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Hyperbole Analysis in Gracie Abrams Good Riddance Deluxe Album

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Abstract. This study aims to find out the hyperboles as one of the figurative language devices and the utilization of hyperboles in song structure (verse, chorus, bridge, outro) in Good Riddance Deluxe album by Gracie Abrams. This study employs qualitative descriptive method was utilized in analyzing and describing the hyperbole. Reflecting from the findings there are nineteen hyperboles in total, which classified and divided into each song structure. The results carried fourteen hyperboles in verse, three hyperboles in bridge along with two hyperboles in chorus. Reflecting beforehand explanation, hyperboles written in verse is dominating this study.

Keywords: figurative language, hyperbole, song lyrics

1. BACKGROUND

In contemporary society, songs have become an integral part of daily life due to their lyrics, which encapsulate messages, ideas, and thoughts that can significantly influence listener behavior (Setianingsih, Sukirno, & Setyorini, 2018). Listeners are particularly affected by song and song lyrics that incorporate figurative language, enhancing their beauty and impact. For instance, hyperbole as a figurative device able to convey extravagant situations, thereby heightening the emotional impact of the lyrics. Hyperbole itself is bold overstatement, or the extravagant exaggeration of fact or of possibility. It may be used either for serious, ironic or comic effect (Abrams, 1999).

The phenomenon between song and figurative language is already researched many times in current past years. Remembering the situation, this study will be focus on the hyperbole aspects in an album from young singer namely Gracie Abrams. Gracie Abrams as young and cheerful singer success in creating a masterpiece from her album entitled Good Riddance Deluxe. The writer realizes that her songs and albums well-delivered to a whole country, especially teenager. This album is interesting because Gracie contributed in the process of lyric writing and clearly want to deliver her ideas. Even though she is not yet famous in outside of her country, still she already deserves an appreciation for creating album, that consists the beauty of words.

There are many studies shows similarity in hyperbole analysis, the writer includes several articles as a relevant source in this study. Here are the following articles and sources

following with the brief related explanation. There are thirteen hyperboles found followed by three out of seven types of meaning. Those type of meaning are connotative, affective, and conceptual meaning (Sari, Santika, & Juniarta, 2022). Furthermore, there are nine hyperboles found inside of The Chainsmoker album, those hyperbole are based on the theory and definition from Leech (Astina, Putri, & Jayantini, 2021). Therefore, hyperboles and irony are utilized in total eleven sentences to create meaningful lyrics in Bruno Mars 's Song. In this article the writer focuses only on hyperboles and irony in semantics (Sihaloho, Butar Butar, Sinurat, & Van Thao, 2021). Nevertheless, there are thirteen hyperboles found in SOUR album by Olivia Rodrigo. Not only hyperboles, the writer include three out of seven types of meaning that is found in the album (Putri & Ida Ayu, 2022).

All the beforehand articles show similarities in focusing only on hyperboles and types of meaning. The writer finds ¹⁵ the difference between this study and the previous research by analyzing the hyperbole inside of song structure. The writer utilized theory of hyperboles and song structure by (Abrams, 1999) to analyses the song lyrics.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In this section, the researcher puts some literature review that utilized in the process of this study.

a. Song

Songs defines by Dale (1992) divided by their voice production, linguistic importance, and melodic structure. Songs, unlike other literary genres, express meaning via words and are often documented before publication. They are mostly associated with music, allowing for aural absorption.

Songs serve various functions within the literary genre, distinguishing them from poetry and speech. These functions include conveying a lower density of information, exhibiting greater redundancy than poetry, which simplifies comprehension, and possessing a personal quality that allows listeners to react, create, and communicate on an intimate level, thus facilitating greater comprehension of the songwriter's intended message (Dale, 1992).

b. Hyperbole

Hyperbole, defines by Abrams (1999) is a figure of speech that ¹² purposefully overstates or exaggerates a point in order to create impact or emphasis. It is not meant to be taken literally; rather, it is meant to have a powerful effect or to elicit strong

emotions. Meanwhile, (Johnson, Arp, & Perrine, 2016) defines ⁴hyperbole or overstatement is simply exaggeration, but exaggeration in the service of truth. Like all figures of speech, overstatement may be used with a variety of effects. It may be humorous or grave, fanciful or restrained, convincing or unconvincing.

3. METHODS

The writer employs descriptive qualitative method in this study. Descriptive qualitative method prioritizes presenting the facts and themes that emerge from the data without converting them into abstract categories. It emphasizes a clear and straightforward depiction of participants' experiences and the contexts in which these experiences occur. This approach is particularly beneficial for researchers aiming to understand and describe phenomena from the perspectives of those who experience them (Creswell J, 2009). Meanwhile, in describe hyperboles this study employs theory of hyperboles and song structure by (Abrams, 1999). Hereby utilizing descriptive qualitative, the writer hopes that any explanation will be delivered clearly.

Hence, in collecting data from data source the writer employs content analysis method. Content analysis provides a comprehensive framework for conducting content analysis in analyzing textual, visual, or communicative data (Krippendorff, 2004). Krippendorff states the steps of content analysis divided into five steps. The first step starts with selecting the content then defining the unit of analysis, following with developing coding categories, then start analyzing and interpreting the data and finished with reporting the findings.

¹⁴ Furthermore in analysing the data, the writer employs domain analysis. Domain analysis according to (Spradley, 1980) is the search for a larger unit of cultural knowledge, following with domain analysis that is about the starts of ¹¹examining symbols because of the belief about symbols are an essential way of communicating cultural meaning. There are ⁹nine types of relationships including strict inclusion, spatial, cause-effect, rationale, location for action, function, means-end, sequence and attribution. In this study, the writer choose spatial type to identify 'lyrics' is a part of 'hyperbole.'

³4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study showed that there are nineteen ⁶data of hyperboles found and utilized in song lyrics on Good Riddance Deluxe album. Related to (Abrams, 1999) Hyperbole itself is bold overstatement, or the extravagant exaggeration of fact or of possibility. It may be

used either for serious, ironic or comic effect. The results of this study presented in the form of table to represent the lyrics contains of hyperbole found in song lyrics on Good Riddance Deluxe album.

Table 1. Hyperboles in Good Riddance Deluxe Album

Category	Song Title	Lyrics
Hyperbole	Best	I was <i>bored out my mind</i>
		<i>Lost my whole appetite</i>
		Used to lie to your face, <i>twenty times in a day</i>
	I know it won't work	The <i>whole facade, seemed to fall apart</i> , it's complicated
	Full machine	But if you asked me to run away, I'd go easily
	Where do we go now	You don't know how hard I tried, <i>had to fake the longest time</i>
	I should hate you	<i>And I swear to God, I'd kill you, if I loved you less hard</i>
	Will you cry	Breaking my reverie, <i>I could die early</i>
		<i>Would it not kill to say goodbye?</i>
	Amelie	She <i>asked me a million questions</i>
	Difficult	Would take a <i>hundred thousand years</i> , some kind of grieving
		Cause you <i>were everything to me</i> , where did you run to
	This is what the drugs are for	<i>Haven't seen you in a lifetime</i>
		<i>I almost called a hundred times</i>
	Fault line	You feel <i>lightyears away</i>
	The blue 405	He'd <i>scare you and your brother</i>
		<i>I drove a hundred miles an hour to forget you</i>
		<i>You forgot me overnight, didn't even try to hide it</i>
	Two people	When you <i>take me for granted</i> , I make it <i>alright</i>

The table above shows the hyperbole found in song's lyrics on Good Riddance Deluxe album. The total data carried nineteen hyperboles out of sixteen songs in Good Riddance Deluxe album.

Table 2. Hyperboles in song structure on Good Riddance Deluxe Album

Song structure	Song Title	Frequency
Verse	Best ⁵	3
	I know it won't work	1
	Full machine	1
	Where do we go now	1
	Amelie	1
	Difficult ⁸	2
	This is what the drugs are for	2
	Fault line	1
	The blue	1
	405	1
Bridge	I should hate you	1
	405	1
	Two people	1
Chorus	Will you cry	2
Total		19

In the table above shows the frequency of hyperboles occur in song structure that divided into four parts. Verse to introduces the theme and develops the story. Chorus that repeats the main idea or emotion of the song, mostly become memorable part. Bridge provides a contrast or a shift in perspective. Along with outro that concludes the song, sometimes summarizing the main message or leaving a lasting impression. There are fourteen hyperboles in verse, three hyperboles in bridge along with two hyperboles in chorus.

The discussion from ³ data analysis is presented in this section, by showing the hyperboles found in songs lyric on Good Riddance Deluxe album. Then, it continues¹⁶ by describing where the hyperbole belongs in song structure. There are nineteen data found in song lyrics on Good Riddance Deluxe album. There will be only eight data used in this study as a representative data in the following section below.

Data 1. "I was *bored out my mind*"

The terms 'bored out my mind' is an exaggeration to emphasize extreme boredom and implies a complete lack of interest or engagement, hyperbolizing the feeling of boredom. It is in line with the definition according to the Abrams theory.

The lyric above is located on the verse structure of songs, which are in the opening of song and introducing the plot of the whole song.

Data 2. "*Lost my whole appetite*"

Reflecting on daily human life, it is clear that individuals cannot completely lose their appetite since doing so would be fatal. The lyric 'losing a whole appetite' serves as an exaggeration, symbolizing a complete depletion of energy for any activity. This phrase implies an extreme or extravagant state of despair.

The lyric above is carrying introduction of the song following the previous line which located on Data 1 and written in verse structure.

Data 3. "Used to lie to your face, *twenty times in a day*"

In this context, the lyric above suggests that the speaker's statement about 'throwing twenty lies a day' is an extravagant way of saying she often lies to her boyfriend. By understanding the context, the writer categorizes this as an instance of hyperbole, given the context.

The lyric above is continuing the plot of the song since it is on the second verse and right before the chorus. This lyric emphasizes the plot and create a further explanation of the context.

Data 4. "Breaking my reverie, *I could die early*"

The phrase 'I could die early' in this context is a hyperbolic expression denoting the intense emotional pain that makes the speaker feel as though it could shorten their life. While the phrase before 'breaking my reverie' describes the disruption of the speaker's daydream or peaceful state and supporting the situation.

The lyric above written in chorus and repeats the emotion along with the ideas of the song. In this song, it became the memorable part that carried struggle and sadness.

Data 5. "*Would it not kill to say goodbye?*"

The terms above exaggerate the feelings and pain, suggesting a dire situation, when in fact it merely signifies saying goodbye. This expression underscores the extreme difficulty and emotional pain associated with parting ways. By understanding the context, the writer categorizes into hyperbole in line with Abram's theory.

The lyric above written in chorus and repeats the emotion of the song. In this song, it became the memorable part that carried the emotion of sadness.

Data 6. ² *"I drove a hundred miles an hour to forget you"*

The sentence ² *'I drove a hundred miles an hour to forget you'* employs hyperbole to emphasize the urgency and intensity of the speaker's attempt to move on. In this context, it exaggerates the speed to convey the emotional desperation and fervor behind the effort to forget someone.

The lyric above is located on the verse and in the opening. The sentence aims to introducing the plot of the whole song which in this context about the feeling and struggle in forgetting someone.

Data 7. *"You forgot me overnight, didn't even try to hide it"*

In this line the terms 'forgot me overnight' showing an extravagant situation where it is impossible to forgetting someone in only one night. By looking through the Abrams theory, it can be categorizing into hyperbole and the speaker is trying to deliver the ability of forgetting someone instantly.

The lyric above located on the bridge as a contrast media to deliver a shift in perspective. In this song, it connects the verse and the chorus in the early phase of song.

Data 8. *"When you take me for granted, I make it alright"*

In this line 'when you take me for granted, I make it alright' showing exaggerates effect of the speaker's ability to handle or being taken for granted. It suggesting that despite the neglect or lack of appreciation, the speaker is able to cope and maintain equilibrium. By the definition, it categorizes as hyperbole related to Abrams.

The lyric located on the bridge as a contrast or a shift in perspective during the plot in a song. In this song, it connects the verse and the chorus in final phase.

E. CONCLUSION

According to the analysis above, it can be concluded that in this study found nineteen hyperboles among sixteen songs in Good Riddance Deluxe album. Those nineteen hyperboles are categorized and divided into each song structure. There are fourteen hyperboles in verse, three hyperboles in bridge along with two hyperboles in chorus. The utilization of hyperboles in Good Riddance Deluxe album song lyrics is to create and deliver extravagant situation that will develop listener in feeling the emotion of song. There is a domination of hyperboles in verse is a sign that by utilized hyperboles in the start of song might affect listener emotion for the whole song. This can be concluded that hyperboles in verse as a song structure is frequently occurred and utilized in Good Riddance Deluxe album by Gracie Abrams.

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