twin flame" carries with it notions of profound emotional connection and shared experiences.

### **Hyperbole**

#### **Data 7**

*And that made me want to die*

(Code: D19/H/V4/L4)

The lyric "You said if we had been closer in age, maybe it would've been fine and that made me want to die?" uses hyperbole as a figurative language technique to emphasize the intensity of the person's emotional reaction. In this lyric,

hyperbole is employed to express the extreme emotional impact of the statement made by the person being addressed. By stating that the comment "made me want to die," the songwriter exaggerates the depth of their emotional distress. It showcases the profound devastation and despair they experienced upon hearing those words.

The meaning behind this lyric is that the statement made by the person about age and its impact on their relationship had a profoundly negative effect. It conveys a sense of overwhelming emotional pain and highlights her vulnerability and sensitivity. The hyperbolic language intensifies the impact of the statement, emphasizing the depth of the person's hurt and the heaviness of their emotional response.

The lyric "That made me want to die" is associated with affective meaning because it expresses a deep and intense emotional response, specifically conveying profound despair or emotional distress. Affective meaning in this context is tied to the emotional impact the words carry. The use of "want to die" is a powerful and evocative expression of the person's emotional pain, conveying a sense of hopelessness or overwhelming anguish. It invites the audience to connect with the person on an emotional level, prompting them to empathize with or reflect on the depth of the emotional turmoil being described.

#### **Data 8**

*I'm in the new hell* (Code: D17/H/V4/L1)

The use of hyperbole as a figurative language device in the line "I'm in a new hell



every time you double-cross my mind" demonstrates how the individual is experiencing extreme emotional upheaval. Hyperbole is used in this lyric to emphasize how emotionally powerful the ideas or memories connected to the person being addressed are. The speaker exaggerates to emphasize the intense emotional discomfort and suffering she experiences by saying that she enters a "new hell" every time they cross their mind. It emphasizes how overwhelming the bad thoughts or memories are, so enhancing the impression of chaos and despondency.

The meaning behind this lyric is that the thoughts or memories of the person being addressed have a profoundly negative effect on her. It suggests that every time the person's actions or betrayal come to mind, she experiences intense emotional pain akin to being in a personal hell. The hyperbolic language intensifies the impact of these thoughts, emphasizing the depth of the girl's emotional turmoil and the magnitude of her suffering. Overall, the lyric captures the extreme emotional anguish caused by the thoughts of the person's betrayal, showcasing the person's intense emotional struggle and the haunting nature of their memories.

In this lyric, the phrase "I'm in the new hell" associated with affective meaning because it conveys a strong emotional response, indicating a feeling of extreme discomfort, distress, or emotional turmoil. The use of the word "hell" carries significant emotional weight, suggesting a state of intense suffering or hardship. This connotative layer adds an emotional depth

to the statement, emphasizing the songwriter's emotional state. It goes beyond the literal meaning to convey the intense feelings experienced by the songwriter.

## Metonymy

### Data 9

*You almost ran the red 'cause you were lookin' over at me.*

(Code: D6/MT/C2/L2)

The lyric "You almost ran the red 'cause you were lookin' over at me" uses metonymy as a figurative language technique to refer to a specific action by using a related term. Metonymy is a figure of speech in which an object or idea is referred to by a word or phrase closely associated with it. In this lyric, the term "ran the red" is a metonymy for running a red traffic light. Rather than directly stating that the person almost drove through a red light, the phrase "ran the red" is used to represent that action. It is a figurative way of describing the near miss at the traffic signal.

The meaning behind this lyric is that the person was so distracted by looking at the person that they almost disregarded the traffic signal and drove through the red light. It implies that the person put oneself at risk of an accident since their focus was temporarily diverted from their surroundings to the other person. The metonymy gives the lyric a bit more vividness by emphasizing the influence the speaker has on the listener's attention and behaviour while also conveying the urgency and danger of the scenario.

The lyric "You almost ran the red 'cause you were lookin' over at me" is associated with affective meaning because it captures a moment of heightened emotion, specifically in the context of attraction or romantic interest. The affective quality arises from the implied intensity of the connection described in the lyric. The act of almost running a red light suggests a distraction or a loss of focus, which, in this case, is attributed to the person looking over at the speaker.

The affective meaning is rooted in the emotions and sensations tied to the experience. The listener may empathize with the feelings of the speaker, imagining the flutter of excitement, the rush of adrenaline, or the sense of being noticed and desired. The situation described in the lyric carries a romantic or emotionally charged undertone, and the affective meaning invites the listener to connect with the heightened emotions that often accompany moments of attraction or connection with someone else.

### **Irony**

#### **Data 10**

*And I might be okay, but I'm not fine at all.*  
(Code: D5/I/PC2/L2)

The lyric uses irony as a literary device to express a contradictory or unexpected situation. Irony occurs when there is a contrast between what is expected and what happens or is expressed. In this lyric, the irony lies in the contrast between the initial statement "I might be okay" and the subsequent revelation "But I'm not fine at

all." The use of irony suggests that although the person may outwardly appear or claim to be "okay," they are experiencing significant emotions. It highlights the discrepancy between the surface-level appearance and the true emotional state of the speaker.

The meaning behind this lyric is that the songwriter is trying to convey that despite any facade of being alright, they are internally struggling or suffering. It emphasizes the disparity between the external image and the internal reality of their emotional well-being. The use of irony adds depth and complexity to the lyric, shedding light on the girl's hidden pain or vulnerability. It serves as a reminder that things are not always as they seem, and individuals can be grappling with inner battles even when they present a composed or seemingly "okay" demeanour to the world.

The lyric is also associated with affective meaning. This type of meaning pertains to the emotional or evaluative impact of a word or phrase. In this lyric, the words "okay" and "fine" carry emotional weight, suggesting a contrast between an outward appearance of being alright ("okay") and the deeper emotional turmoil that the speaker is experiencing ("not fine at all"). The meaning is predominantly tied to the emotions conveyed by these words.

#### **Data 11**

*So casually cruel in the name of being honest.* (D15/I/B3/L6)

The lyric "So casually cruel in the name of being honest" uses irony as a literary

device to convey a situation where someone's actions or words are unexpectedly hurtful or unkind, despite being justified under the guise of honesty. In this lyric, the irony lies in the contradiction between the notion of honesty and the cruelty described as being delivered casually. The phrase "casually cruel" suggests a lack of empathy or care for the effects that one's words or actions may have on others. The irony is that despite seeming to be sincere, the writer's voice often comes out as cold or unsympathetic. The songwriter of this lyric is emphasizing the drawbacks that might occur when honesty is used as a justification for causing someone else to hurt or pain. It challenges the notion that being sincere entitles one to treat people cruelly or hurtfully without consideration for their emotional well-being. The irony is used to create depth and emphasize the tension between the expectation of honesty, which is frequently linked to good values, and the consequences of the person's conduct.

The lyric is also associated with connotative meaning because it involves the emotional or evaluative associations a word or phrase carries. In this lyric, the phrase "casually cruel" carries connotations of insensitivity and harshness delivered in an offhand manner. The words "in the name of being honest" further suggest a justification for this behaviour, implying that honesty is used as a pretext for being unkind. These connotations add depth and emotional resonance to the description, making connotative meaning the most relevant category.

## Symbol

### Data 12

*But you keep my old scarf from that very first week (D24/S/V5/L8)*

The lyric uses symbolism to represent the enduring connection or attachment between two individuals. In this lyric, the old scarf serves as a symbol of a sentimental memento from a significant moment in the relationship. It represents the shared memories, emotions, and experiences between the two individuals. A scarf is a physical object that holds symbolic value, signifying the bond and history they have shared.

The meaning behind this lyric is that despite the passage of time or the potential distance between them, the person addressed has kept this item as a reminder of their connection. It suggests a sense of nostalgia and sentimentality, highlighting the enduring nature of their relationship. The symbolism of the old scarf conveys a deeper emotional attachment and the preservation of a meaningful connection even when circumstances may change. Overall, the lyric captures the lasting bond between the two individuals, symbolized by the old scarf as a cherished reminder of their shared history and emotional connection.

This type of meaning is connotative because it involves the emotional or evaluative associations a word or phrase carries. In this lyric, the phrase "keep my old scarf from that very first week" carries connotations of sentimentality, attachment, and the preservation of memories. It implies

a deeper emotional significance associated with the scarf, beyond its literal function as an article of clothing. The meaning is enriched by the emotional value attributed to the scarf, highlighting the connotative aspect.

### Data 13

*I still remember the first fall of snow*

(Code: D29/M/V6/L7)

The lyric uses symbol to represent a moment of purity, innocence, or a significant turning point in the speaker's life. In this lyric, the first fall of snow symbolizes a transformative event or experience in the songwriter's life. Snow is often associated with a sense of purity and new beginnings. By remembering the "first fall of snow," the lyric suggests that the songwriter recalls a specific moment that holds symbolic significance, potentially marking a shift in their perspective, a memorable encounter, or the start of a meaningful relationship or journey.

The meaning behind the lyric is a reflection on a crucial moment or era in their lives that had a big impact on them. The beauty and significance of that first snowfall are conveyed through symbolism, inspiring feelings of reflection and nostalgia. It could signify a period of emotional awakening, a crucial encounter, or a significant life event that influenced the speaker's perspective or course. Overall, the song's lyrics focus on someone's life after a significant event, symbolized by the first snowfall, and depict its transformative force.

The lyric is also associated with affective meaning because this type of meaning is concerned with the emotional or evaluative impact of a word or phrase. In this lyric, the phrase "I still remember the first fall of snow" carries an emotional resonance. It likely evokes feelings of nostalgia, wonder, and perhaps a sense of beauty or melancholy associated with the memory. The affective meaning is prominent in this lyric because it taps into the emotions and sentiments related to the experience described.

### E. CONCLUSION

The song "All Too Well" by Taylor Swift, in its 10-minute version, delves deep into a highly emotional and contemplative narrative revolving around a past relationship. The song lyrics employ various figurative language techniques to convey the speaker's intense emotions and the profound impact of the relationship. The researcher's findings reveal several types of figurative language used in the song, including metaphors, similes, personification, hyperbole, allusion, metonymy, irony, and symbols. Out of the 29 lines of lyrics containing figurative language, metaphor emerge as the most dominant. Amount 34.4% metaphor found in the song lyrics. Swift uses metaphors to paint a detailed and nuanced picture of a past relationship. The extended version of the song allows for a more elaborate exploration of the emotions and experiences associated with that relationship. Metaphors can be found throughout the lyrics, helping to convey the complexity of feelings, the passage of time, and the lasting impact of the past. Metaphors

in this song may include symbolic representations of emotions, events, or objects that carry deeper meanings.

By using metaphorical language, Swift invites the listener to interpret and feel the emotions more intensely, creating a more immersive and evocative listening experience. The extensive use of metaphors in the 10-minute version of "All Too Well" contributes to its richness and emotional resonance, allowing listeners to connect with the narrative on a deeper level and making the song a poignant exploration of love, loss, and memory.

Following metaphor, the song incorporates other forms of figurative language such as 20.7% on personification, 17.2% on simile, 2 data (6.9%) on symbol, 2 data (6.9%) on hyperbole, 3 data (10.3%) on irony, 1 data (3.5%) on metonymy. By adding layers of meaning using metaphors, similes, personification, and other literary devices, Swift may help her audiences relate to her experiences and feelings more deeply. The narrative of the song is brought to life by these figurative language techniques, which elevate it to the status of a potent work of art. Figurative language is used in the song to portray the complexity and lasting effects of previous relationships. It also makes the song more beautiful.

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