

An Analysis of Imagery Meaning Found in Olivia Rodrigo's Selected Songs and its Contribution to Teach Poetry

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Abstract.

Literature is a form of creative activity which concern with the relation between society and individuals. Literature can be called language art and which poetry clasified as a form of literature. Music also is a form of literary works which contain lyrics that described as a poet or musical expression of emotion.

The expression of emotion itself can be called as imagery which a descriptive language used by writers to create images in the mind of readers. The aims of this study are:1) to analyze the imageries in the Olivia Rodrigo's songs lyrics, 2) to find out dominant imageries in the Olivia Rodrigo's songs lyrics, 3) to find out the contribution of this study towards poetry. This research is a qualitaive research to analyze the imagery in selected Olivia Rodrigo's songs lyrics and the contribution to teach poetry.

In this study, the resarcher found three different types of imagery which are visual imagery, kinestethic imagery, and organic imagery. Furthermore, Olivia Rodrigo's songs entitled "Happier", "Driver Lisences", and "Traitor" contains imagery meaning and each of which has a different meaning and types in each line of the lyrics.

Keywords: poetry, imagery, song, olivia rodrigo

Introduction

Literature is a creative activity that results in works of art with an aesthetic sense that corresponds to social reality. Literature is primarily concerned with the interaction between society and individuals, as well as with the relationship between individuals and the events that occur inside the individual's circle (Wellek and Werren, 1997: 94). It is self-evident that an author creates literary work in order to inform and express their feelings to readers. Literature is an art form because it allows us to appreciate the beauty of language.

Literature is an art form, not a science. The majority of art activities involve a record of mankind's emotional characteristics, such as feeling, spirit belief, and others that are difficult

to define. Although it is difficult to describe, literature is fundamentally a linguistic craft (Halim, 2003: 35).

Music is one of important thing in life. Music has great power that can make people feel carried away in every strain of the melody it sings. Music also has some influence on human life. One of the influences is entertaining people. For example, music can express what people feel and think. Music has a close relationship with human feelings. Through music, we can convey many things, such as messages, expressions of love, and sadness. Music consists of two elements; the first element is sounds and the second element is lyrics (Dallin 1994).

Lyrics are a person's articulation of something they have seen, heard, or experienced. Many people like sing a song but have no idea where the lyrics originate. A component of a song's lyrics has its own meaning, as determined by the song's composer. They wrote the songs themselves, based on their own feelings and thoughts.

In this research, the writer would like to find the imageries are in Olivia Rodrigo's songs lyrics, the dominant imageries in the Olivia Rodrigo's songs lyrics, and what is the contribution in this study toward poetry.

The outcome of the investigation is likely to provide additional information about Olivia Rodrigo and her song for those who enjoy them. For the simple reason that this investigation included information about Olivia Rodrigo and her songs. This study might serve as a resource for anyone interested in the imagery found in song lyrics. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, this approach is supposed to contribute to the teaching of poetry in particular.

Literature Review

Imagery

Imagery is a source of inspiration for reading and comprehending a literary work since it is utilized to conjure mental images, not just visual ones, but also those of sensation and emotion. While imaging is most frequently used in regard to figurative language, it is a general phrase that refers to any and all elements of a poem that elicit sensory experience and emotional response, whether figurative or literal, as well as to concrete objects so pictured.

Crum (2006:3) defines imagery as "a specific description that creates a mental image in the reader's or listener's mind." Through images, we can progress from the abstract to the specific. In this way, imagery plays a critical role in poetry.

Visual, kinesthetic, aural, organic, tactile, gustatory, and olfactory imagery are all types of imagery (Abdi, 2011:1). Visual imagery is the imagery derived from the sense of sight (eyes). Kinesthetic imagery is imagery that is generated as a result of an experience involving movement. Auditory imagery is a type of imagery that is related with hearing. Organic imagery is images that developed spontaneously in our imaginations. Organic imagery can be found in the closure of feelings such as hungry, thirsty, exhaustion, drunkenness etc. Tactile imagery is inextricably linked to our perception of touch. Tactile imagery is evident in the description of experiences such as being hot or cold, smooth or rough, and everything that can be touched. Gustatory imagery is that which depicts our sensory experience, a taste of something. Sweet, bitter, sour, and tasteless are just a few examples of words that convey gustatory imagery. Olfactory imagery is imagery related with our sense of smell, with a particular smell. Things that can be described using the sense of smell, such as the smell of flowers, the smell of fish, and so on.

Carver (2011) defines imagery as "making pictures with words." Though it is used in prose as well, poetry makes more extensive use of it. Poets employ a variety of imagery to draw readers into poems through their imaginations. There are seven major categories of poetic imagery, each of which corresponds to a distinct sensation or way of experiencing the world. The following are some examples of imagery:

1. Visual imagery is the process of utilizing descriptive language to help the reader visualize a scenario.
2. Auditory imagery is the process of conveying sounds to the reader through a description.
3. Olfactory imagery provides the reader with a description of a scent.
4. Tactile imagery is a term that refers to the way something is experienced via the sense of touch.
5. Gustatory imagery is a term that relates to a poem's description of how something tastes.
6. Organic imagery is a way of describing a bodily sensation.
7. Kinesthetic imagery alludes to movement or tension occurring outside of the speaker's control throughout the poetry.

According to Wonshik (2014), imagery is critical in any work of literature. It is the literary mechanism that enables the reader to experience what is happening in the story, poetry, or drama in a realistic manner. There are numerous types of imagery, and each one enables the reader to comprehend the author's settings". There are seven distinct types of imagery:

1. Visual Iconography
This enables the reader to visualize or imagine the situations or surroundings described by the author.
2. Auditory Visualization
This is imagery in which the reader may hear or make sounds. Onomatopoeia is occasionally used by authors to communicate this type of picture.
3. Odorous Imagery
This enables the reader to conjure up an image of the aromas and scents mentioned in the writing.
4. Gustatory Illustrations
Where the reader might conjure up images of the flavors of various items.
5. Visceral imagery
This enables the reader to envision the feel or texture of specific objects.
6. Imagery with a kinesthetic component
Where the reader may visualize a character's or object's movements and actions.
7. organic imagery

This enables the reader to experience the character's emotions, such as thirst, hunger, or exhaustion.

The subject of this study is song lyrics in imagery. The author evaluated the imagery in Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics and classed each lyric according to its type of imagery.

Song Lyric

A lyric, more commonly referred to as a song lyric, is an individual's articulation of something they have seen, heard, or experienced. Many people like singing a song but have no idea where the lyrics originate. Lyrics are an individual's expression of what they have

seen, heard, or experienced. Many individuals like singing a song but are unaware of the source of the words. A component of a song's lyrics has its own meaning, as chosen by the song's composer. They composed the songs entirely on their own, based on their own emotions and thoughts.

The term "lyric" refers to a poetry or musical expression of emotion. Lyric is a great word that carries a specific connotation and message. They are more abstract and are simply literary in nature. Lyrics are composed to reflect real-world events while delivering messages through music or poetry. According to Hunter (2002:759), the term "lyric" is derived from the ancient Greek habit of reciting or singing, and possibly creating, certain poems to the accompaniment of the lyric, a stringed, harp-like musical instrument. Lyric words are a style of composition that contains spoken-word elements such as rhythm, intonation, and theme.

Pattison (2012:123) asserts that lyric language can be simple and straightforward. The notes that connect the words, their relationships to other notes, and the rhythm they encapsulate will offer a great deal of additional color. Certain lyrics may have more intricate terminology than poems. Certain poetry may be worded more plainly than certain lyrics. Poems, on the other hand, must be self-contained. Additional modifiers are utilized in song composition to give the words color.

Numerous components of a song's lyric can be analyzed. These components can be classed as intrinsic or extrinsic. All of these components are integral: voice, diction, symbol, imagery, figurative language, and topic. Extrinsic elements include the author's background, the work's context, and critical perspective.

Olivia Rodrigo

Olivia Isabel Rodrigo is a popular American singer-songwriter and actress. she is widely recognized as Olivia Rodrigo. Olivia Rodrigo was born and grew up in California, where she shown early musical talent, including the capacity to write her own songs. She had leading roles in the TV programs "Bizaardvark" and "High School Musical: The Musical: The Series" as a child actress. Rodrigo's debut song, "Drivers License," was launched in January 2021.

The song debuted at No. 1 on the Billboard Hot 100 and became the first song in 2021 to surpass one billion streams. In 2021, she released the popular album "Sour."

Method

The object of the study was the three songs' lyrics from Olivia Rodrigo. They are "Happier", "Drivers Lisence", and "Traitor". In the three song lyrics above contain many word and imagery sentences. As a result, the writer identified the images in the songs' lyrics by reading the lyrics and listening to the music.

To analyze the data of this study through the songs' lyrics, the writer divided the data in two types. They are primary and secondary data:

The primary data was from the Olivia Rodrigo's Selected Songs' Lyrics.

The secondary data is the analysis of imagery found in Olivia Rodrigo's Selected Songs' Lyrics.

There are two steps of this procedure that is used by the writer. The first step is collecting some references, international journals, and an English poetry text book. The writer matched the data, the problem with the words on the lyrics, the sentences, and the paragraph that related to the topic.

The second step is reading the Olivia Rodrigo's Selected Songs' Lyrics and then analyzing the words and sentences that contain imagery.

Finding and Discussion

1. Identification of imageries in songs' lyrics of Olivia Rodrigo

Table 1: Imageries in "Happier"

No	Imagery Found	Lines	Types of Imagery
1.	For all the sunlight of our past But she's so sweet, she's so pretty But she's beautiful , she looks kind,	6 7 18	Visual
2.	You've moved on , found someone new And I thought my heart was attached And do you tell her she's the most beautiful girl you've ever seen? Like cuttin' her down make you miss my wretched heart She probably gives you butterflies	3 5 13 17 19	Kinesthetic
3	I'm selfish, i know	10	Organic

Analysis of imagery in "Happier" song lyrics

1. Visual imagery :

a) *For all the sunlight of our past*

Line 6 can be perceived as visual imagery by the word "sunlight", this line informs the subject of the song about seeing sunlight. Which means it can be perceived as a sense of sight.

b) *But she's so sweet, she's so pretty*

Line 7 explain as that the subject of the song seeing the object by word “pretty”, which mean it can be perceived as visual imagery. It describe the subject of the song see the girl who loved by the man.

- c) *But she's beautiful, she looks kind*

Line 13 inform as the subject seeing the beauty of the object that can be seen by word “beautiful”. It also explain by “she looks kind” the subject can see that the girl’s object of the song is kind so, it can perceived as visual imagery.

2. Kinesthetic Imagery

- a) *You've moved on, found someone new*

This sentence illustrated kinesthetic imagery, because the word “moved on” is something that needs the movement, and “found” explain the movement of the subject to get something so, that is why this word also included into kinesthetic imagery.

- b) *And I thought my heart was attached*

This sentences explain kinesthetic imagery, because the word “thought” is something that can feel and show an action by word “attached” it can be perceived as kinesthetic imagery.

- c) *And do you tell her she's the most beautiful girl you've ever seen?*

The word “tell” is perceived kinesthetic imagery, which need sense of lips movement to tell the object is the most beautiful girl.

- d) *Like cuttin' her down make you miss my wretched heart*

This sentences explain a movement to make the object missing the subject of the song. It can see by “cutting her down” so, it perceived of kinesthetic imagery.

- e) *She probably gives you butterflies*

The word “give” show a movement of hands to give something to someone. The object of the song gives a butterfly which mean happiness to the man. It also perceived of kinesthetic imagery.

3. Organic Imagery

- a) *I'm selfish, I know, can't let you go*

This sentence contains a sense of the feelings sadness. The singer expressed her feelings with the sentence above to tell that she won’t to let him go even though their relationship is over. She know that she was selfish.

No	Imagery Found	Lines	Types of Imagery

Table 2:
 in
 "Licence"

1.	I got my driver's license last week	1	Visual
	And you're probably with that blonde girl	7	
	Red lights, stop signs	28	
	I still see your face in the white cars, front yards	29	
	Sidewalks we crossed	32	
2.	And pictured I was driving home to you to	22	Kinesthetic
3.	She's everything I'm insecure about	10	Organic
	And all my friends are tired	17	
	'Cause you said forever, now I drive alone past your street	27	

Imageries
 "Drivers"

Analysis imagery in "Driver Licence"

1. Visual Imagery

a) *I got my driver's license last week*

This sentences tell us sense of sight that seen in word "driver licence" because, it need our sight to seeing that form of driver licence. then, it can perceived as visual imagery.

b) *And you're probably with that blonde girl*

Line 7 can perceived as visual imagery by the word "blonde girl", this line inform that the subject of the song see the girl who has blonde hair with the man.

c) *Red lights, stop signs*

Line 28 also can be perceived as visual imagery. This line explains the subject of the song seeing the red light which red can mean to stop. The lyrics describe the subject of the song seeing a stop sign.

d) *I still see your face in the white cars, front yards*

In this lyric, there was the word “face”, “face” was included into visual imagery. It needed our sight to see someone’s face. It meant the singer saw in the man she loved’s face.

e) *Sidewalks we crossed*

As the theory that visual imagery needed our sight, so this lyric was included into visual imagery. Because the singer is able to see “sidewalks” she crossed with her boyfriend.

2. Kinesthetic Imagery

a) *And pictured I was driving home to you to*

In line 22 kinesthetic can be seen by the word “driving”. Here can be interpreted as movement. The movement of situation and condition which happened. In this line the subject conveys that she was imagining driving home to meet her boyfriend again.

3. Organic Imagery

a) *She's everything I'm insecure about*

This sentence tells about the singer feeling by the word “insecure”. The singer conveys that she worried with the girl’s object who has everything than her. It can be perceived as organic imagery.

b) *And all my friends are tired*

This line tells the singer’s friend feeling that they are tired. The feeling in this line can be categorized as organic imagery.

c) *'Cause you said forever, now I drive alone past your street*

Organic imagery clearly conveys the singer feeling by the word “alone”. It describes that the singer so sad drive alone past the street they usually pass when in relationship.

Table 3: Imageries in “*Traitors*”

No	Imagery Found	Lines	Types of Imagery
1.	Brown guilty eyes and little white lies Show her off like she's a new trophy	18 26	Visual
2.	That you'd talk to her, maybe did even worse How you ran to her How you said you were friends? Loved you at your worst Now you bring her around You gave me your word	5 8 11 18 24 57	Kinesthetic

1. Visual Imagery

a) *Brown guilty eyes and little white lies*

This line perceived a sense of sight that can be see by word “brown”. Brown is a color which can see by our eyes. The singer explain the color of someone eyes.

b) *Show her off like she's a new trophy*

Its also visual imagery that shown by word “trophy” the singer describe that she saw her boyfriend showoff the other girl in front of her.

2. Kinesthetic Imagery

a) *That you'd talk to her, maybe did even worse*

This line can preceived as kinesthetic imagery because the word “talk” is a movement or activities movement the lips. This line describe that the object of the song talk to other girl.

b) *How you ran to her*

The word “ran” also kinesthetic imagery because there is movement or activities move from one place to the other place. This describe the object of the song ran to the girl.

c) *How you said you were friends?*

The word “said” perceived sense of movement the lips, it can be categorize as kinesthetic imagery in this line the singer asked the object of the sound how he said that they were just friend.

d) *Loved you at your worst*

Word “loved” in this line was kind of kinesthetic imagery because in this line describe the singer was loved her boyfriend at his worse. Loved can be categorize as an action.

e) *Now you bring her around*

Kinesthetic imagery clearly explained by word “bring” because “bring” is sense of movement. This line tell that the object of the sound bring another girl around.

f) *You gave me your word*

It also can be categorize as kinesthetic imagery by word “gave”. The man in the song gave the singer word or it can be conclude means the man doing something to the singer.

2. The dominant imageries from the data.

From the research findings above, the writer found that the dominant imageries in the song lyrics were visual imagery and kinesthetic imagery. Visual imagery had total finding of 10 lines in those three song lyrics. They were found in line 6, 7, and 18 in "*Happier*". Line 1,7,28,29,32 in "*Drivers Licence*". And line 18 and 26 in "*Traitors*". While Kinesthetic Imagery had total finding of 12 lines in those three song lyrics. Line 3,5, 13, 17, and 19 in "*Happier*". Line 22 in "*Drivers Licence*". And line 5, 8, 11, 18, 24, and line 57 in "*Traitors*".

Discussion

The discussion in this study clarified the study's contribution to the teaching of poetry. The contribution of this study toward teaching poetry. The most of students in Indonesia find it difficult to learn English. They have less motivation to study English since they consider it is a difficult subject. In this situation, an English teacher must be responsive to the students' circumstances. The teacher should create enthusiasm in the students for learning English. Brown defines teaching as "helping someone in learning how to do something, giving instruction, leading in the study of anything, supplying knowledge, and causing to know or comprehend." As a result, the teacher, as a facilitator in the learning process, should consider how to make English learnable and interesting for students.

It is also happened in the teaching and learning process in poetry. The writer and some of friends also feel these difficulties in learning poetry. Using media to help the teaching and learning process is one of the ways that teachers can employ. Many different types of media can be used in the teaching and learning process. For example, realia, a photo, a short card, a song, etc.

Song lyrics are a type of teaching tool that can be used to teach vocabulary or any other subject. Song lyrics were utilized in a study to teach poetry that emphasized identifying imagery. Using song lyrics as the target of identification will make it easier for students to understand and recall the material, as well as make learning vocabulary more enjoyable and useful. Some people may not like art, dancing, reading, or movies, but almost everyone likes one kind of music or another. Most people like many different kinds of music. Based on Douglas Brown (2010).

Studies have shown that music:

- a. Improving concentration
- b. Improving memory
- c. Bringing a sense of community to a group
- d. Motivating learning
- e. Relaxing people who are overwhelmed or stressed
- f. Making learning fun
- g. Helping people absorb material

Conclusion

The writer determined the images in the three songs' lyrics after analyzing the lyrics of Olivia Rodrigo's three songs. Happier, Drivers Licence, and Traitors were the songs' lyrics. The purpose of the analysis was to discover several types of theory imagery from each songs. Nevertheless, the writer uncovered only four distinct sorts of imagery, all of which were

visual. Organic, tactile, and olfactory imagery Three songs, each with a unique meaning and form of imagery in each line of the lyrics, incorporate almost every type of imagery.

The relationship between imagery and love in three love song lyrics was examined in regard to the lyrics' possible meaning. The relationship between imagery and love in relationships revealed how some aspects of social life, such as their emotions, are expressed. Thus, while these three songs adhere to the principle of imagery, they each have their own interpretation of the song lyrics.

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