



# Analysis of Figurative Language in Boywithuke Song Lyric's

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## Abstract

This research is related to Figurative Language Analysis in Boywithuke song lyrics. The purpose of this study was to identify the types of figurative words found in 20 BoywithUke songs and to explain the meanings contained in the songs. Data sources were taken from 20 popular singers and musicians from American singers and musicians with the record label Republic. The twenty are toxic, two moons, long drives, lovesick, haha,hi, out of tune, IDGAF, understand, wafers, shy, bad luck, lovely, hazel eyes, heart of ice, far away, scared of the dark, she said no, i wan't let you go, contigo, blurry nights. The principles used in this study are quoted from the principles of figurative language put forward by Keraf (2009). The mode used in this study is a qualitative mode. Starting with listening to the song, then analyzing song lyrics that contain figurative language and recording related data. From this study, fourteen kinds of figurative language were found from twenty BoywithUke song lyrics, namely simile 8.5%, metaphor 19.3%, allegory 6.3%, personification 6.3%, allusion 0.5%, eponym 0, 2%, epithet 0.2%, synecdoche 14.3%, metonym 1.6%, antonomasia 12.9%, hypalase 10.4%, irony 12.7%, satire 1.3%, pun 4.6% of the total types of figurative language according to Keraf's theory (2009).

**Keywords:** *Discourse Analysis; Figurative Language; Song Lyrics*

## Introduction

One of the human beings' useful communication tools is language. Language is a technique for communicating messages, whether orally or in writing (Ibrahim, Akib, and Hasyim 2019). Language is a means to communicate messages from the speaker to the listener (Sabata and Ibrahim 2018). As a result, without speech, humans could not interact with other creatures. People use language to communicate, inspire, learn, and convey incredibly beneficial thoughts and appreciation for others. In literature, language is used by people in a variety of spoken and written forms. In studying and decoding literary works, people comprehend the structure of the speech or its expression, as well as its magnitude. Because of this, readers or listeners may perceive and comprehend the message that is intended to be conveyed through them. However, the lyrics usually interpret the speech indirectly while increasing the that is attainable of the utterance used with the composer's resource, making it challenging for the reader to draw close to the speech's potential.

As a result, the song's lyrics include a hidden message. Music lyrics employ phrases that are far less prevalent in everyday speech than those employed. The songs develop their meaning through the use of metaphorical language; if we pay attention, that ability can sound deeper. Even if the audience is aware of the potential of the lyrics, he would still have an opinion. Humans may as a result experience it without necessarily comprehending the truth or making their interpretations congruent with the maker's goals. The capacity to use metaphorical language in song lyrics and the worth of nice words allow them to convey ideas. However, figurative language may be used to assess the expression's effectiveness and obviate certain possible readings.

Figurative languages convey a language's worth (Swarniti, 2021a) Figurative language is known to play a simultaneous function in musical production and communication, academic extension and research erudition. (Gunawan et al. 2021). These goals can be sensed and attained by asking readers or listeners to consider the underlying tone of language or expression in songs that were written utilizing the songwriters' resources. Figurative language is speech that cannot or should not be taken literally.

Unfortunately, the use of metaphorical language is not always evident or precise (Berta et al., n.d.2020) It makes use of language with nonliteral meanings for sentences or phrases. But according to (Defisyani, Hamzah, and Fitrawati 2016) she asserts that in both written and spoken form. Numerous literary genres, including poetry, novels, magazine articles, and ads, employ figurative language. According to stories, the second single from BoywithUke's planned sixth studio album, "Toxic," will be released as the band's first song of 2020. This music used to be influenced lyrically thru way of turbulent The COVID-19 epidemic has been going on around the world since its release. The song's inspiration comes from a personal experience, and it makes an effort to spread love and hope to individuals in difficult situations. Overall, this song's lyrics contain figurative language. In view of that reason, it is important to give serious thought to the usage of metaphorical language in song lyrics. In view of that reason, it is important to give serious thought to the usage of metaphorical language in song lyrics.

#### **a. Figurative Language**

Figurative language is technique for understanding a statement and avoiding competing interpretations. argue that learning figurative language can improve social communication abilities by teaching one to adjust the meaning of a term or idea by comparing it with other things.

## **b. Kinds of Figurative Language**

In the author's research, metaphorical language is examined, in Keraf's opinion. There are 16 different types of figurative language as follows: simile, metaphor, allegory, personification, allusion, eponym, epithet, synecdoche, metonymy, antonomasia, hipflask or hipalase, irony, satire, innuendo, antiphrasis, and paronomasia.

### **1) Simile**

Simile is the comparison which has explicit nature (Gorys Keraf 2009, p. 138), The clear and specific understanding would be to say something immediately, which is comparable to saying something. As a result, it is necessary to express likeness expressly using phrases or words such as like, as, than, similar, resembles or seems.

### **2) Metaphor**

Metaphor is a type of figurative language that uses an analogy or similar compare with 2 items that do not generally share anything in common. For example: you are the light and salt of the world

### **3) Allegory**

Allegory is an explanation with a secondary meaning. The following method is different in terms of its feature. (Gorys Keraf 2009, p.140) defined allegory as a narrative with figurative language. Example: Life is like a tree, which is in the process of becoming an adult

### **4) Personification**

A form of figurative language known as personification involves giving human qualities to an animal, an object, or an idea. According to (Gorys Keraf 2009, p. 140), In a kind of figurative language known as personification, an inanimate thing is described as if it were alive and possessed human behavior. The example: The light on my smartphone called me to unlock it.

### **5) Allusion**

A type of figurative language known as allusion makes use of cues to suggest parallels between many entities, including individuals, location, and events. Essentially, it is a clear or implicit connection to real events, people, or places (Gorys Keraf 2009, p. 141). Example: his father's face is similar to actor Reza Rahardian

### **6) Eponym**

Eponyms are a kind of figurative language that, like a person's name, are always connected with a certain nature, therefore the name is used to advertise that nature. Included are Hercules, Spiderman, and others (Keraf, 2009:141). examples: adinda (used to describe a lovely and gentle female); honey (a charming and sweet female);

### **7) Epithet**

According to Keraf (2009) on page 141, that justification is a descriptive phrase that condenses or takes the place of a person's or thing's name. The following is an example of allusion: Bali is used to say (world heaven); Puteri malam is used for moon. can be guessed easily it is BALI.

### **8) Synecdoche**

The use of the part for the whole divides synecdoche into two parts: Pars pro toto and Totem proparte. Totem proparte is when the whole thing stands for its part and Pars pro toto is when a part stands for the whole (Keraf, 2009, p. 142). For examples: Indonesia won a gold medal in the ASEAN Games (Pars pro toto)

### **9) Metonym**

According to Keraf (2009, p. 142) a metonym is a figure of speech that uses a message to support a different idea because it strongly resembles the object of the claim. For example: brother flew on a lion plane to Medan.

### **10) Antonomasia**

Antonomasia is a category of synecdoche that is created by using epithets to replace words, official titles, and so on (Keraf, 2009:142). Here are the examples: The two-faced finally found out.

### **11) Hipflask or Hivalase**

Hipflask or Hivalase is a type of figurative language in which a specific word is used to describe a word that should be impacted by another word (Keraf, 2009, p. 142). Example: He is lying on a worry pillow.

### **12) Irony**

Irony is a hint that wants to say a statement that has a different meaning than what is contained in the text (Keraf, 2009, p. 142). The examples: your makeup is so pretty like a maid.

### **13) Satire**

Satire is a criticism of human weakness. Its primary goal is to improve the appearance (Keraf, 2009, p. 142). The following are some examples: Your voice is unsuitable for being a winner; your capacity is insufficient for this task.

#### **14) Innuendo**

With a smaller or smaller someone, innuendo is the same as treachery. If we take attention, it frequently appears not to damage the heart and declared itself a critic with an oblique suggestion (Keraf, 2009, p. 142). for examples: he won the championship by cheating a book.

#### **15) Antiphrasis**

Similar to irony, antiphrasis is formed by using a word with the opposite meaning. This might be considered irony. Other examples of antiphrastic words include those used to reject a criminal, an evil spirit, etc. (Keraf, 2009:142). examples: 'Tis true, this god did shake! His coward lips did from their color fly.

#### **16) Pun or Paronomasia**

Utilizing everyday phrases, pun is a form of metaphorical language. Because of how similar the sounds are, it can be used as a playing card, even if its meaning is very different. (Keraf, 2009, p. 142). examples: I can find can in the canner; I am able to see a sea that there is a sheep in the ship since departure came and it seen in the seashore.

### **Method**

The study used a qualitative approach to more completely analyze and address the topics in this review. Qualitative research is a method of investigating and comprehending the significance that people or communities attach to a personal and social issue. It is going to be done utilizing the qualitative descriptive method. Research that is descriptive analyzes "what is" using results and descriptive information. As a result, sources of data for this study will be attracted from BoywithUke's song. (George 2008) asserts that using a library to conduct research facilitates the process of finding references with relevant material that is both objective and personal/expert. A range of sources, including journals, the internet, and other published sources, are used by the researchers to obtain information.

The data analysis procedure is carried out by reading the lyrics. Observes the data source and then categorizes it based on the theory used (Swarniti 2021b) Second, the writers made an effort to recognize and record the context of each use of figurative language by identifying words, phrases, and phrases that used it. The researchers eventually wrote down some observations on figurative language. At last, the details were classified, double-checked, and analyzed by the researchers. The results of each category were then discussed. Making decisions in light of the report was the final phase.

### **Results**

Based on the facts presented above, the author identified the following metaphorical language patterns in boywithuke's song lyrics:

NO	Type of figurative	Frequenc y	Percenta ge
1	Simile	31	8,5%
2	Metaphor	70	19,3%
3	Allegory	23	6,3%
4	Personitificati on	23	6,3%
5	Allusion	2	0,5%
6	Eponim	1	0,2%
7	Epitet	1	0,2%
8	Synecdoche	52	14,3%
9	Metonym	6	1,6%
10	Antonomasia	47	12,9%
11	Hipalase	38	10,4%
12	Irony	46	12,7%
13	Satire	5	1,3%
14	Pun	17	4,6%
Total		362	100%

The results of this study indicate that there are fourteen types of figurative language found from twenty BoywithUke song lyrics, namely simile 8.5%, metaphor 19.3%, allegory 6.3%, personification 6.3%, figure of speech 0.5% , eponym 0.2%, epithet 0.2%, synecdoche 14.3%, metonym 1.6%, antonomasia 12.9%, hypalase 10.4%, irony 12.7%, allusion 1.3%, pun 4.6% of the total types of figurative language according to Keraf's theory (2009).

From these results it can be seen that metaphor, antonomasia, simile, irony, synecdoche, hypalase are more widely used in expressing emotions in songs compared to other types of figure of speech, according to Keraf (2009).

## Conclusion

The lyrics of the songs were explored in the analysis. Submitted by BoywithUke. From the results and discussion above, the authors conclude that the song lyrics contained a wide range of figurative languages. Personification, simile, antonomasia, hipalase, allegory, ironi, epitet, satire, and synecdoche are the five categories of figurative language that were found to be most frequently utilized in the song's lyrics, according to the study. In this song, the lyricist regularly uses simile to highlight a message that he wants to get across to every listener.

Similes can also be used to explain the meaning or idea that the speaker wishes to convey as well as to make songs more elegant and aesthetically pleasing. Because friends have a significant impact on our life, the BoywithUke song teaches us the importance of carefully selecting our friends. It is believed that this research would be useful to other

academics with an interest in music lyrics and literary studies. Additionally, data may be utilized to help readers think critically about discourse analysis as well as to serve as a resource for future researchers who want to advance their text analysis.

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