

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter describes two main topics; they are Research findings and Discussion. The data was taken in this study are type of figurative language and contextual meaning in Katy Perry's song. The writer does not only analyze literal meaning, but the writer describes of figurative language in Katy Perry's song using conceptual metaphor theory and style and scope of stylistic. The analysis of study based on the problems in chapter I.

A. Research Findings

In the research findings, it has classified data which are taken from the Katy Perry's song, such as: Roar song, Unconditionally song, Dark horse song, Birthday song, and Ghost song.

Table 1. Types and Lyrics of "Roar" Song

No.	Types of Figurative Language	Lyrics
1.	Idiom	I used to bite my tongue and hold my breath
		Scared to rock the boat and make a mess
		I got the eye of tiger , a fighter
		Dancing through the fire
2.	Hyperbole	I let you push me past the breaking point

3.	Simile	Now I 'm floating <u>like</u> a butterfly
		Stinging <u>like</u> a bee I earned my stripes
		<u>Like</u> thunder gonna shake the ground
4.	Metaphor	I went from zero , to my own hero
5.	Onomatopoeia	Oh oh oh oh oh oh
		Roar
6.	Alliteration	Louder, louder than lion

This song “Roar” is a song that describes the spirit of women “I do believe in the power of women”. She was confused and she did not know what to do. She felt hurt, but she could do anything and resigned to the situation. Finally, she began to realize that she had to get up and try too hard. She believes that there are forces within her and struggles to turn into a better one, because she can do anything to herself. In the song, Katy Perry brings the lyrics which could encourage everyone. In particular, women around the world to make changes and something better. The story of the grudge positive after a period sidelined. Eventually, she was able to show who she really is, dazzling talent, until she could say out to the person who had put her down, that their efforts in vain.

These Lyrics are:

I used to bite my tongue and hold my breath

Scared to rock the boat and make a mess

I got the eye of tiger, a fighter

Dancing through the fire

Based on the lyrics above, it are called idiom because those figurative language which a group of words whose meaning is not understood from their literal meaning.

This lyric is:

I let you push me past the breaking point

It is called hyperbole, because the sentence using “*breaking point*” to declaratory frustrated. It is exaggerated or excessive statement.

These lyrics are:

Now I’m floating like a butterfly

Stinging like a bee I earned my stripes

Like thunder gonna shake the ground

Based on the lyrics above, it is called simile “*Now I’m floating like a butterfly*” because this figurative language using word *like* directly to compare herself to be a butterfly. The next lyrics, it is called simile “*Stinging like a bee I earned my stripes*” because this figurative language using word *like* directly to compare herself to be a bee. The last lyrics, it is called simile “*Like thunder gonna shake the ground*” because this figurative language using word *like* directly to compare herself to the power of thunder.

This lyric is:

I went from zero, to my own hero

It is called metaphor, because this figurative language does not use the word “like” or “as”. This figurative language is to compare part of scale on power.

These lyrics are:

Oh ohohohohoh

Roar

Based on the lyrics above, it is called onomatopoeia “*Oh oh oh oh oh oh*” because this figurative whose sounds suggest their meaning, it made the song longer. The next lyrics, it is called onomatopoeia “*Roar*” because this figurative language using the sound a lion or tiger.

This lyric is:

Louder, louder than lion

It is called alliteration, because this figurative language using the letter “*L*” in a repetitive sequence.

Table 2. Types and Lyrics of “Unconditionally” Song

No.	Types of figurative language	Lyrics
1.	Hyperbole	Walk through this storm I would
		Never made me blink one time
2.	Metaphor	Acceptance is the key to be truly free

This song tells about unconditional love. She will do anything to get his heart. She tried to convince him that her love was genuine and it is not expect anything. Receive all the bad days and good days he has. She does not care about his past bad days, because all its ugliness will be replace to something better. Her love that does not ask anything, she loves without asking for a reward. Giving heart to someone her choose. Her acceptance of her partner, because her love is so strong to him.

These lyrics are:

Walk through this storm I would

Never made me blink one time

Based on the lyrics above, it is called hyperbole “*Walk through this storm I would*” because the sentence using “*Walk through this storm*” to declaratory the sincerity. The next lyrics, it is called hyperbole because the writer wrote “*Never made me blink one time*” to declaratory the faithfulness. These lyrics are an exaggerated or excessive statement.

This lyric is:

Acceptance is the key to be truly free

It is called metaphor, because this figurative language does not use the word “like” or “as”. This figurative language is to compare part of relationship.

Table 3. Types and Lyrics of “Dark Horse” Song

No.	Types of figurative language	Lyrics
1.	Allusion	Make me your Aphrodite
		She can be my Sleeping Beauty
		She eat heart out <u>Like</u> Jeffrey Dahmer
2.	Idiom	Boy, you should know whata chafalling for
		But down to earth
3.	Simile	‘Cause I’m coming at <u>chali</u> like a dark horse
		This love will make you levitate <u>Like</u> a bird without a cage
		She’ll turn cold <u>as</u> a freezer
		Her love is <u>like</u> a drug
4.	Metaphor	Shawty’s heart was on steroids
5.	Hyperbole	It’s in the palm of your hand baby

This song tells about challenge to the heart. She knows that she is love by him. But she suggests to be choosing carefully before love her. Never play around in love. Because if there is someone who breaks her heart, she will be responding by ruthless and she will not forgive someone who breaks her heart. But if she loved sincerely, then she will being friendly and she will give him whatever she had. So, if you want to love, identify in advance those love, so no regrets later.

These lyrics are:

Make me your Aphrodite

She eat heart out like Jeffrey Dahmer

She can be my Sleeping beauty

Based on the lyrics above, it is could allusion “*Make me your Aphrodite*” because this figurative language to reference an event “*Aphrodite*” the goddess of love and beauty. The next lyrics, it is allusion “*She eat heart out like Jeffrey Dahmer*” because this figurative language to reference a famous person “*Jeffrey Dahmer*” one of the most infamous serial killers of the 20th century. The last lyrics, it is allusion “*She can be my Sleeping beauty*” because this figurative language to reference an event “*Sleeping Beauty*”.

These lyrics are:

Boy, you should know whatcha falling for

But down to earth

Based on the lyrics above, it is called idiom “*Boy, you should know whatcha falling for*” because a group of words “*falling for*” whose meaning is not understand from their literal meaning. The next lyrics, it is called idiom “*But down to earth*” because a group of words “*down to earth*” whose meaning is not understand from their literal meaning.

These lyrics are:

‘Cause I’m coming atcha like a dark horse

This love will make you levitate like a bird without a cage

She got me like a roller coaster

Her love is like a drug

Based on the lyrics, it is called simile “Cause *I’m coming atcha like a dark horse*” because this figurative language using word “*like*” directly to compare herself to be a horse. The next lyrics, it is called simile “*This love will make you levitate like a bird without a cage*” because this figurative language using word “*like*” directly to compare her love to be a bird. The next lyrics, it is called simile “*She got me like a roller coaster*” because this figurative language using word “*like*” directly to compare herself to be a roller coaster. The last lyrics, it is called simile “*Her love is like a drug*” because this figurative language using word “*like*” directly to compare herself to be a drug.

These lyrics are:

She’s sweet as pie

She’ll turn cold as a freezer

Based on the lyrics, it is called simile “*She’s sweet as pie*” because this figurative language using word “*as*” directly to compare herself to be a pie. The next lyrics, it is called simile “*She’ll turn cold as a freezer*” because this figurative language using word “*as*” directly to compare herself to be a freezer.

This lyric is:

Shawty’s heart was on steroids

It is called metaphor, because this figurative language does not use the word “like” or “as”. This figurative language is to compare part of feelings.

This lyric is:

It's in the palm of your hand baby

It is called hyperbole “*It's in the palm of your hand baby*” because the sentence using “*In the palm of your hand*” to declaratory the decision.

Table 4. Types and Lyrics of “Birthday” Song

No.	Types of figurative language	Lyrics
1.	Simile	I'll make it <u>like</u> your birthday everyday
		I got you spinning <u>like</u> a disco ball
2.	Metaphor	I'll be your gift
3.	Personification	The clock is sticking, running out of time

This song tells about the excitement at birthday. She was preparing for a party and she will give a surprise to someone she loves. She made a delicious cake, decorate the room with balloons and ornaments studded colorful, and play songs favored by her boyfriend. She wanted to celebrate her boyfriend's birthday party all night with her presence. Festive party full of joy, celebrate with loved ones as gifts especially together.

This lyric is:

I got you spinning like a disco ball

It is called simile “*I got you spinning like a disco ball*” because this figurative language using word “*like*” directly to compare herself to be a disco ball.

This lyric is:

I'll be your gift

It is called metaphor, because this figurative language does not use the word “like” or “as”. This figurative language is to compare herself to be another things.

Table 5.Types and Lyrics of “GHOST” Song

No.	Types of figurative language	Lyrics
1.	Metaphor	And now you ’re just a ghost
		You could be so cold
2.	Simile	<u>Like</u> a stanger vanish <u>like</u> a vapor
3.	Repetition	‘Cause every gift, every letter, every promise of forever
4.	Idiom	Now that I have made up my mind

This song tells about the adversity. She was depressed by the events that have happened. Past days that she still remembers making grieve. Someone who she loves

goes away and gives her broken heart. The days have passed, but she feels empty. The shadow of her lover constantly present in his mind.

These lyrics are:

And now you're just a ghost

You could be so cold

Based in the lyrics above, it is called metaphor "*And you're just a ghost*" because this figurative language does not use the word "like" or "as". This figurative language is to compare someone to be a ghost. The next lyrics, it is called metaphor "*You could be so cold*" because this figurative language does not use the word "like" or "as". This figurative language is to compare someone to be so cold.

This lyric is:

Like a stranger vanish like a vapor

It is called simile "*Like a stranger vanish like a vapor*" because this figurative language using word "*like*" directly to compare someone to be a stranger and a vapor.

This lyric is:

'Cause every gift, every letter, and every promise of forever

It is called repetition "*'Cause every gift, every letter, every promise of forever*" because the sentence uses repetition words "*Every*" and just changes the word after "*Every*".

This lyric is:

Now that I have made up my mind

It is called idiom “*Now that I have made up my mind*” because a group of words “*Made up my mind*” whose meaning is not understand from their literal meaning.

The conceptual metaphor theory was conducted by Lakoff and Johnson, schemata like theories are buildings do not structure our understanding of theories in general (the strong version), nor do they exert indirect influence on the structure of our theory knowledge (the weak version). The theory argues that figurative language is based underlying concepts. Category-inclusion assertions of form X is a Y.

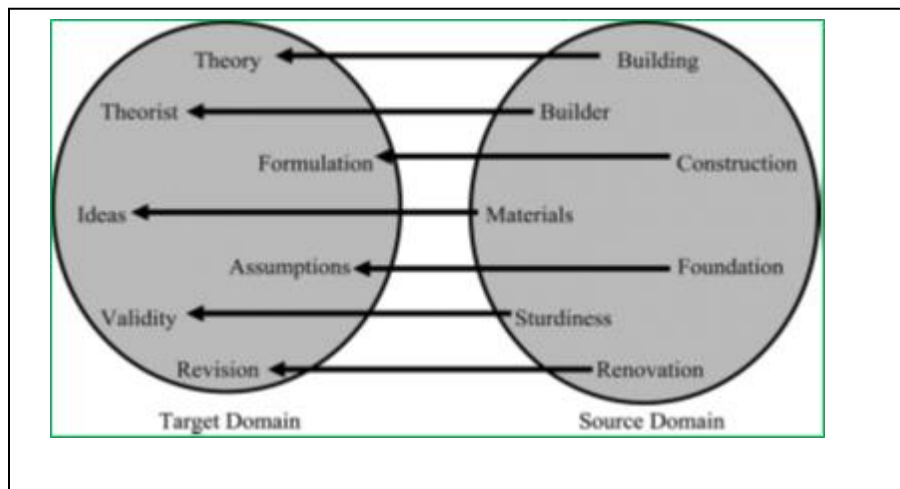


Table of conceptual metaphor in Katy Perry's song

Lyrics	Target Domain	Source Domain
I went to zero, to my own zero	Zero	Hero
Acceptance is the key to be truly free	Acceptance	Key
Shawty's heart was on steroids	Heart	Steroids
I'll be your gift	I	Gift
And you are just ghost	You	Ghost
You cold so be cold	You	Cold
Now I'm floating like a butterfly	I	Butterfly
Your hear my voice, your hear that sound Like thunder gonna shake the ground	Voice	Thunder
'cause I'm coming atcha like a dark horse	I	Dark horse
This love will make you	Love	Bird

levitate like a bird without a cage		
She's sweet as pie	She	Pie
She'll turn cold as a freezer	She	Freezer
Her love is like a drug	Love	Drug
Like a stranger vanish like a vapor	You	Stranger vanish and a vapor
She got me like a roller coaster	She	Roller coaster
I got you spinning like a disco ball	I	Disco ball

From the data above, the writer has been classified the Katy Perry's song using conceptual metaphor theory by Lakoff and Johnson. The theory argues that figurative language is based underlying concepts. Category-inclusion assertions of form X is a Y, such as: "*She got me like a roller coaster*" the target domain is "She" as X and the source domain is "A roller coaster" as Y.

B. Discussions

Katy Perry has been singing for over fourteen years (2001-date). The analysis is, thus, based on songs that are purposively selected from, Roar song lyrics, Unconditionally song lyrics, Dark Horse song lyrics, Birthday song lyrics, and Ghost

song lyrics. The analysis focused on type of figurative language and contextual meaning of Katy Perry's Songs.

It is important to firstly outline the context of situation. After knowing some information about song, the tenor, field, and mode are analyzed based. Tenor refers to the relationship between the people involved in the interaction. The relationship here is love relationship between Katy Perry (the author and singer) and her boyfriend or ex-boyfriend. Field refers the subject matter. These songs are about the feelings of the singer toward her boyfriend or ex-boyfriend. Katy Perry expresses her love memories and feelings through the combination of literal and figurative language used in this study. The literal language used support the analysis of figurative language used in the song lyrics. The mode can be spoken if this song is sung and written only if the lyrics are not sung.

1. Personification

Personification is giving human qualities to nonhuman things. From this song, there is personification found in the lyrics.

Table. Contextual meaning in the song lyrics

No.	Song Lyrics	Contextual Meaning
1.	The clock is ticking, running out of time	<i>"Time has elapsed"</i>

The clock is ticking, running out of time

The using stylistic analysis, it is called personification, because the word “Running” is treated like a human being. Running is an activity undertaken by human creatures that move positions; it means that the specified time has elapsed.

2. Metaphor

Metaphor is a comparison of two unlike things that says one thing is another.

From these songs, there are some metaphors found in the lyrics.

Table. Contextual meaning in the song lyrics

No.	Song Lyrics	Contextual Meaning
1.	I went from zero, to my own hero	<i>“Part of the scale on power”</i>
2.	Acceptance is the key to be truly free	<i>“Part of the scale in love”</i>
3.	Shawty’s heart was on steroids	<i>“A heartless person”</i>
4.	I’ll be your gift	<i>“A special things”</i>
5.	And now you’re just a ghost	<i>“Fear”</i>
6.	You could be so cold	<i>“Part of feelings”</i>

I went from zero, to my own hero

Using conceptual metaphor theory, this lyric “*I went from zero, to my own hero*” is not particular words or expression. It is the mapping across conceptual

domains. The word “zero” as target domains is used to understand an abstract domain the word “hero” as source domain.

Using stylistic analysis, it is called metaphor, because the word “zero” and “hero” are on completely different part of the scale on power. It also does not use the word “like” or “as”. The line “zero” and “hero” would be best interpreted as showing how she started as a weak person and ended up as a super confident person.

Acceptance is the key to be truly free

Using conceptual metaphor theory, this lyric “*Acceptance is the key to be truly free*” is not particular words or expression. It is the mapping across conceptual domains. The word “Acceptance” as target domains is used to understand an abstract domain the word “Key” as source domain.

Using stylistic analysis, it is called metaphor, because the word “acceptance” and “key” are on completely different part of the scale in love. It also does not use the word “like” or “as”. The line “acceptance” and “key” would be best interpreted as showing how does she shows her love to someone and she does not care about his past bad days.

Shawty’s heart was on steroids

Using conceptual metaphor theory, this lyric “*Shawty’s heart was on steroids*” is not particular words or expression. It is the mapping across conceptual domains. The word “Heart” as target domains is used to understand an abstract domain the word “Steroid” as source domain.

Using stylistic analysis, it is called metaphor, because the word “heart” and “steroids” is on completely a heartless person. It also does not use the word “like” or “as. The line “heart” and “steroids” would be best interpreted as showing how she is cruel towards other people she hated.

I'll be your gift

Using conceptual metaphor theory, this lyric “*I'll be your gift*” is not particular words or expression. It is the mapping across conceptual domains. The word “I” as target domains is used to understand an abstract domain the word “Gift” as source domain.

Using stylistic analysis, it is called metaphor, because the “gift” in this line does not literally mean “gift” and she compare herself to be a special things. It represents the preferred of her”.

And now you're just a ghost

Using conceptual metaphor, this lyric “*And now you're just a ghost*” is not particular words or expression. It is the mapping across conceptual domains. The word “You” as target domains is used to understand an abstract domain the word “Ghost” as source domain.

Using stylistic analysis, it is called metaphor, because the word “You” and “Ghost” is on completely two different things. It also does not use the word “like” or “as. The line “You” and “Ghost” would be best interpreted as showing that someone who come to be present in her mind and she frustrated to remember it.

You could be so cold

Using conceptual metaphor theory, this lyric “*You could be so cold*” is not particular words or expression. It is the mapping across conceptual domains. The word “You” as target domains is used to understand an abstract domain the word “cold” as source domain.

Using stylistic analysis, it is called metaphor, because the word “You” and “Cold” is on completely a different part of feelings. It also does not use the word “like” or “as. The line “You” and “Cold” would be best interpreted as showing that someone being indifferent to her.

3. Simile

Simile is a comparison of two unlike things using *Like* or *As*. From these songs, there are some similes found in the lyrics.

Table. Contextual meaning in the song lyrics

No.	Song Lyrics	Contextual Meaning
1.	Now I’m floating like a butterfly	<i>“Does not have to worry”</i>
2.	Stinging like a bee I earned my stripes	<i>“A good job for standing up”</i>
3.	Like thunder gonna shake the ground	<i>“An impact to the act of standing up”</i>
4.	‘Cause I’m coming atcha like a dark	<i>“Be strong more than the others”</i>

	horse	
5.	This love will make you levitate like a bird without a cage	<i>"Always felt happy"</i>
6.	She's sweet as pie	<i>"A friendship"</i>
7.	She'll turn cold as a freezer	<i>"A heartless person"</i>
8.	Her love is like a drug	<i>"wriggling out of mind"</i>
9.	She got me like a roller coaster	<i>"exciting or scary condition"</i>
10.	I'll make it like your birthday everyday	<i>"A happiness"</i>
11.	I got you spinning like a disco ball	<i>"Surprise"</i>
12.	Like a stranger vanish like a vapor	<i>"Go away without saying goodbye"</i>

Now I'm floating like a butterfly

Stinging like a bee I earned my stripes

Using conceptual metaphor theory, this lyric *"Now I'm floating like a butterfly"* is not particular words or expression. It is the mapping across conceptual domains. The word "I" as target domains is used to understand an abstract domain the word "Butterfly" as source domain. The next lyric *"Stinging like a bee I earned my stripes"* is not particular words or expression. It is the mapping across conceptual domains. The word "I" as target domains is used to understand an abstract domain the word "Bee" as source domain.

Using stylistic analysis, it is called simile, because the first two lines are parallel in meaning with the last lines. First, the singer felt dare to break loose, which is expressed by the lines “Now I’m floating like a butterfly”, the word “like” to compare herself to the butterfly, it means that she is care free and she does not have to worry about things. The next line, “Stinging like a bee I earned my stripes”, the writer is using the word “like” to compare herself to a bee, it means that she feels (she is courageous and she did a good job for standing up).

You hear my voice, your hear that sound

Like thunder gonna shake the ground

Using conceptual metaphor theory, this lyric above is not particular words or expression. It is the mapping across conceptual domains. The word “Voice” as target domains is used to understand an abstract domain the word “Thunder” as source domain.

Using stylistic analysis, it is called simile, because when the writer using the word “like” to compare herself to the power of the thunder; it means that she will make sure that she makes an impact to her act of standing up.

‘Cause I’m coming atcha like a dark horse

Using conceptual metaphor theory, this lyric “‘Cause I’m coming atcha like a dark horse” is not particular words or expression. It is the mapping across conceptual domains. The word “I” as target domains is used to understand an abstract domain the word “Dark Horse” as source domain.

Using stylistic analysis, it is called simile, because when the writer using word “like” to compare herself to be a horse, it means that her love will be strong more than the others.

This love will make you levitate like a bird without a cage

Using conceptual metaphor theory, this lyric “*This love will make you levitate like a bird without a cage*” is not particular words or expression. It is the mapping across conceptual domains. The word “Love” as target domains is used to understand an abstract domain the word “Bird” as source domain.

Using stylistic analysis, it is called simile, because when the writer using word “like” to compare her love to be a bird, it means that love can make someone always felt happiness.

She’s sweet as pie

She’ll turn cold as a freezer

Using conceptual metaphor theory, this lyric “*She’s sweet as pie*” is not particular words or expression. It is the mapping across conceptual domains. The word “She” as target domains is used to understand an abstract domain the word “Pie” as source domain. The next lyric “*She’ll turn cold as a freezer*” is not particular words or expression. It is the mapping across conceptual domains. The word “She” as target domains is used to understand an abstract domain the word “Freezer” as source domain.

Using stylistic analysis, it is called simile, because the word “as” to compare her to be a freezer and to be a pie, it means that her attitude was friendship and she is heartless.

Her love is like a drug

Using conceptual metaphor theory, this lyric “*Her love is like a drug*” is not particular words or expression. It is the mapping across conceptual domains. The word “Love” as target domains is used to understand an abstract domain the word “Drug” as source domain.

Using stylistic analysis, it is called simile, because the word “like” to compare love to be a drug, it means that her love can make the people forget themselves wriggling out of mind.

She got me like a roller coaster

Using conceptual metaphor, this lyric “*She got me like a roller coaster*” is not particular words or expression. It is the mapping across conceptual domains. The word “She” as target domains is used to understand an abstract domain the word “Roller Coaster” as source domain.

Using stylistic analysis, it is called simile, because the word “like” to compare herself to be a roller coaster, it means that she was exciting or scary condition.

I'll make it like your birthday everyday

Using stylistic analysis, it is called simile, because when the writer wrote the word “like” to compare her attitude day by day, it means that she would be nice to be able to beatify her boyfriend every day.

I got you spinning like a disco ball

Using conceptual metaphor theory, this lyric “*I got you spinning like a disco ball*” is not particular words or expression. It is the mapping across conceptual domains. The word “I” as target domains is used to understand an abstract domain the word “Disco Ball” as source domain.

Using stylistic analysis, it called simile, because when the writer wrote the word “like” to compare herself to be a disco ball, it means that surprise is given by her has made him happy.

You could be so cold

Like a stranger vanish like a vapor

Using conceptual metaphor theory, this lyric “*Like a stranger vanish like a vapor*” is not particular words or expression. It is the mapping across conceptual domains. The word “You” as target domains is used to understand an abstract domain the word “Stranger and Vapor” as source domain.

Using stylistic analysis, it is called simile, because when the writer wrote the word “like” to compare herself to be a stranger and a vapor, it means that her boyfriend changed his behavior and he suddenly goes away without saying goodbye.

4. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an exaggeration that cannot possibly be true. From these songs, there are some hyperboles found in the lyrics.

Table. Contextual meaning in the song lyrics

No.	Song Lyrics	Contextual Meaning
1.	I let you push me past the breaking point	<i>” Frustrated”</i>
2.	Never made me blink one time	<i>“Faithfulness”</i>
3.	Walk through this storm I would	<i>“Everything will do it”</i>
4.	Turn the bedroom into a fair	<i>“Comfortable room”</i>

I let you push me past the breaking point

Using stylistic analysis, it is called hyperbole, because when the writer wrote “I let you push me past the breaking point”, it is not in a literal sense. What she meant is that a person got on her nerves so much that she could not stand it anymore, which is represented by her “frustrated”.

Never made me blink one time

Using stylistic analysis, this lyric is a hyperbole because she is exaggerating that she got faithfulness. This line literally means that she really loved him; her love does not care about anything.

Walk through this storm I would

Using stylistic analysis, this lyric is clearly a hyperbole. Because no one can walking out through to the storm. Humans in general will be died if walking the storm. Therefore, it can be said that “walk through this storm” here means that “She can do anything to her love”.

Turn the bedroom into a fair

Using stylistic analysis, this lyric is clearly a hyperbole, because she is not a magician. It means that she can change into a comfortable room.

5. Allusion

Allusion is a reference to a famous person, place, or event. From the “Dark Horse” song, there are some allusions found in the lyrics.

Table. Contextual meaning in the song lyrics

No.	Song Lyrics	Contextual Meaning
1.	Make me your Aphrodite	<i>“Revered”</i>
2.	She eat heart out like Jeffrey Dahmer	<i>“A crueler”</i>

3.	She can be my Sleeping Beauty	<i>“a prettier is hard founded”</i>
----	-------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Make me your Aphrodite

Using conceptual metaphor theory, this lyric “*Make me your Aphrodite*” is not particular words or expression. It is the mapping across conceptual domains. The word “Me” as target domains is used to understand an abstract domain the word “Aphrodite” as source domain.

Using stylistic analysis, this lyric is clearly an allusion. She is a reference to a famous person (Aphrodite) the goddess of love and beauty and according to Hesiod’s Theogony, she was born from the foam in the waters of Paphos, on the island of Cyprus, it means that she want to be glorified.

She eat heart out like Jeffrey Dahmer

Using conceptual metaphor theory, this lyric “*She eat heart out like Jeffrey Dahmer*” is not particular words or expression. It is the mapping across conceptual domains. The word “She” as target domains is used to understand an abstract domain the word “Jeffry Dahmer” as source domain.

Using stylistic analysis, this lyric is clearly an allusion. She is a reference to a famous person (Jeffrey Dahmer) one of the most infamous serial killers of the 20th century; his crimes included luring victims into his home and strangling them before dismembering their bodies, it means that she could be a woman who is crueller than the Jeffry Dahmer.

She can be my Sleeping Beauty

Using conceptual metaphor, this lyric “*She can be my Sleeping Beauty*” is not particular words or expression. It is the mapping across conceptual domains. The word “She” as target domains is used to understand an abstract domain the word “Sleeping Beauty” as source domain.

Using stylistic analysis, it is called allusion, because she is a reference to event (sleeping beauty), sleeping beauty is shown a spindle by the old woman: an older image of the sleeping princess: surrounded by magical fire rather than roses, it means that she is someone who a prettier is hard founded.

6. Repetition

Repetition is figurative language that uses repetition word to emphasize meaning. From this song, there is repetition found in the lyrics.

Table. Contextual meaning in the song lyrics

No.	Song Lyrics	Contextual Meaning
1.	‘Cause every gift, every letters, and every promises of forever	” <i>Emphasize meaning</i> ”

‘Cause every gift, every letters, and every promises of forever

Using stylistic analysis, it is called repetition, because when the writer uses repetition the word “Every” and just changes the word after “Every” to emphasize meaning that it is often done repeatedly.

7. Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of the same initial consonant sounds. From these songs, there is some alliteration found in the lyrics.

Table. Contextual meaning in the song lyrics

No.	Song Lyrics	Contextual Meaning
1.	Louder, louder than lion	<i>"The voice loud"</i>

Louder, louder than lion

Using stylistic analysis, it is called alliteration, because when the writer using the letter "L" in a repetitive sequence; it means that she is trying to say that she is making her voice loud so that it can be heard.

8. Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is words whose sounds suggest their meaning. From these songs, there is some onomatopoeia found in the lyrics.

Table. Contextual meaning in the song lyrics

No.	Song Lyrics	Contextual Meaning
1.	Oh oh oh oh oh oh	<i>"Made the song longer"</i>
2.	Roar	<i>"A powerful of sound"</i>

Oh oh oh oh oh oh

Roar

Using stylistic analysis, it is called onomatopoeia, because this is a sound “Oh oh oh oh oh oh” the writer make when it sing or shout, it means that she put this in the song because it made the song longer. The next lines, it is called onomatopoeia. Because the word “Roar” the writer using the sound a lion or tiger, it means that she put this in the song to make her sound powerful.

9. Idiom

Idiom is a group of words whose meaning is not understood from their literal meaning. From these songs, there are some idioms found in the lyrics.

Table. Contextual meaning in the song lyrics

No.	Song Lyrics	Contextual Meaning
1.	I used to bite my tongue and hold my breath	<i>“Waiting for something bad to happen”</i>
2.	Scared to rock the boat and make a mess	<i>“Afraid and get trouble”</i>
3.	I got the eye of tiger, a fighter	<i>“Focused on herself”</i>
4.	Dancing through the fire	<i>“Hurt to stand up”</i>
5.	Boy, you should know whatcha falling for	<i>“decided and falling in love”</i>

6.	But down to earth	<i>“Practical and realistic”</i>
7.	Now that I have made up my mind	<i>“Decision”</i>

I used to bite my tongue and hold my breath

Scared to rock the boat and make a mess

Using stylistic analysis, it is called idiom, because when the writer wrote “I used to bite my tongue and hold my breath”. It tells that she did not actually bite her tongue and hold her breath, that would hurt her tongue and she would probably pass out from the lack of oxygen. It means that she was waiting for something bad to happen. The next lines “Scared to rock the boat and make a mess”. It tells that she could not actually rock a boat and splash water everywhere, but it means that she was afraid to disturb the situation and get trouble.

I got the eye of tiger, a fighter

Dancing through the fire

Using stylistic analysis, it is called idiom, because when the writer wrote “I got the eye of tiger”, it tells that she does not have a tiger eye. But, it means that she is focused on herself and her success, not about somebody else. The next lines “Dancing through the fire”, it tells that she could not actually dance through a fire, she would get injured. But, it means that if it hurt to stand up she will make it through.

Boy, you should know whatcha falling for

But down to earth

Using stylistic analysis, it is called idiom, because when the writer wrote “falling for”, it tells that she did not actually fall and pain. It means that she warned that he should not easily decided and fell in love with her. The next line “down to earth”, she did not fall and get injured. But, it means that she was practical and realistic in her life.

Now that I have made up my mind

Using stylistic analysis, it is called idiom, because when the writer wrote “made up my mind”, it tells that she was not actually thinking about something. It means that she has taken a decision what should she does.