



Investigating Figurative Language Use in the Selected Songs of “Wicked: For Good” Musical Fantasy Film

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to interpret the figurative language in the lyrics of the songs that accompany the movie “Wicked: For Good”. The data consisted of the lyrics to all the songs (6 songs) in the soundtrack of “Wicked: For Good”. This research utilized a combination of descriptive qualitative method and content analysis design in order to demonstrate the types of figurative language and their meanings used in soundtracks. The soundtracks of the movies contained ascribed nine different types of figurative language comprising of personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, symbolism, irony, paradox, alliteration and repetition. Personification has five data points (10%), metaphor has twelve data points (24%), hyperbole has six data points (12%), irony has nine data points (18%), symbolism has five data points (10%), paradox has two data points (4%), alliteration has two data points (4%), and repetition has four data points (8%). The song lyrics from the soundtrack of the movie “Wicked: For Good” revealed that the soundtrack employed a lot of metaphor to construct songs because figurative language may make a song more artistic, meaningful, and aesthetically pleasing. “Wicked: For Good” is a musical fantasy movie and students can learn figurative language through movies.

Keywords: *Figurative Language, Songs, Musical Fantasy Film.*

Introduction

Language is a form of expression that conveys meaning to others. The language employed allows the listener or interlocutor to understand the speaker's intended meaning. According to Jeans Aitchison (2008:21) “Language is patterned system of arbitrary sound signals, characterized by structure dependence, creativity, displacement, duality, and cultural transmission”. Spoken or written language can be utilized for idea transmission or communication. Depending on how it is used,

language can be applied both literally and nonliterally in a variety of contexts. Figurative language is an essential nonliteral tool for expressing concepts in literary works. Petel (2014) it can be interpreted as a literary unit commonly used by authors to gain freshness and strength in expressing their literary works. Figurative language style is often used to enhance the aesthetic effect by comparing an object with certain objects more generally. Several authors have employed figurative language in their literary works to provide a unique effect by drawing imaginative comparisons and to pique the reader's curiosity about the literary works' meaning.

However, to produce figurative language, must use high imagination for better results. The use of figurative language aims to make their literary works more beautiful and to control the emotions of the audience or readers. (Aniza et al., 2022). To make language more beautiful, lyrics can be considered short pieces of literature and a writer's literary work. Some songwriters go the extra mile to enhance the aesthetic value of their songs by using various types of figurative language. The use of figurative language in song lyrics highlights the feelings of the songwriter. These feelings transcend the lyrics and can be understood in different ways by each listener. This encourages the researcher to examine various forms of metaphorical language in six chosen songs from the soundtrack of the musical fantasy movie "Wicked: For Good."

The songs are literary pieces with lovely lyrics that convey emotions. Words used in figurative language are understood differently than those used in literal language. Figurative language is most frequently used in related forms of communication, such as newspaper articles, novels, poems, ads, and song lyrics. In order to properly comprehend the figurative meaning, one needs go further, arm themselves with specific knowledge, and use creativity while interpreting it. Additionally, one can comprehend the purpose of using figurative language in a certain type of communication, whether it is to increase emotional sensitivity, provide sensual literary works, or create imaginative delight. (Perrine, 1982: 61).

This research is expected to give people a better understanding of the six songs "As Long As You're Mine", "Thank Goodness", "I'm Not That Girl (Reprise)", "Wonderful", "No good deed" and "For Good", which includes in 'Wicked: For Good' musical fantasy film. Because the researchers think that more people will be able to appreciate an artist's work when we have a better understanding of the lyrics.

Literature Review

When words, phrases, or utterances have meanings that diverge from their actual meanings, this is known as figurative language. Figurative language affects language that is expected to be followed or standard, and it has had a major influence on how humans believe about something and their perceptions of the world (Murtadho & Amelia, 2022). In relation to the term definition, McKenzie (2016) viewed that figurative language involves to the language which informs the ideas

beyond the factual meanings of the word, phrases or sentences. Figurative language emphasizes the significance of the message while evoking a sense of beauty. Figurative language can refer to a variety of words or phrases that have a concealed meaning. Out-of-context words are used to create figurative language. A researcher is communicating the facts exactly as they are when they use literal language. Figurative language, on the other hand, conveys a specific linguistic meaning through overstatements or word substitutions.

There is always a chance of misinterpretation when using metaphorical language, but the risk is well worth it. The benefits are enormous because of the person who can interpret the data. Fortunately, everyone has some degree of creativity, and it may be developed by honing one's figure-of-speech interpretation skills. Using the semantics technique, one can prevent misunderstandings when reading or comprehending the meaning of every written or spoken word. The area of linguistics that studies meaning is called semantics.

Leech (1981: 9) states that semantics is central of the study and representation of the meaning of language expressions, the study of human mind thought processes, cognition, and conceptualization and the relationships of meaning among them. One related notion from semantics analysis is that one can fully understand a language without being familiar with its past. Dictionary definitions immediately spring to mind when we consider word meanings because we are aware that we can consult a dictionary if we are unsure of a term's meaning. This means that it's critical to understand the parallels and discrepancies between the various facets of meaning that linguists are interested in. The researcher can infer from the aforementioned language specialists that figurative language is utilized by writers to convey their thoughts, ideas, and opinions in literature.

The goal of learning figurative language is to enable the reader to comprehend various forms of figurative language and use the semantics technique to capture the specific meaning. When writing professional letters of higher quality and respectfully complimenting or satirizing others, it is a good idea to use this figurative language.

In musical fantasy films, this type of language not only enriches the narrative but also gives voice to the inner feelings of characters. In the songs of "wicked: For Good", figurative expressions are embedded in song lyrics. Understanding these elements requires a semantic approach which analyzing how meaning operates through metaphor, hyperbole, personification, and other figurative language. Despite the significance of figurative language in creative works, many viewers and listeners tend to focus more on visual or melodic aspects, often overlooking the linguistic choices that give substance to the narrative.

This results in a limited understanding of the emotional and thematic depth intended by the creators. In educational settings, such oversight also reflects a gap in semantic awareness, particularly when analyzing multimedia texts. The central issue

addressed in this study is the lack of attention given to figurative meaning in songs of musical fantasy film, particularly regarding how such language functions semantically within character development and storytelling.

Kinds of Figurative Language.

Figurative language is employed creatively rather than in the typical literal sense. Consequently, language that cannot be taken literally is referred to as metaphorical language. **Figurative language refers to words, and groups of words, that exaggerate or alter the usual meanings of the component words (Dancygier and Sweetser, 2014:9).** To put it another way, language cannot be taken literally. Figurative language is language that creates imagery through the use of personification, metaphor, simile, hyperbole, paradox, metonymy, and irony. Increasing shock, originality, appearance, or illustrative repercussions is its purpose.

Furthermore, journal article of Wibisono; & Widodo (2019) states that figurative language is the language using figures of speech (a way of saying one thing and meaning to another). There are many types of figurative language such as: metaphor, simile, symbols, hyperbole, irony, et cetera. However, figurative language can be broadly classified into four categories: comparative, contradictive, relational, and repetitive. Personification, metaphor, and simile are examples of comparative figurative language. Hyperbole, litotes, and paradox are examples of contradictive figurative language. Symbolism, metonymy, synecdoche, allusion, and ellipsis are examples of correlative figurative languages. In the meantime, pleonasm, climax, anti-climax, rhetoric, and repetition make up figurative language. See the explanation that follows for more detailed information.

Any figurative language that a writer employs to make a point by contrasting one thing with another is referred to as comparative figurative language. Personification, metaphor, and simile are the three categories of comparative figurative languages according to Kennedy's thesis. Personification is the use of words to make non-human entities appear human. It is intended that inanimate objects in this universe be assumed to be alive by giving them certain characteristics. It is assumed by those who read or hear it that it is capable of all human functions. In some cases, the actual agent is personified (Dancygier and Sweetser, 2014:63). Metaphor compares something without using the word "like" "as", metaphors use words like "is", "are", "was", "were" when comparing two things (Alfiyani, 2021). In contrast to metaphor, simile is commonly used in literature to describe a person, location, idea, or object by comparing them with the terms "like" or "as" (Syarifah et al., 2020).

Contradictive figurative language refers to figures of speech that combine or express opposite or contradictory ideas to create a deeper, more complex meaning. It's used to show contrast, irony, or unexpected truth within a statement. Contradictive figurative language consists of hyperbole, irony, litotes, and paradox (Kennedy, 2011). Hyperbole means something is made greater than the fact and

often used in daily conversation. As Kennedy (2011) states that emphasizing a point with a statement containing exaggeration, what is spoken not literal but truth use a figure of speech is called overstatement (or hyperbole). According to Clore brook (2005, p. 18), the irony is to say one thing and mean another, or to say something contrary to what is understood, relies on the possibility that those who are not enlightened or privy to the context will be excluded. It is a manner of speaking that implies is a discrepancy.

A disparity between what is said and what is meant can sum up the meaning of irony. While, According to Keraf (2009, p. 132), litotes is a figure of speech that employs an understatement by using double negatives which used to declare something to degrade them. It means that people usually use to make it simple. A sort of speaking style known as litotes seeks to diminish or humble oneself before the other person. Typically, this title seems a bit exaggerated and goes against the speaker's true reality. The last is paradox, A statement or situation containing contradictory or incompatible parts; however, the examination could be true (Kennedy, 2011, p. 488). A paradox is a statement that seems at first glance self-contradictory or opposed to common sense.

Correlative figurative language refers to a type of figurative expression that shows a relationship or connection (*correlation*) between two ideas, images, or emotions — often to create a symbolic or emotional link. Even though a word already has a literal meaning, symbols are a type of figurative language used to convey various meanings. Metonymy is a type of figurative language in which the name of an object is substituted with a closely related word. Figurative language known as synecdoche describes the whole by describing a portion of it. Similar to metaphor, synecdoche embodies metaphor in its entirety. When a speaker or writer makes references to a specific event or historical person in a speech, piece of literature, or piece of music, this is known as allusion. And the last ellipsis means the omission of a word or words.

Repetitive figurative language means device where words or phrases are repeated to emphasize meaning, create rhythm, and make ideas more memorable. It involves using the same words or phrases multiple times, often in close proximity, to enhance the impact of a message in literature or speech. This passage uses a variety of figurative language techniques, including pleonasm, climax, anti-climax, rhetoric, and repetition.

Method

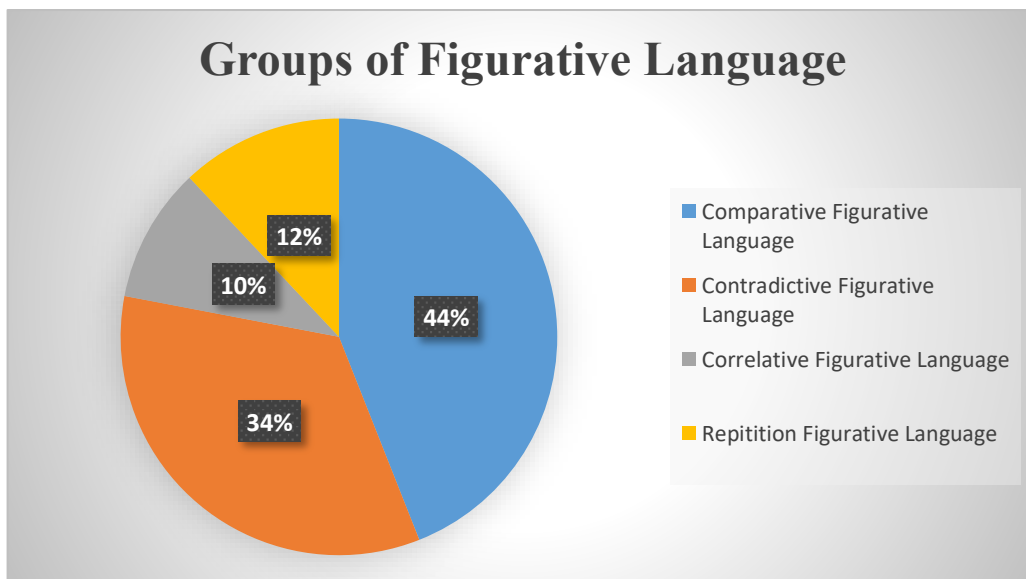
The purpose of this study was to characterize the metaphorical language employed in the soundtrack of the musical fantasy movie "The Wicked: For Good." The researcher used a qualitative research approach to carry out this investigation. Bryman (2004) suggested that qualitative research strategy which usually emphasizes words rather than quantification in the collection and analysis off data essentially emphasizes an inductive approach to the relationship between theory

and research. This research prepossessed to describe the meaning of figurative language of six selected songs in soundtrack of musical fantasy film “The Wicked: For Good”.

This study aims to describe the properties and relationships of the phenomena under investigation. To define and analyze the data under investigation, descriptive qualitative data was needed. The researcher employed Creswell's (2018) theory of qualitative research, which involved the following processes in data analysis: initially prepared and arranged the data. Second, examine or read every piece of information. Next, all of the data was coded. The information was obtained from lyricfind.com. The author concentrated on the usage of metaphorical language while closely examining the data. The author recognized and categorized the song's figurative language after learning about it. The author then deciphered its hidden meaning and created an interpretation.

Result

The researcher classified the figurative language contained in soundtrack of musical fantasy film “The Wicked: For Good”. All song lyrics were analyzed and classified based on the theory of Keraf 2009. The data used in this research are song lyrics from lyricfind.com. The data analyzed are 6 songs from the soundtrack of musical fantasy film; Wicked: For Good”. In this research the researcher found 9 figurative language there are Personification, Metaphor, Simile, hyperbole, symbolism, irony, imaginary, alliteration, paradox, and repetition. They can be classified into 4 groups in general, they are:



Discussion

The researcher located every figurative term listed in the theoretical mainframe part. The analysis makes use of four types of figurative language: repetitious, correlative, contradictive, and comparative. All metaphorical language is examined using connotative meaning. The following table displays the nine figurative language terms that the researcher identified from the four categories of figurative language:

Table 1. Types of Figurative Language

Types of Figurative Language	Occurrence	Percentage
Personification	5	10
Metaphor	12	24
Simile	5	10
Hyperbole	6	12
Symbolism	5	10
Irony	9	18
Alliteration	2	4
Paradox	2	4
Repetition	4	8
Total	50	100

1. Any figurative language that a writer employs to make a point by contrasting one thing with another is referred to as comparative figurative language. Personification, metaphor, and simile are the three categories of comparative figurative language.

a. Personification

Personification is a type of metaphor in which inanimate objects are given human-like speech and behavior.

Data 1. "My wildest dreaming's could not foresee" (Song Lyric 1)

This personification emphasizes that the speaker's **love and emotions are beyond anything they could ever imagine or expect.**

Data 2. "The terror grows." (Song Lyric 2)

The lyric conveys the emotional atmosphere of panic among the citizens and highlights how the idea of "terror" takes on a life of its own, fueled by rumor and hysteria.

Data 3. “Spreading fear where e’er she goes.” (Song Lyric 2)

This lyric reflects the growing hysteria in Oz and shows how fear has been personified into something active and alive, symbolizing how the Witch’s presence or even her reputation causes panic and dread among the people.

Data 4 “Wishing only wounds the heart.” (Song Lyric 3)

This lyric is **unrealistic hopes and desires can cause emotional suffering**. By saying *this*, Glinda personifies *wishing* as if it has the power to *hurt* someone emotionally.

Data 5 “I was merely blown here by the winds of chance” (Song Lyric 4)

“Winds of chance” personifies *chance* (luck or fate) as if it were a literal wind that blows someone’s life in a new direction.

b. Metaphor

Metaphor is used to describe something by saying **it is something else**, helping create a deeper or more imaginative meaning.

Data 6. “I’ve lost all resistance and crossed some borderline” (Song Lyric 1)

The figurative “borderline” represents the **point of no return** in giving themselves fully to their feelings.

Data 7 “Under your spell” (Song Lyric 1)

The speaker doesn’t literally mean they are under magic, but rather that their lover’s charm and presence have **a powerful, irresistible influence** over them, as if they were **bewitched by love**.

Data 8 “Borrow the moonlight” (Song Lyric 1)

“Borrowing” the moonlight suggests that their happiness and love are **temporary but beautiful**, just like moonlight that only shines for a short time. It conveys a sense of **transient intimacy and magical connection** between the lovers.

Data 9 "Crossed some borderline" (Song Lyric 1)

The speaker implies that they have **surrendered completely to their feelings of love**, stepping beyond hesitation, caution, or restraint.

Data 10 "That's the way with Wicked, spreading fear where e'er she goes." (Song Lyric 2)

The lyric suggests that her **presence and reputation cause terror** to everyone around her.

Data 11 "Because happy is what happens when all your dreams come true." (Song Lyric 2)

This creates an emotional and reflective tone, emphasizing that **true happiness comes from achieving one's hopes and goals**.

Data 12 "One of your dime-a-dozen mediocrities." (Song Lyric 4)

The line reveals the speaker's **sense of inferiority** and **ordinary identity** before he unexpectedly becomes admired and celebrated. It contrasts his modest past with the exaggerated praise he later receives as being "Wonderful."

Data 13 "By the winds of chance" "I got carried away" (Song Lyric 4)

This figurative language emphasizes **human vulnerability** such as how easily people can be swayed by luck and pride when given unexpected success or recognition.

Data 14 "My road of good intentions / Led where such roads always lead" (Song Lyric 5)

The lyric uses metaphorical language to describe how deeply someone's influence has shaped the speaker's identity.

Data 15 "So much of me is made of what I learned from you." (Song Lyric 6)

This lyric expresses how deeply another person's influence has shaped the speaker's identity.

Data 16 “I know you have re-written mine by being my friend.” (Song Lyric 6)

This line compares a person’s **life** to a **story or book** that can be *written* or *re-written*, implying that the speaker’s life has been profoundly changed by friendship not in a literal sense, but in an emotional and experiential way.

Data 17 “So much of me is made of what I learned from you.” (Song Lyric 6)

This lyric uses **metaphorical language** to show that the speaker’s **character, values, and identity** have been built or shaped by what they learned from their friend.

c. Simile

A simile is a figure of speech that uses the terms "like" or "as" to directly compare two different things in order to show their similarities.

Data 18 “Like some terrible green blizzard, throughout the land she flies.”

By comparing her flight to a “terrible green blizzard,” the lyric suggests that wherever she goes, she spreads fear and turmoil, just like a violent storm sweeping through the land.

Data 19 “You’ll be with me like a handprint on my heart.”

Saying “*You’ll be with me like a handprint on my heart*” means that the person will remain in the speaker’s emotions and memory forever, just as a handprint leaves a permanent impression.

Data 20 “Like a comet pulled from orbit as it passes a sun”

This lyric is comparing the life-changing power of friendship to a comet’s orbit being altered by the sun’s gravity. It symbolizes **transformation, influence, and the irresistible pull of meaningful connection.**

Data 21 “Like a ship blown from its mooring by a wind off the sea.”

This lyric is comparing life’s transformation through friendship to a ship being set adrift by the wind. It symbolizes **change, movement, and the unpredictable yet meaningful redirection** that relationships bring.

Data 22 “Like a seed dropped by a skybird in a distant wood”

This lyric comparing the impact of friendship to a seed carried and planted in a new place. It symbolizes **growth, renewal, and the**

transformative power of relationships and fate.

2. Contradictive figurative language creates a vivid image or a deeper understanding by drawing comparisons between different things. These songs use three different kinds of figurative language, including paradox, irony, and hyperbole.

a. **Hyperbole**

A figure of speech known as hyperbole is when something is greatly exaggerated in order to convey a strong emotion or make a point.

Data 23 "Kiss me too fiercely, hold me too tight" (Song Lyric 1)

This line is a **hyperbole**, an exaggerated expression used to emphasize the **intensity of love and passion** the speaker feels.

Data 24 "I'll make every last moment last" (Song Lyric 1)

The speaker uses this exaggeration to express a **strong desire to savor and prolong every precious second** spent with their loved one.

Data 25 "Every day, the terror grows! All of Oz is ever on alert!" (Song Lyric 2)

The terror is not literally growing like a plant or creature, but the lyric uses this metaphor to illustrate how **fear is expanding and becoming stronger each day** among the people of Oz.

Data 26 "He couldn't look handsomer, I couldn't feel humbler" (Song Lyric 2)

This lyric uses **overstatements** to express **strong admiration and modesty**. This hyperbole highlights how impressed and overwhelmed the speaker feels.

Data 27 "It's so much who I am, it's part of my name." (Song Lyric 4)

The line reflects themes of **self-deception, identity, and the power of labels**.

It shows how the Wizard's ego has grown so large that he **cannot distinguish between truth and performance**.

Data 28 "One more disaster I can add to my generous supply" (Song Lyric 5)

"Generous supply" is a clear exaggeration. The exaggeration reveals her **sarcasm and self-pity**, emphasizing her emotional pain.

b. Irony

Irony occurs when there is a discrepancy between appearance and reality, or between what is expected and what actually happens or is intended.

Data 29 “Say there’s no future for us as a pair ... and though I may know, I don’t care” (Song Lyric 1)

This lyric highlights the **power of love and emotion over reason**, showing that the speaker values the current moment more than the uncertain future.

Data 30 “We couldn’t be happier!” (Song Lyric 2)

This lyric uses this expression to emphasize **complete joy and satisfaction**. So, it **intensifies the feeling of happiness** to make it sound absolute and overwhelming.

Data 31 “Thank goodness!” (Song Lyric 2)

This lyric becomes a **symbol of false happiness, denial, and moral blindness**, revealing the deeper theme of *Wicked*: that what seems “good” is not always truly good.

Data 32 “Wishing only wounds the heart.” (Song Lyric 3)

Figuratively, this line captures the **quiet agony of loving someone who loves another**. The **irony and emotional restraint** make it powerful; Glinda’s love is deep, but she hides it behind calm acceptance.

Data 33 “Hey, look who's wonderful – this corn-fed hick.” (Song Lyric 4)

This lyric exposes the **illusion of public image** and how easily society glorifies someone who may not truly be remarkable.

Data 34 “We believe all sorts of things that aren’t true. We call it ‘history.’ (Song Lyric 4)

This lyric expresses a truth through contradiction. Normally, *history* is understood as a record of true events, but the speaker ironically says that **history is made up of things that “aren’t true.”**

Data 35 "There are precious few at ease with moral ambiguities." (Song Lyric 4)

The **irony** lies in how society claims to value truth and justice, yet most people **ignore or deny moral uncertainty** because it challenges their need for clear heroes and villains.

Data 36 "They called me 'Wonderful,' so I said 'Wonderful.'" (Song Lyric 4)

It shows how the Wizard allows others' opinions to define his identity. He becomes "Wonderful" not because of his deeds, but because people *say* he is.

Data 37 "No good deed goes unpunished" (Song Lyric 5)

These lyric reverses moral expectation: instead of good deeds being rewarded, they bring punishment. This irony highlights Elphaba's tragic experience.

c. Paradox

A **paradox** is a **statement that seems contradictory or impossible, but it reveals a hidden or deeper truth.**

Data 38 "Maybe I'm brainless, maybe I'm wise"

This lyric expresses how **love can blur the line between foolishness and wisdom**, showing that strong emotions often defy logical understanding.

Data 39 "Since I cannot succeed / Fiyero, saving you / I promise no good deed will I attempt to do again." (Song Lyric 5)

This lyric reflects the cruel reality that kindness can sometimes lead to suffering.

3. Correlative figurative language shows a **relationship or connection between two ideas, emotions, or images.**

a. Symbolism

Symbolism is the use of symbols to represent ideas, qualities, or concepts that go beyond their literal meaning.

Data 40 “Water will melt her.” (Song Lyric 2)

The lyric becomes a powerful symbol of **ignorance, manipulation, and the fragility of truth** in a world ruled by lies.

Data 41 “green blizzard” (Song Lyric 2)

The lyric uses symbolism to highlight one of *Wicked*'s main themes that **evil is often created by misunderstanding and prejudice, not by truth.**

Data 42 “A town of green and a wonderful road of yellow brick.” (Song Lyric 4)

This line uses **symbolism** to describe the magical world of Oz, but beneath its colorful surface lies deeper meaning.

Data 43 “Let his flesh not be torn / Let his blood leave no stain” (Song Lyric 4)

The words “flesh,” “blood,” and “stain” represent **human vulnerability** and **moral impurity** things she wants to erase from his fate.

Data 44 “Comet,” “ship,” “seed,” “stream” (Song Lyric 6)

This lyric shows that **friendship and love act as forces of nature**, those are powerful, uncontrollable, and deeply transformative.

4. Repetitive figurative language means the **intentional repeating of words, phrases, or sounds** to create **emphasis, rhythm, or emotional effect** in writing or speech.

a. Alliteration

Alliteration means Alliteration happens when **words start with the same sound** and are placed close together.

Data 45 “Spreading fear where e'er she goes.” (Song Lyric 2)

The lyric employs **alliteration** through the repetition of the /w/ sound in “where e'er” and the /s/ sound in “spreading” and “she.” These sound repetitions create a smooth yet eerie rhythm, mirroring how fear quietly spreads through the land of Oz. The soft, whisper-like quality of the line enhances the dark, mysterious mood of the scene and makes the Witch's presence feel both graceful and threatening.

Data 46 "Save us from the Wicked! Shield us so we won't be hexed!" (Song Lyric 2)

These lyric employs **alliteration** through the repetition of the /s/ sound in "Save," "Shield," and "so." This sibilant repetition produces a tense, hissing rhythm that mirrors the citizens' fear and desperation. It heightens the emotional urgency of their plea, making the moment sound panicked, breathless, and full of dread perfectly capturing the atmosphere of hysteria spreading through Oz.

b. Repetition

Repetition is the use of the same word or phrase repeatedly for emphasis or impact.

Data 47 "Where will she strike next? Where will she strike next?" (Song Lyric 2)

The lyric captures the people's sense of helplessness and uncertainty about the Wicked Witch's next move. The repetition creates an urgent, tense rhythm that mirrors their hysteria, showing how fear spreads collectively.

Data 48 "We couldn't be happier" (Song Lyric 2)

The repetition creates a cheerful rhythm on the surface, but also reveals emotional emptiness and denial underneath and making it a powerful example of how repetition can express both sincerity and irony at the same time.

Data 49 "Thank goodness!" (Song Lyric 2)

Through this repetition, the song exposes the contrast between **outward joy** and **inner unease**, making "Thank goodness" both a phrase of gratitude and a mask of denial.

Data 50 "Don't wish, don't start." (Song Lyric 3)

The word "**don't**" is repeated twice, creating a **repetition** that emphasizes the emotional struggle within the speaker. This repetition functions as a form of **self-command**.

Conclusion

The study's findings showed that personification, metaphor, and simile were the most frequently utilized comparative figurative language in the soundtrack of the musical fantasy movie "The Wicked: For Good" (44%). Then, contradictive figurative language in 34% such as: hyperbole, irony and paradox. In the third position is repetitive figurative language that 12%, such as: alliteration and repetition. The last one is correlative figurative language around 10%, such as: symbolism. In general, the vocalists' expressions become deeper and more attractive when they use these figurative languages.

The soundtrack of the musical fantasy movie "The Wicked: For Good" captivates audiences with its use of metaphorical language and word choice, allowing listeners to understand the complexity of the complex situation that the singers are trying to portray. Through the lovely phrase, listeners can sense how much the man adores the girl and how gorgeous she is. After examining the song's figurative language, listeners are now able to decipher the song's secret meaning.

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