

SENSE OF DEPRESSION PORTRAYED BY THE IMAGERY IN THE BILLIE
EILISH'S *WHEN WE ALL FALL ASLEEP, WHERE DO WE GO?* ALBUM (2019)

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Humaniora*



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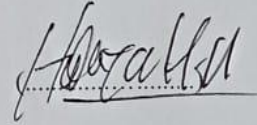
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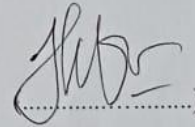
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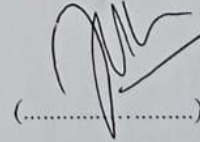
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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. Myself.
2. My beloved parents.
3. My brothers who I miss the most
4. My advisor.
5. My lecturers.
6. My best friends.
7. English Letters Department.

MOTTO

“I’m not like an ordinary world. I have my madness. I live in another dimension and I do not have time for things that have no soul.”

Charles Bukowski

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis titled *Sense of Depression Presented by the Imagery in the Billie Eilish's When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go? Album (2019)* is my real masterpiece original work. The things out of my masterpiece in this thesis are signed by citation and referred in the bibliography.

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Alhamdulillah alaa kulli haal. All praises be to Allah Azza wa Jalla, the Almighty, the Lord of the Universe for all blessings and mercies. All praises be to Allah, who gives the researcher healthiest, so the researcher can be completing this research entitled *Sense of Depression Portrayed by the Imagery in the Billie Eilish's When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go? Album (2019)*.

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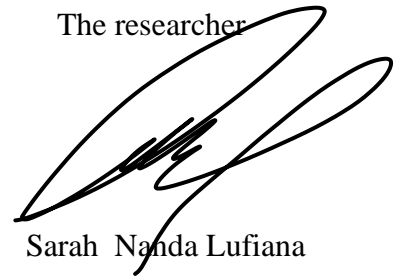
This goes to:

1. Prof. Dr. Toto Suharto, S.Ag., M.Ag., as the Rector of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.
2. Prof. Dr. H. Imam Makruf, S.Ag., M.Pd. as the Dean of Cultures and Languages Faculty.
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Surakarta, November 29th 2023

The researcher



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ABSTRACT

Sarah Nanda Lufiana. 2023. *Sense of Depression Potrayed by the Imagery in the Billie Eilish's When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go? Album (2019)*. Thesis. English Letters Study Program, Cultures and Language Faculty.

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Keyword : *Imagery, Sense of Depression, Billie Eilish, Song Lyrics, When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?*

Depression is one of the self-expression issue that arises in various circles and types of music. The depression issue are popping up a lot in musical developments with the listener who experience similar feeling of depression. This thesis discusses the depression issue portrayed by the imagery in the songs of Billie Eilish's *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* Album that was released in 2019. The objectives of the research are to find out the type of imagery that appear in the lyrics and to explain how the imagery portray the sense of depression in the songs.

In this research, the researcher uses psychoanalysis as an approach and combine the psychology and literature theory to analyze song lyrics through imagery and depression issue. The imagery are analyzed based on Laurence Perrine's Sound and Sense theory (1992) that mentioned 7 types of imagery. Then, the sense of depression are analyzed based on Back and Alford's symptoms of depression theory that defined 19 types of depression symptoms.

This research used qualitative descriptive method. The data was taken from the song lyrics in the form of textual data such as word, phrase, and sentence. Meanwhile, the steps in collecting the data include listening the songs and reading

the lyrics, identifying the data, and classifying the data. Data validation techniques was done by asking the experts to confirm the validity of the data used in this research.

This research were found 91 data from the type of imagery and sense of depression. The result of this research showed that the type of imagery appeared most of often in Billie Eilish's songs is organic imagery, while sense of depression that is the most often found is dejected mood. Organic imagery is an imagery that related to the personal feeling. In the sense of depression's theory, dejected mood is a symptom of depression that involves deep feelings of sadness and misery. These findings show that the issue of depression can be portrayed clearly through imagery in song lyrics of Billie Eilish's *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* Album (2019).

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Songs become a medium of self-expression for musicians and listeners. Song is used as a vessel to show what is experienced by the singer or song writer. Moore (2012) stated that popular songs create meanings in listeners or perhaps the listeners create the meanings through listening to the songs (p. 2). Lyric is one of the important elements of song. From lyrics, the song can be categorized as part of literature. A lyric is a song accompanied by a lyre with short words that usually express only one emotion, such as joy or sorrow, happy or sad in Ancient Greeks (Barnet, Burto & Cain, 2008: 613).

Song can have deep lyrics and full of hidden meaning. As a self-expression, depression is one of the self-expression issues that arises in various circles and types of music. The depression issues are popping up a lot in musical developments with the listener who experience similar feelings of depression. Depression can happen to anyone for various reasons and can become chronic and a recurring pattern that causes a substantial reduction in the individual's ability to care for the daily responsibilities in life. Depression itself is a disturbance of unusual mood, unexplained feelings of sadness and emptiness, and loss of interest in things previously enjoyed. Bhowmik (2012) stated that depression presents depressed

mood, loss of interest or pleasure, feelings of guilt or low self-worth, disturbed sleep or appetite, low energy, and poor concentration (p. 37).

Depression is included in a psychological disorder that makes a person unable to live normally for various reasons. Depression is also mental illness characterized by prolonged feelings of sadness and hopelessness. Ferster (1973) cited from American Psychiatric Association explained that the clinical definition of depression is as an emotional state with retardation of psychomotor and thought processes, a depressive emotional reaction, feelings of guilt or criticism and delusions of unworthiness (p. 36). The definition of depression is characterized by a loss of certain kinds of activity, coupled with an increase in avoidance and escape activity. A depressed person may sit silently for long periods, have longer reply times to questions, and speak at a slower pace. While he may answer inquiries, request things, or even speak freely at times, his average frequency is modest. A person who is depressed can sometimes also do all the daily activities to be faster and irregular, doing routines uncontrollably and sometimes being very passive and other times being very aggressive.

People with depression can express their selves in various ways, one of which is through song and music which can be self-expression. Bodner et al that was cited by Garrido and Schubert (2015) found that depressed subject showed a highest response to sad music excerpts compared to the subject who is not (p. 313). Among many songs that raise the issue of depression are songs by the American singer, Billie Eilish. She has iconic pop songs and unique concepts with dark and

depression theme in her music. *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* is the second album of Billie Eilish that was released on March 29, 2019 by Darkroom and Interscope Records in the US and Polydor Records in the UK. This album has dark theme with sensibilities of satire, humor, horror, and depression that makes it different from the other Billie Eilish's album. The songs in the *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* album (2019) explore a lot of dark themes such as drug addiction in young generation, heartbreak, nightmare, suicide wishes, and mental health condition in teenager that include in depression issues. Billie Eilish with a dark theme in her songs depicts the lyrics that is difficult to understand.

In recognizing the meaning of depression in song lyrics of Billie Eilish, it cannot be understood easily. A singer or songwriter sometimes incorporates poetic imagination to beautify the lyrics and hide the true meaning. Asmann (2016) stated that there are similarities between poetry and song lyrics, lyrics are not simply poem set to music, but a different sort of writing altogether, with different forms, aesthetics, uses, and agenda. (p. 17). Every word, phrase, or sentence in song lyric or poetry have certain meaning, which makes listeners or reader have to build imagination according to how the songwriter or poet described thought, feeling, emotion, experiences, or situations. In element of poem, it called imagery.

Imagery makes poetry readers or song lyric listeners create imaginations or image in their heads to interpret the meaning of song or poem using physical five senses. Imagery also builds visual imagination and suggests mental pictures usually using human sense. Perrine (2016, p.760) claimed that imagery have some types,

something seen in mind eye (visual), imagery also represents sound (auditory), represents smell (gustatory), represents a taste (gustatory), represents touch such as softness or hardness (tactile), represents an internal sensation (organic), and represents movement or tension (kinesthetic).

One example of depression issue in the songs of Billie Eilish is in the song entitled *Bury a Friend*. In the lyrics of the song “I wanna end me” is included into an organic imagery, an internal sensation and personal feeling and included into a symptom of depression in the form of suicidal wishes. Someone with depression often thinks of death as the best solution to their condition. The patient's desire to commit suicide might manifest itself in a variety of ways. It might be felt as a passive want, such as “like I wanna end me”. From the lyrics it is clear that the singer wants to end herself as a suicide attempt and it is described through organic imagery that shows feelings.

Several previous studies mentioned and explained imagery. One of the studies concerning imagery in poem was introduced by Arbi (2018) entitled *An Analysis of Imagery in Five Selected Poems by Maya Angelou* that focused on analyze the types of imagery in the poem of Maya Angelou. Dharlie and Samanik (2021) with title *Imagery Analysis in Matsuoka's Cloud of Sparrows* analyzed the types imagery used in *Cloud of Sparrows* novel based on Perrine's theory. Sinaga, Siallagan, and Manurung (2017) have an analysis of the types of figurative language and imagery in song lyrics with title *Analysis of Figurative Language and Imagery in Taylor Swift's Songs*. Siahan, Herman, and Purba (2021) in the *Journal of English*

Language and Education analyzed about *Slang Words in Song Lyrics by Billie Eilish on When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* Album that analyzes the slang used in the song lyrics. The last previous studies is *Figurative Language Analysis at Song Lyrics of Billie Eilish When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go? Album* by Panjaitan, Herman, and Sinaga (2020) that analyzed the types of figurative language in five songs in Eilish's album.

Some of previous studies that the researcher used are thesis that discusses about the figurative language and the imagery words in poem, book, and song lyrics. Based on the five previous studies, none of them discussed about specific theme in the imagery. Therefore, the researcher wants to use this gap to analyze the imagery that appear in song lyrics and show how imagery portray the sense of depression as presented in Billie Eilish's *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* album (2019).

Imagery is a kind of element in poetry, and the important part of literature. Therefore, the researcher focuses on the imagery and sense of depression that appear on song lyrics. Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested to conducting about *Sense of Depression Presented by the Imagery in the Billie Eilish's When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go? Album (2019)*. The researcher chooses Billie Eilish as the subject because she and her second album become the youngest singer to be nominated and win many Grammy awards. Billie Eilish song lyrics also have beautiful words and very poetic and also have dark concept that is not easy to understand. So, Billie Eilish songs are interesting to examine.

B. Limitations of the Study

The researcher will formulate the problem and focuses on the imagery that appear in song lyrics of Billie Eilish and how imagery portray the sense of depression. This research will focus on seven songs of Billie Eilish in *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* Album that was released in 2019. This album consists of 12 songs that are official in Spotify and Billie Eilish's YouTube channel. However, this research will focus on *Xanny*, *When The Party's Over*, *Bury a Friend*, *Bad Guy*, *Listen Before I Go*, *I Love You*, and *Honolulu* which has a depressive theme in its song lyrics.

The data focuses on word, phrase, and sentence in song lyrics which describe the sense of depression through imagery. Therefore, the word, phrase, or sentence which does not contain imagery is not included. Then, sense of depression in the imagery found in the song lyrics will be connected in how the imagery portray the sense of depression to explain the meaning. In conducting the research, there are many theories in poetic analysis, especially in imagery. To limit the problem and avoid the complexity, this research uses Sound and Sense theory by Laurence Perrine (1992), and to analyze the sense of depression, this research uses Beck and Alford (2009).

C. Formulation of the Problems

Based on the explanation above, to support this research, the researcher has arranged two problems that will be the topic of analysis. There are:

1. What imagery are found in Billie Eilish's *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* Album (2019)?
2. How do imagery portray sense of depression as presented in Billie Eilish's *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* Album (2019)?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the preceding problem statement, the aims of this research are:

1. To analyze sense of depression in the imagery found in the song lyrics Billie Eilish's *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* Album (2019).
2. To explain how imagery portray sense of depression as presented in song lyrics of Billie Eilish's *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* Album (2019).

E. Benefits of the Study

The benefits of research conducted by researchers are divided into theoretical benefits and practical benefits. The researcher is expected to provide new thing for literature research on the poetic analysis and popular culture, especially in song and music video.

1. Theoretical benefit

If usually poetry analysis theory is only for poetry, then in this research try to use theory of poetry structure to analyze song lyrics, especially in imagery. Then, this study also uses the issue of depression with its depiction in imagery use the symptoms of depression theory. Collaborating imagery in lyrics with the issue of

depression and explaining how imagery portray the issue of depression is the goal of this research. The result of this research is to give some poetic knowledge in literature based on song lyrics for students who interest in literature and popular culture.

2. Practical benefits

For the researcher, this research help researcher to understand more deeply about literature, particularly in the elements of poetry and apply to the songs that are listened by people every day. Also help to develop the researcher understands the issue of depression capture the implied meaning of the song. For the reader, this research will help to understand in more detail about the meaning of Billie Eilish song lyrics. The imagery analysis in songs can also help the readers and listeners of the songs to describe and imagine what the song is trying to convey.

F. Definition of Key Term

1. Imagery

Imagery creates imaginations or image in our heads to interpret the meaning of what is being said or the impression that the writer want convey in words, phrase or sentences using physical five senses. Johnson and Arp (2016) in book Perrine: Sound and Sense defined that imagery as the representation through language of sense experience (p. 759).

2. Depression

Depression is mental illness characterized by prolonged feelings of sadness, hopelessness, and loss of interest in the previously enjoyed activities. According to Beck and Alford (2009) depression is a psychological disorder characterized by deviation in feelings, cognition, and individual behavior.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Background

In combining the first and second theories used in this research, an approach to become a link is needed. This research raises the issue of depression and the second theory used in this research is from the field of psychology, so a psychoanalytic approach is needed to link it with the literary theory used in this research. From a psychoanalytic approach, this research will examine the feeling of depression that appears in the song lyrics of Billie Eilish's *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* Album (2019) which are portrayed through imagery. In this case, the researcher will discuss theories related to psychology, especially depression and the relation between psychoanalysis and literary works in literary research.

1. Psychoanalysis Approach

Psychoanalysis is certainly familiar to several studies in various fields, one of which is literature. Psychoanalysis itself has various meanings from many experts. Barry (2002) stated that psychoanalytic criticism is a form of literary criticism that uses several techniques included in psychoanalysis in the interpretation of literary works (p. 69-70). Psychoanalysis itself is a form of therapy with the aim of curing mental disorders by investigating the interaction of conscious and unconscious elements within mind.

Meanwhile, another opinion from Eagleton (2008) said that psychoanalysis is a crisis of human relations, and a crisis of human personality, as well as a social convulsion (p. 131). So psychoanalysis discusses a lot of things related to the human behavior, condition, and personality, the human relationship with themselves, other people, society, and the surrounding environment. In its use in the field of literature, psychoanalysis is also a criticism of literature works using psychological analysis in a deep approach to understand and interpret literary works. Beliefs, values, and perceptions about what the writer or creator conveys about their views, thoughts, and experiences reflected in their work consciously or unconsciously.

Sigmund Freud who was one of the initiators of psychoanalysis which continues to develop to this day explained about consciousness and unconsciousness. Before both, Freud explained pre-conscious which originates and is the link between consciousness and the unconscious. This section shows things that happen and are noticed when consciousness is slowly abandoned, but can be called back to remember or understand something. Consciousness is everything people understand and observe within themselves, such as thoughts, perceptions, memories and feelings. According to Freud, the unconscious is the deepest part of the human mind which contains most of the mental experiences of the past. Freud's entire works of knowledge is predicated on the idea of the unconscious, which is the portion of the mind that exists outside of consciousness yet nevertheless has a significant impact on human behavior (Barry, 2002).

Psychoanalysis is a combination of psychology and analysis in the study of objects related to psychological conditions. Psychological conditions become an interesting study when combined with other disciplines knowledge, especially literature. In literary works, psychological issues, psychological states, and other psychological conditions greatly influence how literary works are created, written, understood, studied, and felt. For example, when writing a story, the psychological condition of the character is very important to move the storyline, with their characteristics, personality, way of thinking and actions taken can be influenced by the psychological condition or in poetry that contains many hidden stories belonging to the author, understanding how psychological issues interpret the content of the poem. For this reason, psychoanalytic studies become very interesting when combined with literary research. This psychoanalytic approach helps the researcher answer problems presented in this research on literary theory and psychological theory.

2. Perrine's Literature: Sound and Sense Theory

Poetry, as one of the categories in literature, is a certain arrangement of words that produces a beautiful and meaningful language with rhyme and verse. Poetry is also an expression of the emotion, feelings, thought, and experiences of a poet. Every word, phrase, or sentence in poetry have certain meaning, which makes the reader have to build imagination according to how the poet described thought, feeling, emotion, experiences, or situations. In order to

understanding the definition or the meaning of poetry that the poet writes in the poem, it needs to understand what the poetry tries to say or tell. In this case, poetry is analyzed based on the element.

Imagery as the one of the poetry elements plays important role in building the meaning of poetry. Imagery is words and phrase that create imagination and produced the experiences to the reader's and the poet's mind. How to imagine the word or sentence to find out the situation or condition tells in poetry. How to imagine something from the words or sentences, to find out how the situation or conditions told in poetry, imagery plays an important role. Imagery makes poetry readers create imaginations or image in their heads to interpret the meaning of song or poem using physical five senses. Kennedy and Gioia (1995) stated that an image may occur in a single word, a phrase, a sentence, or, an entire short poem. It is frequently more helpful to discuss a poem's imagery as a whole rather than individual pictures. (p. 661).

Robert and Zweig (2012) helped to explain about imagery in poetry and mentions that it refers to words that trigger imagination to recall and recombine images such as memories or mental pictures of sights, sounds, tastes, smells, sensations of touch, and motions (p. 548). It aims to create a certain atmosphere, situation, or condition so that the reader can understand or live up the meaning of the poem. Poetry describes a wide variety of spoken and written forms, styles, and pattern, and also a wide variety of subject (p. 476). Then, the best way to

understand a poetry is to experience, to feel, and to imagine when reading the poetry, and imagery help the reader to imagine the poetry.

Johnson and Arp (2016) in book Perrine Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense defined imagery as representation of sense experiences and imagination through the words, phrase, or sentence. Poetry appeals directly to human senses, can hear when it is read aloud through its music and rhythms, but indirectly it appeals to human senses through imagery, the representation to the imagination of sense experience (p. 759).

Imagery helps to create mental pictures through the words, phrase, or sentences that have spoken or written by the poet. Imagery helps to see, hear, feel, and think about the language that use in the poetry. Imagery helps the poet to describe the meaning and feeling in the poetry through human sense, and imagery also help the readers to understand the poetry's situation or condition that the poet try to describe through the human sense. The process of imagine the imagery in the mind is active when words produce images, it using personal experiences with life and language that help to understand the poetry or other literature works.

Perrine and Thomas (1992) stated that imagery normally called as an intellectual photograph in a poem that can help the readers enjoy what the poem says, basically the authentic meaning of a poem lies within the total effect that it has upon the readers (p. 49). Johnson and Arp (2016) stated that the word image perhaps most often suggests a mental picture, something seen in the

mind's eye—and visual imagery is the kind of imagery that occur most frequently in poetry (p. 759). Then Perrine in the book of *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry* explained and stated about imagery:

“But an image may also represent sound (auditory imagery); a smell (olfactory imagery); a taste (gustatory imagery); touch as a hardness, softness, wetness, or heat and cold (tactile imagery); an internal sensation, such as hunger, thirst, fatigue, or nausea (kinesthetic imagery).” (2016: 759)

In the poetic elements, Perrine explained about imagery as the one of the elements to analyze a poem. According to the Perrine's theory, there are seven types of imagery:

a. Visual imagery

According to Perrine (1992) visual imagery is an imagery which relates to the visual imagination and concludes of human sight that can see in the mind eye. Visual imagery in literary works help to visualize what the poet or writer try to describe, what the situation or condition that can imagine and see by the mind eye such as color, size, shapes, and other things that can detect by eyes.

Humans are visual. Humans are creatures that use visuals to recognize, remember, understand something. Although not the main thing, but visual plays an important role in the sense of human. Sight is important because it is the key to remember the impressions of other human sense. Visual imagery gives the ability and helps the reader to create imaginations in the

terms of understanding how the images, form, or shapes of the words that the poetry conveys.

b. Auditory Imagery

According to Perrine (1992), auditory imagery is that development the meaning of words, phrase, or sentence by representing sound. The poet makes an auditory imaginative on poem through words that describes certain sounds. Auditory imagery is word, phrase, or sentence that can the reader hears after reading a poetry in the imagination. Sound through words in auditory imagery can also be a sound that the reader knows to describe a certain atmosphere or situation in the poetry.

c. Tactile Imagery

Tactile imagery is an imagery which relates to human sense that feel hardness, softness, cold, warm and other. This type is related to the human skin. Perrine (1992) stated that tactile imagery associated with the touch of human body. This imagery is used to build imagination relate to the sense of touch which can describe certain feelings, emotions, or atmosphere in poetry. Tactile imagery is often used for the connotation meaning of its original of the touch's sense.

d. Olfactory imagery

According to Perrine (1992) olfactory imagery is an imagery which relate to the smelling sense such as unpleasant or fragrant smell. This imagery is closely related to the aroma. Olfactory evokes the corresponding

ones in the readers imaginations, and olfactory help the reader experiences the meaning of the poetry through nostrils. Poetry can make the readers know or even smell a certain aroma in imagination only through the types of words and diction used. This type of imagery is the closest and is often used by perfume makers to identify existing aroma. Aroma or smelling's sense can provide an explanation of certain and moods in poetry though words and imagination.

e. Gustatory Imagery

Gustatory imagery is an imagery which relates on flavor or taste sense. This type of imagery is closely related to the sense of taste of the tongue. The sense of taste is also important in providing an image and building imagination in a poetry. Words such as sweet, bitter, sour, salty and others are recorded in the mind as gustatory images because they awaken the sense of taste. When readers get those words in poetry, the readers will immediately understand those sense easily according to their experience of taste.

f. Organic Imagery

Organic imagery is an imagery which relates to internal sensation of human body such as hunger, thirst. This type of imagery also represents the feeling of human such as pain, love, sad, happy, and others. This imagery can be known through human feelings. Human are creature created with

internal feelings and sensations. Organic imagery is the most important because humans always rely on their feelings in response to everything.

g. Kinesthetic Imagery

According to Perrine (1992) this type of imagery conveys a sense of movement or tension in the muscles or joints. The movement in the poetry can be human, animal, or things that the poet wants to describe. Kinesthetic imagery is also used to build imagination in the readers about what happen in poetry, what the poet doing in the poetry or what the motion of the poet or the object in poetry try to tell.

3. Beck and Alford's Symptoms of Depression Theory

Depression is included in a psychological disorder that makes a person unable to live normally for various reasons. Depression is also mental illness characterized by prolonged feelings of sadness, hopelessness, and loss of interest in the previously enjoyed activities. Garrido and Schubert (2015) stated that depression relates to thoughts and states of motivation to engage in behaviors that will affect one's mood (p. 313). Bhowmik (2012) stated that depression presents depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, feelings of guilt or low self-worth, disturbed sleep or appetite, low energy, and poor concentration (p.37).

According to Beck and Alford (2009) depression is a psychological disorder characterized by deviation in feelings, cognition, and individual behavior. In the book *Depression Cause and Treatment* (2009) defined some of symptoms of

depression which helps to pay more attention to how depression is expressed by a person. Everyone who has symptoms of depression or has been diagnosed with depression has similar behavior and characteristics.

This symptoms, Beck and Alford (2009) stated in emotional manifestation that the person with depression experiences a change in feeling or overt behavior that is directly attributable to the feeling state. In cognitive manifestation depression in this section related to how a person views her or himself and the thought about it. Motivational manifestation of depression included consciously experienced strivings, desires, and impulses that are prominent in depression. Vegetative and physical manifestations contrary to expectations, have a relatively low correlation with each other and with clinical ratings of the depth of depression.

Some of the symptoms of depression described by Beck and Alford are as follows:

a. Dejected Mood

Dejected mood is part of the symptoms of depression that appear most often and are felt by sufferers or those around them. Beck and Alford (2009) stated that sometimes the feeling is described by somatic words, such as "a lump in my throat", or "my stomach feels empty". Depressed patients use the following adjectives in response to the question "How do you feel?" with some words such as wretched,

hopeless, blue, sad, lonely, unhappy, hopeless, humiliated, ashamed, anxious, useless, and guilty (p. 18-19).

b. Negative Feelings Toward Self

According to Beck and Alford (2009), patients who are depressed frequently express unfavorable feelings about themselves. These sentiments are similar to the generic dysphoric feelings in dejected mood, but they are distinct in that they are aimed directly at the self. Patients seem to be able to distinguish between sentiments of self-loathing and unfavorable opinions of themselves such as "i am worthless" (p. 19).

c. Reduction in Gratification

In this case, people with depression will lose the satisfaction with the things around them or something they have or did. Beck and Alford (2009) stated that loss of satisfaction is seen as the central illness in depressed people. This example could represent boredom, unhappiness, or a lack of interest in any activity because they are dissatisfied with what they are doing (p. 19-20).

d. Loss of Emotional Attachment

Beck and Alford (2009) stated that loss of emotional attachment in people with depression is usually associated with loss of satisfaction. This is evidenced by a loss of interest in specific activities or affection or concern for other people. Things that were previously fun become

boring, and there is no more passion to do it. In this section, someone who is depressed becomes disliking things they previously liked very much and loses interest. It is based on the loss of satisfaction from things that were previously enjoyable (p. 20).

e. Crying Spells

Depressed patients frequently cry for extended periods of time. They cried more frequently than they did before being depressed, or they felt like sobbing but did not cry. Some individuals who cried seldom while not depressed were able to detect the onset of depression by noting a strong desire to cry (Beck and Alford, 2009: 21).

f. Loss of Mirth Response

According to Beck and Alford (2009), a person with depression loses their sense of humor and tends to take everything seriously. The problem appears to be that patients do not respond to comedy in the normal way and do not get any feeling of satisfaction from a jesting remark, joke, or cartoon. They are not amused, do not want to laugh, and derive no gratification from a witty comment or joke (p. 22).

g. Low Self-Evaluations

According to Beck and Alford (2009), low self-esteem is a characteristic feature of depression. Depressed people feel they are worse than others, feel inferior, and feel inadequate and unworthy of themselves. Self-devaluation appears to be part of the pattern of

depressed individuals considering themselves as lacking in specific traits that are essential to them: aptitude, performance, intelligence, health, strength, physical attractiveness, popularity, or financial resource (p. 22-23)

h. Negative Expectations

Beck and Alford (2009) explained that a gloomy and bleak perspective and pessimism are linked to sentiments of hopelessness (p. 24). People with depression only think about the bad possibilities that exist and tend to feel hopeless. They feel that nothing will change and that there is no hope for the future. One example is when people who are depressed are instructed to take antidepressant pills but do not, and the pills are destroyed because they believe they are ineffective.

i. Self-Blame and Self-Criticism

People with depression are used to being hard on themselves so they often blame and criticize themselves for something they do. The persistence of depressives' self-blame and self-criticism appears to be related to their egocentric conceptions for condemning oneself for supposed faults. They are especially prone to attributing negative events to some flaw in themselves and then chastise themselves for this perceived flaw (Beck and Alford, 2009: 25)

j. Indecisiveness

According to Beck and Alford (2009), difficulty making decisions, vacillating between possibilities, and changing decisions are all depressed symptoms. People with depression tend to find it difficult to make decisions and hesitate to do things. Usually due to fear that their decision is wrong and will have a negative impact later (25-26).

k. Distortion of the Body Image

In this regard, depressed patient's wrong perception of their physical appearance is often very evident. According to Beck and Alford (2009), the distortion of the body image occurs slightly more frequently in women than in men. They feel that their bodies are worse than other people's, not perfect, not beautiful, and so on (p. 26).

l. Paralysis of the Will

According to Beck and Alford (2009), the loss of positive motivation is a common symptom of depression. Patients may struggle to mobilize themselves to accomplish even the most basic and essential chores, such as eating, drinking, or taking medication to reduce their distress (p. 28). The crux of the problem appears to be that, while they can describe what they should do for themselves, they do not sense any internal stimulus to do it.

m. Avoidance, Escapist, and Withdrawal Wishes

Beck and Alford (2009) stated that depressed people see their responsibilities as dull, useless, or oppressive, and they desire to escape to an activity that provides relaxation or sanctuary. These escapist desires are similar to the attitudes defined as will paralysis. Escapist wishes are experienced as concrete motivations with precise goals, whereas paralysis of the will refers to a loss or absence of motivation. Someone who is depressed tends to avoid their responsibility as an individual for their own life. They will also hide themselves from getting involved with other people and their previous lives (p. 29-30).

n. Suicidal Wishes

Beck and Alford (2009) explained that the intensity with which the suicidal wishes was expressed also showed one of the highest correlations with the intensity of depression. that Someone with depression thinks of death as the best solution to their condition. The patient's desire to commit suicide might manifest itself in a variety of ways. It might be felt as a passive want, such as "I wish I was dead" or "I wish I could murder myself". Suicide desires occur frequently in some patients throughout illness, and patients may have to fight them continually (p. 30-31).

o. Increased Dependency

According to Beck and Alford (2009), the term dependency refers to the desire to obtain assistance, advice, or direction rather than the actual practice of relying on someone else. Dependence occurs in people who are depressed due to their designation of assistance while they are capable of performing activities independently. As a result, depressed people rely on others for help, direction, or advice rather than on their own initiative (p. 32).

p. The Loss of Appetite

Beck and Alford (2009) explained that loss of appetite is frequently the first indicator of an impending depression in many patients. For people with depression, appetite may not be as important when other symptoms are of concern. because all the focus is diverted to other things such as feeling sad, sick, and unhappy which causes them to be depressed or other feelings in the symptoms of depression (p. 34).

q. Sleep Disturbance

Beck and Alford (2009) claimed that one of the most noticeable symptoms of depression is difficulty sleeping. People with depression tend to have trouble sleeping because they think of many bad things that might happen or they are afraid of them. Furthermore, research reveal that depressed patients have an excessive amount of restlessness and activity during the night (p. 34).

r. Loss of Libido

Beck and Alford (2009) stated that people with depression can lose interest in anything that made them happy before, one of which is the desire to make love. Some loss of sex interest, whether autoerotic or aimed toward someone else. lack of libido was most strongly associated with lack of appetite, loss of interest in other people, and depression (p. 34-35).

s. Fatigability

According to Beck and Alford (2009), depressed people will tire of any action, even the tiniest bit of movement. Some individuals appear to experience this symptom as a purely physical phenomenon: the limbs feel heavy or the body feels heavy. Others describe fatigability as a loss of vitality or pep. The patient has feelings of being listless, worn out, too weak to move, or run down (p. 35-36).

4. Billie Eilish's *When We All Fall Asleep Where Do We Go?* Album (2019)

Billie Eilish Pirate Baird O'Connell or popularly called Billie Eilish was born on December, 18, 2001 in Los Angeles, California, United States. She is a singer and song writer who started her career since she was young. *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* was released on March 2019 and become top of Billboard 200 as well as on the UK chart, and making Eilish the first artist born in 2000s to have number one album in United States. The album consists of 12

songs and six of them were made in the music videos. This research uses seven songs of the album that have depression issue, there are *Xanny*, *When the Party's Over*, *Bury A Friend*, *Bad Guy*, *Listen Before I Go*, *I Love You*, and *Ilomilo*.

a. Xanny

This song tells about people who become drunk from drinking too much alcohol, people who smoke, and people who are addicted to drugs. Billie is someone who is in the addiction circle, but she starts to get frustrated by the behavior of her friends who spend time with useless things like drinking and addiction. Billie feels like a passive part of them, and wants to get out of the situation, but she is having a hard time. Feelings of depression and pressure are shown through the lyrics.

b. When the Party's Over

This song tells about the relationship between a couple who are on the verge of staying together or separating. *When the Party's Over* means that after all the problems and fights are as loud as a party. Billie feels that she is not good enough in her relationship with her boyfriend so if they stay together they will hurt each other. Prolonged feelings of sadness, negative thoughts, and bad self-image are important parts of the sense of depression shown in the songs and music videos.

c. Bury A Friend

This song tells about the sleep disorder suffered by Billie Eilish. She always thought that there are nightmares and monsters that control her

mind and herself every time she sleeps. That's what then makes her question where a person actually goes while sleeping. This song gives off a depressive feeling where one thinks about death, suicidal ideation, and self-harm during sleep disturbances.

d. Bad Guy

This song tells about a toxic and tiring relationship. Her boyfriend always felt that he was a bad person and took control over Billie Eilish in their relationship. However, Billie wants to show that she is the bad one. Because they often fight and hurt each other, Billie feels that she is the real bad person. There is a sense of cynicism and sarcasm in this song, but there are also bad self-image and negative thoughts towards self that can be symptoms of depression.

e. Listen Before I Go

This song tell about someone who wants to leave and give up on her life. She wanted others to listen to her before she left. The lyrics are very depressive and clearly convey the meaning of suicidal ideation.

f. I Love You

This song tells the story of a love that is deep but cannot go the way it is supposed to. Her boyfriend says he loves her but in the opposite way. In the lyrics of the song, the singer expresses feelings of sadness, low self-esteem, and feelings of not being considered which are symptoms of depression.

g. Ilomilo

This song tells the story of someone who is afraid of being abandoned by the person she loves, and still wants that person to be by her side. The lyrics describe feelings of sadness, dependency, frustration, and empty hopes about a precious person.

B. Previous Studies

There are five previous studies that the researcher used because relate to this research. The first study is *An Analysis of Imagery in Ezra Pound Selected Poem* (2018) by Gayatri Ofisowina from University of Sumatra Utara. This study is aimed to find the types of imagery words and to explain how visual imagery building the theme of five poems by Ezra Pound, there are *The Garden*, *A Pact*, *Francesca*, *The Return* and *A Virginal*. This study used the imagery theory by Laurence Perrine: *Sound and Sense* (1992) that explained seven types of imagery. This study only found four types of imageries in Ezra Pound's poem. There are visual imagery with 20 data, tactile imagery with 4 data, organic imagery and kinesthetic imagery with 2 data. The dominant data in this study is visual imagery in all Ezra Pound selected poems that used in this study. This study also found that Pound uses metaphor, personification, and hyperbole as figurative language in his poem. In conclusion, this study explained that Ezra Pound's poems: *The Garden*, *A Pact*, *Francesca*, *The*

Return and A Virginal contain the deep meaning. The imagery in each poem in this study is the developed from word of choice that are concrete and specific.

The second study, Syarif Hidayatullah (2019) from Alauddin Islamic University of Makasar in his thesis, *Imagery Found in Kahlil Gibran's Selected Poem*. This study analyzed types of imagery by the theory of Perrine (1992) and aimed to convey the purpose through the use of imagery in Kahlil Gibran's selected poem. Regarding to analyze the data, this study used qualitative descriptive method. This study shows the poem entitled *Love, Eating and Drinking, and Marriage*. This study found all the seven types of imagery in the three poems of Kahlil Gibran and visual imagery is the most dominant data. This study also found purpose of the poet, that poet tried to tell the readers purpose of love, poet expressed to tell the readers about purpose to have a good life, invite the readers to re-think about the innocent of purer spirit, and the poet tried to tell the readers toward philosophy of love, such as togetherness, loneliness, trust, and consciousness.

The third study is conducted by Yandi Wijaya and Afriana (2022) with title *Imagery Analysis in Sing to The Dawn Novel*. This journal used descriptive qualitative research to investigate and identify the kinds of imageries in *Sing to Dawn* novel by Minhong Fo. This journal used the theory of Laurence Perrine (1992) with the seven types of imagery expressions. Then, the researchers of this journal collected the data by reading the novel intensively in every page in the novel. This journal found 20 data of imagery expressions in the *Sing to*

Dawn novel. From seven kinds of imagery in the Perrine's theory, the researcher found 6 types of imagery which are contained in the novel. Auditory imagery becomes the most imagery expressions that appeared in the novel, and olfactory did not appear at all from the object that the researcher used.

The fourth study, Yastanti Unpris and Susilawati (2020) in their journal, *Imagery in Song Lyrics of Taylor Swift*. This journal is aimed to identify kind of imagery in song lyrics of Taylor Swift, the dominant imagery that appear in the song lyrics and how the singer and songwriter describe imagery in the song lyrics. The data of this journal is taken by three song of Taylor Swift in the Reputation album, those song are *Look What You Made Me Do*, *Delicate*, and *Gorgeous*. To analyze the data, this journal used descriptive qualitative method. Then, this journal found nine visual imagery, one auditory imagery, three kinesthetic, two tactile, and 29 organic imagery. From the three song that this journal use, organic imagery is the most dominant data. Then, the writers of this journal found that Taylor Swift prefer to describe feelings, thought, and opinion into song lyrics through organic imagery.

The fifth is *A Description Of Imagery In Paramore's Selected Song* by Ibnu Prasetya (2018) from University of Sumatra. This study used qualitative method to collect the data by listening the songs and reading the lyrics. The writer of this study wrote down the purpose of the research are to describe the kinds of imagery in song lyrics of Paramore Band, and to know the dominant imagery that appear in the song lyrics. Paramore's selected songs that the writer

used in this study are *Pressure*, *Here We Go Again*, *Never Let This Go*, *My Heart*, *All We Know*, and *Brighter*. In the conclusion, this study found that all of the song conveys the imagery, although not all the kinds of imagery in Perrine's theory appear in the song lyrics.

Five previous studies in this research are thesis and journal that discuss about the types of imagery in poem, book, and song lyrics. Based on the five previous studies, none of them analyzed specific theme in poem, songs, and book through the imagery. Besides that, the previous studies that analyzed imagery in songs, did not analyze about imagery portray specific theme the in terms of lyrics, and also does not discuss imagery with certain issue that can be raised. Those five previous studies only discussed about the types of imagery in the written media like poem, song lyric, and book. Therefore, the researcher wants to use this gap to analyze sense of depression in the imagery that appear in song lyric using the Sound and Sense theory by Laurence Perrine and explain how imagery portray the sense of depression uses the theory by Berk and Alford as reflected in song lyrics of Billie Eilish's *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* Album (2019).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

There is always a research method needed in the process of research to fully understand and help the researcher analyze and explain the data. The researcher in this research chooses to use qualitative method. This method means that the researcher is able to collect the data and analyze the data in the form of words or sentence and images, then procure a conclusion. According to Moleong (2001) stated that the data in qualitative research are produced in the form of words, so it does not include any calculation or numeration.

Hancock (2009) stated that “qualitative research is concerned with developing explanations of social phenomena”. The qualitative research aims to help the researcher and the reader of the research understand the social world in which human live and why things are the way they are. Hancock also explained that qualitative research is concerned with the aspects of human life and try to answer questions such as why people behave the way they do, how opinion and attitudes are formed, how people are affected by the event around them, and how and why cultures and practices have developed in the way they have (p. 7)

In the other explanation, Denzin and Lincoln (2005) stated that qualitative research is “a situated activity that locates the observer in the world that consists of a set of interpretive, material practices that make the world visible.” Qualitative

research means that researcher study things in natural setting, attempting to make sense or interpret an event or phenomena in the terms of the meanings that people bring to the researcher. Denzin and Lincoln also described that qualitative research involves the studied use and collection of a variety of empirical materials in the case of study such as personal experiences, introspection, life story, interview, artifact; cultural texts and productions, observational, historical, interactional, and visual text that describe routine and problematic moment and meanings in individual's lives (p. 3-4).

Based on the meaning of qualitative method above, the researcher chooses to use the method because this research includes in the qualitative method. Qualitative research deals with social phenomena that occur around humans, and this research analyzes the phenomena and issues of depression that are widely discussed in the mass media, especially music and songs through imagery in the lyrics. This research analyzes the song lyrics of Billie Eilish's *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go? Album (2019)* which contained imagery based on the theory of Lawrence Perrine (1992) in the book *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*. Then, this research also try to describe how imagery portray the sense of depression in song lyrics based on the theory of Beck and Alford (2009). The researcher interprets the data collection according to the theory, and the forms of the data in this research are text from song lyrics. The data presented by the researcher taken from Billie Eilish's song lyrics that contain of the imagery and

the sense of depression. Thus, qualitative method is suitable design to be applied in this research.

B. Data and Data Sources

Data is information in the research from the object that has been analyzed by the researcher before. Given (2008) stated that “the term data refers to a collection of information”. Data in more detail definition is combination of collected information such as numbers, words, pictures, video, audio, and concepts. Given also explained that qualitative data are generally non numerical, but have a greater variety of sources that are categorized as verbal and nonverbal data. In the research, data called verbal if the majority of what is being analyzed is words such as phrase, clause, sentence, or paragraph contained in research subject. Nonverbal data can be defined as the pictures which presented the meaning, so what is being analyzed by the researcher are in the form images, video, film, art, or print advertisement.

In this research, the researcher chooses to use verbal data, because this research analyzed song lyrics. The form of the data in this research is text or verbal data such as words, phrase, or sentences that are taken from lyrics in the Billie Eilish songs in the album *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* (2019). Data source is a subject from the research where the researcher can take the data and where the researcher can find the data from the object. The data sources in this research are gathered from Billie Eilish song lyrics *When We All Fall Asleep,*

Where Do We Go? Album (2019) as the subject. This research finds the data as the object in the form of words, phrase, clause, or sentence that contains imagery in the lyrics of Eilish's songs. In data sources, there are primary and secondary data that the researcher uses to complete the analysis.

Hox and Boije (2005) stated that primary data are main data that are collected for the specific research problem at hand and use the procedures that suitable to the research problem. Primary data means that the researcher collects the data from the subject directly in the main sources. The primary data in this research are from seven songs of Billie Eilish's *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* album (2019). There are *Xanny*, *When The Party's Over*, *Bury a Friend*, *Bad Guy*, *Listen Before I Go*, *I Love You*, and *Ilomilo*. Billie Eilish's songs are the subjects in primary data in this research. Then the objects are words, phrase, or sentence from song lyrics.

Secondary data are data that are collected and already analyzed by someone else. Given (2008) explained that secondary data are preexisting data that have been collected for a different purpose or by someone other than the researcher. This research uses secondary data from Billie Eilish's interview after she released *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* album and documentary movie with the title *Billie Eilish: The World's a Little Blurry*. The reason why the researcher chooses to use those secondary data are because in those secondary data, Billie Eilish told about the process of making her songs, and also the meaning of them

that can support the findings in primary data and help the researcher analyze and interpret the primary data.

C. Research Instrument

Creswell (2014) stated that researcher is the key instrument for the qualitative method, that collect the data for the research by themselves through examining documents, observing behavior, or interviewing participants (p. 234). In this research that use qualitative research method, the researcher is the research instrument, because the researcher is the one who actually collect the information and the data through analysis and interpret of the subject and object in the research. The researcher observes the data through listening to the songs and of Billie Eilish's *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* Album (2019) by herself. Then, the researcher takes notes, analyze, and interpret the data according to the theory that has been described before.

D. Data Collection Technique

Creswell (2007) stated that data collection as a series of interrelated activities aimed at gathering good information to answer emerging research questions (p. 118). In collecting the data in the research study, there are some techniques that commonly used by researchers. According to Creswell (2014) the data collection technique in qualitative research has some types, there are observation, interviews, documents, and audio-visual materials.

This research uses document in analyze the object in the form of text such as words, phrase, or sentence that was taken from song lyrics of Billie Eilish. The researcher during the process of research may collect the data from documents that mean a written text, it can be public document like newspaper or office report, and it can be private documents such as journal, letter, or email (p. 239-242).

Some procedure that the researcher does to collect the data are: first one are listening into seven songs and reading song lyrics of Billie Eilish's *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* album (2019) in the legal and official platform to streaming music like Spotify. Second one is taking notes what the imagery that appears in the song lyrics of Billie Eilish, it can be appear in the form of words, phrase, or sentence according to Perrine theory to answer the firs problem statement. Third is taking notes what the sense of depression indicated in the words, phrases, or sentence according to symptoms of depression theory by Beck and Alford (2009). Fourth one is the researcher classify the words, phrases, and sentences according to the type of imagery that appears in the song lyrics, and classify the data and non-data. Fifth one is the researcher classify how the imagery portray the sense of depression as reflected in the song lyrics to answer the second problem statement.

E. Data Validation Technique

One of the parts in qualitative research is validation, the final result of the research after searching for data and analyzing the objects and confirms the data is

valid or not. Given (2008) stated that validity is often broadly described as being dependent on the degree to which a study actually measures what it purports to measure—whether the truth of the data finding is accurately identified and described (p. 909). In analyzing the data, validation is indispensable that the data finding in the research is accurate and it is suitable with the theory that the researcher used.

Creswell (2007) in concluded many perspectives of validation meaning stated that validation in qualitative research to be an attempt to assess the accuracy of the data findings that the researcher and the participants described and explained well and also claimed eight validation strategies that are frequently used in the qualitative research. (p. 206). One of the data validation technique is external audits or uses an expert as a validator. Creswell (2007) explained that in assessing the validity of the data finding, the auditor examines whether the findings, interpretations, and conclusions are supported by the data or not (p. 207-208). An expert helps the researcher to check the data in the research and validate the data to prove whether the data is valid or not based on the theory used.

Data validation technique in this research uses external audits or uses an expert as a validator. Data validation in this study requires experts to examine data findings and ask experts to help validate data. The validator checked the data by reading the data finding that has been found by the researcher and the theory that used. The researcher asks the lecturer to help validate the data in the literature mainstream to prove the data is valid or not based on the theory used in this

research. The data validator is Mr. Muhammad Rizal., M.A. The validator in this study has certain criteria to check the validity of the data, there are those who major in literature field and have an interest in the issues of depression and psychoanalysis.

F. Data Analysis Technique

After collecting the data, a research should consist of data analysis to know how the researcher finds the data findings and the purpose of the research. The data analysis technique is one of the parts in research methodology that means a process how the researcher understand and apply the theory used in the research to find the data in the object and solve the problem statement. Hancock (2009) stated that analysis of data in a research involves summarizing the mass of data collected and presenting the result in a way that communicate the most important features (p. 24).

Creswell (2014) explained that data analysis is a process of focusing in some of the data and disregarding other part of it, because the form of data in the qualitative research are text and images that are so dense, the data analysis technique separated the information can be used in research. The researcher also need to winnow the data when do the analysis (p. 245).

In data analysis technique, Miles and Huberman (1994) defined that data analysis technique consists of three concurrent flows of activity, there are data

reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification (p. 10). In this research, the researcher used the data analysis technique is involving three steps:

1. Data Reduction

First is data reduction that refers to process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in the researcher's notes, and data reduction is usually in the form of analysis that sharps, sorts, focuses, discards, and organizes data in such a way that the final conclusions can be drawn and verified.

In data reduction, firstly, the researcher collected the data about sense of depression and imagery in Billie Eilish song lyrics in the form of text by listening song and read the lyrics in official platform like Spotify. The researcher selecting the data based on Perrine (1992) about the theory of imagery and based Beck and Alford (2009) about the sense of depression.

The irrelevant data which not related to the research question and the research theory were discarded. In the next steps, the researcher focuses to analyze the data that related to research questions and appropriate with the theory that the researcher used. The researcher focuses on the type of imagery that appear in the song lyrics, then the researcher analyzes how the imagery portray the sense of depression in the song lyrics of Billie Eilish's *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* Album (2019).

2. Data Display

Second is data display that is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. Data display help the researcher to understand what is happening and the research problem and it also help the researcher to analyze further or take action to the research based on the understanding.

In this step, firstly the researcher shows or display the type imagery that appear in the song lyrics in the form of words, phrase, or sentence. Secondly, the researcher shows the sense of depression which is adjusted to the imagery that appears in the song lyrics. Then, the last is the researcher shows the explanation about how the imagery portray the sense of depression of the song lyrics of Billie Eilish's *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* Album (2019).

3. Drawing Conclusion

Third data analysis technique is conclusion drawing and verification. Conclusion is not appearing until the data collection is over. From the start of data collection, the qualitative research is beginning to decide noting regularities, patterns, explanations, possible configurations, casual flows, and propositions about what things means in the research analysis. As the analyst proceeds, conclusions are also verified in the research. The conclusions drawing in data analysis technique make a temporary conclusion, because after the data were collected, the conclusion drawing is

started. conclusions can also be referred to as the process of verifying previously classified data. In the conclusion is the stage of making temporary conclusions after the data is collected.

Table 1.1 Table of Imagery

Songs	Imagery						
	Vis	Aud	Tac	Kin	Olf	Gus	Org
Xanny							
When the Party's Over							
Bury A Friend							
Bad Guy							
Listen Before I Go							
I Love You							

Table 1.2 Table of Sense of Depression

Songs	Sense of Depression																		
	D	N	R	L	C	L	L	D	N	I	S	P	A	S	I	L	S	L	F

	M	F	G	E	S	M	S	B	E		B	W	E	W	D	A	D	L
				A		R	E	I					W					
Xanny																		
When the Party's Over																		
Bury A Friend																		
Bad Guy																		

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Research Findings

This chapter will display and discuss the data findings and analysis that has been found in the song lyrics of Billie Eilish's *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* Album (2019) based on the research problem in previous chapter. This research wants to show the type of imagery that appears in song lyrics, then connect it with how sense of depression portray and describe through imagery. The researcher present the type of imagery found in songs of Billie Eilish lyrics using the imagery theory of Perrine (1992). The researcher also present how the imagery portray the imagery in the song lyrics using the theory of Beck and Alford (2009). The result of the research explained as it follow:

1. Imagery Found in Songs of Billie Eilish's *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* Album (2019)

Imagery is words, phrase, or sentence that create imagination and produced the experienced to the reader's or poet's mind. Imagery is how to imagine something when read or hear the words, phrase, or sentence in the poem, to find out how the situation or condition told by the poet. Imagery have seven types, there are visual, auditory, tactile, kinesthetic, olfactory, gustatory, and organic imagery.

Table 4.1 Table of Imagery

Songs	Imagery							
	Vis	Aud	Tac	Kin	Olf	Gus	Org	
Xanny	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	7
When the Party's Over	-	2	-	4	-	-	4	10
Bury A Friend	1	2	1	6	-	-	6	16
Bad Guy	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	10
Listen Before I Go	1	-	-	5	-	1	10	17
I Love You	2	1	-	5	-	-	7	15
Iloilo	1	-	1	5	-	-	9	16
Total	91							

The data tables above contain data related to research questions, which contain types of imagery in the seven songs of Billie Eilish's *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* Album (2019). The researcher found 91 data of imagery and sense of depression. In the *Xanny*, the researcher found 2 kinesthetic imagery and 5 organic imagery. *When the Party's Over* have 2 auditory imagery, 4 kinesthetic imagery, and 4 organic imagery. In the *Bury A*

Friend, it found 1 visual imagery, 2 auditory imagery, 1 tactile imagery, 6 kinesthetic, and 6 organic imagery. *Bad Guy* has 1 visual imagery and 8 organic imagery. In *Listen Before I Go*, there are 1 visual, 5 kinesthetic, 1 gustatory, and 10 organic imagery. *I Love You* have 2 visual, 1 auditory, 5 kinesthetic, and 7 organic imagery. The last is *Ilomilo* that consists of 1 visual, 1 tactile, 4 kinesthetic, and 9 organic imagery.

The detailed imagery which is found from the collected data can be seen below:

a. Visual Imagery

According to Perrine (1992), visual imagery is an imagery which relates to the visual imagination and it concluded into human sight that can be seen in the mind eye. The researcher in this research found 6 data of visual imagery from seven songs of Billie Eilish in the album *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* (2019). The researcher found visual imagery following the seven songs:

1) Visual Imagery in *Bury A Friend*

32/Vis/AEW/01:52/Bury A Friend

Keep you in the dark, what had you expected?

Visual imagery relates to something that can be seen by the eye. In the lyrics of the song, the lyric *keep you in the dark* clearly shows the word *dark*, which means it can create an imagination and a picture of the situation in the mind of the listeners to the song. *Dark* means that

there is no light or there is only black around. When listeners hear the words *keep you in the dark*, listeners can immediately create a black atmosphere and no light in their minds.

This song tells about someone who has trouble sleeping and keeps awake all night. When someone is going to sleep, some people choose to turn off the light in the room. It can create a dark atmosphere. This is what is meant in the lyrics of the song, someone who has difficulty sleeping is keeping herself in the darkness of her room. Song listeners can instantly imagine the darkness in the room with difficulty sleeping.

2) Visual Imagery in *Bad Guy*

34/Vis/DM/00:29/Bad Guy

White shirt now red my bloody nose

Visual imagery is related to something that can be seen by the eye. Color is something that is easily seen by color and easily gives an image to the mind just by mentioning it. In the lyric *white shirt now red* clearly shows the white and red colors in the minds of the listeners of the song. The sentence *my bloody nose* also adds information about the color red that comes to mind about the color of blood on a nose. The listener can immediately imagine the red color of the blood coming from the nose.

3) Visual Imagery in *Listen Before I Go*

44/Vis/SW/00:07-00:12/Listen Before I Go

I wanna see the world when I stop breathing

Visual imagery can also be marked with words such as see, look, and watch. In the lyric *I wanna see the world*, can mean that someone wants to see the world with her eyes. The lyrics allow the listener to create a free image of the world the singer is referring to. The word *world* has a different picture for everyone. Then, the lyric *when I stop breathing* add information about the world imagined by the singer. The world that the singer imagines may be different from the world that the listener thinks about, but with the addition of these lyrics, the listener can get an idea of the world that the singer wants to see, which is the world that she likes so much that she wants to see it before her breath stops.

4) Visual Imagery in *I Love You*

74/Vis/SD/01:54-02:01/I Love You

Up all night on another red eye

A person who is awake all night will have red eyes due to lack of sleep. In the lyrics *on another red eye*, it clearly shows the red color in the eyes so it make the listeners can immediately understand and have an idea of the singer's condition. Visual imagery helps listeners imagine conditions in song lyrics with colors, shapes, and so on that relate to the eye. The song tells the story of how sad and frustrated someone is with

their love problems to the point where she have trouble sleeping. In a line of the song's lyrics *up all night on another red eye*, it is included in visual imagery which immediately helps listeners to have a visual picture of the state of a person in the song.

5) Visual Imagery in *Ilomilo*

91/Vis/DM/00:57/Ilomilo

The world's a little blurry or myabe it's my eyes

Apart from something that can be seen clearly by the eye, visual imagery also gives an idea of something that is difficult to see or when the eye cannot catch an object or only has a vague view. In the lyric *the world's a little blurry or myabe it's my eyes*, clearly describes the situation of the singer's eyes when looking at the world. This can be a literal meaning or an implied meaning. However, the singer gives the clear impression that she cannot see the world clearly or it is blurry so listeners can immediately imagine the blurry situation in their eyes when they hear those lines.

b. Auditory Imagery

Auditory imagery is an imagery that development the meaning of words, phrase or sentence by presenting sound. The poet make an auditory imaginative on poem. The reader of the poem or the song listener can understand the meaning and imagine the situation after hear the word,

phrase, or sentence. The researcher found 5 data of auditory imagery in the song lyrics. The researcher found auditory imagery following the seven songs:

1) Auditory Imagery in *When The Party's Over*

16/Aud/DM/00:58/When The Party's Over

Quiet when i'm coming home and i'm on my own

Auditory imagery represents sound through words. In the lyrics of the song, the word *quiet* becomes a marker of the auditory imagery in that line. The word *quiet* clearly show an atmosphere where no sound is heard. When the listeners of the song hear a fragment of the lyrics, they can immediately imagine how quiet and lonely the situation is. The lyrical line could also mean that when the singer returned home, there was no one in the home so the condition of the home were quiet and soundless. It also helps listeners understand the condition of the singer in the lyrics of the song.

2) Auditory Imagery in *Bury A Friend*

31/Aud/NE/02:09/Bury A Friend

It's probably something that shouldn't be said out loud

Auditory imagery represents sound through words. In the lyrics of the song, the word *said out loud* becomes a marker of the auditory imagery in that line. *Said out loud* can mean that someone's words are loud and that can be heard by the ear so that is included in auditory

imagery. In the line of the lyrics, it can add information that something does not have to be said aloud. It helps the listeners understand the condition of the contents in the song or even the singer situation. Something that said out loud will be heard by many people. Listeners can immediately imagine words that should not be said out loud.

3) Auditory Imagery in *I Love You*

66/Aud/LOMR/01:16/I Love You

Say you were tryna make me laugh

Auditory imagery represents sound through words. In the lyrics of the song, the word *say* and *laugh* becomes a marker of the auditory imagery in that line. The words *say* and *laugh* are condition that makes a sound so that it is included in auditory imagery. With the word *laugh*, someone can immediately imagine the sound of laughter in the mind. Laughter is a basic sound that is familiar to humans, and everyone has heard the sound of laughter or even laughing. In this line of lyrics, listeners understand that saying and laughing are things that can be heard by the ear. It helps to give an idea of the laughter that is meant in the song.

c. Tactile Imagery

According to Perrine (1992), Tactile imagery is an imagery which relates to touching sense such as hardness, softness, cold, warm. Tactile

imagery also related to the human skin. This research found only 2 data of tactile imagery in the *Bury A Friend* and *Ilomilo* song lyrics. The researcher found tactile imagery following the seven songs:

1) Tactile Imagery in *Bury A Friend*

33/Tac/F/02:31/Bury A Friend

Then my limbs all froze and my eyes won't close

Tactile imagery related to the sense of touch of the human skin. In the lyrics of the song, the word *froze* becomes a marker of the tactile imagery in that line. Something frozen can be felt by the human senses, especially by the skin. In the lyrics, the limbs of the person in the song are frozen so that she can no longer feel her body. The someone who feel frozen in the body, cannot be felt by touch or even cannot be felt when touched, so it is included in tactile imagery.

2) Tactile Imagery in *Ilomilo*

90/Tac/DM/00:34/Ilomilo

Where did you go? I should know, but its cold

In the lyrics of the song, the word *cold* becomes a marker of the tactile imagery in that line because tactile imagery related to the sense of touch of the human skin. Apart from the sense of touch, tactile imagery is also related to everything that can be felt by the body through the skin, such as cold or hot temperatures. In the lyrics of the song, the singer says *it's cold* when she wants to know where someone in the song

wants to go. It can give an image in the listener's mind that the cold condition that is felt in the song. When hearing the word *its cold*, listeners of the song immediately know how cold it feels so they can imagine the cold feeling on their own skin.

d. Kinesthetic Imagery

According to Perrine (1992) kinesthetic imagery conveys a sense of movement or tension in the body. The movement can be human, animal, or things that the writer try to describe. In this research, kinesthetic imagery have 26 data found in song lyrics of Billie Eilish. Kinesthetic imagery found the most in *Bury A Friend* song lyrics that tell about someone who has nightmares and has trouble sleeping. Here are some kinesthetic imagery that the researcher found in the Billie Eilish's songs:

1) Kinesthetic Imagery in *Xanny*

7/Kin/LEA/02:25/Xanny

Please don't try to kiss me on the sidewalk on your cigarrate break

This datum is categorized as kinesthetic in the type of imagery from the words *try to kiss me*. According to Perinne (1992), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or tension. In that line of lyrics, the singer in the song refuses when someone wants to try to kiss her between smoking breaks. Trying to kiss or even kissing is an activity and movement, so that line included in kinesthetic imagery. Kissing is a word that is

familiar to many people, so hearing that word gives the listeners an image of the singer's rejection of someone trying to kiss her. The listeners can also immediately understand the meaning of the word kiss and get an image according to their perception.

2) Kinesthetic Imagery in *When The Party's Over*

12/Kin/NE/00:39/When The Party's Over

Tore my shirt to stop you bleeding

According to Perinne (1992), kinesthetic imagery are movement or tension. This datum is categorized as kinesthetic in the type of imagery from the words *tore my shirt*. In the lyrical line, the singer says to have someone in the song grab her shirt and tear it to stop the bleeding. Tearing the shirt shows the movement so that it is included kinesthetic imagery. The listeners of the song can get an idea for the torn shirt with that word. The situation in the lyrics also becomes easy for listeners to understand.

3) Kinesthetic Imagery in *Bury A Friend*

24/Kin/SD/00:45/Bury A Friend

When we all fall asleep, where do we go?

Words that indicate movement can be activities. It can be human, animal, and things in a situation. In the lyric, *where do we go?* be a marker of kinesthetic imagery. The sentence in the Bury A Friend song lyric shows someone asking where someone actually went while

sleeping. The movement in the sentence is not the actual movement made by someone using their body. However, even though it is not a direct bodily movement, the sentence can help the listeners of the song imagine what the question was like, where they had to go in the dream, and what they imagine about it.

4) Kinesthetic Imagery in *Listen Before I Go*

57/Kin/SW/00:48-00:55/ Listen Before I Go

Better hurry, cause I'm leaving soon

This datum is categorized as kinesthetic in the type of imagery from the sentence *I'm leaving soon*. The movement in that line can mean a body movement or not literal body movement. In the lyrics, someone in the song wants to leave soon so she asks to hurry up. Leaving in the line mean the person wants to go somewhere. It can also be interpreted that someone wants to go to leave someone else. In that line, leaving is included in kinesthetic imagery because it shows movement or displacement from one to another.

5) Kinesthetic Imagery in *I Love You*

64/Kin/CS/02:34/I Love You

I didn't mean to make you cry

Words that indicate movement can be activities. It can be human, animal, and things in a situation. This datum is categorized as kinesthetic in the type of imagery from the sentence *make you cry*. That

line mean someone in the song is crying. The sentence *make you cry* in the lyric included in kinesthetic imagery because crying indicates activity and movement of someone in the song. By hearing the word *cry*, the listeners of the song can immediately imagine about it, imagine about tears or imagine things related to crying.

6) Kinesthetic Imagery in *Ilomilo*

89/Kin/DM/01:32/Ilomilo

So tell me you'll come home even if it's just a lie

Words that indicate movement can be activities. It can be human, animal, and things in a situation. This datum is categorized as kinesthetic in the type of imagery from the sentence *come home*. Someone in the song expected to return home even though it was just a lie to the singer. *Come back home* included in kinesthetic imagery because in the sentence clearly shows an activity carried out by someone. Hearing that sentence, the listeners of the song can immediately think of a trip back home or imagine someone returning home. It also helps the listeners understand how the story or situation the song is trying to portray.

e. Gustatory Imagery

Gustatory imagery is an imagery which relates on flavor or taste sense such as sweet or briny. Gustatory is the imagery that appears the least in

song lyrics, only one of data is found in the song *Listen Before I Go*. The researcher found gustatory imagery following the songs:

1) Gustatory Imagery in *Listen Before I Go*

60/Gus/CS/01:3701:43/Listen Before I Go

Taste me, the salty tears on my cheek

This datum is categorized as gustatory in the type of imagery from the words *the salty tears*. According to Perinne (1992) gustatory imagery is an imagery which relates on flavor or taste sense. This type of imagery is closely relates to the sense of taste of the tongue. In this line of lyrics, the singer says for someone in the song to feel the salty taste in the tears that run down her cheeks when she cries. Salty taste is a taste that is felt by the sense of taste buds. It is the taste of the tongue, so those lyric lines are included in gustatory imagery. Salty taste is a basic taste that is understood by everyone's tongue. By hearing that word, listeners know how the salty taste of tears.

f. Organic Imagery

Organic imagery is an imagery which relates to internal sensation of human body such as hunger or thirst. Organic imagery also represent internal feeling of human such happy or sad. The researcher found that organic imagery is the most dominant imagery that appears in all of seven Billie's song lyrics, and organic imagery found the most in *Listen Before I*

Go song lyrics. The researcher found organic imagery following the seven songs:

1) Organic Imagery in *Xanny*

3/Org/DM/01:58/Xanny

I don't need a xanny to feel better

According to Perrine (1992), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word *feel better*. This song tells the story of someone who is addicted to illegal drugs. The word xanny is the term the singer uses to refer xanax, a type of drug. The singer says she does not need drugs to make her feel better. *To feel better* can mean that the singer is not feeling well. Listeners will build up imaginations about the feelings that the singer expressed in those lines. The singer will feel better without needing xanny is an expression that involves personal feelings so the line of the lyric included to organic imagery.

2) Organic Imagery in *When The Party's Over*

8/Org/NFTS/00:22/When The Party's Over

Don't you know i'm not good for you

This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the sentence *I'm not good*. This song tells about a sad love relationship when the singer feels she is bad for her lover. The feeling in the lyrics of the song is a feeling of inferiority when the singer feels she is not good

enough for her lover. Feelings of inferiority in this song belong to the personal feelings of someone that belongs to organic imagery. Listeners can get an idea of feelings of inferiority from the song's lyrics when listening to the song, and they also can feel the feeling. The singer expressed the feelings of inferiority by considering herself not good enough for her lover in their relationship.

3) Organic Imagery in *Bury A Friend*

19/Org/SW/00.57/Bury A Friend

Today I'm thinking about the things are deadly

This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the sentence *thinking about the things*. This song tells the story of someone who has a nightmare and wants to end herself. In this lyrical line, the singer is thinking about something deadly. Thinking about something deadly creates a tense and terrifying atmosphere when listeners hear this song. Listeners can create thoughts about death with the help of these lyric to understand the feeling fear of having nightmares and things related to death. It is included in personal feelings and thoughts so that line belongs to organic imagery.

4) Organic Imagery in *Bad Guy*

41/Org/NFTS/02:36/Bad Guy

I'm only good at being bad

This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the sentence *I'm only good at being bad*. This song is about a toxic love relationship and taking advantage of each other. The man in the song treats his lover badly, but the singer as his lover feels that she is the one who did bad things. The singer feels she is only good at doing bad things. It could mean a feeling of inferiority. In a toxic relationship, the man feels he is in control, but the singer feels she is the one how take control, so she feels that she is the bad one, not the man. There is a feeling of inferiority and cynicism in this song, so readers get an idea of the lyric in their feelings so that it includes to organic imagery.

5) Organic Imagery in *Listen Before I Go*

52/Org/DM/03:13-03:20/Listen Before I Go

Call my friends and tell them that I love them

This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the sentence *I love them*. This song tells the story of someone who wants to end her life and then wants to tell her friends that she loves them. The feeling of love is a personal feeling of a person and every feeling of love is an expression of different feelings. In this song, love for friends is expressed with despair by the singer. Only by hearing the lines of the

song lyric, listeners will feel the affection and love that the singer has for her friends in the song, even though she chose to leave.

6) Organic Imagery in *I Love You*

68/Org/DM/01:32/I Love You

I love you and I don't want to

Organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. Love is an expression of a very deep feeling that humans feel. In this line of the lyric, the singer seems to say that she still loves the person in the song, even though she does not want to love him anymore. Feelings of love are included in a person's personal feelings so these lyrics are included in organic imagery. The feeling of love can be imagined by listeners more easily when listening to this song. Organic imagery through these lyric lines helps the singer express sad feelings of love in this song so that it is more easily accepted by listeners.

7) Organic Imagery in *Iloilo*

78/Org/DM/00:36/Iloilo

And I don't wanna be lonely

This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word *lonely*. According to Perrine (1992), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. The word loneliness is something that exists within humans, involving feelings. The feeling of loneliness is also a personal feeling that can be felt by humans themselves in various

situations, especially when they are alone. The song Iloilo tells the story of someone who is alone while waiting for his lover to return. The singer in this song feels lonely and afraid of being abandoned. Listeners will feel the loneliness that the singer feels when they hear the lines of the song lyrics and also will have an idea of what loneliness feels like.

2. Sense of Depression Found in Songs of Billie Eilish’s *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* Album (2019)

According to Beck and Alford (2009) depression is a psychological disorder characterized by deviation in feelings, cognition, and individual behavior. Sense of depression consists of 19 types of symptoms that indicate a survivor of depression based on the theory of Beck and Alford in the book *Depression Cause and Treatment* (2009).

Table 4.1 Table Sense of Depression

Songs	Sense of Depression																		
	D M	N F T S	R G	L E A	C S A	L M R	L S R	N S E	S E E	I B I	D B I	P W W	A E W	S W D	I D A	L A D	S D L	L L	F

Xanny	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	
When the Party's Over	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
Bury A Friend	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	2	-	1	16
Bad Guy	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
Listen Before I Go	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	17
I Love Ybu	7	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	15
Ilomilo	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	15
	2																			
Total	91																			

The table above contain the sense of depression. The song of *Xanny*, there are 2 dejected mood, 3 loss of emotional attachment, 1 suicidal wishes, and 1 reduction of gratification. *When the Party's Over* have 4 negative towards self, 4 dejected mood, and 2 negative expectations. For *Bury A Friend*, there are 2 sleep disturbance, 1 reduction of gratification, 6 suicidal wishes, 4 negative expectation, 1 avoidance, and 1 fatigability. In *Bad Guy*, it found 4 dejected mood, and 5 negative feeling towards self. In *Listen Before I Go*, there are 3 suicidal wishes, 7 dejected mood, 3 negative expectations, 2 paralysis of will, 1 fatigability, and 1 crying spell. *I Love You* have 2 crying spell, 7 dejected mood, 2 negative expectations, 1 loos of mirth, 1 selfblame, 1 suicidal wishes, and 1 sleeping disturbance. The last is *Ilomilo* that have 12 dejected mood, 2 negative expectations, and 1 sleep disturbance.

The detailed sense of depression which found from the collected data can be seen below:

a. Dejected Mood

Dejected mood is part of the symptoms of depression that appear most often and are felt by sufferers or those around them. Dejected mood relates to extreme changes in feelings of someone suffering from depression. This is because bad feelings are difficult for sufferers to understand. Their feelings become mixed with sadness, misfortune, loss and other triggers. Dejected mood is the most dominant data in the seven songs of Billie Eilish as a sympton of depression. There are 36 data of dejected mood found in the

song lyrics, and the most data appears in *Iloilo* song. Here are some data examples and explanations that the researcher found following the seven songs:

1) Dejected Mood in *Xanny*

3/Org/DM/01:58/Xanny

I don't need a xanny to feel better

From sentence *I don't need xanny to feel better* included into dejected mood. Dejected mood refers to moods that change easily and sometimes feel sadness. In this datum, imagery depicts dejected mood as a symptom of depression through organic imagery which is related to the singer's personal feelings in the song lyrics. *To feel better* could mean that she is not in a good condition or her feeling is not well. However, she refuses to accept that *Xanny* could help her feel better. Feelings of sadness and unhappiness are shown clearly by the lyrics of the song.

A person who is depressed and addicted to drugs will feel in a better mood when using drugs. Drugs can make a person feel in the air and are not aware of themselves. Feelings of sadness and unhappiness can disappear when using drugs. However, Billie Eilish says she does not need any more drugs to feel better because she is already frustrated and does not think she would be better off even if she is on drugs.

2) Dejected Mood in *When The Party's Over*

10/Org/DM/01:01-01:13/When The Party's Over

I could lie, say I like it like that like it like that

This datum included into dejected mood because the mood of someone who is depressed is a sad feeling or unhappy, but they usually convey the opposite impression. In this datum, organic imagery portray the dejected mood to help singers express her personal feelings. This can be seen from the lyric lines which clearly show the singer's feelings of sadness when she says she likes things she does not like. The lyrics mean that she could say that she likes this and that, but she lied when she said it to someone else. The feeling of lying to make someone else happy creates a feeling of sadness.

The song tells about a love relationship that will end soon and have to leave each other. The singer feels she can do anything to keep her lover in their relationship. She can even say she likes anything to her lover to make her lover stay even if she lies. It creates feelings of loss and abandonment which results in feelings of frustration because she can no longer do anything for her lover. Feelings of loss and abandonment become feelings of sadness which the singer expresses by saying she could lie by liking this and that thing.

3) Dejected Mood in *Bad Guy*

34/Vis/DM/00:29/Bad Guy

White shirt now red my bloody nose

This datum included into dejected mood because the mood of someone who is depressed is usually convey the opposite impression of feeling sad and unhappy. In the lyrics, Billie's white clothes turn red because of blood from her nose. The line of the lyric can have a literal meaning, the t-shirt that Billie was wearing was initially white and then got blood from her nose until it turned red. In this datum, visual imagery provides an overview of the dejected mood through an explanation of the color of the clothes the singer is wearing and the color of the blood coming out of her nose.

However, it also can be interpreted as something that was originally white and clean becomes red because of bleeding and hurt. Everything that was originally happy and went well then got hurt and became sad. It is like the lyrics of a white t-shirt that turns red with blood. This can be interpreted as feeling unhappy and entering into symptoms of depression dejected mood.

4) Dejected Mood in *Listen Before I Go*

52/Org/DM/03:13-03:20/Listen Before I Go

Call my friends and tell them that I love them

This datum included into dejected mood because the mood of someone who is depressed is a sad feeling or unhappy, but they usually convey the opposite impression. In the lyrics of the song *Listen Before I Go*, the lyric says that she loves her friends, and will miss them when she leaves. In this case, the lyric give the sad feeling for her friends she will leave behind. Feelings of depression that are empty and sad make feelings of love for her friends unable to save herself.

In this datum, dejected mood is portrayed by organic imagery which focuses on how the feelling when someone has to leave a loved one. The lyric say to call her friends and tell them that she loved them. Feelings of sadness, aloneness, loneliness and despair are clearly depicted in this song. Someone who is depressed has feelings of sadness that persist and are difficult to get rid of until they think about disappearing. In this song, even though she loves her friends, but nothing can save her or make her happy again.

5) Dejected Mood in *I Love You*

67/Org/DM/01:21/I Love You

You didn't mean to say "I love you"

This datum clearly shows the sadness and disappointment that the singer tried to convey in her song lyric. In the lyrics of the song, the singer says that her boyfriend did not mean to tell her that he loves her. It creates feelings of sadness, worthlessness, and feelings of abandonment which are symptoms of depression in dejected mood. All the sad feelings in this datum are clearly depicted by organic imagery, which is a type of imagery that is related to a person's personal feelings.

Someone who is depressed always feels that she is the saddest person. In the song *I Love You*, show that someone really loves her lover. However her lover could not love her the way she wanted. Feelings of disappointment and despair from feelings of love are clearly depicted in this song, especially in the lyrics *you didn't mean to say "I love you"* which the singer is trying to convey as a form the sense of depression.

6) Dejected Mood in *Iloilo*

78/Org/DM/00:36/Iloilo

And I don't wanna be lonely

This datum is included in the dejected mood because the mood of someone who is experiencing depression is feeling sad or unhappy, but is usually expressed in other ways. Dejected mood in this datum is

portrayed by the organic imagery to show the feeling of loneliness. The lyrics of the song clearly show feelings of sadness which is a symptom of depression by not wanting to feel lonely. Dejected mood not only shows feelings of unhappiness, but also feelings of loneliness. The lyrics of the song show someone who does not want to feel lonely when her lover leaves. This song conveys loneliness, a feeling of fear of being abandoned, and sad at the same time in the lyrics. The feeling of sadness in the lyric lines in this data is part of the dejected mood in the symptoms of depression portrayed by the singer in the song *Iloilo*.

b. Negative Feeling Toward Self

Patients who are depressed frequently express unfavorable feelings about themselves. Someone with depression seem to be able to distinguish between sentiments of self-loathing and unfavorable opinions of themselves such as "i am worthless." (Beck and Alford, 2009). The researcher in this research found 9 data of negative feeling toward self in the song of Billie Eilish's *Where We Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* Album (2019). Here are some data examples and explanations that the researcher found following the songs:

1) Negative Feeling Toward Self in *When The Party's Over*

8/Org/NFTS/00:22/When The Party's Over

Don't you know i'm not good for you

This datum included into negative feeling toward self in sense of depression because these sentiments are similar to the feelings sadness in dejected mood, but the feeling are distinct in that they are aimed directly at the self. Patients with depression seem to be able to distinguish between sentiments of self-loathing and unfavorable opinions of themselves. This negative feeling towards self is portrayed by the organic imagery due to the singer feeling. In the lyric lines of the song it clearly describes how the singer sees herself.

In the lyric *i'm not good for you*, the singer tried to show the feeling of not good enough for other. This feeling of not being good enough can become a feeling of inferiority. The feeling of inferiority is also a way of someone looking at herself negatively. Someone who is depressed feels that she is not good enough or better than other people. In this song, the singer clearly show the negative feeling towards self by show the feeling of inferiority.

2) Negative Feeling Toward Self in *Bad Guy*

41/Org/NTFS/02:36/Bad Guy

I'm only good at being bad

Someone who are depressed frequently express unfavorable feelings about herself. In this lyric line, the singer tried to show the feeling of someone who felt that she only could do bad thing or being bad person. From the way she sees herself negatively, this datum is included in

negative feelings toward self. This is the opposite thing conveyed by the lines of the song, the singer tried to give the perspective of someone who actually feels that she is better when she does bad things. This feeling is felt by someone with mental health problems, one of which is depression. This negative feeling is portrayed by the organic imagery to show how the singer's perspective. It also could mean a feeling of inferiority, but in the song, the singer sang the lyric loudly as the sarcasm feeling. The way the singer gave the perspective of negative feeling already refers to symptoms of depression.

c. Reduction in Gratification

People with depression will lose the satisfaction with the things around them or something they have or did. Beck and Alford (2009) stated that loss of satisfaction is seen as the central illness in depressed people. This example could represent boredom, unhappiness, or a lack of interest in any activity because they are dissatisfied with what they are doing. Only 2 data of reduction of gratification found in the songs of Billie Eilish's *Where We Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* Album (2019). Here are some data examples and explanations that the researcher found following the songs:

1) Reduction in Gratification in *Xanny*

6/Kin/RIG/00:12/Xanny

What is ist about them?

I must be missing something

They just keep doing nothing

The sentence *I must be missing something they just keep doing nothing* included to reduction of gratification in sense of depression because people with depression will lose the satisfaction with the things around them or something they have or did. The feeling of depression in this datum is depicted by kinesthetic imagery to show what is happening and what the song is doing through the lyrics. Someone in the song feels that she has lost all satisfaction in those around her who are doing nothing and are instead addicted to drugs. Feeling dissatisfied and fed up with everything around is a symptom of depression which is included in reduction of gratification.

This song tells about someone and her friends who are in promiscuity. Someone who always faced her friends who were drunk and addicted to drugs. In the lyric line, the singer give the perspective of someone who has missed something among her friends. However, friends only care about their alcohol and drugs. This lyrics created the feeling of fed up and do not get satisfaction from people around who are just drunk and addicted.

2) Reduction in Gratification in *Bury A Friend*

18/Org/RIG/00:54/Bury A Friend

Is it the amount cleaning you out

Am I satisfactory?

This datum included into reduction in gratification. In this case, people with depression will lose the satisfaction with the things around them or something they have or do. Sometimes, it happens to someone who is depressed by questioning herself whether she is satisfied with everything. Dissatisfaction makes a person fed up and no longer feel compelled to do something. In this line of lyrics, the singer questions whether she is satisfied. Questioning the feeling of satisfaction, the sense of depression in this datum is depicted through organic imagery to show the singer's feelings.

The song tells the story of someone who has nightmares and has difficulty sleeping. The singer also asked if someone was satisfied about herself and everything she had or did in her song. Questioned about satisfaction clearly show that the feeling of someone who not satisfied with what she had. Someone who is depressed will experience problems sleeping, then question many things, especially about feelings of satisfaction and disgust about what they have gone through in their life.

d. Loss of Emotional Attachment

In this section, someone who is depressed becomes disliking things they previously liked very much and loses interest. It is based on the loss of satisfaction from things that were previously enjoyable. This symptom only found in the song *Xanny* out of seven other songs which shows that someone is losing emotional interest in things she previously liked. Here are some data examples and explanations that the researcher found:

1) Loss of Emotional Attachment in *Xanny*

4/Org/LEA/02:41/Xanny

I can't afford to love someone

This datum included into loss of emotional attachment because someone who is depressed has no desire to do things that previously might have been pleasurable to her. In this case is loving someone else or feel the love. Apart from losing interest and desires about previous things, in this phase, someone who is depressed also finds it difficult to feel their feelings again. Someone who is depressed feels nothing after losing interest in her life. Organic imagery portrayed this feeling of depression in loss emotional attachment because the singer shows her feelings when she feels unable to love other people. This song tells about someone who saw her friends drunk and addicted to drugs. The singer give the perspective of someone who could no longer love

someone. In the lyric line, she cannot afford to love someone. She is incapable of feeling love. She did not feel love like before.

e. Crying Spells

Someone with depression frequently cry for extended periods of time. They cried more frequently than they did before, or they felt like sobbing but did not cry. Some individuals who cried seldom while not depressed were able to detect the onset of depression by noting a strong desire to cry. The researcher found only 3 data of crying spells in *Listen Before I Go* and *I Love You* song Lyrics. Here are some data examples and explanations that the researcher found:

1) Crying Spells in *Listen Before I Go*

60/Gus/CS/01:3701:43/ Listen Before I Go

Taste me, the salty tears on my cheek

This datum included in crying spells based on that lyric line. Someone who is depressed experiences sadness so deep that she will cry as an expression of that emotion. However, according to Beck and Afford (2009), not all depressed people will cry as an expression of their emotions, some don't cry at all. Meanwhile, in the lyrics of the song, the singer is clearly crying. In this datum, crying spells as a symptom of depression is portrayed through gustatory imagery when the singer writes that there is a salty taste on her cheeks due to tears.

This song tells the story of someone who wants to end herself. The singer then said that someone would want to taste the salty taste of the tears on her cheeks. Tears are a sign that someone is crying. It is a natural response of the human body. The tears on her cheeks in the line of the lyric clearly show that the singer is crying.

2) Crying Spells in *I Love You*

61/Kin/CS/00:28/I Love You

It's not true tell me I've been lied to

Crying isn't like you ooh

This datum included in crying spells based on that lyric line. Someone who is depressed experiences sadness so deep that she will cry as an expression of that emotion. Crying spells in this datum is portrayed by kinesthetic imagery because the singer wants to describe that crying is not something someone in the song usually do. This song tells about a sad love story. Someone who loves her boyfriend, and continues to love him even though she does not want to. They had to separate, but at that time her lover cried. The lyric said that crying is not something someone in song usually did.

64/Kin/CS/02:34/I Love You

I didn't mean to make you cry

This datum included in crying spells based on that lyric line. Same as the previous lyrics. In this song, the singer show that someone did not

mean to make someone else cry. Crying spells in this datum is portrayed by kinesthetic imagery because the singer wants to describe that someone did not mean to make someone else cry. Someone experiences sadness so deep will cry as an expression of that emotion. In *I Love You* song lyric, the singer tried to show deepest sadness of love story. This song takes the perspective of a someone who feels that she is the one who made someone else cry. From the lyrics and the meaning of the song, it is clear that these lyric line are a form of depression symptoms, included in crying spells.

f. Loos of Mirth Response

Depressed person loses their sense of humor and has a propensity to take everything seriously. The issue seems to be that patients do not react to humor the way they usually do. They do not find humor amusing, don not want to laugh, and do not enjoy themselves when someone cracks a joke. In this symptom of depression, the researcher only found one data in *I Love You* song lyrics. Here are the datum explanation that the researcher found:

1) Loos of Mirth Response in *I Love You*

66/Aud/LMR/01:16/I Love You

Baby, won't you take it back?

Say you were tryna make me laugh

And nothing has to change today

This datum included in to loos of mirth response from the lyric *tryna make me laugh*. The lyric included into symptom of depression because in that lyric line, there is the word *laugh* as a marker word. Depressed person loses their sense of humor and has a propensity to take everything seriously and they do not want to laugh. Laughing is an activity that produces sound and can be heard through the ear, so in this datum, loos of mirth response as a symptom of depression is portrayed by auditory imagery which presents sound.

The song tells the story of a love story that does not end happily. The singer said that someone *were tryna to make me laugh*, but the singer also said that *nothing has change today*. It mean that someone can no longer accept things that make her laugh like before. In this song, the singer tried to show the feeling of someone who loos mirth response when someone else tried to make her laugh and make their relationship better than before, there is nothing would change in their feeling and relationship.

g. Negative Expectations

People who are depressed tend to feel hopeless and focus primarily on the negative possibilities that could possibly occur. They believe there is no hope for the future and that nothing will change. One instance is when depressed individuals are advised to take antidepressant medications, but do

not. The researcher found 13 data of negative expectation in Billie Eilish song lyrics. Here are the data examples and explanations that the researcher found:

1) Negative Expectation in *When the Party's Over*

13/Kin/NE/00:47/When the Party's Over

Tore my shirt to stop you bleeding

But nothing ever stops you leaving

This datum included into negative expectations because that lyric line shows thinking of negative possibilities. Thoughts of impossibility, negativity, and feelings of hopelessness can be shown in various expressions. In that line of lyrics, the singer tried to show feeling of hopelessness by writing that *but nothing ever stops you leaving*. That nothing can stop someone from leaving even if try to survive. In this datum, kinesthetic imagery portrays feelings of depression by providing a picture of leaving which is always related to movement, both physical and heart or feeling movements.

This song tells of someone who feels she is not worthy of her lover and will only hurt her partner if they continue to be together. In the lyric line, someone tried to stop her lover from leaving, but her lover still left. However, the singer give the perspective of someone who always thought that nothing would stop someone from leaving. These negative

and hopeless thoughts is portrayed by the singer, because negative thinking also produces negative things.

2) Negative Expectation in *Bury a Friend*

31/Aud/NE/02:09/Bury A Friend

It's probably something that shouldn't be said out loud

Honestly, I thought that I would be dead by now

This datum included into negative expectations because in the lyrics of the song *something that shouldn't be said out loud*. This datum also included into auditory imagery to portray the negative expectation by providing a picture from the lyrics that something said or heard is related to sound and the sense of hearing. The lyric line means something that should not be said too loudly because someone with depression felt that no one would understand even if she said what she wanted to say out loud. It can also mean that something that other people should hear does not need to be shouted loudly.

Depression with sleep disturbances and nightmares is also not something that should be said out loud to others. This happens to someone with depression so that it does not live up to expectations and tends to feel that no matter what she tries to say or explain no one will understand even if she vomits out everything she says. This becomes a symptom of depression with negative expectations because even if she tried to scream, nothing would be able to help her fight her depression.

3) Negative Expectation in *Listen Before I Go*

47/Org/NE/00:28/Listen Before I Go

Tell me, love is endless don't be so pretentious

This datum included in negative expectation because through these lines, the singer clearly shows the negative perspective about eternal love. This datum also included into organic imagery to portray the negative expectation with singers who feel that other people are too pretentious when talking about true love, this feeling is included in organic imagery. People think that there is love that will never end and last forever. However, the singer give perspective that thoughts of everlasting love do not exist and are only pretentious thoughts of people.

This song itself tells of someone who wants to end herself and wants to make everyone she knows listen to her before she leaves. So, the phrase about endless love is pretentious for someone in the song. The lyric line tells people no need to feel pretentious about love because the singer give her thought that all the love in a person will disappear and they will still leave in the end. The lyric's negative feelings make everything that happens always be considered to end negatively so someone has no hope and becomes skeptical.

4) Negative Expectation in *I Love You*

65/Kin/NE/03:52/I Love You

I'm in your arms in Central Park

There's nothing you could do or say

This datum included in negative expectation through these lines, *there's nothing you could do or say*. These lyrics clearly show that the singer has a negative opinion about what happened. This datum also included into kinesthetic imagery to portray the singer's negative thought by depicting that there is nothing that can be done, not doing anything can also show that there is no movement and just staying still. The singer tried to show someone who lose faith in hope and that nothing will change for the better. In the lyrics of the song, the singer assumes that someone cannot do or say anything anymore. Negative feelings showed by lyric can come from feelings of sadness over a love relationship that did not end well and a sense of belief in hope that the song tried to tell.

5) Negative Expectation in *Iloilo*

81/Org/NE/01:12/Iloilo

Said I couldn't love someone cause I might be break

This datum included in negative expectation through these lines *cause I might be break*. This datum also included into organic imagery to portray the negative expectation with a very clear depiction of the

singer's perspective about heartbreak. The lyric clearly show that the someone has thoughts that maybe she will be broken. The negative expectations that the lyric shows are a response to what someone has experienced before. Having experienced heartbreak in the past make someone think that she will definitely be broken again. Someone who is depressed has no desire to do things that previously might have been pleasurable to her because of her negative expectations, in this case is loving someone else or feel the love. She either feels that she cannot love someone except her lover because she feels he will break and destroy or she will be broken and destroyed by her new love affair.

h. Self-Blame or Self-Criticism

Since people with depression are accustomed to being harsh on themselves, so they blame and criticize themselves for their own mistakes. The persistence of self-blame and self-criticism in depressives seems to be connected to their egocentric notions of judging for alleged flaws. In this section, the researcher only found one data in *I Love You* song lyrics.

1) Self-Blame in *I Love You*

69/Org/SB/02:07/I Love You

I wish I never learned to fly

Maybe we should just try

This datum included in self-blame or self-criticism through the line *I wish I never learned to fly*. This datum also included into organic imagery to portray self-blame that the singer wrote in the lyrics, how someone blamed herself by showing feelings of regret. The lyric clearly show that someone is blaming herself for the choices she made. The singer give the perspective of someone who regretted her choice so she blamed herself and also criticized her choice which did not end up the way she wanted. The persistence of depressives' self-blame and self-criticism appears to be related to their egocentric conceptions for condemning oneself for supposed faults.

In the lyrics of the song, the singer wrote that someone wishes she had never learned to fly. This means regret for what she did and blame herself. *Learned to fly* here can mean hope and the happy feelings that the someone experience when fall in love, but the love does not end well. In the lyrics, the singer give the feeling of regrets having learned to fly because if someone had not learned to fly, she would not have fallen and broken. It means that if someone is not fall in love and happy then she will not be heartbroken and feel miserable.

i. Paralysis of Will

The loss of positive motivation is a common symptom of depression. Patients may struggle to mobilize themselves to accomplish even the most basic and essential chores, such as eating, drinking, or taking medication to reduce their distress. The researcher only found 2 data of paralysis of will in Listen Before I Go song lyrics. Here are the data example and explanation that the researcher found:

1) Paralysis of Will in *Listen Before I Go*

48/Org/PW/01:02/Listen Before I Go

Sorry, can't save me now

Sorry, I don't know how

This datum included in paralysis of will through the sentence *can't save me*. The song clearly wants to show a sense of despair from these lyric line. In this datum, paralysis of will is portrayed by organic imagery to give an imagination to the song listeners about how someone feeling when she losing hope and feeling hopeless. The singer even said *sorry* in that line to convey the helplessness someone felt towards the people who were trying to *save* her. In negative expectations, someone who is depressed tends to view everything as having a bad impact. However, in paralysis of will, someone who is depressed does not view everything negatively, but has reached a point where they feel they

cannot do anything anymore. The loss of positive motivation is a common symptom of depression. The singer gave the perspective of someone who feel that she could no longer be saved by anyone. People could not save her from the depression she was experiencing. The singer gave the feeling of someone who choose to give up and did not want to try to get up from the sadness.

j. Avoidance, Escapist, and Withdrawal Wishes

Someone who is depressed tends to avoid their responsibility as an individual for their own life. They will also hide themselves from getting involved with other people and their lives. Depressed people also withdraw from their social life and keep to themselves. The researcher found only one datum in the Bury A Friend song lyrics. Here is the datum explanation:

1) Avoidance, escapist, and withdrawal wishes in *Bury A Friend*

32/Vis/AEWW/01:52/Bury A Friend

Keep you in the dark what do you expected?

Depressed people see their responsibilities as dull, useless, or oppressive, and they desire to escape to an activity that provides relaxation or sanctuary. This datum included into withdrawal wishes because it can be interpreted from the lyrics that a person keeps herself in darkness as a sign that she is withdrawing from normal and social life. This is a form of depressive symptom. This datum also included

into visual imagery to portray the withdrawal wishes with describe the color of the situation in the song.

Bury A Friend tells the story of someone who has difficulty sleeping and has nightmares. In this lyric line *keep you in the dark*, the singer gave the imagination of someone wants to keep herself in the dark. It can mean that someone wants to keep herself in the dark at night when she has difficulty sleeping. Someone wants to hide herself in the dark so that other people cannot find her. With symptoms of depression, a person will isolate themselves and avoid social situations. In this song, this is expressed by keeping herself in the dark or it can mean place that cannot be found.

k. Suicidal Whishes

Someone with depression thinks of death as the best solution to their condition. The patient's desire to commit suicide might manifest itself in a variety of ways. Suicide desires occur frequently in some patients throughout illness, and patients may have to fight them continually. The researcher found 12 data of suicidal wishes in the songs of Billie Eilish. Here are the data examples and explanations that the researcher found:

1) Suicidal Wishes in *Xanny*

5/Org/SW/02:48/Xanny

I can't afford to love someone

Who isn't dying by mistake in silver lake

This datum included into suicidal wishes because someone with depression thinks of death as the best solution to their condition, the desire to commit suicide might manifest itself in a variety of ways. This datum is also included into organic imagery to portray the feeling and thought of suicidal. The lyrics line before is *cannot afford to love someone*, and in the lyric in this datum is *who isn't dying*. It means that the singer gave the perspective of someone who could not love her lover who died in the mistake he made. Someone who is depressed sometimes not only hopes that herself will die or commit suicide, but also for other people around her. In the lyric line *can't afford to love someone who isn't dying by mistake in Silver Lake* mean that the singer tell the story of someone who cannot love someone else who is purposefully using drugs to harm themselves. Thoughts of suicide here are about people who were addicted to drugs and alcohol.

2) Suicidal Wishes in *Bury A Friend*

23/Org/SW/02:12/Bury A Friend

Honestly, I thought that I would be dead by now

From the lyric line *I would be dead by now*, it already reflects the desire to die with suicidal thoughts. This datum included in the symptoms of depression in suicidal wishes. The desire to commit suicide is expressed in various way. In the lyric of the song, the singer directly gave the feeling of someone who thought hat she should have died. This desire to commit suicide is depicted through the personal feeling, so this datum is also included in organic imagery to portray the sense of depression in suicidal wishes. In the song *Bury A Friend*, the singer tell about someone who has trouble sleeping and nightmare. In this song, the singer gave the perspective of the monster in the nightmares, the monster who hiding under the bed. In this song, the singer tried to portray someone who thinks about death every night. Then, in the lyric of the song, the singer clearly show someone who thinking about wanting to commit suicide through the monster in the nightmare.

3) Suicidal Wishes in *Listen Before I Go*

44/Vis/SW/00:07-00:12/ **Listen Before I Go**

Take me to the rooftop

I wanna see the world when I stop breathing

Someone with depression thinks of death as the best solution to their condition. The desire to commit suicide might manifest itself in a variety of ways. It might be felt as a passive want, such as *when I stop breathing*. The lyrics also show visual imagery with the singer said *I wants to see the world when I stops breathing*. This datum is clearly show that suicidal wishes is also depicted through visual imagery. Stopping breathing means someone have died. Breathing is a sign that humans are biologically alive. In the lyrics, the singer gave the mental picture of someone who want to stops breathing. This clearly indicates thoughts of suicide. In these lyric line, stops to breathing indicates a desire to no longer live. From the lyric line *I wanna see the world when I stops breathing*, the possibility that someone who wants to see the world when and stop breathing can do is commit suicide.

4) Suicidal Wishes in I Love You

71/Org/SW/03:33/I Love You

The smile that you gave me

Even when you felt like dying

The desire of someone with depression to commit suicide might manifest in a variety of ways. It might be felt as a passive want, such as *felt like dying*. From the lyrics it is clear that the datum included into suicidal wishes and the singer gave the feeling like someone was dying and helpless. This datum is also included into organic imagery to portray the desire to commit suicide that the singer clearly show in the song lyric. Expressions about suicidal thoughts are not always expressed as wanting to die, but are also expressed as feelings of helplessness, feeling like dying, no longer feeling like she or he can survive, and not wanting to live the life they are living.

In the song *I Love You*, the singer gave the perspective of someone who feeling like he is dying. In the line of lyrics, someone gave a smile even though she knew that her lover was feeling sad as if he was dying because their love relationship was not going well. These lyrics also mean the feeling sadness is so deep that made someone feel like he is dying. However, these lyrics can also show thoughts about death with the feeling of dying.

1. Sleep Disturbance

Sleep disturbance is one of the symptoms of depression that appears in every person suffering from depression. Sometimes they cannot sleep at all because there are so many things bothering them. However, sometimes they will sleep more than usual to deny the reality of the real world. The researcher only found 4 data of sleep disturbance in the songs of Billie Eilish. Here are some data examples and explanations that the researcher found:

1) Sleep Disturbance in *Bury A Friend*

24/Kin/SD/00:45/Bury A Friend

When we all fall asleep, where do we go?

This datum included into sleep disturbance because one of the most noticeable symptoms of depression is difficulty sleeping. Depressed patients have an excessive amount of restlessness and activity during the night. They sometimes have difficulty sleeping or sleep too much because they are disturbed by their thoughts. The lyric line shows the singer asking where someone who is asleep would go. It also shows that someone who having trouble sleeping will questions it. This datum also included into kinesthetic imagery to portray sleep problem showed by the singer when she asking where a sleeping person has gone, it means

wanting to know what movements or activities are carried out by the soul of a sleeping person.

This song tells about someone who has trouble sleeping and has nightmares that make her restless. Someone who has trouble sleeping, she questions when someone sleeps where exactly that person goes. This is a philosophical question that is difficult to find an answer. Philosophical questions about life, about feelings, or about how the world will work become the thoughts of someone who is depressed. It clearly disturbed their sleep. This clearly shows symptoms of depression related to sleep disturbances in a person.

2) Sleep Disturbance in *I Love You*

74/Vis/SD/01:54-02:01/*I Love You*

Up all night on another red eye

This datum included into sleep disturbance because someone who is depressed will be awake all night having trouble sleeping. This is clearly shown through the lyric line *up all night*. The singer wanted to show someone with trouble sleeping by writing that she stayed up all night. The lyric line *on another red eye* also show the consequences of someone staying up all night with her eyes red, and it was not done just one night, but *another red eye* show that she had been having trouble sleeping for days. In this datum, visual imagery portray the sleep

disturbance by giving an idea of the condition of someone who has difficulty sleeping and will have red eyes, the color red is a visual.

The song *I Love You* tells about a complicated love relationship that did not end well. Difficulty sleeping can be caused by deep feelings of sadness, which affects how a person manage her emotion. It can be seen from the other lyrics in this song which describe sadness, thoughts of death and negative expectations. Sad feelings, complicated thoughts, and various other conditions make someone with depression experience serious sleep problems.

3) Sleep Disturbance in *Iloilo*

88/Kin/SD/01:07/Iloilo

The friends I've had to bury

They keep me up at night

This datum included into sleep disturbance because someone who is depressed will be awake all night having trouble sleeping. The lyric *keep me up at night* clearly show that someone did not sleep at night. This datum also included into kinesthetic imagery to portray the sleep disturbance showed by the singer, to describe someone who have trouble sleeping because do so many things. The singer wanted to show an overview of someone who has trouble sleeping and stayed up all night. In this song, *The friends I've had to bury* that the singer wrote can mean friends someone lost and left behind. In this case, the feeling of not

wanting to be left out, anxious, and loneliness makes someone have sleep disturbance which is a symptom of depression. *Ilomilo* tells about someone who feels lonely because she waits for her lover who does not come back home. In the lyric *friend I've had to bury they keep me up all night* means that someone who have buried her friends or left her friends for her lover feel lonely and have difficulty sleeping.

m. Fatigability

Mental fatigue has consequences for physical fatigue for patients with depression. Some individuals appear to experience this symptom as a purely physical phenomenon such as the body feels heavy. Others describe fatigability as a loss of vitality or pep. The patient has feelings of being listless, worn out, too weak to move, or run down. The researcher only found 2 data of the fatigability in the *Bury A Friend* and *Listen Before I Go* song lyrics. Here are the data example and data explanation that the researcher found:

1) Fatigability in *Bury A Friend*

33/Tac/F/02:31/Bury A Friend

Then my limbs all froze and my eyes won't close

This datum included into fatigability from the lyric *my limbs all froze and my eyes won't close*. Someone who is depressed will experience problems such as not being able to feel her limbs or feeling numb.

Depressed people will tire of any action, and some individuals appear to experience this symptom as a purely physical phenomenon or fatigability as a loss of vitality or pep. In this datum, tactile imagery portray the fatigability which the singer described as someone who having legs that felt like they were frozen and numb.

The song *Bury A Friend* tells about someone who experiences sleep problems and nightmares. Someone who stays up all night will also experience health problems. Physical fatigue and mental fatigue affect a person's physical condition with depression. So, she can experience pain or fatigue, such as her legs feeling frozen and her eyes not being able to close. It can mean that someone body in the song's lyric *my limbs all froze and my eyes won't close* cannot move and cannot sleep because she cannot even close her eyes.

2) Fatigability in *Listen Before I Go*

49/Org/F/01:44-01:52/Listen Before I Go

That's what a year-long headache does to you

Depressed people will tire of any action, and some individuals appear to experience this symptom as a purely physical phenomenon or fatigability as a loss of vitality or pep. In the lyric line, *a year-long headache* included into fatigability because the singer tried to give an overview of someone with headaches for a year. This fatigue can occur due to mental fatigue which then affects physical fatigue. In this datum,

fatigability is portrayed by organic imagery to show the feeling of the headache and dizziness.

In the lyric of the song, someone feels dizzy and has a headache for a long time. The headache in the lyrics can include physical and mental headaches. It can mean a physical headache which is the result of thinking too much. Someone who is depressed finds themselves having irrational thoughts. As this song *Listen Before I Go* shows, the singer gave an thoughts of someone who wanted end her life and wrote that her friends could not save her is an example of irrational thinking. These thoughts then create the headaches. The mental headaches because of irrational thoughts affect physical headaches.

B. Discussion

Song now days is a part of the development of literature. The lyrics in song are a form of free lines which are included in poetry. Therefore, this research uses imagery theory to analyze song lyrics. Imagery in a song is an important part of helping listeners get a clear picture of the song's meaning. Song lyrics are also a media of expression for singers and songwriters to show their experiences, thoughts and feelings. Issues surrounding mental health and depression are part of the theme expressed in many songs. One of them is Billie Eilish, whose name soared through her second album *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* (2019).

In this album, Billie Eilish gives an overview of how someone is in the lowest phase. This lowest phase expressed in the songs when all things happen simultaneously such as heartbreak, loss, sadness, feelings of low self-esteem, and questioning the meaning of life. The title of this album *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* can also mean that Billie Eilish questioned when someone sleeps, where their soul actually goes. In another sense, Billie Eilish asked the meaning of where the soul of a dead person will go.

From the explanation regarding the meaning of the album, the singer found a theme that became a common thread among the songs on the album, the theme of depression. In this research, the researcher want to show how depression is portrayed through the imagery. If take a look at the data, the most dominant imagery found in the songs on this album is organic imagery that related into personal human feelings. Meanwhile, the most dominant data in sense of depression found in the songs is dejected mood which is related to feelings of sadness and misery for someone who is depressed. Organic and rejected mood have a clear connection in how sad feelings as a symptom of depression are expressed with organic imagery in the form of word, phrase, and sentence in the song lyrics.

There are 91 data of imagery and sense of depression found from seven songs of Billie Eilish's *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?*(2019).. From seven types of imagery, only olfactory imagery is not found in seven songs of Billie Eilish. The dominant data for each song is organic imagery that related to personal feelings. Each song shows how the singer expresses her feelings through the lyrics.

The personal feelings expressed by the singer are various conflicts that occur between the singer and herself, her lover, her friends and the people around her. For example in the song *Xanny*, organic imagery becomes dominant when the singer gives her views on herself and her friends who are trapped in alcohol and drug addiction to help them feel better. Or in the song *Bury A Friend*, the singer feels she has problems with herself and keeps imagining there is a monster in her room. The singer even felt that the monster in her nightmare was herself. In this song, the lyrics that appear most frequently are *I wanna end me*, which is included into organic imagery with the feelings of despair and death wish that the singer expressed.

However, through the seven songs that were the objects of this research, each song has a different dominance sense of depression. In the *Xanny* song lyrics, loss of emotional attachment is the most commonly found to indicate that the singer has lost interest and desire in the things she liked before, and some data is expressed through organic imagery. In *When The Party's Over*, the sense of depression shown by the singer are dejected mood and negative feelings towards self which is depicted by organic and kinesthetic imagery with the singer's actions reflecting of her negative feelings. Suicidal thoughts and actions which are included in suicidal wishes are the most dominant in the song *Bury A Friend*, and they are depicted through organic and kinesthetic imagery. In the song lyrics of *Bad Guy*, the singer most often express negative feelings towards self as feelings of depression regarding her love relationships, and all these negative feelings are depicted through

organic imagery with the singer wrote directly how she feels in the lyrics. Dejected mood is the feeling of depression that appears most often in songs *Listen Before I Go*, *I Love You*, and *Ilomilo* with organic imagery as an expression that describes the singer's feelings through words, phrases and sentences.

Organic imagery is the dominant data that is most often found in seven songs of Billie Eilish, even in each song, organic imagery is the one that appears the most because it is based on several reasons. The singer shows the expression of his feelings in the song lyrics with direct sentences. In the songs on the album *When We All Fall Sleep, Where Do We Go?* (2019), feelings of sadness and misery are the parts that are most highlighted by the singer. The singer's feelings, thoughts, point of views and ideas about herself, her relationships with other people, and her life meaning as a teenager growing up with all the problems are shown directly in the form of personal feelings. This also makes the songs on this album feel so deep and have meaning that makes the listeners understand what the singer is saying.

Then sense of depression in seven songs of Billie Eilish is also related to the personal feelings of the singer. Dejected mood is the most data that appears. This happens for several reasons. In some songs, other symptoms of depression are shown through the lyrics more than the dejected mood. However, for the whole songs, dejected mood is most shown by the singer. The singer shows the feeling of sadness, despair, emptiness and loss of the will to live so strongly in each song in the album *When We All Fall Sleep, Where Do We Go?* (2019). The feelings is based on the singer's personal experiences as a teenager growing up. Love problems, self-

image, relationships with other people, and the phase of facing self identity are issues that Billie Eilish brings up as a feeling of depression. It creates a very deep feeling of sadness towards self which then creates the feeling of confusion that Billie Eilish shows in her songs. The theme of depression and songs with sad and deep lyrics have also been Billie Eilish's theme since her beginning as a singer.

The songs *When The Party's Over*, *I Love You*, and *Ilomilo* are songs that tell the story of the singer's love relationship problems, when as a teenager she was trapped in a complicated and toxic love relationship. In the *Bad Guy*, Billie Eilish shows a cynical side of herself and considers herself a bad person in her love relationship. In the songs *Xanny* and *Listen Before I Go*, Billie Eilish shows feelings of tiredness and loss of passion and desire to carry out her life's activities. Even in the song *Listen Before I Go*, Billie Eilish shows her deep sadness for herself, even to the point of wanting to commit suicide. In the song *Bury a Friend*, Billie Eilish actually questions her life and said that the monster in her bedroom is herself. Feelings of sadness over a love relationship can spread to other areas such as self-image, negative thoughts, loss of passion for life, even thoughts about killing her life and death.

From the type of imagery and the sense of depression found in the song lyrics of Billie Eilish's *When We All Fall Sleep*, *Where Do We Go?* (2019), the researcher can conclude that imagery provide and help to portray how the singer tries to show feelings of depression through song lyrics. Organic imagery which is the dominant data in the types of imagery have a connection in depicting the

dejected mood which is the dominant data in sense of depression. Likewise, other types of imagery also provide images for other feelings of depression as well.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter will contain the conclusions of this research based on the research finding, implications for the language teaching and learning English, and suggestions to help other researchers to gain insight into another similar research in this field.

A. Conclusions

Based on the analysis of imagery and sense of depression in Billie Eilish's *When We All Fall Sleep, Where Do We Go?* (2019), the researcher has obtained 91 data from the seven songs that are the object of this research. The researcher has gathered several conclusions. The conclusion comes from the results of the research explained in the previous chapter. From the data found in the types of imagery and sense of depression in Billie Eilish's song lyrics, the researcher concluded that depression can be portrayed through imagery accurately.

First, this research uses the theory of imagery from Laurence Perrine and Thomas Arp (1992) in the book *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*. There are seven types of imagery defined by Perrine and Arp. Then, to analyze the sense of depression, this research uses the theory from Beck and Alford in the book *Depression Cause and Treatment* (2009). They defined symptoms of depression into 19 forms. This research aims to find the type of imagery in the lyrics of Billie Eilish's songs and to find out how the imagery portray the singer's feelings of

depression through her songs. This research also used seven songs of Billie Eilish in the album *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* (2019). There are *Xanny*, *When The Party's Over*, *Bury A Friend*, *Bad Guy*, *Listen Before I Go*, *I Love You*, and *Ilomilo*.

From seven songs, all the types of imagery were found except olfactory imagery. Olfactory is an imagery related to the sense of smell and aroma, and there are no lyrics that refer to a specific scent. Meanwhile, the dominant data in the type of imagery is organic imagery with 49 data. Organic imagery relates to personal feelings expressed in various ways. In the lyrics of Billie Eilish's songs, it is proven that the singer shows her feelings, thoughts and overviews with direct sentences to make the listener immediately understand that the singer is sad, miserable or lonely. Then, the sense of depression that appears most frequently from the 19 symptoms of depression is dejected mood with 36 data. Dejected mood is a deep and protracted feeling of sadness which affects all other symptoms of depression. Dejected mood is related to the feelings of depression sufferers. This is in line with organic imagery which describes personal feelings.

B. Suggestions

Based on the results of this research in accordance with the discussion and conclusions, the researcher provides suggestions to the readers. It can be as follows:

1. For Students and Teachers in English Literature

This research is intended to help for students and teachers in English major especially in literature to understand imagery. Imagery is a theory in literature, especially poetry. This research uses imagery in song lyrics. The researcher hopes that this research can provide additional knowledge for students and teachers in English literature. Then, regarding the issue of depression which is expressed in various ways, especially in literary works and song lyrics, researcher hope that this research will help students and teachers look at the issue of depression through literary research.

2. For Other Researchers

The results of this research are intended to be a reference for other researchers in English major especially in literature to understand imagery and sense of depression. Imagery is the theory that usually used for poetry, but in this research, imagery is used in song lyrics. The researcher hope this research on imagery can be carried out more widely in other forms and this research can become a benchmark and reference. Apart from that, imagery can portray the sense of depression. In this case, this research can provide an overview of depression which is expressed in various ways, and the researcher hope this research will make people more aware that depression can occur in anyone with

various symptoms. The researcher also hope that this research can help other researchers to research imagery by combining other issues.

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APPENDICES

VALIDATION SHEET


This thesis data titled *Sense of Depression Presented by The Imagery in The Billie Eilish's When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go? Album (2019)* has been validated by Muhammad Rizal, M.A in:

Day : Thursday

Date : August 10th, 2023

Surakarta, 10 Agustus 2023

Validator



Muhammad Rizal, M. A

SENSE OF DEPRESSION PRESENTED BY THE IMAGERY IN THE BILLIE EILISH'S *WHEN WE ALL FALL ASLEEP, WHERE DO WE GO?* ALBUM (2019)

Sarah Nanda Lufiana

Tables of Data Validator

Xanny					
The song tells about someone who is addicted to alcohol and illegal drugs like xanax which make her high. People who are addicted and use drugs are usually due to depression or even drugs that make someone depressed.					
No	Coding and Data	Imagery	Sense of Depression	Notes	Valid/ invalid
1.	1/Org/DM/00:15/Xanny Too intoxicated to be scared	Organic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>scared</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation. In the sense of depression, <i>too intoxicated to be scared</i> included into rejected mood because dejected mood is part of the symptoms of depression that appear most often and are felt by sufferers or those around them. Billie feels that people are too drunk to be afraid or they choose to get drunk so they don't feel afraid about something that makes them depressed. 	Valid

2.	2/Org/LEA/01:25/Xanny Too inebriated now to dance	Organic	Loss of emotional attachment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>too inebriated</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation. • The lyric included into loss of emotional attachment because this is evidenced by a loss of interest in specific activities or affection or concern for other people. Someone who addicted and drink alcohol will be too drunk to do anything else including dance. A depressed person also feels the same way, where she doesn't want to do anything she previously liked. 	Explain, proof!
3.	3/Org/DM/01:58/Xanny I don't need a xanny to feel better	Organic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>feel better</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation. • From sentence <i>I don't need xanny to feel better</i> included into dejected mood. Dejected mood refers to moods that change easily and sometimes feel prolonged sadness. A person who is depressed and addicted to drugs will feel in a better mood when using drugs. However, Billie says she doesn't need any more drugs to feel better because she is already frustrated and doesn't think she would be better off even if she is on drugs. 	Valid

4.	4/Org/LEA/02:41/Xanny I can't afford to <i>love</i> someone	Organic	Loss of emotional attachment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>cant afford to love</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation. • This part included into loss of emotional attachment because someone who is depressed has no desire to do things that previously might have been pleasurable to her, in this case is loving someone else or feel the love. She either feels that she cannot love someone who is an addict or she feels that she as an addict can no longer love. 	Valid
5.	5/Org/SW/02:48/Xanny Who isn't dying by mistake in silver lake	Organic	Suicidal wishes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>dying</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation. • This part included into suicidal wishes because Someone with depression often thinks of death as the best solution to their condition, the desire to commit suicide might manifest itself in a variety of ways. In the lyrics line before, Billie cannot afford to love someone, and in this lyric is who isn't dying. It means that Billie wishing that someone he couldn't love died in the mistake he made. someone who is depressed sometimes not only hopes that herself will die or commit suicide, but also for other people around her. 	Valid

6.	6/Kin/RIG/00:12/Xanny I must be missing something They just keep doing nothing	Kinesthetic	Reduction in gratification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as kinaesthetic in the type of imagery from the words keep doing nothing. According to Perinne (2016), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or tension. • The sentence I must be missing something they just keep doing nothing included to reduction of gratification in sense of depression because people with depression will lose the satisfaction with the things around them or something they have or did. Beck and Alford (2009) stated that loss of satisfaction is seen as the central illness in depressed people. Billie feels that she has lost all satisfaction in those around her who are doing nothing and is instead addicted to drugs. 	Valid
7.	7/Kin/LEA/02:25/Xanny Please don't try to kiss me on the sidewalk on your cigarette break	Kinesthetic	Loss of emotional attachment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as kinaesthetic in the type of imagery from the words <i>try to kiss me</i>. According to Perinne (2016), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or tension. • This part included into loss of emotional attachment because someone who is depressed has no desire to do things that previously might have been pleasurable to her, in the lyrics of this song it's a kiss. Moreover someone who smokes, drinks alcohol and addicted to drugs which is the cause of depression. 	Valid

When the Party's Over

This song tells about the relationship between a couple who are on the verge of staying together or separating and tell about someone who is frustrated and sad with their complicated love relationship and they hurt each other. *When the Party's Over* means that after all the problems and

fights are as loud as a party. Billie feels that she is not good enough in her relationship with her boyfriend so if they stay together they will hurt each other. Prolonged feelings of sadness, negative thoughts, and bad self-image are important parts of the sense of depression.

No	Coding and Data	Imagery	Sense of depression	Notes	Valid/ Invalid
8.	<p>8/Org/NFTS/00:22/When the Party's Over</p> <p>Don't you know i'm not <i>good</i> for you</p>	Organic	Negative feeling towards self	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>good for you</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. This part included into negative feeling toward self in sense of depression because these sentiments are similar to the generic dysphoric feelings in dejected mood, but they are distinct in that they are aimed directly at the self. Patients seem to be able to distinguish between sentiments of self-loathing and unfavorable opinions of themselves. 	Valid
9.	<p>9/Org/DM/00:30When the Party's Over</p> <p>I've learned to lose you can't afford to</p>	Organic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>can't afford to</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. This part included into dejected mood because she wants to learn to leave her lover but she feels unable, 	Valid

				<p>this creates a feeling of sadness and a feeling of vulnerability for someone so that it enters the category of dejected mood.</p>	
10.	<p>10/Org/DM/01:01-01:13/When the Party's Over</p> <p>I could lie, say I like it like that like it like that</p>	Organic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>like it like that</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. • This part included into dejected mood because the mood of someone who is depressed is a sad feeling or unhappy, but they usually convey the opposite impression. The lyrics mean that she can say that she likes this and that, but she lied when she said it. 	Valid
11.	<p>11/Org/NFTS/01:28/When the Party's Over</p> <p>I'll only <i>hurt</i> you if you let me</p>	Organic	Negative feeling towards self	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>only hurt you</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. • This part included into negative feeling towards self because she always thought that there would only be pain and mutual hurt, then she always felt that she would only hurt her lover if he persisted with her. She always thought that she is a person who is not good for her lover in their 	valid

				love relationship.	
12.	12/Kin/NE/00:39/ When the Party's Over Tore my shirt to stop you bleeding	Kinesthetic	Negative expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as kinaesthetic in the type of imagery from the words <i>tore my shirt</i>. According to Perinne (2016), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or tension. This part included into negative expectations because she offers to have her lover hold her so as not to feel the pain of their difficult relationship. However, she always thought that nothing would stop her lover from leaving even if she tried. 	Valid
13.	13/Kin/NE/00:47/When the Party's Over But nothing ever stops you leaving	Kinesthetic	Negative expectation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as kinaesthetic in the type of imagery from the words <i>stops you leaving</i>. According to Perinne (2016), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or tension. This part included into negative expectations because she offers to have her lover hold her so as not to feel the pain of their difficult relationship. However, she always thought that nothing would stop her lover from leaving even if she tried. 	Valid
14.	14/Kin/NFTS/02:34/When the Party's Over	Kinesthetic	Negative feeling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as kinaesthetic in the type of imagery from the words <i>let it go</i>. According to Perinne 	valid

	Lets just let it go		towards self	<p>(2016), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or tension.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This part included into negative feeling towards self because she always thought that there would only be pain and mutual hurt, then she always felt that she would only hurt her lover if he persisted with her. She always thought that she is a person who is not good for her lover in their love relationship. 	
15.	<p>15/Kin/NFTS/02:35/When the Party's Over</p> <p>Let me let you go</p>	Kinesthetic	Negative feeling towards self	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as kinaesthetic in the type of imagery from the words <i>let you go</i>. According to Perinne (2016), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or tension. • This part included into negative feeling towards self because she always thought that there would only be pain and mutual hurt, then she always felt that she would only hurt her lover if he persisted with her. She always thought that she is a person who is not good for her lover in their love relationship. 	Valid
16.	<p>16/Aud/DM/00:58/ When the Party's Over</p> <p><i>Quiet</i> when i'm coming</p>	Auditory	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as auditory in the type of imagery from the words <i>quiet</i>. According to Perinne (2016) auditory imagery is a represent of sound. • This part included into rejected mood because the 	valid

	home and i'm on my own			mood of someone who is depressed is a sad feeling or unhapy, but they usually convey the opposite impression. In this lyrics, she come home and she feel alone even though she is home. It shows the singer's feeling of sadness, loneliness, and emptiness which shows symptoms of depression in the form of dejected mood.	
17.	17/Aud/DM/01:45/ When the Party's Over And i'll <i>call</i> you when the party's over	Auditory	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as auditory in the type of imagery from the words <i>call you</i>. According to Perinne (2016) auditory imagery is a represent of sound. • This part included into rejected mood because the mood of someone who is depressed is a sad feeling or unhapy, but they usually convey the opposite impression. In this lyrics, she will call her lover after the party is over. This can be interpreted that she will contact her lover after her mind are not as busy as a party which is likened to their fight. It shows the singer's feeling of sadness, which shows symptoms of depression in the form of dejected mood. 	Valid
Bury A Friend					

This song tells about the sleep disorder suffered by Billie Eilish. She always thought that there are nightmares and monsters that control her mind and herself every time she sleeps. That's what then makes her question where a person actually goes while sleeping. This song gives off a depressive feeling where one thinks about death, suicidal ideation, and self-harm during sleep disturbances.

No	Coding and Data	Imagery	Sense of depression	Notes	Valid/ Invalid
18.	18/Org/RIG/00:54/Bury A Friend Am I <i>satisfactory</i> ?	Organic	Reduction in gratification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>satisfactory</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. This part included into reduction in gratification. In this case, people with depression will lose the satisfaction with the things around them or something they have or did. In the lyrics means whether she feels satisfied with what she has. This often happens to someone who is depressed by questioning herself whether she is satisfied with everything. 	Valid
19.	19/Org/SW/00.57/ Bury A Friend Today I'm thinking about	Organic	Suicidal wishes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>thinking about</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. 	valid

	the things are deadly			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the lyric <i>thinking about the things are deadly</i>, it clearly included into suicidal wishes because someone who is depressed tends to often think about things related to death and suicide as an outlet for the problems they face. 	
20.	20/Org/SW/01:01/ Bury A Friend Like I wanna drown	Organic	Suicidal wishes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>wanna drown</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. Someone with depression often thinks of death as the best solution to their condition. The patient's desire to commit suicide might manifest itself in a variety of ways. It might be felt as a passive want, such as “<i>like I wanna drown</i>”. From the lyrics it is clear that she wants to drown herself as a suicide attempt. In addition to telling about someone who has difficulty sleeping, this song also shows the suicidal thoughts of someone who has nightmares. 	Valid
21.	21/Org/SW/01:02/ Bury A Friend	organic	Suicidal wishes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>end me</i>. According to Perrine (2016), 	valid

	Like I wanna end me			<p>organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Someone with depression often thinks of death as the best solution to their condition. The patient's desire to commit suicide might manifest itself in a variety of ways. It might be felt as a passive want, such as “<i>like I wanna end me</i>”. From the lyrics it is clear that she wants to end herself as a suicide attempt. 	
22.	22/Org/NE/02:06/ Bury A Friend That you fall apart cuz I’m too expensive	Organic	Negative expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>too expensive</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. This part is included in the negative expectation because in the lyrics it explains that someone has fallen apart and the singer feels she is expensive because everything does not match her expectations. 	Valid
23.	23/Org/SW/02:12/ Bury A Friend Honestly, I thought that I would be <i>dead by now</i>	Organic	Suicidal wishes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>dead by now</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. 	valid

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the lyric i thought that <i>I would be dead by now</i>, it already reflects the desire to die with suicidal thoughts. This part is included in the symptoms of depression. 	
24.	24/Kin/SD/00:45/ Bury A Friend When we all fall asleep, where do we <i>go</i> ?	Kinesthetic	Sleep disturbance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as kinaesthetic in the type of imagery from the words <i>where do we go</i>. According to Perinne (2016), kinesthetic imagery are movement or tension. This part included into sleep disturbance because one of the most noticeable symptoms of depression is difficulty sleeping. Depressed patients have an excessive amount of restlessness and activity during the night. This song tells about someone who has trouble sleeping and has nightmares that make her restless. Billie who has trouble sleeping, she questions when someone sleeps where exactly that person goes. This clearly shows symptoms of depression related to sleep disturbances in a person. 	Valid
25.	25/Kin/SW/01:04/ Bury A Friend	Kinesthetic	Suicidal wishes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as kinaesthetic in the type of imagery from the words <i>step</i>. According to Perinne (2016), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or tension. 	Valid, but how does it call as suicide

	Step on the glass			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Someone with depression often thinks of death as the best solution to their condition. The patient's desire to commit suicide might manifest itself in a variety of ways. It might be felt as a passive want, such as “<i>step on the glass</i>”. In the lyrics of the song <i>stepp on the glass</i> means self-harm, and self-harm is included in the symptoms of depression suicidal wishes. 	
26.	26/Kin/SW/01:06/ Bury A Friend Staple your tongue (ahh)	Kinesthetic	Suicidal wishes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as kinaesthetic in the type of imagery from the words <i>staple</i>. According to Perinne (2016), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or tension. Someone with depression often thinks of death as the best solution to their condition. The patient's desire to commit suicide might manifest itself in a variety of ways. It might be felt as a passive want, such as “<i>staple your tongue</i>”. In the lyrics of the song <i>staple your tongue</i> means a self-harm, and self-harm is included in the symptoms of depression suicidal wishes. 	Valid
27.	27/Kin/SD/01:10/ Bury A Friend	Kinesthetic	Sleep disturbance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as kinaesthetic in the type of imagery from the words <i>try to wake up</i>. According to Perinne (2016), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or 	valid

	Try to wake up			<p>tension.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This part included into sleep disturbance because one of the most noticeable symptoms of depression is difficulty sleeping. Someone who is depressed has nightmares, and in the lyrics of this song it is clear that she is trying to wake up from her nightmares about self-harm or even burying friends. 	
28.	28/Kin/NE/02:17/ Bury A Friend Keepin' my head <i>held down</i>	Kinesthetic	Negative expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as kinaesthetic in the type of imagery from the words <i>held down</i>. According to Perinne (2016), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or tension. This part included into negative expectations because in the lyrics it meant that she had to lower her head when she thought about dying in the previous lyrics. That's because she felt that no one would help her when she wanted to get up but someone held her back and made her head bow. People with depression only think about the bad possibilities that exist and tend to feel hopeless. 	Valid
29.	29/Kin/SW/02:19-02:21/Bury A Friend	Kinetetic	Suicidal wishes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as kinaesthetic in the type of imagery from the words <i>bury</i>. According to Perinne (2016), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or tension. 	Valid

	Bury the hatchet or bury a friend right now			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Someone with depression often thinks of death as the best solution to their condition. The patient's desire to commit suicide might manifest itself in a variety of ways. It might be felt as a passive want, such as “<i>bury a friend</i>”. In the lyrics of the song means that burying a friend can mean that she wants to bury herself whom she considers a friend when she has a bad dream, and it is included in the symptoms of depression suicidal wishes. 	
30.	30/Aud/NE/00:48/ Bury A Friend <i>Say it, spit it out what it is exactly?</i>	Auditory	Negative expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as auditory in the type of imagery from the words <i>say it</i>. According to Perinne (2016) auditory imagery is a represent of sound. This part included into negative expectations because in the lyrics of the song, <i>say it and spit it out</i> means that anything said even to the point of spitting out will be heard in her ears even though it is not clear what she is actually saying. In the next lyrics to explain this lyric, she questions <i>what it is exactly?</i> meaning that whatever is being said cannot be understood. This often happens to someone with depression so that it does not live up to expectations and tends to feel that 	Valid

				no matter what she tries to say no one will understand even if she vomits out everything she says. This becomes a symptom of depression with negative expectations.	
31.	31/Aud/NE/02:09/ Bury A Friend It's probably something that shouldn't be <i>said out loud</i>	Auditory	Negative expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as auditory in the type of imagery from the words <i>said out loud</i>. According to Perinne (2016) auditory imagery is a represent of sound. • This part included into negative expectations because in the lyrics of the song, something that <i>shouldn't be said out loud</i> means something that shouldn't be said too loudly because she felt that no one would understand even if she said what she wanted to say out loud. depression with sleep disturbances and nightmares is also not something that should be said out loud to others. This often happens to someone with depression so that it does not live up to expectations and tends to feel that no matter what she tries to say no one will understand even if she vomits out everything she says. This becomes a symptom of 	valid

				depression with negative expectations because even if she tried to scream, nothing would be able to help her fight her depression.	
32.	32/Vis/AEWW/01:52/ Bury A Friend Keep you in the dark	Visual	Avoidance, escapist, and withdrawal wishes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as visual in the type of imagery from the words <i>dark</i>. According to Perinne (2016), visual imagery is a sense of having picture in the mind. Depressed people see their responsibilities as dull, useless, or oppressive, and they desire to escape to an activity that provides relaxation or sanctuary. This part goes into it because it can be interpreted from the lyrics that a person keeps herself in darkness as a sign that she is withdrawing from normal and social life. This is a form of depressive symptoms. 	Valid
33.	33/Tac/F/02:31/ Bury A Friend Then my limbs all froze and my eyes won't close	Tactile	fatigability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as in tactile in the type of imagery from the words <i>froze</i>. According to Perinne (2016) tactile imagery are something that can touch. Someone who is depressed will experience problems such as not being able to feel his limbs or feeling numb. Depressed people will tire of any action, and 	valid

				some individuals appear to experience this symptom as a purely physical phenomenon or fatigability as a loss of vitality or pep. The patient has feelings of being listless, worn out, too weak to move, or run down.	
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Bad Guy

This song tells about a toxic and tiring relationship. Her boyfriend always felt that he was a bad person and took control over Billie Eilish in their relationship. However, Billie wants to show that she is the bad one. Because they often fight and hurt each other, Billie feels that she is the real bad person. There is a sense of cynicism and sarcasm in this song, but there are also bad self-image and negative thoughts towards self that can be symptoms of depression.

No	Coding and Data	Imagery	Sense of Depression	Notes	Valid/ Invalid
34.	34/Vis/DM/00:29/Bad Guy White shirt now red my bloody nose	visual	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as visual in the type of imagery from the words <i>white shirt now red</i>. According to Perinne (2016), visual imagery is a sense of having picture in the mind. This part included into dejected mood because the mood of someone who is depressed is a sad feeling or unhapy, but they usually convey the opposite impression. In the lyrics, billie's white clothes turn red because of blood from her nose can be interpreted as 	Valid

				<p>something that was originally white and clean becomes red because of bleeding and hurt. This can be interpreted as feeling unhappy and entering into symptoms of depression dejected mood.</p>	
35.	<p>35/Org/NFTS/00:54/Bad Guy</p> <p>My soul? So cynical.</p>	Organic	Negative feelings toward self	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the words <i>so cynical</i>. According to Perinne (2016) organic imagery is an internal sensation. • Bad guy song tells the story of a couple's relationship where the man feels he is a bad person by hurting his girlfriend, then his girlfriend turns cynical as if she wants to take revenge by being the bad guy. Someone who are depressed frequently express unfavorable feelings about herself. In the lyric, it means that she views herself very cynically. This negative view of herself is closely related to dejected mood and is included in the symptoms of depression. This could be a sign that Billie has viewed herself and her pain with great cynicism. 	valid
36.	<p>36/Org/NFTS/01:03/Bad Guy</p>	Organic	Negative feelings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the words <i>bad type</i>. According to 	valid

	I'm that bad type		toward self	<p>Perinne (2016) organic imagery is an internal sensation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Someone who are depressed frequently express unfavorable feelings about herself. In this section, the singer feels like she is a bad type of person in her relationship with her lover. From the way she sees herself negatively, this part is included in the symptoms of depression negative feelings toward self. It can be a symbol that she might be the bad type in her relationship with her lover. Her boyfriend who hurt her and made her depressed, thus making her look bad at herself. 	
37.	<p>37/Org/NFTS/01:04/Bad Guy</p> <p>Make your mama <i>sad type</i></p>	Organic	Negative feelings toward self	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the words <i>sad type</i>. According to Perinne (2016) organic imagery is an internal sensation. Someone who are depressed frequently express unfavorable feelings about herself. In this section, the singer feels like she is a bad type of person in her relationship with her lover and the type to make others sad. From the way she sees herself negatively, this 	valid

				part is included in the symptoms of depression negative feelings toward self. It can be a symbol that Billie who sees herself badly such as symptoms of depression to make other person feel sad.	
38.	38/Org/NFTS/01:05/Bad Guy Make your girlfriend mad tight	Organic	Negative feelings toward self	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the words <i>mad tight</i>. According to Perinne (2016) organic imagery is an internal sensation. • Someone who are depressed frequently express unfavorable feelings about herself. In this section, the singer feels like she is a bad type of person in her relationship with her lover and the type to make others mad. From the way she sees herself negatively, this part is included in the symptoms of depression negative feelings toward self. In the lyrics of the song it means that the singer is a bad type because it can make other people feel sad and mad. 	valid
39.	39/Org/NFTS/01:11/Bad Guy I'm the bad guy	Organic	Negative feelings toward self	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the words <i>bad type</i>. According to Perinne (2016) organic imagery is an internal sensation. 	valid

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Someone who are depressed frequently express unfavorable feelings about herself. In this section, the singer feels like she is a <i>bad guy</i> of person in her relationship with her lover. From the way she sees herself negatively, this part is included in the symptoms of depression negative feelings toward self. It means that bad feelings and negative self-image about the pain caused by her lover. 	
40.	40/Org/DM/01:29/Bad Guy I like it when you take control	Organic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>like it</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. This part included into dejected mood because the mood of someone who is depressed is a sad feeling or unhappy, but they usually convey the opposite impression. The lyrics mean that she can say that she like it when her lover take control, but she lied when she said it. In the lyrics Billie says that she likes it when her boyfriend takes control, but the truth is Billie does not like it. 	valid
41.	41/Org/NFTS/02:36/Bad Guy	Organic	Negative feelings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the words <i>good at being bad</i>. According 	valid

	I'm only good at being bad		toward self.	<p>to Perinne (2016) organic imagery is an internal sensation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Someone who are depressed frequently express unfavorable feelings about herself. In this section, the singer feels like she only could do bad thing or being bad person in her relationship with her lover. From the way she sees herself negatively, this part is included in the symptoms of depression negative feelings toward self. 	
42.	42/Org/DM/02:54/Bad Guy I like it when you get mad	Organic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the words <i>I like when you get mad</i>. According to Perinne (2016) organic imagery is an internal sensation. Dejected mood refers to a dark feeling of being unhappy. This feeling can be shown in various ways, for example by being happy when seeing other people in trouble or angry. Not a real happy feeling, but someone who is depressed is usually happy when someone else is in trouble like herself. This lyric is a sarcastically expression as if she is showing that she likes to see people who hurt her feel upset and angry. 	valid

43.	43/Org/DM/02:57/Bad Guy I guess I'm pretty glad that you're alone	Organic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the words <i>I'm pretty glad</i>. According to Perinne (2016) organic imagery is an internal sensation. Dejected mood refers to a dark feeling of being unhappy. This feeling can be shown in various ways, for example by being happy when seeing other people is alone. Not a real happy feeling, but someone who is depressed is usually happy when someone else is in trouble or feeling alone like herself. 	valid
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Listen Before I Go

This song tells about someone who wants to leave and give up on her life. She wanted others to listen to her before she left. The lyrics are very depressive and clearly convey the meaning of suicidal ideation.

No	Coding and Data	Imagery	Sense of Depression	Notes	Valid/ Invalid
44.	44/Vis/SW/00:07-00:12/ Listen Before I Go I wanna see the world when I stop breathing	Visual	Suicidal wishes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as visual in the type of imagery from the words <i>see</i>. According to Perinne (2016), visual imagery is a sense of having picture in the mind. Someone with depression often thinks of death as the best solution to their condition. The patient's desire to 	valid

				<p>commit suicide might manifest itself in a variety of ways. It might be felt as a passive want, such as “<i>when I stop breathing</i>”. The singer wants to go to the roof of a building to see the world when she stops breathing, this can also mean that she wants to jump from a high roof to kill herself.</p>	
45.	<p>45/Org/DM/00:15/ Listen Before I Go</p> <p>Turning blue</p>	Organic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>turning blue</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. • The phrase <i>turning blue</i> means that the singer's feelings become sad and gloomy. This part can be a symptom of depression dejected mood because dejected mood refers to a dark feeling of being unhappy 	Valid
46.	<p>46/Org/DM/00:20/ Listen Before I Go</p> <p>Tell me, love is endless</p>	Organic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>love is endless</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. • The singer feels someone needs to tell her that love is eternal, but the singer no longer believes in the love 	valid

				and affection of others. The feeling of not being loved by the people around her is included in the symptoms of depression dejected mood.	
47.	47/Org/NE/00:28/ Listen Before I Go don't be so pretentious	Organic	Negative expectation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>be pretentious</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. • In this part, the singer tells people not to feel pretentious, and they will still leave in the end. The singer's negative feelings make everything that happens always be considered to end negatively so she has no hope and becomes a pessimist. This section includes the symptoms of depression negative expectation. 	Valid
48.	48/Org/PW/01:02/ Listen Before I Go Sorry, can't save me now	Organic	Paralysis of the wil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>sorry</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. • The loss of positive motivation is a common symptom of depression. The singer feel that she can no longer be saved by anyone. Her will to survive the depression was no longer there, and she feel that there is nothing 	valid

				more that can be saved from her.	
49.	49/Org/F/01:44-01:52/Listen Before I Go That's what a year-long headache does to you	Organic	Fatigability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>long headache</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. • Depressed people will tire of any action, and some individuals appear to experience this symptom as a purely physical phenomenon or fatigability as a loss of vitality or pep. The patient has feelings of being listless, worn out, too weak to move, or run down. In the lyrics of the song, the singer feels dizzy and has a headache for a long time. Headache here can be a physical headache which is the result of thinking too much so that it is a symptom of depression. 	Valid
50.	50/Org/DM/01:57/ Listen Before I Go I'm not okey	Organic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>I'm not okey</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. • This part included into dejected mood because the mood of someone who is depressed is a sad feeling or unhappy, but they usually convey the opposite 	valid

				impression. In this lyric, the singer says that she is not feeling well, it mean because she is feeling sad, unhappy, and empty.	
51.	51/oOrg/DM/02:0/Listen Before I Go I feel so scattered	Organic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>I feel so scattered</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. • This part included into dejected mood because the mood of someone who is depressed is a sad feeling or unhappy, but they usually convey the opposite impression. in these lyrics, the singer says that he is being messy and scattered. This means because of feelings of sadness, confusion, chaos, and it is not clear what she is feeling. 	Valid
52.	52/Org/DM/03:13-03:20/Listen Before I Go Call my friends and tell them that I love them	Organic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>I love them</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. • This part included into dejected mood because the mood of someone who is depressed is a sad feeling or unhappy, but they usually convey the opposite 	valid

				<p>impression. In the lyrics of this song, the singer says that she loves her friends, and will miss them when she leaves. In this case, the singer feels sad for her friends she will leave behind. Feelings of depression that are empty and sad make feelings of love for her friends unable to save herself.</p>	
53.	<p>53/Org/DM/03:23/ Listen Before I Go</p> <p>And I'll miss them</p>	Organic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>I'll miss them</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. • This part included into dejected mood because the mood of someone who is depressed is a sad feeling or unhappy, but they usually convey the opposite impression. In the lyrics of this song, the singer says that she loves her friends, and will miss them when she leaves. In this case, the singer feels sad for her friends she will leave behind. Feelings of depression that are empty and sad make feelings of love for her friends unable to save herself. 	Valid
54.	<p>54/Org/DM/03:27/ Listen Before I Go</p>	Organic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>I'm not sorry</i>. According to Perrine (2016), 	valid

	But, I'm not sorry			<p>organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This part included into dejected mood because the mood of someone who is depressed is a sad feeling or unhappy, but they usually convey the opposite impression. The singer said that she has no regrets about what she will do which is leaving his friends. These feelings result from the feelings of sadness, confusion, emptiness and other feelings that characterize depression. 	
55.	<p>55/Kin/SW/00:04/Listen</p> <p>Before I Go</p> <p>Take me to the rooftop</p>	Kinesthetic	Suicidal wishes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as kinesthetic in the type of imagery from the words <i>take me</i>. According to Perinne (2016), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or tension. • Someone with depression often thinks of death as the best solution to their condition. The patient's desire to commit suicide might manifest itself in a variety of ways. It might be felt as a passive want, such as "<i>take me to the rooftop</i>". The singer wants to go to the roof of a building to see the world when she stops breathing, this can also mean that she wants to jump from a high roof to kill herself. 	Valid

56.	<p>56/Org/NE/00:34/ Listen Before I Go</p> <p>Leave me like you do</p>	Kinesthetic	Negative expectation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as kinesthetic in the type of imagery from the words <i>leave me</i>. According to Perinne (2016), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or tension. • The feeling of abandonment makes the singer lose faith in hope and that nothing will change for the better. The singer's negative feelings make everything that happens always be considered to end negatively so she has no hope and becomes a pessimist. This section includes the symptoms of depression negative expectation. 	Valid
57.	<p>57/Kin/SW/00:48-00:55/Listen Before I Go</p> <p>Better hurry, cause I'm leaving soon</p>	Kinesthetic	Suicidal wishes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as kinesthetic in the type of imagery from the words <i>leaving soon</i>. According to Perinne (2016), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or tension. • The lyrics of the song <i>I'm leaving soon</i> mean that the singer will end her life soon, from the beginning of the lyrics that the singer wants to go to the rooftop and see the world when she stops breathing. This part includes to the symptom of depression suicidal wishes. 	Valid
58.	58/Kin/PW/01:20/ Listen	Kinesthetic	Paralysis of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as kinesthetic in the type of 	valid

	Before I Go Sorry, there's no way out.		Will	<p>imagery from the words <i>no way out</i>. According to Perinne (2016), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or tension.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lyrics of <i>no way out</i> mean that there is no way to go and get out of the sad and dark feelings that the singer feels. She feel that nothing can save her and no way to get out of depression. The absence of the will to get out of depression because she feel there is no way out is included in the symptoms of depression paralysis of the will. 	
59.	59/Kin/NE/02:06/ Listen Before I Go Leave me, de javu	Kinesthetic	Negative expectation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as kinesthetic in the type of imagery from the words <i>leave me</i>. According to Perinne (2016), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or tension. The feeling of abandonment makes the singer lose faith in hope and that nothing will change for the better. The singer's negative feelings make everything that happens always be considered to end negatively so she has no hope and becomes a pessimist. This section includes the symptoms of depression negative expectation. 	Valid
60.	60/Gus/CS/01:3701:43/	Gustatory	Crying spell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as gustatory in the type of 	valid

	Listen Before I Go Taste me, the salty tears on my cheek			<p>imagery from the words <i>the salty tears</i>. According to Perinne (2016), gustatory imagery is an imagery which relates on flavor or taste sense. This type of imagery is closely relates to the sense of taste of the tongue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depressed patients frequently cry for extended periods of time. They cried more frequently than they did before being depressed, or they felt like sobbing but did not cry. in the lyrics of the song it is clear that the singer is crying. 	
I Love You					
This song tells the story of a love that is deep but can not go the way it is supposed to. Her boyfriend says he loves her but in the opposite way. In the lyrics of the song, the singer expresses feelings of sadness, low self-esteem, and feelings of not being considered which are symptoms of depression.					
No	Coding and Data	Imagery	Sense of Depression	Notes	Valid
61.	61/Kin/CS/00:28/I Love You Crying isn't like you	Kinesthetic	Crying spell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as kinesthetic in the type of imagery from the words <i>crying</i>. According to Perinne (2016), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or tension. • Depressed patients frequently cry for extended periods of time. They cried more frequently than they did 	valid

				before being depressed, or they felt like sobbing but did not cry. In the lyrics of the song it is clear that the singer is crying.	
62.	62/Kin/DM/01:12/ I Love You Maybe won't you take it back?	Kinesthetic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as kinesthetic in the type of imagery from the words <i>take it</i>. According to Perinne (2016), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or tension. • This section is included in the dejected mood because the mood of someone who is experiencing depression is feeling sad or unhappy, but is usually expressed in other ways. In the lyrics of the song, <i>take it back</i> means the singer's feelings of love that her boyfriend doesn't want to take back, creating feelings of sadness, shame, and uselessness 	Valid
63.	63/Kin/NE/01:18/ I Love You And nothing has to change today	Kinesthetic	Negative expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as kinesthetic in the type of imagery from the words <i>has to change</i>. According to Perinne (2016), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or tension. • The singer lose faith in hope and that nothing will change for the better. The singer's negative feelings make everything that happens always be considered to 	valid

				end negatively so she has no hope and becomes a pessimist. This section includes the symptoms of depression negative expectation.	
64.	64/Kin/CS/02:34/ I Love You I didn't mean to make you cry	Kinesthetic	Crying spell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as kinesthetic in the type of imagery from the words <i>make you cry</i>. According to Perinne (2016), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or tension. • Depressed patients frequently cry for extended periods of time. They cried more frequently than they did before being depressed, or they felt like sobbing but did not cry. In the lyrics of the song it is clear that the singer is crying. 	Valid
65.	65/Kin/NE/03:52/ I Love You There's nothing you could do or say	Kinesthetic	Negative expectation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as kinesthetic in the type of imagery from the words <i>could do</i>. According to Perinne (2016), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or tension. • The singer lose faith in hope and that nothing will change for the better. In the lyrics of the song, the singer assumes that her lover cannot do or say anything for her anymore. Negative feelings experienced by singers can come from feelings of 	valid

				sadness over a love relationship that did not end well. Thus, even if she made efforts to fix everything, nothing would change.	
66.	66/Aud/LMR/01:16/I Love You Say you were tryna make me laugh	Auditory	Lost of mirth response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as auditory in the type of imagery from the words <i>laugh</i>. According to Perrine (1992), auditory imagery is that development the meaning of words, phrase, or sentence by representing sound. In this case, a person with depression loses their sense of humor and tends to take everything seriously and they are not amused, do not want to laugh, and derive no gratification from a witty comment or joke. In the lyrics of the song, Billie says that her boyfriend tried to make her laugh, but he could not. 	Valid
67.	67/Org/DM/01:21/ I Love You You didn't mean to say "I love you"	Organic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>I love you</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. This part included into dejected mood because the mood of someone who is depressed is a sad feeling or unhappy, but they usually convey the opposite impression. In the lyrics of the song, the singer says 	valid

				that her boyfriend didn't mean to tell her that he loves her. It creates feelings of sadness, worthlessness, and feelings of abandonment which are symptoms of depression in dejected mood.	
68.	68/Org/DM/01:32/ I Love You I love you and I don't want to	Organic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>I love you</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. • This part included into dejected mood because the mood of someone who is depressed is a sad feeling or unhappy, but they usually convey the opposite impression. In the lyrics of the song, the singer says that she loves her boyfriend even though she doesn't want to love him, she still loves him. It create the feelings of sadness, worthlessness, and feelings of abandonment which are symptoms of depression in dejected mood. 	Valid
69.	69/Org/SB/02:07/ I Love You	Organic	Self-blame or self-criticism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>I wish</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. 	Valid

	I wish I never learned to fly			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The persistence of depressives' self-blame and self-criticism appears to be related to their egocentric conceptions for condemning oneself for supposed faults. In the lyrics of the song, the singer says that she wishes she had never learned to fly. This means regret for what she did and blame herself. <i>Learned to fly</i> here can mean hope and the happy feelings that the singer experience when she fall in love, but the love does not end well. 	
70.	70/Org/DM/02:26/I Love You To tell ourselves a good lie	Organic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>a good lie</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. This section is included in the dejected mood because the mood of someone who is experiencing depression is feeling sad or unhappy, but is usually expressed in other ways. In the lyrics of the song, a good lie will create a momentary sense of happiness for the singer and her lover about their sad relationship. 	Valid
71.	71/Org/SW/03:33/ I Love	Organic	Suicidal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery 	valid

	<p>You</p> <p>Even when you felt like dying</p>		wishes	<p>from the word <i>felt like dying</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Someone with depression often thinks of death as the best solution to their condition. The patient's desire to commit suicide might manifest itself in a variety of ways. It might be felt as a passive want, such as "<i>felt like dying</i>". From the lyrics it is clear that she wants to end herself as a suicide attempt. 	
72.	<p>72/Org/DM/03:55/ I Love You</p> <p>I cant escape the way I love you</p>	Organic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>I love you</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. This part included into dejected mood because the mood of someone who is depressed is a sad feeling or unhappy, but they usually convey the opposite impression. In the lyrics of the song, In the lyrics of this song, the singer feels that she cannot escape from her feelings of love for her lover even though he doesn't want to anymore. It creates feelings of sadness, worthlessness, and feelings of abandonment 	valid

				which are symptoms of depression in dejected mood.	
73.	73/Org/DM/04:05-04:12/I Love You I don't want to, but I love you	Organic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>I love you</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. This part included into dejected mood because the mood of someone who is depressed is a sad feeling or unhappy, but they usually convey the opposite impression. In the lyrics of the song, the singer says that she loves her boyfriend even though she doesn't want to love him, she still loves him. It create the feelings of sadness, worthlessness, and feelings of abandonment which are symptoms of depression in dejected mood. 	Valid
74.	74/Vis/SD/01:54-02:01/I Love You Up all night on another red eye	Visual	Sleeping disturbance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as visual in the type of imagery from the words <i>red eye</i>. According to Perinne (2016), visual imagery is a sense of having picture in the mind or something can see by eyes. This part included into sleep disturbance because one of the most noticeable symptoms of depression is 	Valid

				difficulty sleeping. Someone who is depressed will be awake all night having trouble sleeping.	
75.	75/Vis/DM/03:52/I Love You We fall apart as it gets dark	Visual	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as visual in the type of imagery from the words <i>gets dark</i>. According to Perinne (2016), visual imagery is a sense of having picture in the mind or something can see by eyes. This section is included in the dejected mood because the mood of someone who is experiencing depression is feeling sad or unhappy, but is usually expressed in other ways. In the lyrics of the song, the singer says that she is separated from her lover when the day gets dark or in evening time. <i>it gets dark</i> in this case can also mean that the relationship between the singer and her lover is dark that makes everything dark 	Valid
<p>Iloilo</p> <p>This song tells the story of someone who is afraid of being abandoned by the person she loves, and still wants that person to be by her side. The lyrics describe feelings of sadness, dependency, frustration, and empty hopes about a precious person.</p>					
No	Coding and Data	Imagery	Sense of Depression	Notes	Valid/ Invalid

76.	<p>76/Org/DM/00:08/Iloilo</p> <p>Told you not to worry but, maybe that's a lie</p>	Organic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>to worry</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. • This section is included in the dejected mood because the mood of someone who is experiencing depression is feeling sad or unhappy, but is usually expressed in other ways. In the lyrics of the song, the singer says that there is no need to worry about anything happening to her. Unhappiness can be expressed in various ways, one of which is feeling anxious. 	valid
77.	<p>77/Org/NE/00:28/Iloilo</p> <p>They're never gonna give you love like ours</p>	organic	Negative expectation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>love like ours</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. • The singer's negative feelings are expressed in that the relationship is already happy with the love they have that the singer gives to her lover, so there is no need for another happiness or another love in a starry place. The singer's negative feelings make everything that happens always be considered to end negatively so she 	valid

				has no hope and becomes a pessimist. She believes that the love she gives is incomparable to what he will find out there.	
78.	78/Org/DM/00:36/Iloilo And I don't wanna be lonely	Organic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>lonely</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. • This section is included in the dejected mood because the mood of someone who is experiencing depression is feeling sad or unhappy, but is usually expressed in other ways. Dejected mood not only shows feelings of unhappiness, but also feelings of loneliness. The lyrics of the song show the singer doesn't want to feel lonely when her lover leaves. 	valid
79.	79/Org/DM/00:44/Iloilo I can't lose another life	Organic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>I'm worried</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. • This section is included in the dejected mood because the mood of someone who is experiencing depression is feeling sad or unhappy, but is usually expressed in 	valid

				<p>other ways. In the lyrics of the song, the singer does not want to lose her other life, in this case is her life with her lover, because Singer has already lost his life before. Singers no longer want to feel abandoned and lost because it creates feelings of sadness.</p>	
80.	<p>80/Org/DM/00:51/Ilomilo</p> <p>Hurry, I'm worried</p>	Organic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>I'm worried</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation and personal feeling. • This section is included in the dejected mood because the mood of someone who is experiencing depression is feeling sad or unhappy, but is usually expressed in other ways. In the lyrics of the song, the singer says that she is worried about anything happening to her lover. Unhappiness can be expressed in various ways, one of which is feeling anxious. 	valid
81.	<p>81/Org/NE/01:12/Ilomilo</p> <p>Said I couldn't love someone cause I might be</p>	organic	Negative expectation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>couldn't love</i>. According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation. • This part included in to negative expectation because 	valid

	break			<p>someone who is depressed has no desire to do things that previously might have been pleasurable to her, in this case is loving someone else or feel the love. She either feels that she cannot love someone except her lover because she feels he will break or destroy or he will be broken and destroyed by her new love affair.</p>	
82.	<p>82/Org/DM/01:16/Ilomilo</p> <p>If you're gonna die, not by mistake</p>	Organic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>die</i> . According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation. • In the previous lyrics, the singer says that she cannot love anyone anymore because she feels like she will be broken. In these lyrics, the singer says even if her lover dies through no mistake she will not feel able to love someone else again. The feeling of not wanting to be left out in this lyric can be included in the dejected mood in symptoms of depression. 	valid
83.	<p>83/Org/DM/01:36/ Ilomilo</p> <p>I tried not to upset you</p>	Organic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>upset you</i> . According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation. • In the lyrics of this song shows that the singer does not want to upset her lover. In this song, the singer can do 	valid

				<p>anything, including being a people pleaser, so that her lover does not leave her. Being a people pleaser certainly makes singers feel unhappy and anxious if she make other people feel annoyed and unhappy. This is included in the dejected mood in depressive symptoms.</p>	
84.	<p>84/Org/DM/02:15/Ilomilo</p> <p>Was hoping you'd come home, I don't care if its just a lie</p>	Organic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as organic in the type of imagery from the word <i>was hoping</i> . According to Perrine (2016), organic imagery is an internal sensation. • In these lyrics, the singer says that he doesn't care if his lying girlfriend will come home soon, because that lie can make the singer feel calm even if temporarily. The feeling of anxious and loneliness that the singer feels makes her not care that her lover is lying, what is important for the singer is that her lover comes home. This creates feelings of sadness and feelings of abandonment which are included in the dejected mood in depressive symptoms. 	valid
85.	<p>85/Kin/NE/00:25/Ilomilo</p>	Kinesthetic	Negative expectation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as kinesthetic in the type of imagery from the words <i>get to close</i>. According to Perrine 	valid

	Remember not to get to close to stars			<p>(2016), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or tension.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>to get to close to stars</i> can mean that approaching something bright, in this song the singer reminds her lover not to approach another source of light, or a source of love because other places don't have the love they have. It can also mean the feeling of happiness that they can get outside of their circle of relationships. She believes that the love she gives is incomparable to what he will find out there. 	
86.	86/Kin/DM/00:38/Ilomilo So show me the way home	kinesthetic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as kinesthetic in the type of imagery from the words <i>the way home</i>. According to Perinne (2016), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or tension. • In the previous lyrics the singer doesn't want to feel lonely, and wants his lover to show him the way home. The way home here could just be the way for the singer to return to a place where he no longer feels lonely, unhappy or anxious. So that this section can be categorized as dejected mood in depressive symptoms. 	valid
87.	87/Kin/DM/01:04/Ilomilo	kinesthetic	Dejected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as kinesthetic in the type of 	valid

	The friends I've to bury		mood	<p>imagery from the words <i>bury</i>. According to Perinne (2016), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or tension.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The friend I've to bury can be interpreted as losing her friends or the singer has cut friends from her life just for the sake of her lover. The loss of a friend leaves the singer feeling abandoned, and for that she did whatever it takes to keep her lover from leaving too. feeling left out and feeling alone are also included in the dejected mood in depressive symptoms. 	
88.	88/Kin/SD/01:07/Ilomilo They keep me up at night	Kinesthetic	Sleep disturbance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as kinesthetic in the type of imagery from the words <i>keep</i>. According to Perinne (2016), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or tension. The singer has trouble sleeping and the singer stayed up all night because she thinks about friends she has buried or the friends she lost. In this case, the feeling of not wanting to be left out, anxious, and loneliness makes the singer have sleep disturbance which is a symptom of depression. 	valid
89.	89/Kin/DM/01:32/ Ilomilo So tell me you'll come	Kinesthetic	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This datum is categorized as kinesthetic in the type of imagery from the words <i>come home</i>. According to Perinne (2016), kinaesthetic imagery are movement or tension. 	valid

	home even it its just a lie			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In these lyrics, the singer says that he doesn't care if his lying girlfriend will come home soon, because that lie can make the singer feel calm even if temporarily. The feeling of anxious and loneliness that the singer feels makes her not care that her lover is lying, what is important for the singer is that her lover comes home. This creates feelings of sadness and feelings of abandonment which are included in the dejected mood in depressive symptoms. 	
90.	90/Tac/DM/00:34/ Ilomilo I should know, but its cold	Tactile	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as tactile in the type of imagery from the words <i>its cold</i>. This type is related to the human skin. Perrine (1992) stated that tactile imagery associate with the touch of human body. • This section is included in the dejected mood because the mood of someone who is experiencing depression is feeling sad or unhappy, but is usually expressed in other ways. In the previous lyrics, the singer asks where her lover has gone. The singer feels compelled to know where her lover has gone because she doesn't want to feel left out. The place she is in is cold, it can 	Valid

				be literally cold on her body, and it can be cold on her heart. This causes feelings of sadness, loneliness, and feelings of abandonment.	
91.	91/Vis/DM/00:57/Iloilo The world a little blurry or maybe it's my eyes	Visual	Dejected mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This datum is categorized as visual in the type of imagery from the words <i>little blurry</i>. According to Perinne (2016), visual imagery is a sense of having picture in the mind or something can see by eyes. • Feelings of emptiness, unhappiness, and loneliness make the singer see the world unclear and blurry. Seeing the world with blur can mean not being able to see the happy, cheerful, and colorful world like the world she saw before. This section is included in the dejected mood. 	Valid