HYPERBOLIC EXPRESSIONS IN KODALINE'S ALBUM *COMING UP FOR AIR*

EKSPRESI HIPERBOLIK DALAM ALBUM *COMING UP FOR AIR* OLEH KODALINE

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Abstract

This study examines the types and meanings of hyperbole in Kodaline's album Coming Up for Air. *The research analyzes 12 songs using Claridge's (2011) theory to categorize the types of hyperbole and Leech's (1989) framework to interpret their meanings. A qualitative research method was employed to conduct this study. This study being analyze by using Miles & Huberman (2014) interactive analysis model. The researcher categorizes the data analysis into three parts: data reduction, data visualization, and conclusion drawing and verification. The findings highlight the critical role of hyperbole in enhancing the emotional resonance of the lyrics, making them both relatable and memorable. These exaggerated expressions contribute significantly to Kodaline's unique, emotionally charged artistic identity, deeply engaging listeners and leaving a lasting impact. The result of this study is find 6 types of hyperbole on the 12 songs in Kodaline's album Coming up for Air, there are single word, phrasal, clausal, superlative expressions, comparisons, and repetition hyperbole. This study also find the meaning of hyperbole using the theory by Leech's (1989) on the 12 songs in Kodaline's album Coming up for Air, there are conceptual, connotative, and affective meaning.*

Keywords: *Hyperbolic expressions, Kodaline, Coming up for Air, Claridges, Qualitative Research.*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengkaji jenis dan makna hiperbola dalam album *Coming Up for Air* oleh Kodaline. Penelitian ini menganalisis 12 lagu menggunakan teori Claridge (2011) untuk mengkategorikan jenis hiperbola dan kerangka kerja Leech (1989) untuk menginterpretasikan maknanya. Metode penelitian kualitatif digunakan dengan menerapkan model analisis interaktif Miles & Huberman (2014), yang melibatkan tiga tahap: reduksi data, penyajian data, serta penarikan dan verifikasi kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa hiperbola memainkan peran penting dalam meningkatkan resonansi emosional lirik lagu, sehingga membuatnya lebih mudah dipahami dan berkesan. Ekspresi yang dilebih-lebihkan ini memberikan kontribusi signifikan terhadap identitas artistik Kodaline yang unik dan penuh emosi, sehingga mampu menarik perhatian pendengar secara mendalam dan meninggalkan dampak yang kuat. Penelitian ini menemukan enam jenis hiperbola dalam 12 lagu yang dianalisis, yaitu hiperbola kata tunggal (*single word hyperbole*), frasa (*phrasal hyperbole*), klausa (*clausal hyperbole*), superlatif (*superlative expressions*), perbandingan (*comparisons*), dan pengulangan (*repetition hyperbole*). Selain itu, penelitian ini juga mengidentifikasi makna hiperbola berdasarkan teori Leech (1989), yang meliputi makna konseptual (*conceptual meaning*), konotatif (*connotative meaning*), dan afektif (*affective meaning*). Dengan demikian, penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa penggunaan hiperbola dalam lirik Kodaline berperan penting dalam menciptakan pengalaman emosional yang mendalam bagi pendengarnya sekaligus memperkuat daya tarik artistik yang khas.

Kata kunci: *Ekspresi Hiperbola. Kodaline, Coming Up for Air, Claridges, Qualitative Research.*

Introduction

Semantics is the branch of linguistics that delves into the study of meaning in language. It examines how words, phrases, and sentences convey meaning and how that meaning is constructed and communicated within various contexts. This field encompasses both the analysis of individual words and the interpretation of entire texts, aiming to uncover the subtle shades of meaning that distinguish different linguistic expressions (Chaer & Muliastuti, 2016). Figurative language refers to the use of figures of speech to convey ideas in a way that expresses something beyond their literal meaning. It involves creative and imaginative expressions that allow for deeper interpretations and enrich communication (Aprisnindianningrum et al., 2015). Figurative meaning and vocabulary share a deeply intertwined relationship that is characterized by a reciprocal exchange of benefits. This interdependence enhances the richness of language and communication in several significant ways (Rohani & Arsyad, 2018). Figurative meaning and semantics are closely related, as a deep understanding of semantics the study of meaning in language is essential for grasping both the literal and connotative meanings of words.

Hyperbole is a type of figurative speech characterized by exaggeration and amplification. "Hyperbole is a deliberate exaggeration, used for emphasis and dramatic effect"(Barnwell, 1980). Hyperbole is a rhetorical device where language is stretched beyond its literal boundaries, amplifying a statement to emphasize a point or evoke a particular emotional response. It involves deliberate exaggeration, often to an extreme degree, to create emphasis, add humor, or make a vivid impression on the audience or reader. In the context of language and rhetoric, hyperbole is a technique employed to magnify or diminish a statement deliberately, exaggerating or diminishing something to create a dramatic effect or to emphasize a thought or feeling. According to Leech (1983) Hyperbole is not just an obscure rhetorical device; rather, like metaphor, it's a frequent element of everyday language usage(Claridge, 2011).

According to Claridge there are seven types of hyperbole (Claridge, 2011). These include: single word, phrasal, clausal, superlative expressions, comparisons, and repetition hyperbole. This study also find the meaning of hyperbole using the theory by Leech's (1989) on the 12 songs in Kodaline's album Coming up for Air, there are conceptual, connotative, and affective meaning (Dewi, 2022).

Coming Up for Air by Kodaline marks a significant milestone in the band's career, building on the success of their debut album, In a Perfect World. Coming Up for Air delves into the complexities of relationships, personal growth, and navigating life's challenges, exploring themes of resilience, perseverance, and the journey toward self-discovery. From grappling with heartbreak in tracks like "Unclear" and "Love Will Set You Free" to embracing optimism and renewal in songs such as "Human Again" and "The One," the album offers a poignant reflection on the human experience. Musically, it showcases Kodaline's versatility and songwriting prowess, blending anthemic choruses and soaring melodies in songs like "Honest" and "Autopilot" with the stripped-back intimacy of tracks like "Better" and "Warriors," demonstrating their ability to craft emotionally resonant music that captivates listeners.

Relevant studies play a crucial role in shaping the foundation and direction of research endeavors, as conducting a thorough review of existing literature allows researchers to build upon prior knowledge, identify gaps in understanding, and refine research questions. For instance, Tuzzahrah (2016) offers valuable insights into hyperbolic expressions in music lyrics, specifically in Kodaline's album Coming Up for Air, by analyzing hyperbole in Bruno Mars' lyrics and categorizing them into various types, revealing a tendency to emphasize emotions through exaggerated expressions. While Tuzzahrah employs a structuralism theory that my research does not, the methodologies presented provide a useful framework for my analysis. Similarly, Hamdiana (2016) explores how hyperbole conveys exaggerated emotions in love songs, which aligns with the use of hyperbolic expressions in Kodaline's album to highlight the overwhelming nature of love. Priyono (2022) analyzes figures of speech in John Denver's lyrics, identifying various types of meanings, while Prasetya (2020) examines hyperbole and personification in songs by the

band If I Were You, both of which offer insights that can be integrated into my study. Lastly, Al-Farabi (2019) identifies figurative language in a novel, emphasizing the differences in research material and focus, yet still providing theories that can enrich my analysis. Collectively, these studies inform and enrich my research on hyperbolic expressions in Kodaline's album, contributing to a deeper understanding of the emotional impact and thematic depth of the lyrics (Al-Farabi, 2019; Hamdiana, 2015; Prasetya, 2020; Priyono, 2022; Tuzzahrah, 2016).

A prime example of hyperbole's effective use in music is found in the work of Kodaline, a well-known Irish rock band. Their album *Coming Up for Air*, released in 2015, is renowned for its emotionally charged lyrics, rich with hyperbolic language. This album is an excellent subject for exploring how exaggerated expressions can deepen the emotional impact of music. Kodaline's use of hyperbole helps paint a wide range of emotional experiences, making their songs resonate deeply with listeners. This study aims to analyze the hyperbolic expressions found in Kodaline's album *Coming Up for Air*. The album contains a variety of songs, each telling a different story and conveying different emotions, yet all making extensive use of hyperbole.

Method

Qualitative methodology is an approach to research that relies on understanding a phenomenon, with data collection focusing on generating descriptive analysis from oral statements of research subjects. Qualitative research requires the researcher to possess extensive knowledge, as they directly interview research subjects (Sahir, 2021). The data for this study is sourced from Kodaline's album *Coming Up for Air*, which consists of a total of 12 tracks. The data for this study consist of the lyrics from the aforementioned songs. These lyrics were obtained by downloading them from the internet, specifically from the Genius website. The lyrics from these 12 songs constitute the main data set for the analysis conducted in this research. For this study, the researcher employs various methods for collecting data, including observational techniques and note-taking strategies. These techniques encompass a variety of methods and approaches tailored to the specific requirements of the research design and objectives. The study data is analyzed using Miles and Huberman's interactive model (Miles & Huberman, 2014). The researcher categorizes the data analysis into three parts: data reduction, data visualization, and conclusion drawing and verification.

Result and Discussion

Types of Hyperbolic Expressions Found in Kodaline's Album *Coming Up from Air*
1. Single Words Hyperbole
    Single words hyperbole in Kodaline's album *Coming Up for Air s*can be seen as below:
A. Song Autopilot
Data 1: Empty – "Feels like an empty space"(Line 10)
The word *Empty* is a hyperbole because it exaggerates the sense of loss or void. It implies a total and profound emptiness, which emphasizes the emotional weight of the situation beyond a literal interpretation.
B. Love Will Set You Free
Data 2: Where - "Where has the time gone" (Line 5)
In this phrase, the use of "where" is hyperbolic because it suggests an exaggerated sense of time disappearing or becoming untraceable. Instead of simply asking about the passage of time, the phrase implies that time has vanished in a way that is almost beyond comprehension. This hyperbole highlights the feeling that time has moved so quickly or unpredictably that it is difficult to account for its passage, intensifying the sense of surprise or loss.

C. Better

Data 3: Mind - "Am I losing my mind, for better or for worse?" (Line 2)

The word "mind" is used hyperbolically to exaggerate a person's mental state. The hyperbole suggests that the person is experiencing a dramatic decline in their sanity or mental stability, even if the situation might not be as severe. This exaggeration conveys a heightened sense of distress or confusion, making the emotional turmoil seem more intense.

D. Ready

Data 4: Unlucky - "Cause I've been so unlucky" (Line 5)

The word is hyperbolic because it amplifies the speaker's sense of misfortune. While someone might experience a series of unfortunate events, describing oneself as "so unlucky" exaggerates the idea that the speaker has been consistently or overwhelmingly plagued by bad luck. It conveys a feeling of despair or helplessness that is more extreme than the reality might suggest.

E. Honest

Data 5: Every -"I was hanging on your every word"(Line 19)

This hyperbole emphasizes the speaker's complete absorption in the other person's words. It suggests that they were so captivated by their partner that they hung onto every syllable, as if each word held immense weight and importance. This exaggeration highlights the initial trust and vulnerability the speaker felt, making the subsequent betrayal even more painful.

2. Phrasal Hyperbole

Phrasal hyperbole in *Coming Up for Air* in Kodaline's album can be seen as below:

A. Autopilot

Data 6: "Feels like an empty space"(Line 10)

This phrase exaggerates the sense of emotional emptiness or void. It suggests a profound and overwhelming sense of loss or lack, intensifying the feeling beyond a literal empty space.

B. Love Will Set You Free

Data 7: "When the world is on your shoulders" (Line 10)

The phrase "When the world is on your shoulders and you're falling to your knees" contains hyperbole. This phrase exaggerates the feeling of overwhelming pressure or burden by suggesting that the entire world is resting on someone's shoulders, an impossible scenario. This exaggeration emphasizes the intense emotional or mental weight the person is experiencing, making the listener empathize with the magnitude of their struggle.

C. Better

Data 8: "Am I losing my mind for better or for worse for better or for worse?" (Line 2)

The phrase "losing my mind" is an example of phrasal hyperbole that exaggerates a person's mental state, suggesting they are on the brink of losing their sanity. This hyperbole amplifies the emotional turmoil or confusion the person is experiencing, making it seem as though their mental stability is severely compromised, even though the reality may not be as extreme.

D. Ready

Data 9: "I've been wasting away" (Line 6)

This phrase is hyperbolic because it suggests a severe and exaggerated types of deterioration or decline. While someone might feel drained or exhausted, the idea of "wasting away" implies that the speaker is losing themselves entirely, almost to the point of nonexistence. It's a dramatic way to express a deep sense of loss or depletion.

E. Honest

Data 10: "Hanging on your every word"(Line 20)

 This phrase exaggerates the speaker's intense focus and attention on the other person's words. It implies they were completely captivated and absorbed by everything their partner said, as if each word held immense weight and significance. This hyperbole highlights the initial trust and vulnerability the speaker felt, making the subsequent betrayal even more painful.

3. Clausal Hyperbole

Clausal hyperbole in Kodaline's album *Coming Up for Air* can be seen as below:

A. Autopilot

Data 11: "I'll watch you fall apart"(Line 7)

This clause exaggerates the extent of someone's emotional or psychological breakdown. It suggests a complete and dramatic disintegration, intensifying the impact of their distress.

B. Better

Data 12: "Am I losing my mind for better or for worse?" (Line 2)

This phrase uses hyperbole by exaggerating the idea of "losing my mind" to emphasize feelings of confusion and frustration. The hyperbole intensifies the emotional state, suggesting that the person feels so overwhelmed by their thoughts or situation that they are questioning their own sanity, even though the reality might not be as extreme.

C. Ready

Data 13: "I've been wasting away"(Line 6)

This entire clause is a hyperbole because it conveys a dramatic sense of physical or emotional deterioration. The phrase "wasting away" implies a severe and almost complete decline, which is likely an exaggeration of the speaker's actual condition. The hyperbole is used to express an extreme feeling of depletion or despair, making the situation seem more dire than it may actually be.

D. Honest

Data 14: "I didn't think I would ever let Somebody see into my world" (Line 20-21)

This clause exaggerates the speaker's initial trust and vulnerability. It implies that they were incredibly guarded and selective about who they allowed into their inner circle, making the betrayal feel like a profound violation. The hyperbole lies in the idea that they would never let "somebody" see into their world, implying an almost impossible level of guardedness.

E. Lost

Data 15: "Is it all in my head cause it's getting harder" (Line 3)

This clause exaggerates the speaker's self-doubt, suggesting that their struggles are so intense that they question their own sanity. The clause "Is it all in my head" implies that the speaker is so overwhelmed by their problems that they are questioning their own reality. It highlights the feeling of being trapped in a cycle of negative thoughts and the fear that their struggles are purely internal.

F. Human Again

Data 16: "All that I can ever see/Is trouble hanging over me" (Line 3 -4)

This clause exaggerates the speaker's pessimistic outlook, implying that they are completely unable to perceive anything positive in their life. It goes beyond a simple statement of negativity, suggesting a complete lack of hope and a sense of being trapped in a cycle of despair. The clause "All that I can ever see/Is trouble hanging over me" creates a vivid image of the speaker's despair and emphasizes their struggle to find any light in their life.

4. Numerical Hyperbole

     Upon thoroughly reviewing the entire contents of the album, it has become evident that there are no items or materials present that meet the criteria or expectations, ultimately leading to the conclusion that the album is completely devoid of any relevant or noteworthy content

5. Superlative Expressions Hyperbole

     Superlative expressions hyperbole in Kodaline's album *Coming Up for Air* can be seen as below:

A. Autopilot

Data 17: "A lover is all you need"(Line 40)

The phrase "all you need" is a types of hyperbolic superlative. It exaggerates the idea that a lover alone is sufficient to meet all of one's needs. Literally, it is unrealistic to believe that one person could completely fulfill every emotional, psychological, and practical requirement in life. This hyperbolic expression simplifies complex human needs into a single, exaggerated necessity, emphasizing the romantic notion that love alone can resolve all problems and provide complete satisfaction.

B. Love Will Set You Free

Data 18: "You know love will set you free"(Line 12)

The clause "love will set you free" also contains superlative hyperbole. It exaggerates the power of love by implying that it has an extraordinary ability to provide freedom or relief. This phrase elevates love to a level where it seems to possess almost magical or supernatural powers, suggesting that it can achieve a level of freedom or liberation that is beyond ordinary expectations.

D. Ready

Data 19: "Cause I've been so unlucky I don't know what to say"(Line 5)

While not a superlative in the strict grammatical sense, "so unlucky" functions as a superlative expression within the context of the song. It exaggerates the degree of the speaker's misfortune, suggesting that their bad luck is at an extreme level, possibly the worst they've ever experienced. The use of "so" intensifies the expression, making it feel like the speaker's luck is exceptionally bad.

E. Unclear

Data 20:"So unsure" (Line 13)

This phrase uses the superlative "so" to emphasize the extreme level of uncertainty. It suggests that the speaker is experiencing a level of doubt and anxiety that is beyond what is typical. This hyperbole highlights the overwhelming nature of uncertainty and the potential for it to paralyze individuals.

6. Comparisons Hyperbole

Comparisons hyperbole in Kodaline's album *Coming Up for Air* can be seen as below:

A. Love Will Set You Free

Data 21: "So far away from when everything we used to say was wrong is now alright"(Line 3-4)

The phrase "so far away from when everything we used to say was wrong" is a types of comparison hyperbole. It exaggerates the extent of the change by comparing the current situation to the past, suggesting that the difference is extremely significant. This hyperbole amplifies the notion that the shift from being "wrong" to "alright" is vast and dramatic, highlighting how profound the transformation seems.

B. Play the Game

Data 22: "Looking up at heaven but you're stuck in hell" (Line 29)

This phrase uses comparison to highlight the contrast between the listener's aspirations and their current reality. It goes beyond a simple description of the listener's situation, implying a deep sense of longing for something better. The phrase "looking up at heaven but you're stuck in hell" creates a powerful image of the listener's struggle and emphasizes the need for change.

C. The One

Data 23:"You make my heart feel like it's summer/When the rain is pouring down" (Line 9-10)

This comparison exaggerates the warmth and joy the partner brings, contrasting it with the coldness of the rain. It goes beyond a simple description of feeling, creating a vivid image of the speaker's transformation and emphasizing the power of love to bring light and warmth even in the midst of hardship. The comparison "You make my heart feel like it's summer/When the rain is pouring down" highlights the ability of love to create a sense of joy and comfort, even when the world feels cold and bleak.

D. Human Again

Data 24: "When all I ever get is rain/Help me see the sun again"(Line 15-16)

This comparison exaggerates the speaker's longing for hope, contrasting the negativity of rain with the positivity of sunshine. It goes beyond a simple desire for change, implying a desperate need for a shift in their circumstances and a belief that there is still light to be found in their life. The comparison "When all I ever get is rain/Help me see the sun again" creates a vivid image of the speaker's despair and emphasizes their longing for a sense of hope and optimism.

7. Repetitions Hyperbole

Repetitions hyperbole in Kodaline's album *Coming Up for Air* can be seen as below:

A. Love Will Set You Free

Data 25: "Where has the time gone"(Line 5)

The phrase "Where has the time gone"(Line 5) is repeated twice in the lyrics, which can be classified as repetition hyperbole. The repetition exaggerates the sense of time slipping away, emphasizing the feeling of bewilderment or loss over how quickly time has passed. By repeating the question, the song intensifies the impression that time has vanished in an almost incomprehensible manner.

b. Coming Alive

Data 26: "You stole my heart and you set me free" (repeated) (Line 20)

The repetition of this idea highlights the transformative effect the other person has had on the singer. It emphasizes how significant and complete the emotional change is, reinforcing the hyperbolic nature of the impact the person has had.

Hyperbolic Meaning in Kodaline album *Coming up for Air*

In Kodaline's Coming Up for Air, hyperbolic expressions serve to amplify the emotional depth of their lyrics through three key types of meaning: conceptual, affective, and conceptual. Conceptually, hyperbole exaggerates ideas to enhance thematic elements, such as the overwhelming nature of love or loss. Affective hyperbole intensifies emotional responses, making feelings of joy or despair more vivid and relatable. Conceptually, hyperbole provides a dramatic flair to the literal meaning of the lyrics, often exaggerating real-life experiences to emphasize their significance. This multifaceted use of hyperbole enriches the album's lyrical narrative, creating a profound impact on the listener. It can be seen as below:

1. Single Words Hyperbole Meaning

Single words hyperbole in Kodaline's album *Coming Up for Air* can be seen as below:

A. Autopilot

Data 1: Empty – "Feels like an empty space" (Line 10)

a) Conceptual Meaning: The literal or dictionary meaning of "empty" is something that contains nothing, void of content, or unoccupied.

b) Connotative Meaning: In this context, "empty" connotes a feeling of loneliness, void, or emotional emptiness. It suggests a lack of fulfillment or something missing in a metaphorical or emotional sense.

c) Affective Meaning: The affective meaning might evoke feelings of sadness, isolation, or despair. It can create an emotional response that relates to feeling incomplete or hollow.

B. Love Will Set You Free

Data 2: Where - "Where has the time gone"(Line 5)

a) Conceptual Meaning: The word 'where' asks for a location or place.

b) Connotative Meaning: Here, it reflects a sense of confusion or loss, particularly about the passage of time.

c) Affective Meaning: It may trigger emotions related to nostalgia, regret, or a longing to understand the changes that have occurred.

C. Better

Data 3: Mind - "Am I losing my mind," (Line 2)
a) Conceptual Meaning: The 'mind' refers to the element of a person that enables them to be aware of the world and their experiences.
b) Connotative Meaning: In this context, 'losing my mind' connotes confusion, mental distress, or a fear of losing control.
c) Affective Meaning: It may evoke anxiety, fear, or a sense of desperation.

D. Ready
Data 4: Unlucky - "Cause I've been so unlucky" (Line 5)
a) Conceptual Meaning: 'Unlucky' refers to having bad luck.
b) Connotative Meaning: It connotes a series of unfortunate events or a general feeling of being cursed.
c) Affective Meaning: This may evoke sympathy, frustration, or a resigned acceptance of one's fate.

E. Honest
Data 5: Every -"I was hanging on your every word" (Line 19)
a) Conceptual Meaning: "Every" refers to each individual word spoken.
b) Connotative Meaning: Suggests deep attention and importance given to each word, implying that the speaker was heavily invested in what was being said.
c) Affective Meaning: Evokes feelings of dependence, desperation, or vulnerability, indicating the speaker's emotional reliance on the words spoken.

2. Phrasal Hyperbole
Phrasal hyperbole in Kodaline's album *Coming Up for Air* can be seen as below:

A. Autopilot
Data 6: "Feels like an empty space" (Line 10)
a) Conceptual Meaning: A physical area devoid of objects or substance.
b) Connotative Meaning: A feeling of emotional emptiness or detachment, lacking purpose or direction.
c) Affective Meaning: Conveys a sense of numbness, loneliness, or disconnection, reflecting the speaker's emotional state.

B. Love Will Set You Free
Data 7: "The world is on your shoulders" (Line 10)
a) Conceptual Meaning: a person is physically carrying the entire planet on their shoulders, which is impossible.
b) Connotative Meaning: suggests that a person is carrying an enormous burden or responsibility. It implies that the person feels overwhelmed by the weight of their obligations, challenges, or stressors.
c) Affective Meaning: evokes feelings of intense pressure, responsibility, or stress. It can generate empathy or concern from the listener, as it conveys the heavy emotional load the person is carrying.

C. Better
Data 8: "Am I losing my mind for better or for worse?" (Line 2)
a) Conceptual Meaning: Questioning one's mental stability.
b) Connotative Meaning: Feeling mentally overwhelmed, confused, or distressed.
c) Affective Meaning: Expresses anxiety, fear, or uncertainty about one's mental state or decisions.

D. Ready
Data 9: "I've been wasting away" (Line 6)
a) Conceptual Meaning: Gradually declining in health or strength.
b) Connotative Meaning: Feeling of purposelessness or gradual loss of vitality.

   c)   Affective Meaning: Reflects a sense of hopelessness, despair, or exhaustion, as if life is slipping away without fulfillment.

E. Honest

   Data 10: "Hanging on your every word" (Line 20)
   a) Conceptual Meaning: Paying close attention to each word spoken.
   b) Connotative Meaning: Deep investment in someone's words, possibly out of admiration or desperation.
   c) Affective Meaning: Reflects vulnerability, reliance, or intense focus on the speaker.

3. Clausal Hyperbole

   Clausal hyperbole in Kodaline's album *Coming Up for Air* can be seen as below:

A. Autopilot

Data **11**: "I'll watch you fall apart" (Line 7)
   a)   Conceptual Meaning: Literally, observing someone as they disintegrate.
   b)   Connotative Meaning: It suggests emotional or psychological breakdown, indicating a lack of control or stability.
   c)   Affective Meaning: This phrase evokes feelings of sadness, helplessness, and perhaps frustration.

C. Better

   Data 12: "Am I losing my mind for better or for worse?" (Line 2)
   a)   Conceptual Meaning: Questioning one's sanity, regardless of the outcome.
   b)   Connotative Meaning: Suggests inner turmoil and confusion about the impact of one's actions or emotions.
   c)   Affective Meaning: Evokes anxiety, uncertainty, and fear.

D. Ready

   Data 13: "I've been wasting away" (Line 6)
   a)   Conceptual Meaning: Deteriorating physically or mentally.
   b)   Connotative Meaning: Suggests a prolonged period of neglect or unproductiveness.
   c)   Affective Meaning: Evokes feelings of sadness, regret, or frustration.

F. Honest

   Data 14: "I didn't think I would ever let Somebody see into my world" (Line 20-21)
   a)   Conceptual Meaning: Didn't expect to allow someone to understand your inner self.
   b)   Connotative Meaning: Reflects vulnerability and the difficulty of letting others in.
   c)   Affective Meaning: Evokes feelings of vulnerability, trust, and introspection.

H. Lost

   Data 15: "Is it all in my head cause it's getting harder" (Line 3)
   a)   Conceptual Meaning: Wondering if something is imaginary because it feels more difficult.
   b)   Connotative Meaning: Reflects self-doubt and increasing emotional or psychological difficulty.
   c)   Affective Meaning: Evokes feelings of confusion, frustration, and mental strain.

J. Human Again

   Data 16: "All that I can ever see/Is trouble hanging over me" (Line 3-4)
   a) Conceptual Meaning: Trouble is visibly looming overhead.
   b) Connotative Meaning: Suggests persistent worry or impending difficulties, indicating a state of constant anxiety.
   c) Affective Meaning: Can evoke feelings of dread, unease, and being overwhelmed.

4. Numerical Hyperbole

   Upon thoroughly reviewing the entire contents of the album, it has become evident that there are no items or materials present that meet the criteria or expectations, ultimately leading to the conclusion that the album is completely devoid of any relevant or noteworthy content

5. Superlative Expressions Hyperbole

Superlative expressions hyperbole in Kodaline's album *Coming Up for Air* can be seen as below:

A. Autopilot

Data 17: "A lover is all you need" (Line 40)
   a) Conceptual Meaning: The literal meaning is that a romantic partner is the only essential thing in life.
   b) Connotative Meaning: Implies that love is the ultimate solution to all of life's problems, suggesting an idealized or exaggerated importance of love.
   c) Affective Meaning: The phrase evokes a sense of longing or dependence on love, possibly conveying emotions of desire, hope, or even desperation.

B. Love Will Set You Free

   Data 18: "You know love will set you free" (Line 12)
   a) Conceptual Meaning: The literal interpretation is that love has the power to liberate someone.
   b) Connotative Meaning: The phrase can imply that love has transtypesative power, often overstating its ability to resolve issues or provide freedom.
   c) Affective Meaning: This can evoke feelings of hope, relief, or optimism, with an emotional appeal to the power of love.

D. Ready

   Data 19: "Cause I've been so unlucky I don't know what to say" (Line 5)
   a) Conceptual Meaning: Literally means the speaker has experienced so much bad luck that they are at a loss for words.
   b) Connotative Meaning: The phrase might exaggerate the extent of the speaker's misfortune, suggesting it is overwhelming.
   c) Affective Meaning: This can evoke sympathy, pity, or a sense of defeat.

E. Unclear

   Data 20:"So unsure" (Line 13)
   a) Conceptual Meaning: Literally means very uncertain.
   b) Connotative Meaning: The phrase could imply a heightened sense of confusion or doubt, possibly exaggerating the speaker's lack of clarity.
   c) Affective Meaning: This can evoke feelings of anxiety, insecurity, or hesitation.

6. Comparisons Hyperbole

   Comparisons hyperbole in Kodaline's album *Coming Up for Air* can be seen as below:

A. Love Will Set You Free

Data 21: "So far away from when everything we used to say was wrong is now alright" (Line 3-4)
   a) Conceptual Meaning: Suggests a significant change from the past to the present.
   b) Connotative Meaning: Implies growth, maturity, or reconciliation in a relationship.
   c) Affective Meaning: Evokes feelings of relief, acceptance, or understanding.

B. Play the Game

   Data 22: "Looking up at heaven but you're stuck in hell"(Line 29)
   a) Conceptual Meaning: Literally refers to the contrast between aspiring for heaven but being in a hellish situation.
   b) Connotative Meaning: Implies a deep sense of frustration or being trapped in a difficult situation despite having high hopes.
   c) Affective Meaning: Evokes feelings of despair, frustration, or hopelessness.

C. The One

   Data 23:"You make my heart feel like it's summer/When the rain is pouring down" (Line 9-10)
   a) Conceptual Meaning: Compares positive emotions to summer weather despite rain.
   b) Connotative Meaning: Suggests that the person brings warmth and joy even in tough times.
   c) Affective Meaning: Evokes feelings of love, comfort, or happiness.

D. Human Again

Data 24: "When all I ever get is rain/Help me see the sun again"(Line 15-16)
   a) Conceptual Meaning: Compares negative experiences to constant rain, with a desire for sunshine.
   b) Connotative Meaning: Implies a longing for positivity and a break from difficult times.
   c) Affective Meaning: Evokes feelings of hope, yearning, or a desire for renewal.

7. Repetitions Hyperbole
   Repetitions hyperbole in Kodaline's album *Coming Up for Air* can be seen as below:

A. Love Will Set You Free

Data 25: "Where has the time gone" (Line 5)
   a) Conceptual Meaning: Questions the passage of time.
   b) Connotative Meaning: Implies a sense of loss or regret about time passing too quickly.
   c) Affective Meaning: Evokes feelings of nostalgia, loss, or wistfulness.

b. Coming Alive

Data 26: "You stole my heart and you set me free" (repeated) (Line 20)
   a)   Conceptual Meaning: Describes the act of falling in love as liberating.
   b)   Connotative Meaning: Implies that love has transformed and freed the speaker emotionally.
   c)   Affective Meaning: Evokes feelings of love, freedom, or joy.

Conclusion/Simpulan

   The research on Kodaline's album Coming Up for Air highlights the dominant role of hyperbole in the band's lyrical approach, as it is extensively used to convey deep and intense emotions, strategically emphasizing feelings such as love, sorrow, despair, and hope. This consistent use of hyperbole suggests it is a crucial element in Kodaline's songwriting, effectively communicating the complexities of human emotion in a way that resonates strongly with listeners. One key finding is that hyperbole significantly enhances the emotional meaning of the lyrics by amplifying certain situations or emotions, creating a heightened sense of urgency and depth that allows the band to express feelings in an intense and relatable manner, transforming the songs from mere narratives into powerful emotional experiences that ensure listeners not only hear the words but also feel the emotions behind them. This deepened emotional impact is essential for engaging the audience and making the music more memorable, while hyperbole also plays a significant role in shaping Kodaline's artistic identity, establishing a distinctive lyrical style that is emotionally charged and evocative, setting the band apart from others and reinforcing their image as artists deeply connected to the emotional content of their music. Ultimately, the research concludes that hyperbole is crucial for enhancing listener engagement, as the exaggerated emotions and situations depicted in the lyrics make the songs more memorable and impactful, encouraging deeper connections with the music and ensuring that the album leaves a lasting impression, fostering a meaningful and personal connection for each listener, which is key to the album's success and encourages repeated listening.

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