

AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGES IN “BRIDGERTON” SEASON 1 DRAMA SERIES: SEMANTIC STUDY

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Abstract

People today use figurative language to express their feelings with a different meaning behind it. People usually hide the true meaning of their utterances rather than expressing the true meaning directly to satirize someone or other purposes. The purpose of this study is to classify the types of figurative language and explain the meaning of figurative language contained in the drama series Bridgerton 1 by using Leech's theory. The descriptive qualitative method is used to analyze the figurative language contained in 38 data found in the utterances of the Bridgerton season 1 drama series. Of the 38 data found, then classified into several types of figurative language and types of meaning, the data contains 77 figurative languages consisting of 16 irony, 22 hyperbole, 29 metaphor, 2 metonimia, 2 litotes, 4 simile, and 2 personifications. In addition, there are 539 meanings contained in the figurative language from 77 conceptual meanings, 77 connotative meanings, 77 social meanings, 77 affective meanings, 77 reflective meanings, 77 colloquial meanings, and 77 thematic meanings. The most dominant figurative language in the Bridgerton 1 drama series is metaphor which is widely used to show threatening words, beauty standards, and social class differences. The findings suggest that the use of metaphors in this drama series has an important role to portray layers of emotions, themes, and characters in a more dramatic and meaningful way, thus giving depth to the story being told. And every utterance produced in human communication basically contains the seven types of meaning according to Leech. In other words, every utterance is always born in a certain social, cultural, and psychological context, so that all layers of meaning together form a complete understanding for speakers and listeners.

Keywords: Figurative Language, Meaning, Drama Series, Geoffrey Leech.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the most important tools in the communication process. Language plays an important role in human social life. In addition, language is an organized system of symbols used to express and receive intentions or messages (Reading, 2011, p.89-95). Language is a multilectal property. People speak and write in different ways depending on their social group, their audience, their setting, and other contextual factors. In its delivery, the study must pay attention to the use of language because the more unique the language style used makes the reader more interested so that a mental relationship between this study and the reader will be built through the language in the literary work.

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. Linguistics is based on actual language data, including observations of language use by speakers, and their intuitions about their language. Therefore, linguistics is descriptive rather than prescriptive. Its main goal is to describe language as it is actually spoken, showing what it is like and how it is used, rather than prescribing how it should be spoken (McGregor, 2024, p. 2).

Figurative language is language that uses expressions that have a different meaning from the literal interpretation. Figurative language not only has the ability to describe but also has the ability to demonstrate the speaker's understanding of most distant events and abstract ideas. What is meant by "figurative" in figurative language is the special way in which various figures of speech demonstrate concretely what the speakers mean by the words they speak (Gibbs, 2023, p. 1). Figurative language is often used in speaking and writing to express emotions and ideas, as well as to influence the views of others.

However, there is growing evidence that the use of figurative language varies depending on the nature of the communication activity, or, more specifically, depending on factors such as topic, audience, mode of communication, situational context, and so on (Deignan et al., 2013, p. 1). Figurative language serves a variety of purposes. Figurative language as the use of language beyond its literal meaning to achieve certain effects in poetry and emphasizes that literal meaning is always the basis, and figurative meaning is derived from it (Leech, 1981, p. 147).

Since there is a lot of figurative language in drama that usually has a different meaning from its literal meaning, the author is interested in analyzing and classifying the communication used in drama into the types and meanings of figurative language itself. *Bridgerton* actually is an American streaming television drama series created by Chris Van Dusen and produced by Shonda Rhimes. This series is adapted from the novels of Julia Quinn (2000), who is famous as a writer of historical romance stories. Many utterances that concern about feeling and physiological. However, there are times when the audience becomes confused by the use of figurative language. Therefore, this study discusses figurative language, but in addition to deciphering its meaning, this study focuses more on characterizing the different types of figurative language used in drama series, especially in the film *Bridgerton 1*.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Semantics is the part of linguistics that deals with meaning. Semantic approach refers to an approach that utilizes to create the thought about the meaning of words, phrases and sentences. The analysis of semantic theory is continuously an attempt to focus on what the words mean conventionally, rather than on what the speaker means by what he thinks, or what the words intend to mean on a particular occasion (Sinambela, 2020, p.10). This approach is concerned with general or objective meaning and avoids attempts to explain subjective or proximate meaning.

Doing semantics is an attempt to find out the deeper meaning of information from sentences, words, or phrases that have more than one meaning. In line with explanation above, semantics approach is linguistic study of words, morphemes, sentences, and phrases (Fromkin, 2014, p.19). This study uses semantic approach because it is related to this study which focuses on morphemes, words, phrase, and sentences as semantic study to find other meanings which lays out beyond the conventional meaning. The approach is applied by interpreting the meaning of sentence structure and signs.

Figurative Language is language used to present and compare a particular object or thing with another, more general object or thing. Additionally, figurative language is the language use which deals with figures of speech or language that cannot be interpreted directly. It is generally explained that figurative language is a way of announcing meaning other than the normal way.

Figurative language is the use of expressions that convey more meaning than just the literal meaning of the words (Leech, 1981, p.1). Figurative language is not only used to embellish language, but also to enrich the meaning of communication (Leech, 1981, p.1). In this regard, he highlights different types of figurative language, including metaphor, metonymy, and several other types. Each of these forms of figurative language allows speakers to express ideas or concepts in a more interesting and effective way, giving depth to communication that cannot be achieved by the use of literal words.

There are various classifications of types of figurative language according to linguists. Each linguist has their own opinion about the classification. The types of figurative language according to Leech (1981) are as follows:

a. Irony

Irony is a figure of speech that involves a discrepancy or contradiction between what is said and what is intended by the speaker (Leech, 1981, p.173). That is, in irony, there is a difference between what is literally conveyed and the meaning that is actually intended to be conveyed, usually with the aim of expressing criticism, humor, or satire. Example: "It's amazing that you came on time today, only two hours late from work, very disciplined!".

b. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech used to exaggerate a situation or trait in an unrealistic or disproportionate way, with the aim of creating a certain effect, such as strength of expression or emphasis on a point (Leech, 1981, p.167). Example: "Without you, my life is like a world without air!".

c. Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure of speech that involves a direct comparison between two different things without using a conjunction such as "like" or "as" (Leech, 1981, p.150). In a metaphor, one thing or concept is explained by using the properties or characteristics of another thing, to give a more in-depth description or clarify meaning. Example: "She is the sunshine of my life".

d. Metonymy

Metonymy is a type of stylistic language that involves using a word or phrase to refer to something closely related to the actual object in question (Leech, 1981). In metonymy, the relationship between the two things is not based on physical similarity or properties, but rather on a strong semantic link or association. Example: "calm sea" to describe a peaceful mood.

e. Litotes

Litotes is a form of expression that uses negation to state something subtly or modestly, often with the aim of reinforcing meaning or creating a certain effect in language (Leech, 1981, p.167). Litotes is usually used to denigrate or weaken a statement that is actually positive, but in an indirect way. Example: "Your clothes aren't too bad".

f. Simile

Simile is an explicit type of comparison, where two different things are compared using conjunctions such as "like", "as if", or other words that show similarities between two objects or concepts (Leech, 1981, p.156). Similes are used to emphasize the similarity between two different things in a clearer and more overt way, and are often used to create a more vivid and understandable image in communication. Example: "Your face shines like the moon in the night".

g. Personification

Personification is a form of *majas* in which lifeless objects, ideas, or concepts are given human traits or characteristics. This is done to create a more vivid image, give deeper meaning, or produce a certain emotional effect in language (Leech, 1981). Personification is used to describe abstract things or inanimate objects as if they had human abilities, feelings, or traits. Leech emphasizes that personification is often used in literature to bring objects or natural phenomena to life, reinforce a message, and capture the reader's attention in a more imaginative and emotional way.

Meaning is an idea with a wide range of applications, some of which fall into the field of semantics, while others fall outside of it. Meaning is always the meaning of something. Words have meaning, as do phrases and sentences (Löbner, 2014, p. 3). Meaning is a concept or thought that may be sent from the speaker's mind to the listener's mind by being covered in one language or another (Leech, 1981, p.1). As a result, meaning is a crucial component of a language since it may help people understand the subjects being addressed at the moment. Thus, understanding may be established automatically and communication can happen smoothly. The following types of meaning are important in the study of language proposed by Leech (1981):

a. Conceptual Meaning

This refers to the literal or dictionary definition of a word or expression. It represents the core or primary meaning of a word, without any additional connotations or associations. Analyzing conceptual meaning in terms of sense and reference requires examining the mental concepts or ideas connected to words or phrases. The intended conceptual meaning must be determined in the context.

b. Connotative Meaning

This refers to the emotional or subjective associations that a word or expression may carry. It goes beyond the dictionary definition and includes the cultural, personal, or social implications that a word can evoke (Leech, 1981, p.16). Connotative meaning, which goes beyond the literal meaning of words to express attitudes, feelings, and social factors, is necessary for efficient communication.

c. Social Meaning

This refers to the social implications or cultural significance that a word or expression may have (Leech, 1981, p.18). It relates to how language is used in specific social contexts and how it can convey social relationships, power dynamics, or group identity.

d. Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is a component of connotative meaning that focuses on the potential emotional or evaluative implications that words or phrases might carry. In addition to their denotative or logical meanings, it deals with the subjective and emotive associations that people have with particular words. It helps people communicate feelings, convey affective states, or elicit specific responses in other people (Leech, 1981, p.18).

e. Reflected Meaning

This refers to the way language reflects the thoughts, beliefs, and experiences of the speaker or writer. It relates to how language can reveal the perspectives, biases, or intentions of the person using it. The denotative or conceptual meaning covered in semantics is strongly connected to reflective meaning. It is concerned with how language is used to express the outside world in literal, factual, or referential ways.

f. Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning is a semantics concept that focuses on the relationships and patterns of word combinations or collocations. It derives from the predicted meaning that results from the regular word pairings, or collocations. Collocative meaning enhances language usage with depth and precision and is essential for native-like fluency and natural expressiveness (Leech, 1981, p.20).

g. Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning is the meaning that results from the links between words in a phrase that have a common theme. It is concerned with how the functions and connections between words affect the interpretation and overall meaning of a phrase (Leech, 1981, p.23).

3. METHODOLOGY

This study employs a descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative study emphasizes the process more than the results. The data obtained (in the form of words, pictures, behavior) are not poured in the form of numbers or statistical figures, but remain in qualitative form which has a richer meaning than just numbers or frequencies (Margono, 2010, p.10).

The purpose of this study is to analyze the type of figurative language and its meaning. In addition, the purpose of using descriptive qualitative method is to gain a comprehensive understanding of various types of figurative language and their meanings through Bridgerton 1 drama series. To provide a comprehensive picture of how figurative language is used and its meaning, this study will refer to the theory of types of figurative language and the theory of meaning by Geoffrey Leech (1981).

This study employs a descriptive qualitative method because it seeks to find and describe the types and the meaning of figurative language in Bridgerton 1 drama series. Bridgerton is an American historical romance television series created by Chris Van Dusen for Netflix in 2020 and produced by Shonda Rhimes. The series is adapted from the novels of Julia Quinn (2000). There is a lot of emotional speech in this drama series. However, there are times when the audience becomes confused by the use of figurative language. Therefore, this study aims to characterize the types and meanings of figurative language used in drama, particularly in the Bridgerton drama series.

This study used qualitative approach in which the data are obtained from the utterances in the drama series. The data are collected through the following steps:

- 1) Watching the drama series and read the transcription of "Bridgerton 1" which premiered in 2020.
- 2) Recognizing the context and verifying data through utterances in the Bridgerton 1 drama series.
- 3) Identifying the utterances according to the types of figurative language and the seven types of meaning that specifically showed the characteristic of figurative language.
- 4) Analyzing the data found based on the theory proposed by Leech (1981).

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data is taken from the utterances in Bridgerton Season 1 drama series episode 1. The comprehensive analysis results in 38 data where 16 examples of figurative language of irony, 22 types of hyperbole, 29 metaphor, 2 metonymy, 2 litotes, 4 simile, and 2 personifications are found. In addition, there are 539 meanings contained in the figurative language from 77 conceptual meanings, 77 connotative meanings, 77 social meanings, 77 affective meanings, 77 reflective meanings, 77 colloquial meanings, and 77 thematic meanings.

The Types and the Meaning of Figurative Language in Bridgerton 1 Drama Series**1) Irony****Datum 6**

Philipa : *“The blemishes on her face are quite difficult to conceal. Perhaps some arsenic and lead might help?”*.

“Perhaps some arsenic and lead might help?” This sentence shows irony, as arsenic and lead are dangerous toxic substances. The mention of these harmful substances in the context of ‘helping’ to hide blemishes or facial flaws is a statement that contradicts reality, as they are clearly not a healthy or appropriate solution to skin problems. This shows the ridiculousness or contrast between expectation and reality. The following are the types of figurative language meanings contained in the utterance:

a. Conceptual Meaning

“Blemishes” means blemishes or defects on the face. “Difficult to conceal” means difficult to hide. “Arsenic” and “lead” are toxic materials used to suggest extreme ways to deal with such blemishes. So, the conceptual meaning of this sentence is that there is a blemish on the face that is difficult to hide, and someone is giving advice (in a very exaggerated and unrealistic way) to use arsenic and lead as a solution.

b. Connotative Meaning

“Blemishes” can suggest something embarrassing or undesirable. “Arsenic” and “lead”, which are toxic materials, give harmful or destructive connotations, indicating that the proposed “solution” is extreme and unrealistic.

c. Social Meaning

In this context, the sentence could suggest a critique of beauty standards or unrealistic social expectations of physical appearance. Using arsenic and lead as “solutions” to beauty problems could be taken as a satire on how society often uses dangerous means to achieve it.

d. Affective Meaning

It can indicate a negative feeling or cynicism towards the methods used to improve physical appearance. There is an element of displeasure or resentment towards existing beauty standards.

e. Reflected Meaning

“Blemishes” does not only refer to physical blemishes, but can refer to flaws or imperfections in a broader sense (flaws that must be hidden or corrected). “Arsenic” and “lead” have strong negative connotations, as they are both toxic and dangerous materials. Using these materials to hide facial defects carries associations with destructive and unhealthy actions. It reflects an attitude that criticizes the extreme or dangerous means sometimes taken to meet beauty or appearance standards.

f. Collocative Meaning

Words like “arsenic” and “lead” are usually associated with negative, dangerous, or damaging things. This sentence reinforces those associations by suggesting their use for unnatural purposes (hiding facial blemishes).

g. Thematic Meaning

The themes conveyed are a critique of social norms or expectations about physical appearance, as well as a commentary on the dangerous ways people sometimes go about meeting those standards. The mention of arsenic and lead highlights the absurdity and extremity of solutions to problems that may not actually be that big. This can be read as a satire on the pressure to achieve perfect physical beauty in ways that are harmful, both physically and psychologically.

2) Hyperbole

Datum 18

Lady Featherington : *“I was able to squeeze my waist into the size of an orange and a half when I was Prudence's age. Your sister shall do the same if she's to finally impress the Queen”.*

The phrase “squeeze my waist into the size of an orange and a half” is an example of hyperbole. It is an exaggerated statement that describes how small and slim the speaker is at that age, by comparing their waist size to “an orange and a half”. Of course, this is not a literal comparison but is used to show how extreme and excessive the effort needed to be to reach a certain standard. The following are the types of figurative language meanings contained in the utterance:

a. Conceptual meaning

“Squeeze my waist into the size of an orange and a half” refers to the comparison between the size of the waist and the size of an orange, which illustrates how small or slender the speaker's body size is at that time.

b. Connotative Meaning

These phrases carry connotations of extremely slim bodies and extreme beauty standards. “Squeeze” conjures up images of enormous effort to achieve a very small body size, while “orange and a half” is used as an unrealistic and exaggerated measure, implying extreme weight loss or physical sacrifice. These phrases associate a slim body with beauty or social acceptance, and give the image that a small physical appearance is something that must be achieved with great effort or sacrifice. It also creates the impression that a smaller or slimmer body is seen as better or more valuable.

“The Queen” here refers not just to a literal individual, but rather an authority figure who illustrates social standards of beauty or power. Using “The Queen” as a symbol suggests that to be accepted or recognized in society, one must meet very high expectations - in this case, very specific and unrealistic beauty standards. “Impress” shows an attempt to meet very high social expectations and be part of a social class or elite that can only be achieved by meeting very strict criteria, such as having a very slim or perfect body.

“The Queen” brings to mind a figure who determines social acceptance, which adds connotations of pressure or extraordinary expectations that must be met. The mention of Prudence's age refers to youth or youthfulness, which is often associated with a slimmer or more maintainable body. This gives the impression that at a young age, one is expected to have an ideal body according to certain social standards of beauty. This connotation associate's youthfulness with desirable beauty in a particular society.

c. Social Meaning

It has a social meaning that reflects the norms, social pressures and beauty standards of the era. The statement about narrowing the waist to the size of an “orange and a half” reflects the extreme beauty standards imposed on young women. This illustrates how women's bodies were seen as objects that had to conform to society's expectations, not as personal property. The remarks show that women, especially among the aristocracy, were subject to strong social pressure to attract attention or gain the blessing of the powerful, in this case “The Queen”. There is an element of social commentary on how women must conform to meet expectations of power and status.

d. Affective Meaning

“Squeeze my waist into the size of an orange and a half” conveys a sense of how the speaker feels she has to work hard and make sacrifices to achieve the perfect physical appearance according to the social norms of the time. “Impress the Queen” indicates social pressure or high expectations that may cause anxiety or stress for the person who has to meet these standards.

e. Reflected Meaning

"Squeeze my waist into the size of an orange and a half" reflects a social or cultural view that emphasizes the importance of physical appearance especially a slim body as a standard of beauty or social achievement. "Impress the Queen" reflects the value or norm in society of how women should meet the expectations of authority figures such as the Queen to be accepted or appreciated, showing the existing social pressure on appearance.

f. Collocative Meaning

"Squeeze" is usually associated with something cramped or restrained, giving an image of hard work or limited space. "Orange and a half" collocates with the idea of small size and the image of a very slim body. "Impress the Queen" refers to trying to meet high standards or expectations, usually associated with social status or power.

g. Thematic Meaning

The main theme in this utterance is about trying to fulfill social expectations, as evidenced by the comparison of body size ("squeeze my waist into the size of an orange and a half") and the attempt to impress someone in power ("impress the Queen"). The sentence structure compares the speaker's past experiences with the expectations of Prudence's sister, creating a cause-and-effect pattern within the social and cultural context.

3) Metaphor**Datum 39**

Lady Whistledown : *"According to the much heralded poet Lord Byron: Of all bitches, dead or alive, a scribbling woman is the most canine"*.

"A scribbling woman is the most canine" is an example of a metaphor. By likening a scribbling woman to a dog (canine), Lord Byron conveys contempt for women who write. This comparison is not meant to be literal, but to illustrate that scribbling women were considered inferior or less honorable in Byron's view, which may reflect the patriarchal views of his time. The following are the types of figurative language meanings contained in the utterance:

a. Conceptual meaning

The sentence mentions that Lord Byron, a famous poet, said that of all the "bitches", a scribbling woman is the most dog-like. Literally, this refers to Byron's statement that demeans women writers.

b. Connotative Meaning

The word "canine" here carries a negative connotation, associating female writers with dishonor or low status. "Bitches" also has a crude and derogatory connotation towards women, and associates them with dishonorable or even animal imagery. These connotations show Byron's misogynistic views.

c. Social Meaning

In terms of social function, this statement serves to reinforce patriarchal social norms that women with intellectual activities (such as writing) are not considered suitable for the roles desired for them. It also reflects a way of speaking that demeans and marginalizes women in what is considered a male domain, which is literature.

d. Affective Meaning

This sentence creates feelings of displeasure, contempt, and even hatred towards women who write. The use of the words "bitches" and "canine" to describe women who write certainly creates a demeaning and negative feeling. This reveals Byron's highly contemptuous attitude towards women who play an active role in the intellectual field.

e. Reflected Meaning

In this sentence, “bitches” can refer to women in general in a rude or derogatory context, but it can also reflect negative associations towards women who have bolder voices or opinions. “Scribbling woman” carries connotations of women who write, but also reflects a view of women who are active in the public and intellectual spheres that in Byron's time was considered “out of place”. “Canine” may remind us of the social views of the time that may have viewed women as lesser creatures, like dogs.

f. Collocative Meaning

The word “bitches” usually collocates with words that have a negative, rude, or demeaning connotation. The word “scribbling woman” collocates with a derogatory or mocking judgment of women who write. “Canine” also collocates with feelings of inferiority or worthlessness in certain cultures or social contexts.

g. Thematic Meaning

In this case, the themes that emerged were gender inequality and negative attitudes towards women in certain social roles. Byron emphasizes that women who write are considered much worse than women in general, which more broadly reflects the existing traditional views towards women's roles in society at that time.

4) Metonymy**Datum 68**

Violet : “*Do not tell me that is yet another scandal sheet, Eloise*”.

“Scandal sheet” is an example of metonymy. The term usually refers to a newspaper or magazine that focuses on gossip or sensational news, often related to scandals, rather than the literal meaning of the sheet itself. So, “scandal sheet” here is used to describe media that contains sensational news or gossip. The following are the types of figurative language meanings contained in the utterance:

a. Conceptual Meaning

“Do not tell me” Means that the speaker is requesting not to be told or informed about something, directly indicating a request to stop the conversation or information from being delivered. “That is yet another scandal sheet” conceptually refers to a medium (such as a tabloid or newspaper) that focuses on sensational or scandalous news. The phrase “yet another” implies that the speaker is bored because this is a similar media that has been encountered many times before. “Eloise” is the name of the person being spoken to, indicating that this is a direct conversation.

b. Connotative Meaning

“Scandal sheet” has a negative connotation, often associated with media that cannot be trusted and focuses on exaggerated or adverse news. This leads to negative feelings towards this type of media that chases sensation or gossip. “Yet another” carries connotations of fatigue or boredom, indicating that the speaker has had enough of this type of news or media, and it is something that is repeated over and over again with nothing new. “Do not tell me” Suggests that the speaker is tired or no longer interested in hearing such information.

c. Social Meaning

This sentence is most likely spoken in the context of an informal conversation between two people who know each other. The use of the word “Eloise” at the end of the sentence indicates that the speaker is speaking directly to the person named Eloise, in a fairly personal or familiar tone.

d. Affective Meaning

“Do not tell me” Indicates feelings of frustration, disappointment, or annoyance. The speaker does not want to hear more, indicating negative feelings towards the topic. “Yet another” shows feelings of boredom or fatigue, as the speaker has encountered this kind of news or media too many times and is not interested in hearing more. “Scandal sheet” in this case shows negative feelings towards sensational media that is considered to be unqualified or just chasing cheap news.

e. Reflected Meaning

“Do not tell me” Reflects the speaker's boredom or frustration with unwanted information. The speaker may feel bored or angry with the media reports or news that always bring up scandals, which is shown by the phrase “yet another”.

f. Collocative Meaning

“Scandal sheet” collocates with words like gossip, rumor, tabloid, and sensationalism which reinforces the meaning that this is a media that prioritizes cheap or negative news. The phrase “yet another” is often used to show fatigue with something repetitive or familiar.

g. Thematic Meaning

This sentence has a structure that focuses on the refusal or rejection of the information to be conveyed “Do not tell me”, with “yet another scandal sheet” serving as the topic or unwanted thing. The focus is on the speaker's boredom or fatigue with the scandal or news that keeps repeating itself.

5) Litotes**Datum 70**

Violet : “*You must forgive this rather unruly debate, Your Grace*”.

Litotes is a figure of speech that expresses something by degrading or reducing the meaning of something to give a more subtle or lower impression. In this sentence, Violet says “rather unruly” to describe the debate. The phrase “rather unruly” shows a reduction in the intensity of the word “unruly” (which means chaotic or uncontrollable). By using the word “rather,” Violet seems to demean or reduce the level of unruliness of the debate.

If Violet said “This debate is very unruly” or “This debate is completely out of control” it would be more direct and louder. However, by using “rather unruly” Violet reduces the intensity of the criticism of the debate, giving the impression that although the debate is chaotic, it is not completely bad or out of control. This is a form of reduction that is characteristic of litotes. So, “rather unruly” functions as a litotes in the sentence, as it reduces the level of disorder that is actually present in the debate. The following are the types of figurative language meanings contained in the utterance:

a. Conceptual Meaning

In this sentence, the word “forgive” implies to give forgiveness for actions or situations that are deemed inappropriate or inappropriate. “Unruly” means chaotic or uncontrollable, and debate means discussion or debate. Overall, the meaning of the concept is an apology or understanding for a debate situation that is considered a bit chaotic.

b. Connotative Meaning

“Unruly” has a negative connotation of something disorganized or out of control, but it could have a lighter or even slightly humorous connotation in this context. The word “forgive” can give a polite or even slightly condescending connotation, indicating that one recognizes that the situation is not ideal and asks for understanding. “Your Grace” indicates a high form of respect, usually used to address royalty, which gives the impression that the speaker is very polite or submissive.

c. Social Meaning

The use of “Your Grace” here indicates a relationship between the speaker (Violet) and the listener who is of a higher social status, i.e. someone who has a noble title (possibly a Duke). This reflects a respectful and formal relationship. The request to understand or forgive the “unruly” debate shows that Violet knows Simon’s social position and recognizes that the debate does not conform to the expectations of the norm, but still asks for understanding.

d. Affective Meaning

In this sentence, the use of “rather unruly” suggests a rather nervous or uncomfortable attitude towards the debate, perhaps feeling a little embarrassed or uncomfortable due to the rather chaotic atmosphere. There is also the nuance of Violet’s plea for understanding from Simon, which could indicate a more humble or remorseful attitude towards the less controlled state of the debate.

e. Reflected Meaning

The word “unruly” may reflect tension or disharmony in an ongoing debate, and it could reflect feelings of chaos or conflict among the people involved in the debate. The use of the word “forgive” could also reflect an awkward or non-ideal situation in a social context or family interaction, perhaps indicating tension in the atmosphere of the meeting.

f. Collocative Meaning

“Unruly debate” is a collocation denoting an unorganized or uncontrolled debate, commonly used to describe an overly emotional or chaotic debate. “Forgive” is usually associated with mistakes or impoliteness, and “Your Grace” is often used in formal contexts or with someone of high status, signifying respect.

g. Thematic Meaning

The main focus in this sentence is an apology or understanding of the state of the debate, which is considered to be out of control. There is an emphasis on the disorderliness of the debate, with Violet stating that although the situation was somewhat chaotic, she asks that Simon be understanding or forgiving of the situation.

6) Simile**Datum 74**

Lady Whistledown : *“And shall one Lady Featherington finally resist bedecking her misses in the most unflattering of colors? Or will she have them **appear as only the most undesirable pieces of overripe citrus fruit**, once again...”*.

“Appear as only the most undesirable pieces of overripe citrus fruit”: This phrase uses the word “as” which shows a direct comparison (simile). Women who dress in bad colors are described as being like pieces of overripe citrus fruit, which illustrates how bad they look in the outfit in question. The overripe citrus fruit here serves as a comparison to show that their appearance would be very unattractive. The following are the types of figurative language meanings contained in the utterance:

a. Conceptual Meaning

“Lady Featherington” is a woman (perhaps a specific character in the story). “Resist” means to refrain or avoid. “Bedecking” means to decorate or dress. “Misses” refers to young women or girls for whom Lady Featherington is responsible. “Unflattering colors” means colors that are unattractive or do not match their appearance. “Overripe citrus fruit” refers to citrus fruits that are overripe and not pleasing to the eye or to eat.

b. Connotative Meaning

“Unflattering colors” carries a negative connotation, referring to clothing or colors that make one look bad or unattractive. “Overripe citrus fruit” also has negative connotations, as overripe fruit is usually considered ugly, spoiled, or unfit for consumption. It suggests that poor clothing choices can make women look unattractive and undesirable, portraying an aversion or rejection of their appearance.

c. Social Meaning

In a social context, there is an expectation that women, especially those in a certain social class (such as “Lady Featherington” and her girls), should appear in an elegant and attractive manner. Poor clothing choices, as depicted in this sentence, can refer to social standards about appearance and how poor fashion choices can damage one's reputation or social status. This sentence reflects the social pressure on women to look perfect, with appropriate and fashionable color choices, which relates to how appearance is often valued in high society.

d. Affective Meaning

This sentence evokes a sense of annoyance or astonishment, especially in the context of whether Lady Featherington will stop picking out bad clothes for her girls. The words “undesirable pieces of overripe citrus fruit” are highly emotive, portraying an extreme disinterest in appearance. There is also a sense of irony or criticism of the fashion choice, reflecting disappointment or frustration with Lady Featherington's decision to dress her girls.

e. Reflected Meaning

“Unflattering colors” reminds us of how the color of clothing is often a symbol of an unflattering or even unprofessional appearance. This reflects the view that good appearance is very important in certain societies, such as the one in this story. “Overripe citrus fruit” conjures up a very negative image-overripe fruit is often considered rotten or unfit for consumption, reflecting the feeling of dissatisfaction or unhappiness with poor fashion choices.

f. Collocative Meaning

“Unflattering colors” often collocate with words that describe bad clothes, such as out of style, dull, or awkward, which further confirms that the color is unsuitable or unattractive. “Overripe citrus fruit” collocates with words that describe bad or damaged condition, such as rotten, spoiled, or decayed. This reinforces the meaning that the outfit or look is highly undesirable.

g. Thematic Meaning

The main theme of this sentence is appearance and fashion, and how clothing choices can affect one's perception in society. There is a comparison between the possibility that Lady Featherington will choose better clothes and the fact that she may continue to choose poor colors and make her girls look like overripe oranges. There is also the theme of social impressions and expectations of appearance, where fashion choices are considered important in shaping one's image, and poor choices can damage reputation or social status.

7) Personification**Datum 77**

Lady Whistledown : *“And the drawing room at Bridgerton House currently appears to be emptier than the muddled head of her dearest King George”*

There is a kind of personification in describing the “muddled head” because a human head (especially a king's) is usually associated with orderly and clear thinking, but here the word muddled suggests confusion or vagueness, giving the impression that the

“head” seems to have the properties of an object that can be confused. The following are the types of figurative language meanings contained in the utterance:

a. Conceptual Meaning

“Drawing room” refers to the living room or the main room in the house used for social gatherings or receiving guests. “Emptier” means emptier, indicating that the room is not filled with many people or items. “Muddled head” means a confused or disorganized head, describing confusion or vagueness in one's mind. “King George” refers to an English king who could be a historical figure known for mental problems or psychological disorders. Taken together, this sentence illustrates that the living room in Bridgerton's house seems very empty, even emptier than King George's disturbed mind.

b. Connotative Meaning

“Emptier” has connotations of loneliness, emptiness, or lack of something that should be there. It gives the feel that there is a social or emotional void in the space. “Muddled head” gives connotations of mental chaos, confusion, or uncertainty. It refers to a mental disorder or fallacy in thinking, which is often associated with someone who cannot think clearly. “King George” may refer to King George III who was known to have a mental breakdown, giving connotations of mental difficulty or emotional imbalance.

c. Social Meaning

“Bridgerton House” indicates a very formal and aristocratic social context, describing a manor or upper-class house. As such, the “drawing room” describes a social space where the upper class congregates. “King George” suggests a social hierarchy or status difference, where talk of King George suggests that the speaker is addressing a highly recognizable social figure.

In this context, the comparison between the emptiness of the drawing room and King George's mental imbalance creates a social atmosphere that accentuates the contrast between the emptiness in the social space and the irregularity in the mental state of the ruling figure.

d. Affective Meaning

This sentence reflects a sense of irony or anxiety towards the situation described, perhaps to show that the emptiness of the parlor creates a gloomy or tense atmosphere. The use of “muddled head” to describe the emptiness of the parlor could also suggest a hint of irony or criticism towards King George's mental state or towards the social circumstances faced by the Bridgerton family.

e. Reflected Meaning

“Muddled head” may reflect a poor mental state or psychological disorder, which in this context may reflect the emotional state or disorder that exists within the family or social situation at Bridgerton House. By depicting the empty living room as emptier than a muddled head, there may be a reflection of how “empty” the social interactions or relationships are within the family or in society at large.

f. Collocative Meaning

“Drawing room” is often used in social and aristocratic contexts, its collocations usually relating to manor houses, formal gatherings, or the upper class. “Emptier” is often used with words that describe emptiness or a lack of something, such as an empty space, an empty feeling, or a cold relationship. “Muddled head” is usually used to describe mental confusion or muddled thoughts, which is often associated with someone who is depressed or mentally unwell. “King George” is often used in a historical or cultural context referring to King George III, who was known for his mental problems.

g. Thematic Meaning

The main focus in this sentence is the emptiness present in Bridgerton's drawing room which is compared to King George's mental confusion. This highlights the idea of disharmony or emotional emptiness both in physical space and in one's mental state. It also illustrates that although the physical parlor appears empty, the emptiness may reflect deeper conditions in the characters' social or psychological lives.

5. CONCLUSION

This study uses Geoffrey Leech's figurative language theory to analyze the types and meanings of figurative language in Bridgerton 1 drama series. Leech categorizes the types of figurative language into seven types. The seven types of figurative language according to Leech are irony, hyperbole, metaphor, metonymy, litotes, simile, and personification. As for meaning, Leech also categorizes the theory of meaning into seven meanings. The seven meanings are conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning. The purpose of this analysis is to show how figurative language and its meaning work in Bridgerton 1 drama series and help each character in it to convey a message to the audience.

After determining, identifying, classifying, and analyzing all the data, in this study it can be concluded that the drama series Bridgerton 1 uses a lot of figurative language in conveying messages. This analysis has two objectives, the first is to identify the types of figurative language that appear in the drama and the second is to explain the meaning of the figurative language that appears in the drama. 38 data were found which were then classified into several types of figurative language and types of meaning, the data contained 77 figurative languages consisting of 16 irony, 22 hyperbole, 29 metaphor, 2 metonymia, 2 litotes, 4 simile, and 2 personifications. In addition, there are 539 meanings contained in figurative language consisting of 77 conceptual meanings, 77 connotative meanings, 77 social meanings, 77 affective meanings, 77 reflective meanings, 77 colloquial meanings, and 77 thematic meanings.

Based on the results, it can be seen that the types of figurative language that dominantly appear in this drama series are metaphor, hyperbole, and irony. The use of metaphors in Bridgerton 1 drama series is often used to show threatening words, beauty standards, differences between social classes, especially in terms of marriage and social expectations. Hyperbole in Bridgerton 1 drama series aims to describe something with exaggeration in order to give a stronger or more interesting impression. Hyperbole in this drama is mostly used to describe an appearance, praise, and also insult. While the use of irony in Bridgerton 1 drama series provides social satire, as well as illustrating the difference between what society sees and what actually happens in the lives of its characters. Irony refers to the difference between what is expected or seen as true and what actually happens.

From the analysis, we can conclude that figurative language plays an important role in this drama series. The use of figurative language allows the audience to understand the emotions and internal conflicts experienced by the characters, as well as portraying more complex nuances in the interactions between characters. Thus, proper word choice and effective use of figurative language can enhance the appeal and dramatic quality of the story presented, as well as provide a more immersive and memorable viewing experience.

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