

## ANALYSIS OF LYRICS AND VISUALS OF GOOD FAITH FOREVER (2023) LIVE MUSIC PERFORMANCE

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**Abstract:** *As time and technology advances, visualization in music becomes an important role to support the music performance. Good Faith Forever is a live music performance released in 2021, created and performed by Hugo Pierre Leclercq, and is one of the examples of a unique live music performance, by making a narrative with a different perspective from the lyrics itself by blending the music and visuals together, making it an interesting subject to analyze. The objective of this research is to uncover the relationship between the lyrics and visuals of a live music performance of Good Faith Forever in 2023 as a study case. This research uses an interpretative qualitative approach using Roland Barthes' Semiotics Theory and Geoffrey Leech's Semantics Theory to analyze the visuals and lyrics. From the 2023 live performance of Good Faith Forever "The Prince" and "Neo Finale", it is found that the lyrics and the performance tell the same stories but with different focuses, the lyrics itself focuses on the message of story, while the performance focuses on the narrative and characters living in the message of the lyrics. This implies the existence of creative freedom in interpreting the lyrics to form a similar story for the live performance.*

**Keywords:** *good faith forever; live music performance; lyrics; music visualization; narratives*

### Introduction

Music has long existed in this world, with many uses such as in ceremonies, religious rituals, entertainment, as national anthems, and many more, usually in the form of a live performance. Music has been and still is mostly consumed through live performances, even with the discovery of technology for recording music in 1860 (Burgess, 2014: 3). With how live music performances have been evolving, the visual of a music performance has also be-

come a major aspect to pay attention to.

The visualization of music has long existed through the performer's gestures and facial expressions, but it has only become more important when MTV, an American cable television channel started airing music videos and through this development, visuals in music is to be expected (Thompson et al. 2005: 8). According to Kwiatkowska (2015: 8), musicians now can express themselves not only aurally but also visually, impacting on how

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they present themselves and their music. Music itself has always been multi-interpretative, but the addition of visuals could impact how the audience interprets its meaning (Kwiatkowska, 2015: 222). Live performances also take advantage of visuals to connect with the audience and create more stimulation and capture more of their attention (Lenz, 2010: 34).

Good Faith Forever is a live music performance created and performed by Hugo Pierre Leclercq under the stage name Madeon. Good Faith Forever was originally named Good Faith Live, released in 2019. The show then was improved and updated with new music and visuals added and a new title for it, Good Faith Forever, released in 2021. The show captured the usual electronic dance music live performances but with unique differences, the most prominent example is its visuals. Visuals in live shows are usually used only as an add-on but Leclercq has presented a unique visual presentation by combining the visuals on the screen with his own silhouette, interacting with it. According to Heffler (2022), Leclercq was challenging what was already established in the electronic dance music industry by making the visuals intertwine with the musician himself at the center of the story and Leclercq said in the same article that he wanted to be unobstructed, having his silhouette as a constant presence throughout the show. While the visuals themselves are colorful and dynamic, it doesn't clash or disturb Leclercq's silhouette, instead complimenting each other, creating a cohesive show (Corrál, 2023). The visual aspect of Good Faith Forever is also used by Leclercq to tell a hidden narrative. He would show recurring characters and cryptic messages throughout the show, like the hooded figures and use an alphabet Leclercq made himself, called the Imperial Alphabet, based on the fictional world he created with the intention to tell a story behind the face of a live music performance that fans could try to decipher (Nyugen, 2022).

The live performance Good Faith Forever makes an interesting subject to analyze the connection between its music and visuals and also the narrative that was in the music itself and how it translates to live performance.

There is a similar study conducted by Alek et al. (2020) examining the song and music "Look What You Made Me Do" by Taylor Swift using Fairclough's Critical Discourse analysis for analyzing the lyrics and a semiotic approach for analyzing the video clips. This research will analyze a study case of the live performance Good Faith Forever using Leech's linguistics semantics theory to analyze the lyrics of the song "The Prince" and "Finale" and Barthes' denotation and connotation semiotics theory to analyze the visuals of the live performance Good Faith Forever in 2023.

According to Chandler (2007: 2), semiotics is the study of signs in every type of medium that suggest an appearance of a sign, whether in the form of sounds, images, etc. Saussure, the first figure to explore the field, developed the concept of the signifier, which is the material, and the signified, which is the mental concept or representation, both are the two aspects of a sign (Bouzida, 2014: 1003). Roland Barthes, another important figure in semiotics, would then expand Saussure's concept. According to Aiello (2020: 370), Barthes proposed that visual meaning is connected through two different levels, denotation, the literal meaning, and connotation, the symbolic meaning. Although it doesn't end on those two aspects but continues to the layer myth, which has a connection to ideologies in cultures (Aiello, 2020: 371).

According to Kearns (2017: 1), there's two levels in linguistics studies, semantics, which focuses on what each words mean literally and the meaning of how they are combined, and pragmatics, which focuses on the details of above the words said

and understanding how the sentences are used to express by the speaker. Semantics itself was the theory proposed by Geoffrey Leech in 1981 and it focuses on how the use of linguistics can create meaning and understanding it (Yunira et al. 2019: 105).

This analysis will only focus on the visual meaning of the performance “The Prince” continued until “Neo Finale” in Good Faith Forever in 2023, performed live in the Red Rocks Amphitheatre, Colorado, United States, with the footage provided from a live stream by Madeon on the platform YouTube, released on November 2023. The visuals will be analyzed using Barthes’ denotation and connotation semiotics theory and the lyrics will be analyzed using Leech’s linguistics semantics theory. This research aims to contribute to the understanding of the relationship between the visuals and the lyrics of a song and how the narrative in the lyrics translate to its live music performance.

## Methodology

For an extensive result, this research will use an interpretative qualitative approach by analyzing the connotative and denotative sign in each section from the beginning until the end of the performance “The Prince” and “Neo Finale” in Good Faith Forever in 2023, from the live stream “Madeon – Live at Red Rocks (Live Stream)” from the platform YouTube, performed live by Hugo Pierre Leclercq using Barthes’ semiotics theory to analyze the visuals and Leech’s linguistics semantics theory to analyze the lyrics of “The Prince” and “Finale”.

The research will begin by collecting data through observation by directly observing each component of the performance, including the lyrics and the visuals from the performance. This research also conducts literature review by searching for relevant sources from journals, books,

articles.

The research will begin by analyzing the lyrics from the songs “The Prince” and “Finale”. Both different songs need to be analyzed as the performance “The Prince” continues directly to the “Neo Finale” performance with the same lyrics of the song “Finale”. For the visuals, sections from the performance will be analyzed by identifying its denotative and connotative sign. The identified data then will be used to identify and conclude the whole narrative of the performance.

### Analysis Steps

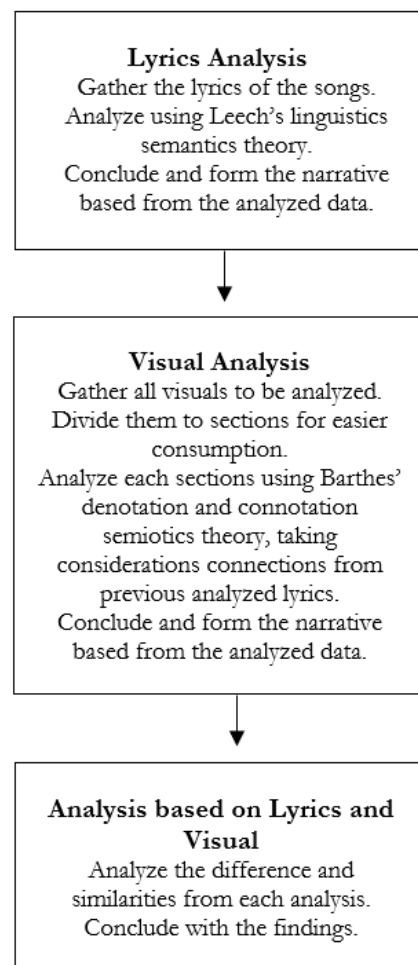


Figure 1. Analysis Steps  
(Source: author documentation)

## Result

### Lyric Analysis

The lyrics are sung from a first-person perspective. There are two characters in this song, The Prince and someone who he refers to as “she”. It is safe to assume the two characters mentioned in the song are The Prince and The Queen because in an interview, Leclercq mentioned in the performance of “The Prince” there is a character called The Queen (Peters, 2021). As for the song “Finale”, the lyrics might not exactly match the story as it isn’t in the song “The Prince”.

Table 1. Data 1  
(Source: author documentation)

Lyrics	Analysis
I'm gonna be the story we believed in silence	The Prince and The Queen agreed upon an extraordinary goal that had never been done before. They knew the process wouldn't be easy, but they still believed in it. In this process, The Prince is expected to be the main character.
The rising and the fall	
Like nobody before	
But I get comfortable	The Prince began to have doubts about this goal as he realized that all he had done from his youth until now was for nothing as he's doubting himself about his goal in his life is truly his or not.
'Til I profess my youth to nothing	
I'm running from the floor	The Prince had fallen to doubts and lost faith in his work, 'running' to find a solution to his doubts.

Table 2. Data 2  
(Source: author documentation)

Lyrics	Analysis
But if I do	This part of the song is a conversation of The Prince and The Queen that's retold from The Prince's perspective. In this line, The Prince is questioning his own actions but is cut off by The Queen in the next line.
She tells me to believe	The Queen cut him off by getting rid of his doubts before, telling him to believe, whether in her or in himself.
I beg of you I'm trying to	The Prince begging her to understand his perspective or connecting the third and fourth line and making it, "I beg of you, I'm trying to believe."
She tells me that the world is up to you	The Queen then decided to tell him that the choices are his to make, whether he believes in her, in himself, or not at all.
And if I knew	This line indicates regret from The Prince. The sentence implies that it's impossible to know the outcome or if he should believe her or not.
This love will do This love will do	The Prince still chooses to keep going, even from all that questioning and doubts he had before. The repetition is him convincing himself that this 'love' is enough to keep going.

Table 3. Data 3  
(Source: author documentation)

Lyrics	Analysis
'Cause I fall when I feel	The Prince knows he gets vulnerable when he feels empathetic or when he feels her love. This implies that he knows his judgement gets clouded when he experiences her love.
But if all that you give me	The 'it' here implies his doubts. The Prince is trying to reason with himself to fight his doubts, if what The Queen gives him is enough to fight his doubts. This implies that it wasn't enough before she supports him.
Is enough to fight it	
It's a mess I won't make anymore	These lines indicate that these doubts have happened before many times, and he wasn't able to fight his doubts before. But with the love she gave, he now can fight his doubts, as stated from the lines before this. This means The Queen's love can make him powerful by giving him the ability to fight his doubts, but also a weakness because his judgements have become clouded, stated from the first line.
Like a thousand times before and	
In the time that I wish I was younger	These lines imply The Prince reminiscing his youth, when he was more naïve with an expectation to be somebody important and now
With hunger to be somebody	

	failing to be that expected person.
Can I dance at the edge of your love?	'Edge' indicates a transition between two different places. With this context, 'the edge of your love' connotes that half of him is still with her love and the other half is already moving on from her love. 'Dance' here connotes that he's still unsure where to go between her love or moving on.

Table 4. Data 4  
(Source: author documentation)

Lyrics	Analysis
Going on every day	These lines quite literally mean he is going to try his best to keep going on every day, convincing himself by repeating the line.
I'm gonna keep going on, try my best	
And now that love has come	This line implies that after all those doubts, he decided to trust her and receive her love to keep him going, even though her love can make him both powerful and weak.
Every day	These lines have the same meaning as the first and second line, but the last line 'try your best' is directed towards The Queen to keep giving him that power.

Table 5. Data 5  
(Source: author documentation)

Lyrics	Analysis
Your last chance, last summer	This is his last chance to either make this decision

Your last dance, beat to your own drummer	and encourage him or his last chance to make his conditions around him better.
Go out fighting, go out young	Whatever decision he chooses, he's going to give it his all.
A flash of lightning, eclipse the sun	'A flash of lightning' connotes it as a sign that it exists before fully announcing it. In the context of this story, this could imply their plan was done in silence, teased to the people. According to the Merriam-Webster dictionary, eclipse could mean to outshine or dominate. In the context of the story, eclipse could connote The Prince's doubts being overshadowed by their plan from the beginning.
Brace yourself (Brace yourself) Brace yourself (Brace yourself) Brace yourself for the grand finale	These last lines are the last moments of him preparing himself to make that decision, to go further beyond.

Overall, the lyrics to "The Prince" and the chorus of "Finale" are a story about The Prince and The Queen setting an extraordinary goal for The Prince. As they were working towards this goal, The Prince started to doubt himself. As he shared his concerns to The Queen, she told him to believe in himself. The Prince knows that her love empowers him to fight his doubts, but it also weakens him by

clouding his judgement. Being faced with this dilemma, he wasn't sure if he should trust her or not. In the end he decided to keep persisting, her love empowering him to keep going.

## Visual Analysis

### 1. Section 1



Figure 2. Stills from Madeon – Live at Red Rocks (Live Stream) (Madeon, 2023, 00:57:19 – 00:58:03)

### Denotative Stage

The visuals started with red lights, then followed up with flashes of black and white images as the song starts. The first image is a hooded figure and the second is an eye. Other images are also flashing, like fire, running water, broken glass, a bird, and another figure with distorted proportions.

### Connotative Stage

The flashes of these images are similar to people at the brink of death having their life flash in front of them (Noyes & Kletti, 1977). The flashes of these images connote The Prince at the brink of giving up while his memories flash by. This also correlates to the lyrics in data 3, line 6 "In

the time that I wish I was younger,” As he reminisces his younger self with the passion to be somebody else.

## 2. Section 2

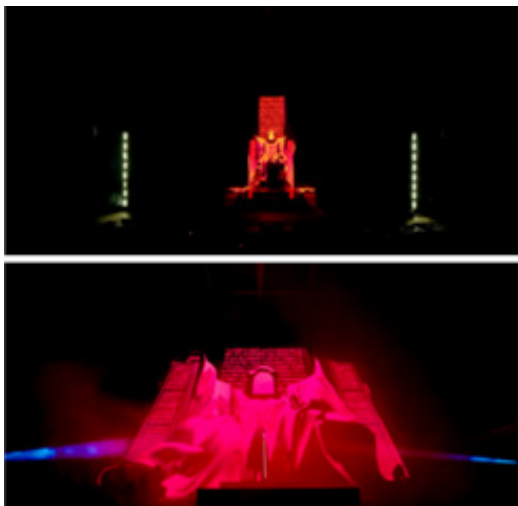


Figure 3. Stills from Madeon – Live at Red Rocks (Live Stream) (Madeon, 2023, 00:58:04 – 00:59:33)

### Denotative Stage

The visuals in this section shows a large red figure sitting down on a high-back chair, resembling a throne. The figure doesn't show their face and is covered using a robe. There's also a silhouette of Leclercq at the bottom of the figure.

From the context of the song, because Leclercq is singing the lyrics to “The Prince”, this implies that he is The Prince and the large red figure is The Queen, with The Queen taking place at the center and The Prince at the bottom in the composition. As the song goes on, the figure moves towards the audience slowly. Leclercq sings the entire song of “The Prince” from the first verse to the last chorus, shown in data 1 to 4 from the lyric analysis.

### Connotative Stage

The composition connotes the differ-

ence in power between The Prince and The Queen. The Queen is shown as an intimidating character with how she's presented from an ant's perspective, her large stature, and the intense red color, which when combined with the color black has quite a forceful nature to it (Kobayashi, 1991: 22). This implies the power that radiates from The Queen.

The Prince is powerless compared to The Queen by making him not dominate the scene, even though he is the main character (Kang & Kim, 2014; Roh, 2017, in Kim, J. et. al. 2019: 2). The context of the song also supports the difference in power between the two characters, as it is The Prince who needs The Queen's 'love' to keep going on. This also means her power is implied to be her 'love'. The Queen giving her 'love' to The Prince then means she is giving her power to The Prince.

## 3. Section 3



Figure 4. Stills from Madeon – Live at Red Rocks (Live Stream) (Madeon, 2023, 00:59:34 – 01:00:54)

#### Denotative Stage

The section is titled “Power”. The visuals in this section shows fabric flowing from edges of the screen. It starts off with a blue fabric coming up from below Leclercq. At a point in this section, the blue colored fabric is seen being absorbed through the ground and came back black and white. The fabric has some resemblance to silk with how smooth it looks. This section uses the colors blue, red, orange, black and white towards the end of the section.

#### Connotative Stage

According to Silverman (2011: 12-13), silk was limited only for people in the higher social classes as it was a very expensive and complicated fabric to make, making it rare and valuable. This indicates that this is The Queen’s power that is rare and valuable represented by silk because of her high social class as the queen.

The first couple of seconds in this section, The Queen’s power is shown with blue and red colored silk, but as it was being absorbed through the ground, it comes out black and white and The Prince’s silhouette looks clearer than before. This sequence indicates The Prince has received The Queen’s power, hence the dramatic change of colors.

#### 4. Section 4

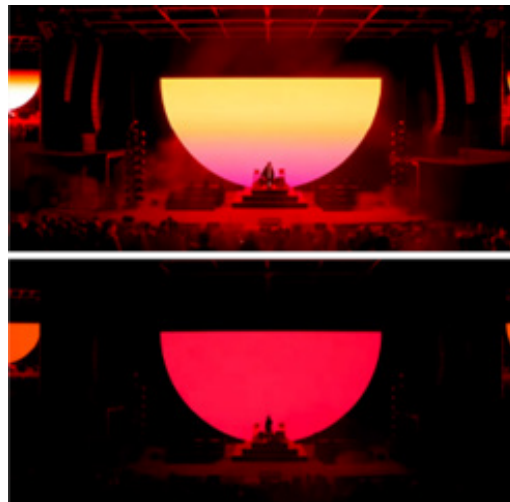


Figure 5. Stills from Madeon – Live at Red Rocks (Live Stream) (Madeon, 2023, 01:00:55 – 01:01:26)

#### Denotative Stage

The visuals in this section shows a half circle with an orange to red gradient, resembling a sunset, which indicates one of the progressions in daytime, twilight. The half circle also changes color to red as Leclercq finishes singing. This color red is also similar to The Queen’s red in the second section. In this section, Leclercq sings the final part of “The Prince”.

#### Connotative Stage

According to Battistini (2005: 66), twilight is the transition between day and night, and it marks the end of day. Twilight can be connoted as inner reflection or represented as powerful emotions. In the context of this story, twilight and the use of sunset connotes The Prince’s intense emotions right after receiving The Queen’s power and also the transition between his old and new self. The change to red implies the presence of The Queen in The Prince’s emotions as he changes as a person, not only from the power she gave to him, but her as a figure to The Prince.



## 5. Section 5



Figure 6. Stills from Madeon – Live at Red Rocks (Live Stream) (Madeon, 2023, 01:01:27 – 01:02:06)

### Denotative Stage

The section is titled “Activate”. The visuals in this section shows different schematics of The Queen’s throne. These schematics go by fast as the energy of the music also rises. This section uses mainly black and white but sometimes would also use red.

### Connotative Stage

The title ‘Activate’ implies The Prince is activating or initiating his new powers as in the previous section he only received it but yet to use it. The use of the throne schematics also connotes The Prince’s understanding to The Queen’s position as a queen with all her power, hence why it is showing The Queen’s throne schematics. Schematic diagrams are mostly used to represent a complex system, simplified using icons and symbols. Schematic maps are used as a communicative tool for people to be able to understand the complex system quicker (Avelar & Hurni, 2006: 218).

## 6. Section 6



Figure 7. Stills from Madeon – Live at Red Rocks (Live Stream) (Madeon, 2023, 01:02:07 – 01:02:48)

### Denotative Stage

The section is titled “Again”. The visuals in this section shows the silhouette of The Prince is repeated multiple times, each with different poses. Throughout this section, the silhouettes of The Prince sometimes are distorted or would appear bigger than the real character’s silhouette. The schematic visuals also show up here, combined with the visuals of the multiple silhouettes. This section only uses black and white with no other colors.

### Connotative Stage

The title “Again” is represented by the duplication of The Prince’s silhouettes. His ability to duplicate himself and the use of black and white in this section indicates that he is now able to control his given power as black and white was also the color that was shown in the third section as the power was given to him by The Queen.

## 7. Section 7



Figure 8. Stills from Madeon – Live at Red Rocks (Live Stream) (Madeon, 2023, 01:02:49 – 01:03:51)

### Denotative Stage

This section is titled “Obey”. The visuals in this section shows the silhouette of The Prince kneeling, facing a large side view of a face. The Prince then stands up as another face from the other side shows up with a red background. The Prince kneeling is a sign of him respecting and obeying the heads. The heads are singing the chorus lyrics to the song “Finale” shown in data 5 from the lyric analysis.

### Connotative Stage

The two heads singing the lyrics to the “Finale” connotes The Prince’s inner thoughts about the last chance he has to make things right again as he already made the choice to keep going on with

The Queen’s power that was given to him. ‘Obey’ also implies that he is embracing the choice he made and is fully committed to it.

## 8. Section 8

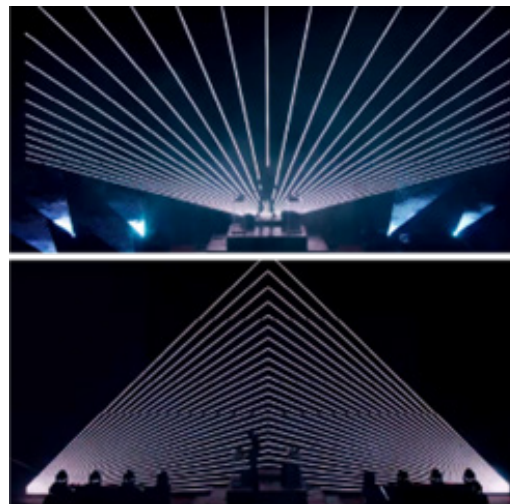


Figure 9. Stills from Madeon – Live at Red Rocks (Live Stream) (Madeon, 2023, 01:03:52 – 01:05:06)

### Denotative Stage

This section ends the performance of “The Prince” and “Neo Finale”. As the music drops, fanned out lines from the bottom of the screen. These lines would show from the bottom and top of the screen, some with two vanishing points instead of one. This section ends almost similar to how it starts in the first section, with darkness and red lights.

### Connotative Stage

The lines used in this section are similar to the fabric used in the third section. Fabric was used to represent the rare and valuable power The Queen has. The lines in this section have the same function as that of the fabric, now it is a representation of power belonging to The Prince. The use of line indicates that this current

power of his is still at its most fundamental because he is still new to this power and hasn't discovered how to use this power to its maximum potential.

The story of "The Prince" and "Neo Finale" can be concluded to a story about doubts and overcoming those doubts through trust and help from others. While The Prince doubted himself to the point of giving up his life's work, he still chooses to keep going, he opens himself to more possibilities using the help from The Queen.

## **Discussion**

There are two ways the story of "The Prince" is told, first is from the lyrics of the song and second is from the live performance. The story itself is about being at the edge of giving up and overcoming that through the help of the encouragement of someone important in their life. The lyrics use a fantasy setting to tell this message while the performance is about the fantasy and the characters and telling the story beyond the song itself, showing when The Prince receives The Queen's power and how he uses that power. For example, the lyrics use 'love' as this driving force for The Prince to keep going. 'Love' can be interpreted as actual love, or in the case of the performance, it represents power. In the case of the performance, this power is an actual supernatural power, as The Prince is able to duplicate himself using that power.

The relationship between the visuals and the lyrics are also important as the lyrics drive the visuals to tell the story. But the visuals don't need to follow the exact same way the lyrics tell the story, instead creating a different way to view the story. For example, power is visualized using flowing fabrics in the performance, but it is also represented by 'love' in the lyrics. Even though these representations are different, both work to achieve their own

goal, the lyrics to tell a message, and the performance to tell a fantasy story.

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion, this research reveals the relationship between the lyrics and the visuals of the performance "The Prince" and "Neo Finale" as both tells the same story, but with different perspectives. The lyrics intends to tell the message of the story about overcoming doubts through the encouragement of others and the performance intends to tell a story about these characters living in the song's message and going beyond the song itself by showing what happened as the main character receives that power, showing the story through a fantasy world perspective.

This analysis shows the creative freedom a creator has when interpreting a story. Even though the song already has a story and message the audience can understand, Leclercq also has the freedom to use different ways to tell the story in the live performance, meaning the visuals matter in terms if he wanted to use the same or different interpretations of the lyrics or further improve the story and tell it beyond what's written in the song. In this case, Leclercq decided to focus more on the narrative and characters involved for the live performance, creating a different perspective for the song.

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