

Imagery in Song Lyrics of Taylor Swift

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Abstract

The purposes of this research are to identify kind of imagery in Taylor Swift song lyrics, how Taylor Swift describes imagery in her song lyrics and dominant imagery in Taylor Swift song lyrics. This research limited on three songs in “Reputation” album, those songs are *Look What You Made Me Do*, *Delicate*, *Gorgeous*. This research used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The results of this research indicate that (1) There are five kind of imagery, they are visual imagery, auditory imagery, kinesthetic imagery, tactile imagery and organic imagery in Taylor Swift song lyrics. There are nine visual imagery, one auditory imagery, three kinesthetic imagery, two tactile imagery, 19 organic imagery, and thus the writers found 34 imagery in three song lyrics of Taylor Swift. (2) Taylor Swift prefer to describe feelings, thought and opinion into song lyrics, therefore the writers found a lot of organic imagery in the song lyrics. (3) There are 19 organic imagery in song lyrics, which is the dominant imagery in the song lyrics of Taylor Swift.

Keywords: Literature, Imagery, Song, Song Lyrics

1. INTRODUCTION

Etimologically, literature comes from Latin word ‘litteratura’ from word ‘littera’ or letter which means an art of written works where people devote their feeling through words, such as fiction, non fiction, drama, novel, poetry, and prose. All countries in the world has different literature according to their culture. Sommerville cited in Andini (2016:65) “Literature is an important aspect to understand about culture of a nation”. Which mean literature is one of the important thing where a culture can be seen by style of the language that the author used, author knowledge and author daily activity which can not be separated from the writers culture. Furthermore, Adi (2020:15) say that “literature is more important than just a historical or cultural artifact. Literature introduces people to new worlds of experience.”

Music exist since ancient of time and become a part of culture in society. In the past people use music only for religious ceremonies or cultural rituals. In the early days of music the musicians only use the tones and melody. In medieval times, music began to flourish and used to express the feelings. As the time goes by, music has rapidly developed by using the lyrics to embellish and emphasize the meaning of the song.

In the modern era many people devote their feelings, thoughts, ideas, opinions and many more through song lyrics. On the top of that song lyrics become tools of communication to express feelings or thoughts that can not be expressed explicitly. According to Yastanti and Saftri (2016:1) “Song lyrics is a part of poetry that is very interesting because it has meaning from one lyric to another lyric and also the language of lyrics is different from other literary work such as drama, prose, film studies, and children literature. Song lyric also is an expression of someone about something that has been heard or experienced”. Song lyrics are different from other literary works, the text is sort but has a deep meaning for the readers.

To apprehend every feelings and idea in the song lyrics, the writers choose imagery theory to analyze every feelings and idea in song lyrics of Taylor Swift. Imagery also facilitate hearers conceive the situation of the songs from the subject of the song preception. Therefore, hearers of the song will carried away by the situation of the song and apprehend the meaning of song lyrics easily.

According to Yastanti and Safitri (2016:1) expressed “Imagery is one of poetry elements that is existence can be said is something important. Because of imagery, a reader can image the situation so that they can feel what the song lyrics means”. Imagery is a way to build the readers imagination by using words and phrases. Imagery help readers to feel and visualize the author feelings into a sensory experience through sight, sound, taste, touch, and smell. Imagery is the use of words to create an image.

Many singer created song by their own feelings and thoughts, one of those singer is Taylor Swift. Taylor Swift is an American singer and songwriters, most of her song lyrics are her real feelings and thoughts inspired by her family, friends and so on. Taylor Swift started her career since 2004 created six albums and hunderds of song. She won many awards for her talent and songs. According to The Biography (2018) that “During the 2010 Grammy Awards, Taylor Swift became the youngest artist in history to win Album of the Year for her sophomore album Fearless and for her albums Speak Now and Red, Taylor Swift became the first woman to sell more than one million copies of two albums in their opening week”.

Taylor Swift launched her last album last 2017 in different style of her. The “Reputation” album is the only album in 2017 that sold for one million physical copies. McIntyre (2018) said “Looks at how well the biggest songs and albums did in 2017, Reputation ended up as the only title that sold at least one million physical copies”. In order to fathom “Reputation” album the writers decided analyze imagery on seven song of Taylor Swift song lyric entitled “*Imagery in Song Lyrics of Taylor Swift*”. It may help readers and listeners of Taylor Swift song to be more steeped in into the song.

1.1 Research Questions

The research questions below are stated in this study as the guideline of the research process:

- 1) What kinds of imagery are found in the lyrics of Taylor Swift’s song?
- 2) How are imagery described in the lyrics of Taylor Swift’s song?
- 3) What are the dominant imegaries obtained in the lyrics of Taylor Swift’s song?

2. TEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1 Literature

Literature is arts of words to devote feelings, ideas, thought, experience or imagination of a writers. The study of literature is a creative work of the human thought that cares about the use of language. However, not every papers can be classified as literature. Klarer (2013:1) stated, "Literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word. The definitions, usually include additional adjectives such as "aesthetic" or "artistic" in order to distinguish literary works from texts for everyday use such as telephone books, newspapers, legal documents, and scholarly writings". Therefore a literary work may have art in the words then the readers may enjoy and hypnotized into it. A literary work may bring the readers into the writers world, feeling, imagination and opinion.

Long (2015:11) expressed:

"The first significant thing is the essentially artistic quality of all literature. All art is the expression of life in forms of truth and beauty; or rather, it is the reflection of some truth and beauty which are in the world, but which remain unnoticed until brought to our attention by some sensitive human soul, just as the delicate curves of the shell reflect sounds and harmonies too faint to be otherwise noticed".

It is mean that literature is the expression of life and reflection of some truth and beauty that unnoticed until someone who have a sensitive soul bring it up to be noticed.

Cheah (2016:268) explain, "Literature is better able to portray and enact deep communication than conceptual knowledge and information because it is an intertextually constituted linguistic artifact", which mean literature is one of the medium communication that have a lot of knowledge and information. Furthermore, Cheah also stated, "Works of literature are worldly in the normative sense because they are constituted by deep communication across different languages" which means that works of literature is not only have a lot of knowledge and information but also spread throughout a lot of region with different language.

Wellek and Werren in Suhendi (2017:5) explain:

The term literature seems best if we limit it to the art of literature, that is, to imaginative literature. Literature is also produced by imagination of the author. Literature is not just a document of facts, it is not just collection of real events though it may happen in the real life. Literature can create its own world as a product of the unlimited imagination.

Which means that author of literary work may devote their feeling and thought without restrick imagination or opinion of the author.

Adi (2015:73) stated "Literature is a media to express self. Literature can be a written text like prose and poetry. It also can be an act or a role play. It depends on opinion of audience or author about literature". It means literature is an expression of

feelings, thought, and opinion that express by word such as prose and poetry or an act in a role play, which it can be felt and enjoyed by the audience.

According to Klarer (2013:3) "The term genre usually refers to one of the three classical literary forms of epic, drama, or poetry". It means genre of literature refers to the classical literary forms that is epic, drama and poetry. In the other side Drucker (2014) divides literature into five genres:

1. Poetry

A text is a poem when it has some sort of meter or rhythm, and when it focuses on the way the syllables, words, and phrases sound when put together.

2. Prose

Prose is written in complete sentences and organized in paragraphs. Instead of focusing on sound, which is what poetry does, prose tends to focus on plot and characters.

3. Drama

Any text meant to be performed rather than read.

4. Nonfiction

Non-fiction is to tell a story (hence the autobiography), but most of the time the purpose is to pass on information and educate the reader about certain facts, ideas, and/or issues.

5. Media

Media categorization was created to encompass the many new and important kinds of texts in our society today, such as movies and films, websites, commercials, billboards, and radio programs.

Which it mean that every sentences and paragraph have their own genres depend on the meaning and the purpose of the sentence, Drucker divided it into five genres that are poetry, prose, drama, non-fiction, and media.

According to all of definition above literature is art of emotion, feeling, thought and the beauty of imaginations that express by words and language. As the time goes by, technology and people's mind are develop that cause emergence medium to create a literary work. Nowadays, people prefer to enjoy literary work in form of movies and songs. This day a lot of people listen a song as a stress reliever while working or driving. It is easier to devote feelings by song and express thoughts by the song lyrics.

2.2. Imagery

Imagery is a representation or imagination that the author give in the literary works to be enjoy by the readers in appreciate the meaning and feeling of the author. Yastanti and Safitri (2016:51) stated "Imagery is variable term which can apply to any and all components of poem that evoke sensory experience and emotional response, whether figurative or literal, and also applies to concrete things so imaged". It means imagery apply in poem to evoke sensory experience and emotional response of the readers.

Madden cited in Andini (2016:66):

Interprets image as a mental picture prompted by word. The image is as a result from concrete language that appeals to our sense. For example, the word “fire” gives us an image of a red hot thing that can burn woods, can be used to cook, even can kill people. The images itself exist in our mind. It recalls human sense and memory that evoke the picture. It is our sense memories that bring a poet's words to life to form an image. We can see, hear, taste, touch, or smell what the poet intended to convey through their poem in our mind's eye, ear, tongue, hand, or nose.

Which means image or imagery as a mental picture by word that gives idea of the human sense, to evoke the readers imagination according to the poet want the readers want to feels through imagery.

Whereas Starr (2015:159) stated “Imagery is here certainly more than mimicry of the senses; it has palpable effects in altering experience. Broadly put, imagery has multiple, varying effects on our bodies and our thoughts and feelings, and it can begin with an idea or an expectation; it can also, of course, begin with a work of art”. It mean that imagery give an effect to bodies, thought and feelings, it can begin by ideas or expectations, which it evoke an emational appeal of the readers. In the other side Russell (2014:43) explains “Imagery is union of reality and imagination”,which mean imagery is manifestation of writers imagination that set forth in a literary work to be perceived in reality by the audience.

Based on Nordquist (2018) “Imagery is vivid figurative language that appeals to one or more of the senses (sight, hearing,touch,smell, and taste)”. It means that imagery is a figurative language that explain senses vividly to create mental picture in the readers mind. Whereas Mimay (2018:2) explain “Imagery is the use of figurative language to create visual representations of actions, objects and ideas in our mind in such a way that they appeal to our physical senses”. Which mean imagery is the use of figurative language to create a real effect in readers mind to build a mental image.

According to definitons above imagery is a feeling and human senses that are express through figurative language vividly to create a mental picture in the readers mind to evoke emotional, sensational and physical respons,as if the readers have experience the feelings and senses by them selves. Imagery also evoke readers emotional intelligence, which it influence readers bodies, thought and feelings.

2.2.1 Kind of Imagery

Imagery has an important role literary works especially in poetry and song lyrics. An author of literay work should be able to give image in words, in case the readers may sense the author feelings and thought as the reader experiencing it self.

Di Yani cited in Yastanti and Safitri (2016:52) “Imagery in a poem in more operational, such as visual imagery in a sight, auditory imagery in a sound, kinesthetic imagery in a movement of body, olfactory imagery for smell, gustatoy imagery for a taste, tactile imagery for a touch, organic imagery for body sensation.” It means that imagery in poem have their own part to evoke imagination and self expereince and to be more detail about the meaning. Di Yani also also categorize imagery as follows :

- a. Visual Imagery
The word image perhaps mostly suggest a mental picture, something sense in the mind's eye. Visual imagery is the kind of imagery that occurs most frequently in poetry. Visual imagery represent something seen (sigh effect).
- b. Auditory Imagery
An image may also represent a sound when the writers read and it is called auditory imagery. Auditory is something sense in the mind and the writers heard through a poem.
- c. Kinesthetic Imagery
Kinesthetic imagery conveys a sense of movement or tension and also kinesthetic imagery can be further divided into sense of touch, temperature, movement, and feeling.
- d. Olfactory Imagery
Olfactory imagery is the imagery associated with our sense of smell, a smell of thing. Things that can be described based on the experience of smell from your nose are an example of olfactory imagery, such as for example: the smell fragrant, smells fishy, and so on.
- e. Gustatory Imagery
Gustatory imagery is imagery that portrayed the experience of our sense of taste, a taste of thing. Things like sweet, bitter, sour, tasteless are some examples of words that indicate gustatory imagery.
- f. Tactile Imagery
Tactile imagery is that represents a senses of touch, such as hardness, wetness, softness, and also hot and cold.
- g. Organic Imagery
Organic Imagery is imagery that represents an inner sensation like thirsty, hunger, tire, fatigue, and fear in poetry.

Wonshik (2014) stated "Imagery plays a very important role in any piece of literature. It is the literary device that allows the reader to realistically experience what is currently going on in the story, poem, or play. There are different forms of imagery, and they all allow the reader to understand the settings in the author's work". Which means imagery have an important role in literature, the differences of imagery will lead readers to understand the authors feeling. Wonshik (2014) also divides imagery into seven form:

- a. Visual Imagery
Allows the reader to see, or imagine in their mind, what scenes or settings the author is describing
- b. Auditory Imagery
The reader can hear the sounds that are being made or can be heard. Authors sometimes use Onomatopoeia to convey this type of imagery
- c. Olfactory Imagery
Allows the reader to imagine the smell of the odors and scents in the writing.
- d. Gustatory Imagery
The reader can imagine the taste of certain things.

e. Tactile Imagery

Allows the reader to imagine the feel or texture of certain things.

f. Kinesthetic Imagery

Where the reader can envision the movements and actions of a character or object.

g. Organic imagery

The reader feel what the character feels, such as thirst, hunger, or fatigue.

Based on Wheeler in Khusniyah (2017:129) explain “Imagery is not limited to visual imagery; it also includes auditory (sound), tactile (touch), thermal (heat and cold), olfactory (smell), gustatory (taste), and kinesthetic sensation (movement)”. It mean that imagery is only a sense of sight but also sense of smell, skin contact, thermal, sense of taste and movement.

According to definition and categorization above the writers conclude there are seven imagery, visual imagery, auditory imagery, olfactory imagery, gustatory imagery, tactile imagery, kinesthetic imagery and organic imagery. The writer decided to analyze seven kind of imagery in song lyrics of Taylor Swift by using Di Yanni theory.

2.3 Definition of Song

In the past song used to celebrate religious ceremonies or cultural rituals without lyrics. Only used traditional musical instruments such as drum that made from animal skin, flute and so on. This days song have many developments with concatenation of harmony, melody, tone, and song lyrics make songs more popular. According to Muldoon (2013:168) “The word ‘song’ is defined as a short poem or other set of words set to music or meant to be sung.” It means that people may devote their feelings and thought into words then combine with music instrument to be sung. Muldoon mention song as ‘a short poem’, which mean song and poem have similarity in various aspects.

Guerra (2015) stated “A song is a composition made up of lyrics and music, with the intent of the lyrics being sung, for the purpose of producing a proportionate feeling or emotion in relation to a particular matter”. It means song is a composition of lyrics and music to produce a proportionate feeling or emotion. In the other side Carol stated in Middleton (2016:125) “Songs were seen as extremely valuable, not only in themselves for personal enjoyment and relaxation, or for participation and socialisation, but also as a springboard, leading to discussion, movement or improvisation.” It means that song influence human life, such as happiness, relaxation, movement and improvisation.

Based on Tankaruba (2016:21) “Song is categorized as lyric poetry. Song is a combination of beautiful melody and lyric. Song does not tell a story which portrays characters and actions. The song writers addresses the reader directly, portraying his or her own feeling, state of mind, and perceptions”. Which mean song is categorized as lyric poetry that combined with melody, song is one of the medium to distribute feelings, thought, and perceptions.

From definitions above the writers conclude that many of songs are made by real feeling or real experience to be feel and enjoy by other people, however song is one of the medium to distribute feelings, thought, opinion, and perceptions. In every song there

are feelings that the songwriter want the audience to feel it, experience it, and take some profit of it.

2.4 Definition of Song Lyrics

A song have sequence of words to discribe the feeling and sense of the songs. It call as song lyrics, according to Dallen cited in Firdaus (2013:100):

Lyrics are written as a form of interaction between the writers and the listeners. Most of the times, they carry a message (whatever that might be) with the purpose of motivating the listeners, at least, to think about it. Such a purpose and form of interaction are embedded in the cultural context of these people, according to their musical preferences, time, etc.

Its mean that song lyrics is one of a medium for communication, between the song writers and listeners, which every song lyrics convey of song writers message, feelings, opinion and ideas. A great song can be seen by how many listeners comprehend the sense of the song through the lyrics of the song.

Based on Sari (2016:13) “Lyrics is a written of self-expression contains personal feelings in the form of the text that can be sung”. It means that song lyrics is an expression of feelings of the song writer that can be sung by singer. In the other side, Sylado in Patria et al (2013:1) explain “Song is a musical arrangement that added lyrics (text) , lyrics express the feelings and thoughts of the song writer in certain ways that are generally accepted”. It means song lyrics is an expression of the song writer that combine with the music.

Guera (2015) stated “Lyrics reference topic and melodies reference feelings (though a beautifully constructed lyrics can reference feelings as much as any beautiful melody)”. Which means in a song, melody and lyrics are related and complementary, not only convey the feeling but also convey the beauty to be enjoyed by the listener.

In the other side, Abrams in Siregar (2017:13) argue “A lyrics is any fairly short poem, consisting of the utterance by a single speaker, who expresses a state of mind of a process of preception, thought and feelings”. It means that song lyrics is a short poem that express preception, thought and feeling in text and sung by a singer.

Furthermore, Wijay in Yastanti and Warlina (2018:72), “Song lyrics is abstract, almost unintelligible, and, in such cases, their explication emphasize form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression. Song lyric is the set of words that make up a song, usually consisting of verses and choruses”. It means that song lyrics is set words that created by the singer to express their feeling.

The writers finally concluded after referring to all of definition above that song lyrics is a short poem that become a part of a song to express more detail about feeling, preception, thought, and idea by text. Song lyrics help listener to be more understand about the feeling of the song writer in context.

3. METHODS

The writers use descriptive method to analyze imagery in song lyrics of Taylor Swift. The writers find and get some data, and then analyze the data and information by searching internet and library research. The writers used some step. First, the writers listen to each song and try identify and classify imagery in song lyrics by using a table. After that the writers try to comprehend song lyrics and find how Taylor Swift describe imagery in her song. Lastly, the writers will analyze which imagery that are very dominant in song lyrics of Taylor Swift. After that, the writers analyze the data. In this section, the writers find the result of the statement of the problem.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Look What You Made Me Do

Look What You Made Me Do Lyrics

I don't like your little games	1
Don't like your tilted stage	
The role you made me play	
Of the fool, no, I don't like you	
I don't like your perfect crime	5
How you laugh when you lie	
You said the gun was mine	
Isn't cool, no, I don't like you (oh!)	
But I got smarter, I got harder in the nick of time	
Honey, I rose up from the dead, I do it all the time	10
I've got a list of names and yours is in red, underlined	
I check it once, then I check it twice, oh!	
Ooh, look what you made me do	
Look what you made me do	
Look what you just made me do	15
Look what you just made me	
I don't like your kingdom keys	
They once belonged to me	
You ask me for a place to sleep	
Locked me out and threw a feast (what!?)	20
The world moves on, another day, another drama, drama	
But not for me, not for me, all I think about is karma	
And then the world moves on, but one thing's for sure (sure)	
Maybe I got mine, but you'll all get yours	
I don't trust nobody and nobody trusts me	25
I'll be the actress starring in your bad dreams	
(Ooh, look what you made me do)	
(Look what you made me do)	

(Look what you just made me do)	
"I'm sorry, the old Taylor can't come to the phone right now"	30
(Ooh, look what you made me do)	
"Why?" (Look what you made me do)	
"Oh, 'cause she's dead!" (oh!)	
Ooh, look what you made me do	
Look what you made me do	35

Identification of imageries in “*Look What You Made Me Do*” song lyrics are seen in Table 1.

Table 1 Imagery in *Look What You Made Me Do* Song Lyric

No	Types of Imagery	Line	Imagery Found in The Song Lyrics
1	Visual Imagery	11 12	I've got a list of names and yours is in <i>red</i> , underlined. <i>I check it once, then I check it twice, oh!</i>
2	Kinesthetic Imagery	21 23	The world <i>moves on</i> , another day, another drama, drama. And then the world <i>moves on</i> , but one thing's for sure (sure)
3	Organic Imagery	1 2 4 5 6 8 22	<i>I don't like</i> your little games <i>Don't like</i> your tilted stage Of the fool, no, <i>I don't like</i> you <i>I don't like</i> your perfect crime How you <i>laugh</i> when you lie Isn't cool, no, <i>I don't like</i> you (oh!) But not for me, not for me, <i>all I think</i> about is karma

Analysis of Imagery in “*Look What You Made Me Do*” Song Lyric

1. Visual Imagery

a) *I've got a list of names and yours is in red, underlined*

Line 11 can be perceived as visual imagery by the word “*red*”, this line informs that the subject of the song is seeing a list of names and found a name in red underline. Red is a striking color which is easy to find. People commonly use red to accentuate something that needs to be seen and avoided, such as danger or urgent signs. Indirectly, red signs in this line express that there is someone in red underlined names, that loves to make some trouble.

b) *I check it once, then I check it twice, oh!*

The word “*Check it*” in line number 12 confirmed that the subject is checking something, the subject's vision is focused on looking for something that the subject wants to verify, which means it can be perceived as a sense of sight.

2. Kinesthetic Imagery

a) *The world moves on, another day, another drama, drama*

Kineshtetic imagery can be seen by word “moves on” in line 21, subject express that the world change so also with the subject of the song, inform that everybody is changing. “Moves on” in this line can said as that everything and situation are changes.

b) *And then the world moves on, but one thing's for sure (sure)*

In line 23 kineshtetic can be seen by word “*move on*”. “Moves on” here can be interpreted as movement of the world. The movement of situation and condition which is happening all over the world. In this line subject convey that situation and condition in the world are changes, but there is one thing to be sure.

3. Organic Imagery

a) “*Don't like*”

Organic imagery can be seen in this song by word “don't like” in line 1 (“*I don't like your little games*”), 2 (“*Don't like your tilted stage*”), 4 (“*Don't like your tilted stage*”), 5 (“*I don't like your perfect crime*”), and 8 (“*Isn't cool, no, I don't like you (oh!)*”). Where subject inform the feeling that subject dislike and disagree into something. Subject inform the feeling very clearly in every line.

b) *How you laugh when you lie*

Line 6 can be perceived as organic imagery by word “laugh”, in this line subject express that someone very happy when doing a lie. The happy feeling that make this line counted as organic imagery.

c) *But not for me, not for me, all I think about is karma*

Word “*all i think*” in line 22 show the fear feeling of karma that feels by the subject of the song. This line subject express that all deeds will have retaliation.

Based on the analysis above, writers found three kind of imagery in “*Look What You Made Me Do*” song lyrics. There are visual imagery, kineshtetic imagery, and organic imagery. “*Look What You Made Me Do*” song lyrics have two visual imagery on line 11 and 12, two kineshtetic imagery on line 21 and 23, meanwhile there are seven organic imagery on line 1,2,4,5,6,8 and 22. The writers conclude that there are eleven imagery on “*Look What You Made Me Do*” song lyrics.

Gorgeous

Gorgeous Lyric

You should take it as a compliment	1
That I got drunk and made fun of the way you talk	
You should think about the consequence	
Of your magnetic field being a little too strong	
And I got a boyfriend, he's older than us	5
He's in the club doing, I don't know what	
You're so cool, it makes me hate you so much (I hate you so much)	
Whisky on ice, Sunset and Vine	
You've ruined my life, by not being mine	

You're so gorgeous	10
I can't say anything to your face	
'Cause look at your face	
And I'm so furious	
At you for making me feel this way	
But, what can I say?	15
You're gorgeous	
You should take it as a compliment	
That I'm talking to everyone here but you (but you, but you)	
And you should think about the consequence	
Of you touching my hand in the darkened room (dark room, dark room)	20
If you've got a girlfriend, I'm jealous of her	
But if you're single that's honestly worse	
'Cause you're so gorgeous it actually hurts	
(Honey, it hurts)	
Ocean blue eyes looking in mine	25
I feel like I might sink and drown and die	
You're so gorgeous	
I can't say anything to your face (to your face)	
'Cause look at your face (look at your face)	
And I'm so furious	30
At you for making me feel this way	
But what can I say?	
You're gorgeous	
You make me so happy, it turns back to sad, yeah	
There's nothing I hate more than what I can't have	35
You are so gorgeous it makes me so mad	
You make me so happy, it turns back to sad, yeah	
There's nothing I hate more than what I can't have	
Guess I'll just stumble on home to my cats	
Alone, unless you wanna come along, oh	40
You're so gorgeous	
I can't say anything to your face (to your face)	
'Cause look at your face (look at your face)	
And I'm so furious (I'm so furious)	
At you for making me feel this way (feel this way)	45
But what can I say? (I say)	
You're gorgeous	
You make me so happy, it turns back to sad, yeah	
There's nothing I hate more than what I can't have	
You are so gorgeous it makes me so mad	50
You're gorgeous	
You make me so happy, it turns back to sad, yeah	
There's nothing I hate more than what I can't have	

You are so gorgeous it makes me so mad

You're gorgeous

55

Identification imagery in “*Gorgeous*” song lyrics are seen in table 2.

Table 2 Imagery in *Gorgeous* Song Lyric

No	Types of Imagery	Line	Imagery Found in The Song Lyrics
1	Visual Imagery	12	'Cause <i>look</i> at your face
		20	Of you touching my hand in the <i>darkened</i> room
		21	<i>Ocean blue eyes looking in mine</i>
2	Kinesthetic Imagery	18	That I'm <i>talking</i> to everyone here but you
3	Organic Imagery	4	Of your <i>magnetic field being a little too strong</i>
		13	And I'm so <i>furious</i>
		21	If you've got a girlfriend, I'm <i>jealous</i> of her
		24	'Cause you're so gorgeous it actually <i>hurts</i>
		26	I <i>feel like</i> I might sink and drown and die
		34	You make me so <i>happy</i> , it turns back to <i>sad</i> , yeah
35	There's nothing I hate more than what I can't have		
36	You are so gorgeous it makes me so <i>mad</i>		
4	Tactile Imagery	20	Of you <i>touching my hand</i> in the darkened room

Analysis of Imagery in “*Gorgeous*” Song Lyric

1. Visual Imagery

a) *'Cause look at your face*

This line can be perceived as a sense of sight by “*look at your face*” which it is mean subject of the song clearly informed that subject is staring into object face.

b) *Of you touching my hand in the darkened room*

In this line express a sense of sight by expression “*the darkened room*” in the lyric which mean there is no light in the room where the subject and object of the song are stayed. Line 20 also inform that subject can not see anything but sense a touch by object into subject skin. This line also can be categorized as tactile imagery.

c) *Ocean blue eyes looking in mine*

In line 21 visual imagery easily detected by sentence “*looking in mine*” that clearly explain that object and subject of the song are look at each other eyes,

sentence “*Ocean blue eyes*” is the subject description of object eyes, a deep blue eyes as blue as the ocean that are staring to the subject eyes.

2. Kinesthetic Imagery

a) *That I'm talking to everyone here but you (but you, but you)*

In this line subject explain her activity by “*talking to everyone*”, which mean subject is moving from one place to another place to have a conversation and interaction with different person.

3. Organic Imagery

a) *Of your magnetic field being a little too strong*

Line four “*Of your magnetic field being a little too strong*” indirectly express that subject have interested feeling to object, which it is the first feelings towards love.

b) *And I'm so furious*

Sentence “*I'm so furious*” in line 13 express anger and peevish of subject that are clearly to be seen, which this line can be categorized as organic imagery.

c) *If you've got a girlfriend, I'm jealous of her*

In this line there are express two feelings, love and jealous, sentence “*If you've got a girlfriend*” subject imagined that object of the song has a lover and it raise a feeling of jealousy, express clearly in this line by “*I'm jealous of her*”. Love can be detected by the unlike feeling by the subject imagined that object has a lover. Which mean that subject is fallin in love to object.

d) *'Cause you're so gorgeous it actually hurts*

Line twenty four express subject fascinated and interested feelings that can not be expressed to object which is disclosed by “*hurt*” to describe the pain of despair and love that can be perceived as organic imagery.

e) *I feel like I might sink and drown and die*

In this line subject of the song clearly express confuse and despair feeling, “*I feel like I might sink and drown*” a feeling of drowning, out of breath, confusing what to do, and blank. “*And die*” a feeling of death express despair feeling of subject, surrender and hopeless. Which mean this line can be perceived as organic imagery.

f) *You make me so happy, it turns back to sad, yeah*

In line thirty four subject of the song express two feelings clearly “*happy*” and “*sad*”, which mean subject manage to be cheerful by the object afterwards object become the reasons of subject sadness. Two feelings in one sentence in this line that can be categorized as organic imagery.

g) *There's nothing I hate more than what I can't have*

In this line subject hatred can easily find, subject unfulfilled desire express clearly “*I hate more than what I can't have*” which mean subject great desire become the reason of subject hatred to everything that subject can not have. Hatred feeling in line thirty five can be perceived as organic imagery.

h) *You are so gorgeous it makes me so mad*

In *Gorgeous* song many feelings are expressed clearly, also in line thirty six word “*mad*” express subject feelings. In this line writers found three feelings, fascinated, desire and anger. “*You are so gorgeous*” clarify that subject

mesmerized by object fascination, “*makes me so mad*” clarify that subject have kind desire of object that subject can not declare and it cause subject anger by subject unfulfilled desire.

1. Tactile Imagery

a) *Of you touching my hand in the darkened room (dark room, dark room)*

In this line subject inform that subject sense a touch in subject hand by the object “*Of you touching my hand*” without describing how subject felt the touch, whether object hand feels rough or soft in subject hand.

Based on the analysis above writers found four kind of imagery in “*Gorgeous*” song lyric. There are visual imagery, kineshtetic imagery, organic imagery and tactile imagery. The writers found three visual imagery on line 12, 20, and 21, two kineshtetic imagery on line 18 and 20, eight organic imagery on line 4, 13, 21, 24, 26, 34,35, and 36, whereas the writers only found one tactile imagery on line 20. Therefore the writers conclude that there are thirteen imagery in “*Gorgeous*” song lyric.

Delicate

Delicate Lyric

This ain't for the best My reputation's never been worse, so You must like me for me We can't make Any promises now, can we, babe? But you can make me a drink Dive bar on the East Side, where you at? Phone lights up my nightstand in the black Come here, you can meet me in the back Dark jeans and your Nikes, look at you Oh damn, never seen that color blue Just think of the fun things we could do 'Cause I like you	1
This ain't for the best My reputation's never been worse, so You must like me for me Yeah, I want you We can't make Any promises now, can we, babe? But you can make me a drink Is it cool that I said all that? Is it chill that you're in my head? 'Cause I know that it's delicate (delicate)	5
Is it cool that I said all that Is it too soon to do this yet? 'Cause I know that it's delicate Isn't it? Isn't it? Isn't it? Isn't it?	10
	15
	20
	25

Isn't it? Isn't it? Isn't it? Isn't it?	
Delicate	
Third floor on the West Side, me and you	30
Handsome, your mansion with a view	
Do the girls back home touch you like I do?	
Long night, with your hands up in my hair	
Echoes of your footsteps on the stairs	
Stay here, honey, I don't wanna share	35
'Cause I like you	
This ain't for the best	
My reputation's never been worse, so	
You must like me for me	
Yeah, I want you	40
We can't make	
Any promises now, can we, babe?	
But you can make me a drink	
Is it cool that I said all that?	
Is it chill that you're in my head?	45
'Cause I know that it's delicate (delicate)	
Is it cool that I said all that	
Is it too soon to do this yet?	
'Cause I know that it's delicate	
Isn't it? Isn't it? Isn't it? Isn't it?	50
Isn't it? Isn't it? Isn't it? Isn't it?	
Delicate	
Sometimes I wonder when you sleep	
Are you ever dreaming of me?	
Sometimes when I look into your eyes	55
I pretend you're mine, all the damn time	
'Cause I like you	
Is it cool that I said all that?	
Is it chill that you're in my head?	
'Cause I know that it's delicate (delicate)	60
Yeah, I want you	
Is it cool that I said all that	
Is it too soon to do this yet?	
'Cause I know that it's delicate (delicate)	
'Cause I like you	65
Is it cool that I said all that?	
Is it chill that you're in my head?	
'Cause I know that it's delicate (delicate)	
Yeah, I want you	
Is it cool that I said all that	70
Is it too soon to do this yet?	

'Cause I know that it's delicate

Delicate

73

Identification imagery in “*Delicate*” song lyrics are seen in table 3.

Table 3. Imagery in *Delicate* Song Lyric

No	Types of Imagery	Line	Imagery Found in The Song Lyrics
1	Visual Imagery	8	Phone <i>lights up</i> my nightstand in the <i>black</i>
		10	<i>Dark jeans</i> and your Nikes, <i>look</i> at you
		11	Oh damn, <i>never seen</i> that color <i>blue</i>
		55	Sometimes when I <i>look</i> into your eyes
2	Organic Imagery	11	<i>Oh damn</i> , never seen that color blue
		13	'Cause I <i>like</i> you
		56	<i>I pretend you're mine</i> , all the damn time
		61	Yeah, I <i>want</i> you
3	Tactile Imagery	33	Long night, with your <i>hands up in my hair</i>
4	Auditory Imagery	34	<i>Echoes</i> of your footsteps on the stairs

Analysis of Imagery in “*Delicate*” Song Lyric

1. Visual Imagery

a) *Phone lights up my nightstand in the black*

Line eight can be categorized as a sense of sight by word “*lights up*” and “*black*”, in this line subject inform that subject standing in dark place that only have light from the cell phone.

b) *Dark jeans and your Nikes, look at you*

In this line subject inform that subject is seeing object “*you*” on the line that are wearing a black jeans and Nike shoe. Line 10 describe a sense of subject sight in detailed, therefore this line can be perceived as visual imagery.

c) *Oh damn, never seen that color blue*

Line 11 have a sense of sight by word “*blue*” which mean that subject is seeing something in blue. This line can be interpreted that subject is seeing something in blue that subject never see before, in this line also revealed that subject are fascinated by what subject see, which mean this line also categorized as organic imagery.

d) *Sometimes when I look into your eyes*

Word “*look*” in line 55 announce clearly that subject “*I*” in the lyric staring at object eyes. Which mean subject and object are looking at each other eyes, therefore this line is perceived as sense of sight.

2. Organic Imagery

a) *Oh damn, never seen that color blue*

In this line subject feeling depicted in word “*oh damn*” which express that subject is stunned of what is seen, something blue that subject never seen before. It could be object eyes which subject fascinated and trapped in object gazed.

b) *'Cause I like you*

Line 13 announce subject feeling by sentence “*i like you*”, which mean subject declared subject feelings to object “*you*” in the line, which this line can be interpreted as an expression when someone express their love to their lover.

c) *Yeah, I want you*

Organic imagery declared clearly in line 61 by sentence “*I want you*”, which in this line subject express subject desire so clearly to object “*you*” in the line.

3. Tactile Imagery

a) *Long night, with your hands up in my hair*

Line 33 can be categorized as tactile imagery by sentence “*your hands up in my hair*”. Which mean there is a sense of touch in subject hair that can be interpreted tactile imagery, which subject feels that object hand is in subject hair.

4. Auditory Imagery

a) *Echoes of your footsteps on the stairs*

“*Echoes*” in this line can be interpreted as a sense of sound, “*echoes*” in the line express reverberate of the footsteps on the stairs which is heard by the subject of the song.

Refer to the analysis above the writers found four kind of imagery in “*Delicate*” song lyrics. There are visual imagery, organic imagery, auditory imagery and tactile imagery. The writers found four visual imagery in line 8, 10, 11 and 55, four organic imagery in line 11, 13, 56, and 61, whilst the writer only found one auditory imagery in 33 and one tactile imagery in line 34. With the result of that there are ten imagery in “*Delicate*” song lyric.

Dominant Imagery In Taylor Swift Song Lyrics

Based on the imagery analysis in song lyrics of Taylor Swift, the writer decided to have another analysis to determine the most dominant imagery in song lyrics of Taylor Swift. The analysis has been done on three song of Taylor Swift song lyrics in “*Reputation*” album, there are *Look What You Made Me Do*, *Delicate*, and *Gorgeous*.

In order to determine dominant imagery in Taylor Swift song lyrics, the writers put the result of imagery analysis above into a table. Identification the dominant imagery in song lyrics of Taylor Swift are seen in table 4.

Based on the table 4 the writers found there 34 imagery in song lyrics of Taylor Swift. From the table above the writer conclude that dominant imagery in song lyrics of Taylor Swift is organic imagery. The writer found 19 organic imagery in the songs lyrics of Taylor Swift, with the most organic imagery is on “*Gorgeous*” song lyric which has eight organic imagery.

Table 4 Dominant Imagery in Song Lyrics of Taylor Swift

Imagery	Look What You Made Do	Gorgeous	Delicate	Total
Visual	2	3	4	9
Kineshtetic	2	1	-	3
Auditory	-	-	1	1
Tactile	-	1	1	2
Olfactory	-	-	-	0
Gustatory	-	-	-	0
Organic	7	8	4	19
Total	11	13	10	34

5. CONCLUSION

In order to find imagery in song lyrics of Taylor Swift, the writers have analyze three song lyrics in “Reputation” album and finally found five kind of imagery in the song lyrics. That are visual imagery, kineshtetic imagery, auditory imagery, tactile imagery and organic imagery. Almost all of the imagery are in the song lyrics that are analyzed, with different meaning, context and types of imagery in each song lyrics.

Song is one of the way for people to show their feeling and thoughts. Taylor Swift describe and express her feeling, thought and opinion in her song, as in “*Phone lights up my nightstand in the black*” in *Delicate* line 8 which Swift build a mental image by visual imagery that one night the subject of the song is standing somewhere in the dark place holding a cell phone in subject hand. Also, Taylor Swift express her feeling in the song lyrics as the organic imagery as in *Georgeous* song lyric line 24 “*Cause you're so gorgeous it actually hurts*” which it express the subject of the song fascinated feeling and aspire of objects beauty, yet subject can not show feeling and desire so then it feels hurt. Taylor Swift describe and express her feeling, opinion, and thought very clearly in her song lyrics. She used an easy-to-understand language and phrases then combined with an easy listening music and beat made her song loved by a lot of people.

After analyzing imagery in song lyrics of Taylor Swift, the writers found that Taylor Swift more accentuating to express her feelings and thought in her song lyrics. Based on table 4.4 which showed the number of imagery that found by the writer, 34 imagery lines in song lyrics by Taylor Swift, with the most dominant imagery which

have 19 lines is organic imagery. The writer found there are seven organic imagery in song lyric of “*Look What You Made Me Do*”, eight organic imagery in song lyric “*Georgious*”, four organic imagery in song lyric of “*Delicate*”.

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