



The Figurative Language in Niki Zefanya Songs Lyrics (*Gaya Bahasa Figuratif dalam Lirik Lagu Niki Zefanya*)

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Article Info	Abstract
Article history: Received: 16 April 2025 Revised: 30 April 2025 Accepted: 30 April 2025 Keywords: Figurative language Niki Zefanya Song lyrics Kata Kunci: <i>Gaya bahasa figurative Niki Zefanya lirik lagu</i>	The purpose of this research is to identify and analyze the use of figurative language in the song lyrics of Niki Zefanya. This study focuses on five selected songs: La La Lost You, Lowkey, Every Summertime, High School in Jakarta, and I Like U. Using a qualitative descriptive method with a library research approach, data were collected through intensive reading of relevant literature and the lyrics of the selected songs. The analysis process was carried out in three stages: identification, classification, and interpretation of the figurative language found in the lyrics. This research applies the theory of figurative language proposed by Kennedy and Gioia (2007), which includes various types such as metaphor, personification, hyperbole, and symbolism. The findings reveal that Niki Zefanya frequently uses figurative language to express emotions and enhance the artistic quality of her lyrics. Specifically, the study found four instances of metaphor, two instances of personification, five instances of hyperbole, and two instances of symbolism. These figurative expressions contribute significantly to the depth and aesthetic value of her songwriting. This study highlights the richness of language in contemporary music and provides insight into literary devices in pop culture. Abstrak Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis penggunaan gaya bahasa figuratif dalam lirik lagu Niki Zefanya. Penelitian ini difokuskan pada lima lagu pilihan, yaitu La La Lost You, Lowkey, Every Summertime, High School in Jakarta, dan I Like U. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi pustaka. Data dikumpulkan melalui pembacaan literatur yang relevan serta lirik lagu yang dipilih. Proses analisis dilakukan dalam tiga tahap, yaitu identifikasi, klasifikasi, dan interpretasi gaya bahasa figuratif yang ditemukan dalam lirik lagu. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori gaya bahasa figuratif dari Kennedy dan Gioia (2007) yang mencakup beberapa jenis, seperti metafora, personifikasi, hiperbola, dan simbolik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Niki Zefanya sering menggunakan gaya bahasa figuratif untuk mengekspresikan emosi dan memperkaya keindahan artistik dalam lirik lagunya. Secara spesifik, ditemukan empat penggunaan metafora, dua personifikasi, lima hiperbola, dan dua simbolik. Gaya bahasa ini memberikan makna yang mendalam dan nilai estetika dalam karya musiknya. Penelitian ini menunjukkan kekayaan bahasa dalam musik kontemporer dan memberikan wawasan mengenai perangkat sastra dalam budaya pop.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Songs and music are integral to daily life, serving as entertainment and a medium for emotional expression (Blasco-Magraner et al., 2021). People often listen to songs while engaging in various activities to enhance their mood (Duman et al., 2022). According to Abdullah and Rahmawati (2018), a song is a short literary composition designed for performance, with lyrics that include elements such as verses, choruses, and bridges (Douglas, 2012).

Song lyrics frequently incorporate figurative language to add depth and artistic expression. Kennedy and Gioia (2007) define figurative language as the use of speech figures to convey meaning beyond literal interpretation, making lyrics more vivid and impactful. Figurative language allows songwriters to express emotions and complex ideas effectively (McKenzie, 2016). It is commonly found in various literary works, including songs, poems, and novels (Siagian & Englishtina, 2022).

An example is the lyric "*Every day is summertime*" from Niki Zefanya's song *Every Summertime*, which employs metaphor. "Summertime" symbolizes joy and freedom, portraying life as an endless summer. Bergen (2007) notes that figurative language, though deviating from literal meaning, remains rooted in it. By using such expressions, Niki enhances the emotional and stylistic appeal of her lyrics.

Niki Zefanya, an Indonesian singer-songwriter under 88rising, has released several albums, including *Zephyr* (2018) and *Moonchild* (2020), the latter recognized as the best Asian album by NME Magazine. She is known for her lyrical creativity and distinctive use of figurative language. In interviews, she has described songwriting as a process of carefully arranging words to create meaningful and engaging lyrics.

This study analyzes figurative language in Niki's popular songs, such as *Lowkey*, *Every Summertime*, *La La Lost You*, *High School in Jakarta*, and *I Like U*. By examining personification, metaphor, simile, and other figurative expressions, the research aims to explore how Niki conveys emotion and style in her lyrics.

Previous studies on figurative language include Rahmawati (2021), who analyzed its use in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2*, and Khairunnisa and Juanda (2022), who studied figurative expressions in *Little Women*. While these studies focused on identifying figurative language types and their dominance, this research specifically examines how figurative language is utilized in Niki Zefanya's song lyrics, providing insights into her artistic expression and lyrical themes.

This research aims to identify and describe the types of figurative language found in the lyrics of selected songs by Niki Zefanya. Based on the background of the study, the main research question addressed is: *What types of figurative language are used in Niki Zefanya's song lyrics?* The objective of this study is to analyze figurative expressions in five of her songs using the theoretical framework of Kennedy and Gioia (2007). The significance of this research is twofold: theoretically, it is expected to contribute to the study of figurative language and serve as a reference for students or researchers interested in analyzing Niki Zefanya's lyrical works; practically, it is hoped that this study can help listeners and fans gain a better understanding of the figurative meanings in her lyrics, enriching their appreciation of the songs. Furthermore, this research may provide useful insights for those who are studying or teaching English, especially in the field of literary or language analysis. The scope of the study is limited to analyzing phrases and sentences in the lyrics of five selected songs by Niki Zefanya. It does not explore the background, context, or personal experiences behind the creation of the songs, focusing solely on the textual content and its use of figurative language.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Definition and Function of Figurative Language

Figurative language refers to the use of expressions that deviate from literal meanings to achieve a particular effect, often to convey complex emotions or abstract ideas. Kennedy and Gioia (2007) define figurative language as an indirect way of saying something, where words go beyond their literal interpretation to express deeper meaning. Jay (2003) emphasizes that figurative discourse should not be interpreted literally, which is crucial in understanding artistic expression in lyrics. In the context of this study, figurative language serves as a key tool in examining how Niki, an Indonesian singer-songwriter,

communicates her experiences and emotions. Her lyrics often employ figurative elements to portray themes of love, heartbreak, identity, and self-discovery, making the analysis of these figures essential for interpreting the layered messages within her songs.

2.2 Types of Figurative Language in Song Lyrics

Various types of figurative language are commonly used in literature and music, including simile, metaphor, personification, irony, hyperbole, symbolism, and allusion. Each of these devices serves a different function in enriching lyrical expression. For instance, metaphors equate one thing with another to highlight similarities without using comparative words like "as" or "like" (Kennedy & Gioia, 2007), a technique frequently seen in Niki's lyrics to symbolize emotional states. Similes, by contrast, use direct comparison terms to create vivid imagery, often reflecting feelings or situations in a relatable way. Personification attributes human characteristics to inanimate objects or abstract ideas, enhancing the emotional resonance of a lyric. These devices are not just literary embellishments but are integral to how meaning is constructed and conveyed in songwriting.

2.3 Application of Figurative Language Theory in Niki's Lyrics

In analyzing Niki's selected songs, this study identifies specific instances of figurative language to uncover how she expresses emotional complexity and personal experience. For example, metaphor and hyperbole are used to intensify feelings of love or despair, while irony may be used to subtly critique or reflect internal conflict. Symbolism plays a significant role in her music, where objects like the moon, rain, or oceans often carry deeper emotional or psychological meanings. These observations align with Colston's (2015) view that figurative language allows speakers to communicate ideas that surpass conventional literal boundaries. Through this analysis, it becomes evident that Niki's lyrics are not only poetic but also rich with symbolic and figurative content that reveals her inner thoughts and cultural identity.

2.4 The Role of Lyrics in Expressing Identity and Emotion

Song lyrics function as more than just musical accompaniments; they are expressions of the songwriter's personal and cultural narratives. According to Siallagan et al. (2017), lyrics draw attention to themes like love, sorrow, joy, and personal growth, often reflecting the writer's life journey. Similarly, Bértoli-Dutra and Bissaco (2006) argue that the structure and language of lyrics influence how messages are perceived and felt. In Niki's case, her use of figurative language reflects her bicultural identity and emotional introspection. Her background—being Indonesian yet educated in Western institutions—gives her a unique voice that blends Eastern sensibilities with Western musical influences. Thus, the application of figurative language in her lyrics is not merely a stylistic choice but a medium through which she navigates identity and emotion.

Overall, the theoretical framework of figurative language provides a strong foundation for analyzing the poetic and communicative functions of Niki's lyrics. The inclusion of multiple figurative elements such as metaphor, personification, and symbolism demonstrates how language can be used to articulate personal and cultural experiences in a nuanced and emotionally resonant manner. This study utilizes these theories to explore how Niki's songwriting transcends literal meaning, ultimately offering insight into her artistry and identity.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this study was to interpret the figurative language in the lyrics of four Niki songs using qualitative approaches. In this study, the researcher used a qualitative methodology. According to Siyoto and Sodik (2015), the main tool in a study or research that employs qualitative methodologies is the researcher themselves. The researcher employed a qualitative approach to ascertain the significance of figurative language in the lyrics of Niki songs.

3.1 Data Sources

The information consisted of sentences from a few of Niki's songs lyrics. *Lowkey*, *Every Summertime*, *La La Lost You*, *High School in Jakarta* and *I Like U*. Were among the five songs from which they were chosen. Niki is a well-known singer and songwriter, which is why researcher chose her songs. Genius.com is where this study's data came from. Tom Lehman, Ilan Zechory, and Mahbod Moghadam launched the American digital media firm Genius in 2009. Users can annotate and analyze music lyrics, news articles, sources, poems, and documents on this website. Consequently, this website offers. There are many different lyrics to worldwide songs that are easily accessible. The data used by the researcher were in the form of song lyrics, which contain a range of figurative language, so the researcher turned to this website as a source of information. The researcher employed five songs by Niki Zefanya in this study.

3.2 Data collection

The method used to gather the data is known as the data collection technique. The researcher conducted library research, which is a study that employed library sources to gather information, to retrieve

some facts that were necessary for this research. As the focus of this study, the researcher gathers data from the lyrics of Niki songs. The following steps were taken in the data collection process:

1. The first step of this research is to download the lyrics of Niki's songs from <https://genius.com/>
2. After downloading the lyrics, the researcher concentrated on reading and understanding the lyrics of Niki Zefanya's songs. The researcher searched and selected sentences that contained figurative language.
3. After that, the researcher analyzed the figurative language in the lyrics of Niki Zefanya's song.

3.3 Data analysis

To address the research problem, the researcher employed a descriptive qualitative method for analyzing the data. The analysis followed a structured process involving identification, classification, and detailed examination of the figurative language present in Niki's song lyrics.

3.3.1 Identifying Figurative Language

The first step in the data analysis was identifying instances of figurative language within the lyrics of Niki's songs. To begin, the researcher familiarized themselves with the lyrics by reading through the songs multiple times. This initial reading helped to understand the context and content of the lyrics, making it easier to spot figurative language in subsequent readings. The researcher then carefully reexamined each sentence to determine if it contained any figurative language. The study adhered to the classification model proposed by Kennedy and Gioia (2007), which identifies ten distinct categories of figurative language. This framework was instrumental in identifying and categorizing the figurative expressions present in the song lyrics.

3.3.2 Classifying Figurative Language Types

After identifying potential figurative language, the researcher moved to the classification stage. Following Kennedy and Gioia's (2007) typology, the researcher categorized the figurative language into thirteen different types, each with specific characteristics. These categories provided a systematic way to analyze and group the figurative language used in Niki's lyrics.

1. **Simile:** The researcher found several instances of simile, where a comparison was made between two things using the words "like" or "as." For example, if a lyric compared the subject's emotions to the softness of a cloud, it would be classified as a simile.
2. **Metaphor:** In this case, the researcher identified metaphors, where one thing is directly described as another. For instance, a lyric that referred to someone's soul as a "flame" would fall under this category.
3. **Personification:** The researcher recognized personification when inanimate objects or abstract concepts were given human-like characteristics. An example of personification would be a lyric like "the magnolias flashed a smile," where a flower is described as smiling, an action typically attributed to humans.
4. **Irony:** The researcher also identified instances of irony, where a statement contradicted itself or hid its true meaning. This could include lyrics that conveyed an opposite meaning or a situation where the expected outcome was not met.
5. **Synecdoche:** Synecdoche was identified when a part of an object was used to represent the whole, or vice versa. For example, referring to a car as "wheels" is an example of synecdoche, where part of the car is used to stand for the entire vehicle.
6. **Apostrophe:** This was found when a speaker in the song addressed an absent or non-existent entity. An example would be a lyric addressing the moon or an abstract concept like time as if they were listening or could respond.
7. **Paradox:** Paradoxes, where two contradictory ideas are combined to reveal a truth, were also identified in Niki's lyrics. For instance, phrases like "bitter-sweet" or "a silent scream" would be classified under paradox.
8. **Hyperbole:** The researcher noted the use of hyperbole, which involves exaggerated expressions for dramatic effect. An example might include a lyric like "I could love you for a thousand years" to express extreme devotion.
9. **Litotes:** Litotes were found when a positive statement was made by negating its opposite. For instance, saying "not bad" to mean "good" would be an example of litotes.
10. **Symbolism:** The researcher also identified instances of symbolism, where certain objects, colors, or actions represented larger ideas or emotions. For example, the use of the color red in a lyric might symbolize passion or love.
11. **Metonymy:** Metonymy was recognized when one thing was substituted with something closely related or associated with it. An example could be referring to "the crown" to represent royalty or power.

12. **Oxymoron:** The researcher found several oxymorons, which juxtapose contradictory terms to create a thought-provoking effect. An example might be "deafening silence," where two opposite ideas are combined for emphasis.
13. **Allusion:** Finally, the researcher identified allusions in the lyrics, which refer to other texts, events, or figures. These references often require the audience to have prior knowledge to fully understand the meaning.

3.3.3 Analyzing Figurative Language

In the analysis phase, the researcher examined each type of figurative language using Kennedy and Gioia's (2007) framework, focusing on the function and effect of each instance within the context of the song. For example, personification was analyzed through specific lines such as "And I swear the magnolias flashed a smile." This line imputes human characteristics to a flower, enhancing the emotional depth of the lyric by portraying the magnolias as lively and expressive. Through this careful analysis, the researcher was able to explore how Niki used figurative language to convey complex emotions and abstract concepts, adding layers of meaning to her songs.

Through the classification and analysis of these figurative elements, the researcher aimed to uncover how Niki's lyrics use figurative language to express identity, emotion, and deeper thematic concerns. The process involved not only identifying specific types of figurative language but also interpreting their impact and significance within the overall narrative and mood of each song.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Types of figurative language in lyrics of Niki Zefanya songs

This section discusses the results of this research, namely the sentences that contain figurative language and the types of figurative language found in Niki Zefanya's songs. The lyrics come from five different songs, namely "La la losy you, Lowkey, Every Summertime, High school in Jakarta and I Like U. for more details, the researcher presents the data in the form of a table as below.

Table 1. Table of types figurative language in selected lyrics of Niki Zefanya songs.

No.	Types of Figurative Language	Data	Songs
1.	Metaphor	1	La la lost you
		1	Lowkey
		1	Every summertime
		1	I like u
2.	Personification	1	La la lost you
		1	Every summertime
3.	Hyperbole	1	Lowkey
		2	Every summertime
		1	High school in Jakarta
		1	I like u
4.	Symbolism	1	La la lost you
		1	High school in Jakarta

Researchers found fourteen figurative language in five of Niki Zefanya songs. Base on the table above, the appearance of the types figurative language in those songs are different hence, the researcher present the discussion of it in the next explanation.

4.2 Types of Figurative Language in Niki Zefanya's Songs

In this part, the researcher discusses about the reason of classifying the data into the types of figurative language. Discussion of the types of figurative language found in the song Niki Zefanya la la lost you, lowkey, every summertime, high school in Jakarta, and I like u.

4.2.1 Metaphor

As explained in the previous chapter metaphor according Kennedy and Gioia (200) is a figurative form of language in which one thing is expressed as something else to suggest a certain similarity or relationship. They explain that metaphor do not use connective words such as "like" or "as," so the relationship or comparison is implicit. Based on the observation, the researcher found four sentences that are types of metaphor. Thus, it is presented below.

Data 1.

Summer's endin' now and the nights are coolin' down (La la lost you)

In data 1 in these lyrics there is the sentence "Summer's endin' now and the nights are coolin' down". The reason for choosing this sentence as a metaphor is because it is seen from the criteria of metaphor, which is describing an object by stating that it is something else. The sentence "Summer's endin' now" is interpreted as the end of a period of happiness or pleasure. "The nights are coolin' down" in the lyrics

of this song refers to a mood that begins to fade or lose warmth. The lyrics express melancholy or sadness over a failed romantic relationship.

Data 2.

Wizard with words (Lowkey)

In data 2 in these lyrics there is the sentence “Wizard with words”. The reason for choosing this sentence as a metaphor is because it is seen from the criteria of metaphor, which is describing an object by stating that it is something else. The sentence “wizard with words” describing someone who is very good at stringing words together, likened to a wizard who has magical powers.

Data 3.

Every day is summertime (Every summertime)

In data 3 these lyrics there is the sentence “Every day is summertime”. The reason for choosing this sentence as a metaphor is because it is seen from the criteria of metaphor, which is describing an object by stating that it is something else. In this lyric, the word “summertime” connotes freedom, happiness, and enjoyment. The singer might be trying to say that her life is like an endless summer, full of freedom, and joy by describing every day as summer. Which is often associated with vacations, good weather, and a carefree atmosphere.

Data 4.

You ordered fun, I served you threats (I like u)

In data 4 these lyrics there is the sentence “You ordered fun, I served you threats”. The reason for choosing this sentence as a metaphor is because it is seen from the criteria of metaphor, which is describing an object by stating that it is something else. In this lyric describes a result that is received contrary to what is desired.

4.2.2 Personification

According to Kennedy and Gioia (2007), personification is the process of turning an item, an animal, or an abstract idea like truth or nature into a human. In other words, by giving them personalities, humanizing them, or otherwise giving them life, we treat other people or inanimate objects as human beings. Based on the observation, the researcher found two sentences that are types of personification. Thus, it is presented below.

Data 5.

All my demons have your smile (La la lost you)

In data 5 in this lyric, the sentence “All my demons have your smile” is found. The reason for choosing this sentence is personification because it is seen from the criteria in personification when giving human nature to inanimate objects. The lyrics “All my demons have your smile” depict demons smiling. The personification is found in the word “demons” because demons are not humans who can smile because smiling is a human trait, so this lyric is a type of personification.

Data 6.

And I swear the magnolias flashed a smile (Flashed a smile) (Every summertime)

In data 6 in these lyrics, the sentence “And I swear the magnolias flashed a smile” is found. The reason for choosing this sentence is personification because seen from the criteria in personification when giving human nature to inanimate objects. In this lyric, personification is found in the word “magnolias” the reason is that magnolias are flowers and flowers cannot smile like humans, so this lyric is a type of personification.

4.2.3 Hyperbole

Kennedy and Gioia (2007) describe hyperbole as an exaggerated emphasis or exaggeration that is employed for dramatic or humorous purpose. Based on the observation, the researcher found five sentences that are types of hyperbole. Thus, it is presented below.

Data 7.

Tension so intense like an asteroid (Lowkey)

In data 7 in these lyrics, the sentence “Tension so intense like an asteroid” is found. The reason for choosing this sentence is hyperbole because seen from the criteria in hyperbole, make the sentence more dramatic. Hyperbole is found in the word “asteroid”, this lyric uses the word asteroid which is synonymous with something big and refers to the tension felt. Therefore, this lyric is a type of hyperbole.

Data 8.

Baby, I'd give up anything to travel inside your mind (Every summertime)

In data 8 in these lyrics, the sentence “Baby, I’d give up anything to travel inside your mind” is found. The reason for choosing this sentence is hyperbole because seen from the criteria in hyperbole, make the sentence more dramatic. Hyperbole is found in the lyric “to travel inside your mind”. It is not possible to literally “travel inside your mind” A person's mind is an intangible idea rather than a physical location that may be visited. Therefore, this lyric is a type of hyperbole.

Data 9.

Its killing me to see you gone (I like u)

In data 9 in these lyrics, the sentence “Its killing me to see you gone” is found. The reason for choosing this sentence is hyperbole because seen from the criteria in hyperbole, make the sentence more dramatic. These lyrics are hyperbole because physical death does not occur when someone is gone. It is a dramatic method of expressing the grief of loss. Therefore, this lyric is a type of hyperbole.

Data 10.

You were sweatin' bullets on the way to my dad's (Every summertime)

In data 10 in these lyrics, the sentence “You were sweatin bullets on the way to my dad's” is found. The reason for choosing this sentence is hyperbole because seen from the criteria in hyperbole, make the sentence more dramatic. The words of "Sweatin bullets" emphasize hyperbole, although people cannot perspire bullets. The phrase conveys a very high degree of fear or anxiety. Therefore, this lyric is a type of hyperbole.

Data 11.

High school in Jakarta, sorta modern Sparta (High school in Jakarta)

In data 10 in these lyrics, the sentence “High school in Jakarta, sorta modern Sparta” is found. The reason for choosing this sentence is hyperbole because seen from the criteria in hyperbole, make the sentence more dramatic. The word of "Sparta" is the city of Sparta in ancient Greece was well-known for its demanding and competitive system of training and education. Since Jakartan schools are not as severe as Spartan training, calling them "modern Sparta" is an exaggeration.

4.2.4 Symbolism

Kennedy and Gioia (2007) define symbolism as the use of symbols to convey meanings or ideas that go beyond literal interpretation. A symbol is an object, person, or event that has a literal meaning but also represents another, usually abstract, meaning. Based on the observation, the researcher found two sentences that are types of symbolism. Thus, it is presented below.

Data 12.

Your toes turn blue in winter, I'm gettin red rum (La la lost you)

In data 12 in these lyrics, the sentence “Your toes turn blue in winter, I'm gettin red rum” is found. The reason for choosing this sentence is symbolism because seen from the criteria in symbolism that is uses specific objects, colors, actions, or characters to represent a larger idea, emotion, or concept. Symbolism type is found in the words “blue and red”, the blue word is a symbol of a frozen or hypothermic body and the red word is a symbol of blood or violence. Therefore, this lyric is a type of symbolism.

Data 13.

I was your piñata, she was a star charter (High school in Jakarta)

In data 13 in these lyrics, the sentence “I was your piñata, she was a star charter” is found. The reason for choosing this sentence is symbolism because seen from the criteria in symbolism that is uses specific objects, colors, actions, or characters to represent a larger idea, emotion, or concept. Symbolism type is found in the words “piñata and star star charter”, the piñata represents abuse and suffering. The star charter represents a person with freedom or privileged status.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS**5.1 Conclusion**

This chapter presents the overall conclusion of the research, which analyzed the lyrics of five selected songs by Niki Zefanya: "La La Lost You," "Lowkey," "Every Summertime," "High School in Jakarta," and "I Like U." In the song "La La Lost You," the researcher identified three types of figurative language: metaphor, personification, and symbolism. A metaphor was found once, personification appeared once, and symbolism was also found once within the lyrics of the song.

In the song "Lowkey," the figurative language types identified were hyperbole and metaphor. Hyperbole was found once, and metaphor also appeared once in the lyrics. For the song "Every Summertime," the researcher identified four types of figurative language: metaphor, personification, and hyperbole. One instance of metaphor was found, personification appeared once, and hyperbole was identified twice. In the song "High School in Jakarta," two types of figurative language were found: hyperbole and symbolism. Hyperbole was identified once, and symbolism also appeared once. Lastly, in the song "I Like U," the researcher found two types of figurative language: metaphor and hyperbole. Both metaphor and hyperbole were identified once each in the lyrics.

5.2 Suggestions/Recommendations

Based on the findings above, the researcher offers several suggestions. First, it is hoped that this research will be valuable to linguistic students at the State University of Gorontalo. The knowledge,

experience, and insights gained from this study can serve as a reference for future research, particularly in the exploration of figurative language in music.

Additionally, the researcher encourages other researchers to investigate various forms of figurative language in music. It would be insightful to compare different singers from diverse backgrounds to expand the understanding of figurative language usage in song lyrics.

Lastly, the researcher acknowledges that this study is not without its limitations. Therefore, the researcher welcomes any criticisms and constructive feedback that may contribute to improving future research in this field.

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