An Analysis Of Non-Literal Meaning in Beyonce’s Selected Song Lyrics

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Abstract

The writer study about the types of non-literal meaning which are used in Beyonce’s selected lyrics. This research is focused on five types of non-literal meaning. There are six songs and forty lyrics become populations and samples in this research which apply Lauren and Bernard’s theory (1997) about thirteen types of non-literal meaning, they are personification, hyperbole, metaphor, simile, litotes, euphemism, synecdoche, symbol, paradox, understatement, allegory, apostrophe, irony. The writer analyzed five types of non-literal meaning in forty lyrics of Beyonce by using descriptive method. The meaning of the lyrics mostly differently with the intended meaning. The lyrics implicate a love of somebody.

Key words: non-literal meaning, personification, hyperbole, metaphor

I. Introduction

Semantics is a part of linguistics, the scientific study of language. Semantics is a scientific study of meaning and there are two types of meaning, they are literal meaning and non-literal meaning. The literal meaning is based on actual words, or the real meanings, they do not use figurative or symbolic language. When the speaker speaks literally he or she does not have hidden meaning in his or her words. Non literal meaning occurs when the speaker’s meaning different from what the real meaning of the words or sentences. When the speaker speaks something like in sentences or utterances, which imply the different meanings from its real meaning or we can say they have hidden meanings and they are non-literal meaning.

This analysis is on non-literal meaning used in lyrics of song and the writer tries to interpret the meaning by using semantic theory. Non-literal meaning that find in lyric could give power in song, they could make the listeners more interested in listening the words. The writer believes that songs are performance or the translation of the lyrics deal with sound, and lyric is expressing direct personal feelings, lyrics are those words to a song. The meaning of the lyrics can be either literal or non-literal.

The writers chooses Beyonce’s song lyrics to analyze on non literal meaning. Beyonce Giselle Knowles is the American recording artist, actress and fashion designer. She rose to fame in the late 90s as the lead singer of the R&B group Destiny’s Child, one of the world’s best-selling girls groups of all time. There are many non-literal meaning found in her song lyrics but it is hard to understand the meaning of the lyrics. That’s why, the writer uses Beyonce’s song lyrics as the subject of the analysis because she wants the meaning of the lyrics can be understood easily and to help the listeners can catch the real intention or feelings of the composer’s song.

the objectives of the study are to find out whether there are types of non-literal meaning in Beyonce’s song lyrics and to explain the meanings of song lyrics which used the types of non-literal meaning.
The result of the study would be useful for those who are interested in studying non-literal meaning to continue searching for a deeper understanding about non-literal, and give some of information for further research.

II. Semantics

Semantics is a branch of linguistics which relates with meaning. Semantics is considered as study of meaning in languages. Semantics has long became an object of study within the philosophy. It is said that the term of semantics itself was introduced into English at the end of the 19th century. Before the introduction of the term in 1894, the word semantics was once used in the phrase semantic philosophy means divination of which meaning of course, has nothing to do with meaning. The use of term in English, perhaps, can be traced back to use of the French term semantique which was coined from Greek in the previous year.

The term semantics has been used in H.G Weels in Palmer (1976: 2) the shape of things to come speaks of the science of significs, but he says that is was lost the sight of an not revived until the twenty-first century. Other names that have been used include semasiology, semology, semiotics, sememicsandsemics though scholars have often used some of these terms to suit their own interests and orientation.

Semantics generally means as the study of meaning. It deals with all linguistics aspect from word, phrases and sentences in language. It has also been redefined clearly that semantics limits its study to the nature of meaning only. It can be relevant of relative when it is study on where it has its own contextual meaning.

The are some definitions of semantics, as following; Palmer (1976: 1) defines, “Semantics is the technical term used to refer to study of meaning”. Hornby (1972: 789) defines, “Semantics is branch of linguistics concerned with studying the meaning of words and sentences”. Lyons (1995: 3) states, “Semantics is traditionally defined as the study of meaning”. From the definitions, it can be concluded that Semantics is the scientific study of meaning.

Meaning

When the listener understands the speaker’s idea it means that he can grasp the meaning, so the interaction between them goes well. In other words, meaning of words has an important role in communication. The noun meaning has some definition as suggested by sematicist, Leech (1981: 23):

1. Meaning involves the speaker’s attention to convey certain meaning which mayor may not be evident from the message itself.
2. Consequently, interpretation by nearest is likely to depend on the context.
3. Meaning in the sense is something, which is performed rather than something that exists in a static way.

Hartman (1972: 354) states “Meaning is the thing one intends to convey especially by language, significant quality implication of hidden or special significance, the logical connotation of word or phrase”. Lyons (1977: 2) says, “The meaning can be distinguished by the technique of substituting others word in the same context and enquiry whether the resulting sentence are equivalent”.

Based on the definitions, the varieties of meaning occurred because a speaker may use a word to mean something different from what it denotes. In other words, what he has in mind differs to the word form he uses based on the special context, which accompanies the utterances.
Meaning can be divided into two kinds, literal meaning and non-literal meaning. Most words have several different meanings, but this variety causes no trouble to the average language, because the context usually makes it clear which meaning intended. *Black*, for example, may mean several things in different contexts, and we can divide it to literal and non-literal meaning. If we look from literal side, we may find that dark is with no or very little light, and from non-literal side, *Black* may mean as Magic, Evil, or Fear. In song lyrics, it usually uses non-literal meaning in order to enrich and give more senses in its meaning, and of course, it may cause some effects to the listener or the reader.

**Literal Meaning**

In studying Semantics, there are two kinds of meaning; they are literal meaning and non-literal meaning. Gray (1984) states “Literal meaning is its most exact, precise and limited meaning, without reference to secondary or symbolic or metaphorical meaning”. Holman and Harmon (1986) say that literal meaning of a word is the exact meaning of the original without embellishment.

It can be said that expression or utterances which have literal meaning may be easily interpreted because they have the real meaning, precise and limited meaning without making association with something else or symbolic meaning.

Literal is based on the actual words or the real means not use figurative or symbolic. When the speaker speaks literal he or she does not have hidden meaning in his or her words.

The following examples illustrate the literal meaning:

- She is eating an ice cream
- I am sitting now
- He goes to school

All the sentences above are easily understood as long as the speakers mean what they say lexically. In the literal meaning there is no misunderstanding or misinterpretation between the speaker and listener.

**Non-Literal Meaning**

People sometimes speak non-literal meaning. Thus, if we are speaking non-literal, then we will mean something different from what our words mean. It is the opposite of literal meaning. Abcarican (1984) says “when the speakers speaks something like words or sentences, which implies the different meaning from its really mean, that is the time as non-literal meaning”. In additional the words or sentences which are spoken by the speaker have hidden meaning besides the lexical meaning.

In everyday, people may find many non-literal meaning such as in speech, literature, play, words, etc. The non-literal meaning is very needed to make our sentences more beauty and artistic and for other reason it might be the best way to substitute any offensive word or replacement for unpleasant words for some people.

The following examples illustrate the non-literal meaning:

- Fian is as brave as lion.
- I am walking in the sunlight.
- My head is swimming.

All the sentences above have non-literal meanings, it means that they do not have the real meanings. *Fian is as brave as a lion* in this case Fian’s braveness is compared with lion. *I am walking in the sunlight*, in this sentence is consider as non-literal meaning, in fact of this sentence we can not walk in the sunlight. It means that the condition of someone who is falling in love, so he or she always feels
happy. *My head is swimming*, from this sentence it doesn’t mean that head swims, but here the word swimming refers to confused. So, in literally it means I am confused.

In the case of non-literal meaning, there are a number of different ways one can speak non-literal. Non-literal uses of language is traditionally called figurative language. Lauren and Bernard (1997: 260) says that non-literal meaning described by Personification, Hyperbole, Metaphor, Simile, Litotes, Euphemism, Synecdoche, Symbol, Paradox, Understatement, Allegory, Apostrophe, and Irony.

**Personification**

Banhart (1980: 178) states “Personification is a figure of speech that gives non-humans and object human traits and qualities”. These attributes may include sensations, emotions, desires, physical, expressions, and power of speech, among others. Personification is direct and explicit in the ascription of life and sentence to the thing in question. Personification is a figure of speech which ascribes human attributes to any non-human entities, in particular to animals and other creatures.

We can see the examples of personification:
- My heart was asleep.
- Every night, the moon comes by just to say goodnight to me.

All the sentences consisted of the type of personification because the word “my heart” is non human being but in this text, it can perform may act as a human being such “asleep”. And for the second sentence, the word “the moon” can perform may act as human being such “comes”. The moon is non human being and it can’t act as a human being usual.

**Hyperbole**

Banhart (1980) says that hyperbole is an exaggerate statement used for effect and not meant to be taken literally. From the definition above, it can be understood that hyperbole is a kind of figure of speech which is used to exaggerate something or situation and the purpose is to incline the effect of the words and not for deception.

It offers and overstatement not intended to be taken literally but just as a used of emphasizing the truth of a statement. In daily conversation, written discourse as well as literary work, it is often found in the use of the type of hyperbole.

We can see from the examples below:
- I am standing in the sun.
- Everywhere I look I see her smile

The first sentence means I’m in love but it is written by using type of hyperbole, in fact we can’t walk in the sunlight. The word “sun” means a happiness. And the second sentence means I really miss you.

**Metaphor**

Banhart (1980: 185) states that “Metaphor is an implied comparison between two different things, figure of speech in which a word or phrase that ordinarily means one thing is implied to another things in order to suggest a likeness between the two”.

Metaphor also means as a figure of speech in which a comparison is made between two things essentially are different. A metaphor states that one thing is something else. It is a comparison, but it does not use *like* or *as* to make the comparison.

The examples of the metaphor can be seen below:

- *You are my home, my place to go.*
b. I never want to dwell on my pain again

The first example means you are my everything, the speaker compare “you” and “my home” as if they are the same thing. And in the second sentence, the speaker means that he wants to stop heartbroken but it is described by the phrase “never want to dwell on my pain”.

Simile

Banhart (1980: 188) states “Simile is a statement that one thing is like another, especially figure of speech for some effect”.
The following examples will illustrate the concept of simile:
- Your eyes like the stars
- Fianisas brave as a lion
The two examples are written by using the type of simile, it means they do not have the real meanings. 
*Your eyes like the stars* in this case the beauty of the eyes is compare with the stars. *Fian is as brave as a lion* in this case Fian’s braveness is compare with lion.

Litotes

Banhart (1980: 192) states “Litotes is figure of speech that makes an assertion by denying its opposite”. Litotes is a type of figurative meanings which deliver a disparaging expression but has a positive meaning of its opposite.
The following examples are litotes:
- Your debut album is nothing to be ashamed off
- I was not born yesterday
The first sentence means that nothing to be ashamed off. And in the second sentence, the speaker means that he has been adult who had some experiences of life and has had orientation to the future.

Euphemism

Webster, (1971: 784) states “Euphemism is a kind of figurative speech, which is used as a substitution of an agreeable or in offensive word or expression for one that is harsh, indelicate, or otherwise unpleasant or taboo; illusion to an offensive thing by an inoffensive expression. Euphemism is the use of a substitution word in attempting to replace or mask the negative connotations of the normal word for the certain object or action. The substitution word undergoes an extension, while the word replaced may suffer peroration by dissimilation.
This definition will be clearer by these following examples:
- The old man passed away last Saturday.
- You should not perform continually below your ability.
   From the first sentence, the phrase “passed away” is substituted in attempting to replace the word “dead”. It is used to minimize the negative meaning “dead” by using the connotation “passed away”. And the second sentence means that you are not able to do the mentioned things. The sentence “you should not perform continually below your ability” is used to minimize the negative meaning.

Synecdoche

Abcarican (1982: 176) defines that “Synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part is used to signify the whole”. Synecdoche is the use of a part of an object to refer to a whole. In many languages, the word *head* can be used as substitution for the word *person*. Furthermore, Richard (1985: 155) states
that “Synecdoche is a figure of speech used to mean the whole, the whole to mean a part, the species to mean genus, the genus to mean the species or the name of the material to mean the things made”. For example, give us this day our daily bread, means that bread is part of food. In this sentence the food that we need everyday.

Symbol  
Symbol is something such as an object, picture, written word, sound, or particular mark that represents something else by association, resemblance, or convention.  
For examples:  
- A red octagon  
- A cross.  
  The first example, in traffic signs rules, “STOP” is symbolized by a red octagon so when there is the red octagon all the vehicles have to stop. The second example, conventionally Christianity is symbolized by a cross according to the history of sacrification of Jesus Christ as the savior of Christian people.

Paradox  
Paradox is a statement or situation contained apparently contradictory or incompatible elements, but in closer inspection may be true. A paradox is a statement or group of statements that leads to a contradiction or situation which defies intuition.  
For examples:  
- When we know something we bring it down to the level of our intelligence.  
- The man who wrote such a stupid sentence cannot write at all.

Understatement  
A figure of speech in which a writer or speaker deliberately makes a situation seem less important or serious than it is. It is contrast with hyperbole.  
For example: He was getting very hard to live with, and that’s the understatement of the year.

Allegory  
An allegory is a narrative having a second meaning beneath the surface one-a story with two meanings, a literal meaning has a symbolic meaning.  
For examples:  
- Cinderella  
- Animal Farm.  
  The Cinderella is used to represent the great experience and good characteristic toward someone’s experience and characteristic.

Apostrophe  
Apostrophe is a figure of speech in which someone nonhuman is addressed as if it were alive an often begins with the exclamation “O” or “Oh”. Apostrophe can mean by a figure of speech in which some absent or nonexistent person or thing is addressed as if present and capable of understanding.  
For examples:  
- “Bright star, would I were steadfast as thou art”  
- “O Blue Moon, you saw me standing alone”!
The exclamation “thou” in the first sentence is addressed to “Bright star” as if it were alive. And in the second sentence, the exclamation “O” is addressed to “Blue moon” as if it were alive.

**Irony**

Irony is a figure of speech when an expression used is the opposite of the thought in the speaker’s mind, thus conveying a meaning that contradicts the literal definition.

For examples:
- I lost my wallet, this must be my lucky day.
- A professional scuba diver dies in his bath tub.

Everyone knows song. Song is a kind of language that is universal. Song is short poem or number of verses set to music and intended to be sung (Hornby: 1974). Song is very familiar to human life because song is a way of people to express their feeling of something. People love song because through song they get happiness and enjoyment. Song tells about love, sadness, God, etc.

According to Webster (1983) song has some definitions as follows:

1. The act or art of singing
2. A piece of music sung or as if for singing
3. A relatively short metrical composition for, or suitable for singing, usually having rhymed stanzas, as a ballad or simple lyrics.
4. A musical sound like singing

Lyrics(in singular form lyric) are a set of words that make up a song. The writer of lyrics is a lyricist or lyrist. The meaning of lyrics can either be explicit or implicit. Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible, and, in such cases, their explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression.

**III. Research Design**

This research is conducted by using descriptive qualitative design. Descriptive qualitative design describes what it is. It means that this research does not intend to find a new theory but to find new evidences to prove the truth of theory. Descriptive qualitative method according to Nazir (1988 : 34) is one, which is used to make description of situation, events or to accumulate the basic data. In this study, it especially discusses about non-literal meaning which is expressed in song lyrics.

The data is the most important to prove the validity of the theory. The data of this research to be analyzed is six of Beyoncé’s songs, namely: The Cards Never Lie, Beautiful Nightmare, Baby Boy, Hallo, Daddy, Broken Hearted Girl.

The population of the study are six songs from Beyoncé’s albums. In this research, the writer takes the lyrics from the songs chosen randomly because there are 122 lyrics had launched by Beyoncé. The writer herself will not be capable to analyze the whole songs lyrics of her song lyrics. Thus, the writer chooses the best songs which are used more than two types of non-literal meaning. The samples of this research are forty lyrics from six songs.

Beyoncé had launched hundreds of songs made the writer got a little bit difficulty to choose the best data. Actually, the data were taken from internet. In collecting data, some following steps are done:
1. Browsing an internet address that is related to Beyonce’s life and albums.

2. After finding her whole albums, the writer chooses the songs containing types of non-literal meaning.

3. Taking out six songs consisting of more than one types of non-literal meaning will be analyzed.

The data will be analyzed descriptively based on the following steps:

1. Marking and Identifying the lyrics of the song based on types of non-literal meaning and put them into a table.
2. Classifying the non-literal meaning in terms of types.
3. Explaining the non-literal meaning contained in the lyric.
4. Explaining the meaning of each lyric.

IV. Data Analysis

After identifying all the data in six of Beyonce’s song lyrics, there are meanings found in each lyrics by the writer and the writer analyzes the meaning as follows:

1. **The card never lie, my last breath a sigh**

   The composer used type of personification to compose the lyric “The card never lie, my last breath a sigh”. The card is non-human being which can perform as having the characteristic of human. The word “lie” is characteristic of human but in this sentence, the composer tells that “the card” may act as human, such “lie”. This lyric means that I’m really sick.

2. **And I need to live my life because my time is unforgivable**

   The lyric “And I need to live my life because my time is unforgivable” is composed by using type of personification. The word “time” can perform as having the characteristic of human and the word “unforgivable” is one of the characteristic of human. “Time” is abstract and “unforgivable” is the action of human. The meaning of this lyric is I have short time.

3. **Blue skies are turning gray it’s the point of indecision**

   The composer wrote the lyric “Blue skies are turning gray it’s the point of indecision” by using type of personification. The word “Blue skies” is non human being and “Indecision” is the characteristic of human. In fact, “blue skies don’t have a characteristic as human, such a “indecision”. This lyrics talk about how sick I am right now or broken heart.

4. **Everyday like it’s your last but you must feed the mind**

   The lyric “Everyday like it’s your last but you must feed the mind” is composed by using type of simile because in this utterance there is a word “like” that symbolizes simile types which compare between everyday and your last. The meaning of this lyric is you must have spirit.

5. **Truth only exists within the eyes of the beholder**
The lyric “Truth only exists within the eyes of the beholder” is composed by using type of hyperbole. In this lyric, the composer means that the truth opinion comes from the beholder. They are able to give the right opinion about something because they can see all the real thing objectively.

6. Before she reaches the light

The lyric “Before she reaches the light” implies type of irony. The composer wrote “she” can do activity such “reaches the light” but in fact “she” as human can not reach the light because light can’t be held by hand though to reach something must use the hand. The meaning of this lyric is she gets her love.

7. It’s like I’m trying to throw my life away

The composer wrote this lyric by using type of simile. In this lyric, there is a word “like” that symbolizes simile type and there is a comparison between “it’s” and “I’m trying”. This lyric means that love needs a sacrfication.

8. The windows to the soul are not the hips but the eyes

The lyric “The windows to the soul are not the hips but the eyes” is composed by using type of metaphor. In this lyric, the writer can catch that there is a comparison between “the hips” and “the eyes”, saying that “the windows” as a figure of speech. This lyric means that your soul is see through are not your hips that help you stand strong but your eyes to see all.

9. Oh you could wish on the stars but they dead, just a lie

The sentence “Oh you could wish on the stars but they dead, just a lie” implies type of irony. The composer expresses contrary thing to the intended meaning, the utterance “wish on the stars but they dead” perform that it can be wished but means another. In fact, this lyric means that hopeless.

10. But they shine just as bright as they did their entire life

The lyric “But they shine just as bright as they did their entire life” implies type ofsimile. In this lyric, there is a comparison between “they” and “their entire life” and the comparison is “bright” by using certain word “as”. From this lyric, the writer can catch the meaning is the power of hopeless is the same with hopeless.

11. Lost in a fairytale

The composer wrote the lyric “Lost in fairytale” by using type of hyperbole. The composer tell that there is someone lost in fairytale but in fact someone can’t lost in fairytale, just can be in river or in much water and fairytale means that the nice thing or beauty. Thislyric tells that someone too believe in fairytale so he/she forget to the real world, she or he lives in an imagination.

12. Clouds filled with stars cover your skies

In utterance, there is a type of personification. The word “cover” is the characteristic of human being but in this lyric “clouds” can do it. The composer tells that this lyric means there is a happiness in the night.
13. You can be a sweet dream or a beautiful nightmare

This lyric describes type of metaphor because “sweet dream” and “beautiful nightmare” is figure of speech expressed by comparing “you” and “sweet dream or a beautiful nightmare” to say that there is a feeling afraid of loosingsomeone who loved.

14. Baby long as you’re here I’ll be floating on air cause you’re mine

The lyric “Baby long as you’re here I’ll be floating on air cause you’re mine” is composed by using type of hyperbole. This lyric shows that the person feels happy so much and glad when she/he is with the person she loves.

15. I wrap you around all of my thoughts

The composer wrote the lyric “I wrap you around all of my thoughts” by using type of hyperbole. This lyric means that the person are in love so much and always remember and think about the person she/he loved.

16. Tattoo your name across my heart so it will remain

The lyric is composed by using type of hyperbole. From this lyric, the composer wants to say I love you only you forever and love will be forever in heart like tattoo which can’t be erased.

17. Not even death could make us part

The lyric “not even death could make us part” is composed by using type of hyperbole. From this lyric, the composer wants to express about true love forever. This lyric says that our love will not end though we are dead.

18. Baby boy you stay on my mind fulfill my fantasies

The composer wrote this lyric by using type of hyperbole because in fact it’s impossible for “baby boy” are on mind. In this lyric, the composer tells us that I always think about you.

19. I think about you all the time I see you in my dreams

The lyric “I think about you all the time I see you in my dreams” implies type of hyperbole. This utterance means I really miss you.

20. Picture us dancing real close in a dark corner of a basement party

The lyric “Picture us dancing real close in a dark corner of a basement party” shows a type of personification. Picture is non human being so it can’t do dance as human usual. From this lyric, the composer wants to say we’re really happy.

21. Every time I close my eyes it’s like everyone left but you and me
This lyric is composed by using type of simile. There is a comparison here by using certain word “like” to express the real meaning which is both of us have the world.

22. The music is the sun, the dance floor become the sea

This lyric composed by using type of metaphor because there is a comparison between “the music” and “the sun” to say that one is other. It expresses that happy feeling.

23. Feels like true paradise to me

The composer wrote this lyric by using type of simile. The sentence means that get spirit from my feeling. There is a happiness in my feeling.

24. Body shining lighting up the place and when you talk, everybody stops

The lyric “Body shining lighting up the place and when you talk, everybody stops” is consisted with type of hyperbole. In fact, Body can not shine because it doesn’t have a light to light up the place. Body shining lighting up the place and when you talk, everybody stops means that you can beautify all situation, you’re so cool.

25. I love that you don’t fly me away

The lyric “I love that you don’t fly me away” is composed by using type of irony. The composer wrote “you” can fly but in fact “you” can not fly because “you” in this lyric is a human being who doesn’t have wings to fly. The sentence means that you accept my love.

26. Don’t need to buy a diamond key to unlock my heart, you shelter my soul

This lyric is composed by type of hyperbole because in fact “my heart” can’t be locked. The word “my heart” in this lyric means love and it is abstract. In utterance, the composer wants to interpret that don’t waste your time to take my love because I get peaceful in my heart from you.

27. You’re my fire when I’m cold

The lyric “you’re my fire when I’m cold” implies type of metaphor. This lyric means that you give me a warm, you make me get calm.

28. You’re the air that I breathe to survive

The composer wrote the lyric “you’re the air that I breathe to survive” implies type of metaphor. This lyric expresses about spirit in my life “the air” means life so the composer interprets the man as the air and as human we need the air to breathe and wants to life be with you.

29. Gotta hold you, wanna show you that without you my sun doesn’t shine
This lyric consisted of type of hyperbole because the composer wants to express that I really need you. It is called hyperbole because the utterance “without you, my sun doesn’t shine” means I really need you in my life because you’re my power. My sun is as life and shine is as power.

30. Words can’t express my boundless gratitude for you

The sentence implies type of personification “words” is non-human being but in this lyric it may act as a human being such “express”. The composer just wants to say that I really appreciate my daddy.

31. You cure my disappointments and you heal my pain

This lyric is written by using type of personification. The word “disappointments” is non human being so it can’t be cured as human being. This lyric means you make me feel happy.

32. There is no one else like my daddy

The lyric “there is no one else like my daddy” implies the type of simile. The word “no one” is compared with “my daddy” by using certain word “like”. The composer wants to say I really proud of my daddy and my daddy is the best man in the world.

33. For this love is unconditional it won’t go away I know I’m lucky

The utterance “for this love is unconditional it won’t go away I know I’m lucky” consist of type of personification. The word “it” refers to “love” and love is abstract as non-human being so it can’t act as human being such “go”. This lyrics means the love is real.

34. Love is overwhelming

The sentence “love is overwhelming” is composed by using type of hyperbole. The lyric means really love each other so it shows in word “overwhelming”.

35. You’re everything I thought you never were

The composer writes this lyric by using the type of irony because the word “you’re everything” is contrary to the word “never were”. This lyric means that I’m sorry knowing you.

36. And nothing like I thought you could’ve been

The lyric “And nothing like I thought you could’ve been” is composed by using the type of simile. This lyric implies the word “like” as symbolizes of the type of simile. The composer writes this lyric to interpret that I want to forget you.

37. But still you live inside of me

In this lyric, the composer tells us that I’m still loving you and this meaning is written by using the type of hyperbole because in fact, we can’t life in body of someone.

38. Don’t wanna take a breath without you babe
The meaning of this lyric is written implicitly by using the type of hyperbole. The composer wants to express that *don’t leave me because I can’t stop loving you.*

**39. I’m happy to say that I will be there at the end of the day**

This lyric is composed by using the type of hyperbole. The composer just wants to say *I will be waiting for you* but the composer uses the sentence “I will be there at the end of the day” to shows the meaning.

**40. To spread my wings and fly away**

The utterance “to spread my wings and fly away” implies the type of irony because the composer writes the utterance “spread my wings” to show that *I want to go away with you.*

**Research findings**

After analyzing the data, the writer tabulate lyric by lyric which uses types of non literal meaning for each title of the song. The writer also classifies the lyrics which show the classification of the appearances of the types of non literal meaning in the same table.

The following are the list of Beyonce’s song lyrics to be analysis

**Table 1. types of non Literal meaning**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>The Tittle of the songs</th>
<th>The lyrics of the songs</th>
<th>Types of non-literal meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The Cards Never Lie</td>
<td>- The card never lie, my last breath a sigh&lt;br&gt;- And I need to live my life because my time is unforgivable&lt;br&gt;- Blue skies are turning gray it’s the point of indecision&lt;br&gt;- Everyday like it’s your last but you must feed the mind&lt;br&gt;- Truth only exists within the eyes of the beholder&lt;br&gt;- Before she reaches the light&lt;br&gt;- It’s like I’m trying to throw my life away&lt;br&gt;- The windows to the soul are not the hips but the eyes&lt;br&gt;- Oh you could wish on the stars but they dead, just a lie&lt;br&gt;- But they shine just as bright as they did their entire life</td>
<td>Personification&lt;br&gt;Personification&lt;br&gt;Personification&lt;br&gt;Simile&lt;br&gt;Hyperbole&lt;br&gt;Hyperbole&lt;br&gt;Simile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Let me live my dream

Metaphor

Irony

Simile

2. **Beautiful Nightmare**

- Lost in a fairytale

Hyperbole

- Clouds filled with stars cover your skies

Personification

- You can be a sweet dream or a beautiful nightmare

Metaphor

- Baby long as you’re here I’ll be floating on air cause you’re mine

Hyperbole

- I wrap you around all of my thoughts

Hyperbole

- Tattoo your name across my heart so it will remain

Hyperbole

- Not even death could make us part

Hyperbole

3. **Baby Boy**

- Baby boy you stay on my mind fulfill my fantasies

Hyperbole

- I think about you all the time I see you in my dreams

Hyperbole

- Picture us dancing real close in a dark corner of a basement party

Personification

- Every time I close my eyes it’s like everyone left but you and me

Hyperbole

- The music is the sun, the dance floor becomes the sea

Simile

- Feels like true paradise to me
4. **Hallo**

- Body shining lighting up the place and when you talk, everybody stops
- I love that you don’t fly me away
- Don’t need to buy a diamond key to unlock my heart, you shelter my soul
- You’re my fire when I’m cold
- You’re the air that I breathe to survive
- Gotta hold you, wanna show you that without you my sun doesn’t shine

5. **Daddy**

- Words can’t express my boundless gratitude for you
- You cure my disappointments and you heal my pain
- I want my unborn son to be like my daddy
- There is no one else like my daddy
- For this love is unconditional it won’t go away I know I’m lucky
- Love is overwhelming

6. **Broken Hearted Girl**

- You’re everything I thought you never were
- And nothing like I thought you could’ve been
- But still you live inside of me
- Don’t wanna take a breath without you babe
Conclusions

After analyzing the data, the writers drew some conclusions, as follows:

1. The lyric of Beyoncé’s song lyrics are composed by using some types of non-literal meaning, especially forty lyrics.
2. There are five types of non-literal meaning in forty lyrics of Beyoncé’s song lyrics. The five types are personification, simile, irony, metaphor, hyperbole.
3. The lyrics are composed by using the five types of non-literal meaning in order to interpret the meaning implicitly.
4. This research analysis proves that the words that build up a song, especially lyrics which uses the types of non-literal meaning needs to be interpreted in the right way so that the messages that the composer conveys can be understood well.

After analyzing and concluding the analysis, the writer suggests, for the readers who are interested in listening to western country songs, it is better to learn about non-literal meaning to get the real feeling of the songs and there is no misinterpretation.

REFERENCES

Lemonade features Beyoncé reciting poems from Warsan Shire including "For Women Who Are Difficult To Love," "The unbearable weight of staying," and "Nail Technician As Palm Reader." Chapter 1: Intuition. The first time we see Beyoncé, she's crouched in front of a red curtain, singing the pointed opening lines of album opener "Pray You Catch Me": "You can taste the dishonesty/ It's all over your breath." Like, she literally sings "suck my balls." Chapter 5: Emptiness. There are moments in this chapter that look straight out of True Detective season 1. Beyoncé in a red dress, surrounded by fire, staring into the distance with Mad Max-esque headpiece.

Keywords: Analysis, Figurative Language, lyrics, and Westlife songs. Figurative language is a collection of poetic devise which provoke imagery, or making of mental pictures. There are some categories in figurative language those have been made by some experts. Figurative language usually uses to make a lyric of song more interesting and unique. We can know that most of figurative language which used in lyrics of Westlife's selected songs is "Hyperbole" that has a great exaggeration used to emphasize a point, and is used for expressive or comic effect. For example, in lyric "I'm holding a fortune" and "That heaven has given to me" that give impossible to do by human being but the using figure (hyperbole) to make the lyric more interesting to listen.