

Exploring Figurative Language Used in One ok Rock song's Lyrics

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received : October 28, 2024

Revised : December 12, 2024

Accepted : December 14, 2024

Available online : January 2, 2025

Keywords:

Comparative;contradictive;
Collaborative Figurative
Language; Song lyric

Abstract

The aims of the study is to find out the kinds of figurative language used by the *One Ok Rock* in their 10 songs. The source of this research data is taken from the *One ok Rock* album You-tube channel and this research only focuses on Figurative Language used by the *One ok Rock*. The writer uses a qualitative descriptive method to explain meaning of figurative language by using the theory Kennedy & Gioia (2000) the result of this research were the discovery of 3 types of language styles according the theory of Kennedy & Gioia (2000), comparative figurative language, contradictive figurative language, and correlative figurative language. From the writer research it is known that the types of figurative language writer found 93 figurative language used in *One ok Rock* in the 10 songs, namely personification 37%, simile 5%, metaphor 35%, hyperbole 11%, paradox 1%, irony 1%, symbolism 4%, allusion 1%, ellipsis 1%. , it means that personification and metaphor is the biggest number used in those albums, as a song that telling message in figurative language : using personification and metaphor saying a comparative in figurative language ,while in contradictive figurative language writer found 11 % The metaphorical concept contained in this sentence can be interpreted as being too negative emotionally, such as "till the dark", this can be interpreted as something very negative and can make someone fall into a slump. Hyperbole is a bold, deliberate overstatement not berintended to be taken literally. It is used as a means of emphasizing the desctruth of statement. Hyperbole is exaggerating, often in a humorous way and making a particular point. The sentence "over to you" indicates a quick movement or action, perhaps implying a strong desire or urgency "gunning for time" this phrase suggests a relentless pursuit of time that makes an exaggerated sense of emphasizing the importance of speed and efficiency.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a systematic tool for conveying ideas or emotions through agreed-upon signs, sounds, gestures, or symbols that carry understandable meanings. Its primary role is as a medium of interaction between individuals within a community, making it inseparable from human life. Activities that do not involve language are difficult to comprehend, as language serves not only as a means of communication but also as a tool for thought. Therefore, language is the result of human cognition, enabling clear expression and understanding of ideas.

One significant aspect of language is its use of figurative expressions. According to Wren and Martin (as cited in Isa et al., 2017), figurative expressions deviate from ordinary forms of expression to produce a greater effect. Figurative language, as defined by the Oxford Dictionary (2011), refers to words used imaginatively rather than in their literal sense. This is illustrated by metaphorical concepts such as "till the dark," which can be interpreted as representing emotional negativity or hardship. Figurative language allows individuals to express thoughts creatively, using words that evoke imagery and emotion in the minds of listeners or readers. It adds beauty and depth to language by employing comparisons and metaphorical meanings (Keraf, 2001).

Kennedy (1979) defines figurative language as using figures of speech to convey meaning beyond the literal interpretation of words. As Knickerbocker and Reninger (as cited in Isa et al., 2017; Permana & Rajeg, 2018) suggest, figurative language, also referred to as metaphorical language, enriches language by communicating more than direct statements. Kennedy and Gioia (2000) propose twelve types of figurative language, including personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, litotes, paradox, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, symbolism, allusion, and ellipsis. These types can be grouped into three categories: comparative, contradictive, and correlative.

In comparative figurative language, metaphors, personification, and similes are used to draw comparisons. Contradictive figurative language includes hyperbole, irony, litotes, and paradox, while correlative figurative language consists of metonymy, synecdoche, symbolism, allusion, and ellipsis.

This study aimed to explore the use of figurative language in the lyrics of the *One OK Rock* album. Specifically, it seeks to identify the types of figurative language employed and analyze how they are used within the context of the song lyrics. Songs are an expressive medium, often containing moral values and critiques of societal issues (Luxemburg, 1989). Song lyrics, akin to poetry, offer a rich field for studying figurative language, making them an intriguing subject for this research.

By analyzing the figurative language in *One OK Rock's* song lyrics, this study contributed to a broader understanding of how figurative expressions enhance artistic and emotional communication through music.

Research on figurative language has been widely conducted to understand how it enhances communication and artistic expression. Figurative language allows writers and speakers to convey more imaginative and emotional meanings. Pradana's (2015) study on figurative language in Celine Dion's songs identified various figures of speech, such as idioms, hyperbole, repetition, metonymy, similes, and metaphors, which strengthen the meaning of the songs. Nugraha (2022), in his semantic analysis of figurative language in the film *Sing 2*, also emphasized the importance of identifying figurative types and meanings, while Milana (2020) found various figurative expressions such as hyperbole, irony, metaphors, and similes in Saif Adam's song lyrics, showing how figurative language enriches emotional expression in song lyrics.

Based on previous studies, the conceptual framework of this research refers to Kennedy & Gioia's (2000) theory, which categorizes figurative language into three main groups: comparative (metaphor, personification, simile), contradictive (hyperbole, irony, litotes, paradox), and correlative (metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allusion, ellipsis). This study aims to identify and analyze the types of figurative language in *One OK Rock's* song lyrics and explain how these figurative expressions

enhance the meaning and emotional impact of the songs (Pradana, 2015); (Nugraha, 2022); (Milana, 2020).

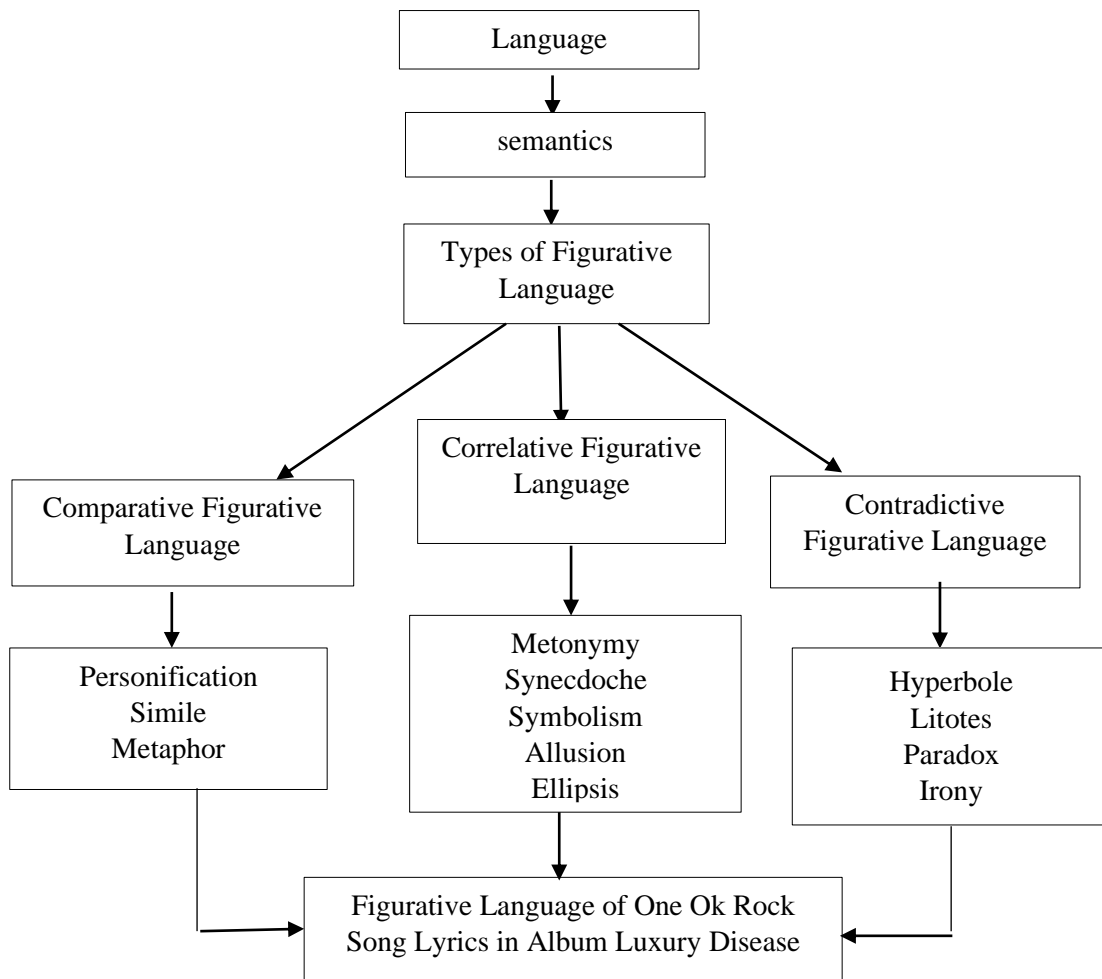


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

METHOD

1. Research Design

This research used descriptive qualitative method. Based on Sugiyono (2010) who states that qualitative research is descriptive. It means that collected data was in the form of words rather than number. In addition, Gay (2006) who said that qualitative research is the collection, analysis, and interpretation of comprehensive narrative and visual data in order to gain insights into a particular phenomenon. In other hand, Bogdan & Biklen (1982) who said that qualitative research is a research which investigates the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials. Furthermore, the purpose of qualitative research focused on promoting a deep understanding of a particular phenomenon such, environment, a process, or even belief. In this case, the writer collected, analyzed, and interpreted the data and then described it. This method is intended to describe everything related to the research topic. Where the author explains the types of figurative used in the song.

2. The Source of Data and Data

The data for this research are One Ok Rock's songs on YouTube. This data includes words, phrases or sentences contained in the lyrics. The writer obtained data from YouTube. <http://www.youtube.com/@ONEOKROCK>

3. The Technique of Collecting Data

The writer took the data by using the following procedures :

1. Downloading the song from youtube to get song lyrics.
2. Transcribed the song lyrics one ok rock from the album luxury Disease.
3. Identified and underlining the sentences that contain of language.

4. The Technique of Analyzing Data

The writer used some steps to analyze the data as follows:

1. Classified the lyrics according its types of figurative language based on Kennedy & Gioia theory by making italic.
2. Analyzed the types of figurative language based on Kennedy & Gioia theory.
3. Got the interpretation in the song lyric.
4. Made conclusion based on the data analysis.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. Data

The following were the Data song title and the explanations

Table 1 The Song Title and Explainantions

No	Song Title	Explanations
1	Save yourself	The song wants to tell about a relationship that is not going smoothly. Because their relationship was complicated, it made both of them feel love that wasn't right and they even felt pain, until in the end they struggled to escape the relationship.
2	Neon	The song tells the story about Shibuya, a neon-lit city known as one of the nightlife cities in japan. Therefore, the lyric mostly describes show the night atmosphere in the city of Shibuya is so bright until early morning.
3	Vandalize	The song means about someone who only comes to give pain and hope into other people's lives only to hurt and leave bad traces.
4	When they turn the lights on	The song tells the story of someone who is trapped in darkness and tries to find the truth to improve himself from various mistakes he made in the past that make him very regretful and he hopes for a second chance to fix everything.
5	Let me let you go	The song <i>Let me let you go</i> is a song that truly describes the emotional feelings associated with the process of letting go of someone. Give meaning to being able to face the reality of people we love letting them go.
6	So far gone	The song describes the feelings of loneliness and loss that one might have felt. However, behind all the sadness, there is also a positive message about the strength to keep fighting and finding hope.
7	Prove	The meaning of the song tells about motivation for listeners to believe in themselves, keep fighting, and prove their abilities to the world.

8	Renegades	This song invites listeners to dare to voice their opinions. This song provide encouragement for them to rise and fight for a better future.
9	Outa sight	The song tells the story of someone who loses direction due to his own selfishness so he has no goals and feels empty all because of his feelings of distrust and selfishness.
10	Your tears are mine	The song of <i>your tears are mine</i> tell the story of someone who shows a strong sense of empathy and support for the people around him who are experiencing difficulties in life.

2. Data Analysis

Figurative Language is language which employs various figure of speech. Some examples are metaphor, simile, personification, and hyperbole. In general figurative language is a kind of language which departs from the language employed in the literal ways of describing objects or persons. Based on Kennedy & Gioia (2000) theory, types of figurative language are divided into twelve types. Using figurative language can make imaginative descriptions in fresh ways. After analysing the data the researcher found several kinds of figurative language in One Ok Rock songs. The kinds of figurative language found in this research were presented as follows.

Table 2. The First Song Data Save Yourself

No	Lyric	Types of Figurative Language												Explanation	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	Love is pain														Love is pain is metaphor because have an imaginative and deep meaning that cannot be interpreted literally and according to context.
2	Waves this strong														Waves this strong". This compares the intensity of the speaker's emotions to powerful waves, implying that they are overwhelming and difficult to navigate.
3	If you're drowning in your doubt														If you're drowning in your doubt is the examples of personification. "Doubt" as a liquid that can drown someone, symbolizing its overwhelming nature. Doubt is considered a place or likened to nature as if it can make you drown.
4	Save yourself														The sentences a hyperbole because it has an exaggerate meaning to make

		someone alert to something that threatens them.
5	Caught up a current	Caught up in current this a metaphor that describes the feeling of being carried away or having no control over a situation. This sentence describes how someone who cannot control the situation they are experiencing.
6	Heartbreak games	This is a personification because gives a human quality “games” to feeling of heartache, an object that can feel heartache as if it were a human.
7	Your live your truth drift away	In this sentence is a personification in this example “truth” and “drift” are treated as if they have human-like lives and actions. The meaning of this lyric is someone who is able to live according to his own will and move away from bad things.
8	I will get over it	I will get over it is a metaphor, in this sentence “get over” is likened to the process of dealing with a problem or feeling.
9	You’re running from a hurricane	The sentences a hyperbole because it has an exaggerate meaning to make someone alert to something that threatens them.
10	I set fire to the rain	Fire and rain, rain which is usually cold and wet and associated with nature, is personified as something that can burn.
11	Drowning in your doubt	This sentence is a metaphor because that

														compares the overwhelming feeling of doubt to being submerged in water.
12	I set fire to the rain													This sentence is also a hyperbole, something that is impossible to burn can burn this is an exaggerated sentence.
13	Drowning in your doubt, running from a hurricane													This sentence is a symbolism “drowning in your doubt” this symbolizes being overwhelmed by uncertainty and self-doubt, “running from a hurricane” this symbolizes facing a significant challenge or obstacle
Total		4	1	4	3									13

Table 3. Second Song Neon

No	Lyric	Types of Figurative Language												Explanation	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	Neon lights														The word “neon” is the main symbol in the song. Neon light is often associated with nightlife, bustling city and can even be a representation of the dark or glamorous side of life and is often used as symbol of life or a big city.
2	Neon lights shining bright on the innocent														This is an example of personification. Neon lights, which are supposed to be inanimate objects, are given the ability to “shine” and be directed at something which is not guilty.
3	Lost in the city where dreams are made														This is an example of metaphor because the city is described as a place where dreams come true, a place of hope.
4	Make your daddy ashamed from														The words “from Tokyo to L.A” are a hyperbole that describes a very long distance because of

	Tokyo to L.A												which the sentence considered exaggerated and this can be interpreted as an impression that the intended shame is very deep and widespread, even to other continents.
5	Black out drink 'til we fade												Till we fade it is a hyperbole that emphasizes the intensity and depth of their experience. This expression describes an extreme state where they are completely immersed and lost in the experience and something that is capable of making them lose themselves.
6	Turn the streets to a rave												the sentence is included in personification because it “turns the street into a rave” the supposedly passive street is transformed into a dynamic and energetic rave party.
7	Woke up in hell for a day												This sentence is hyperbole because the actual words and meaning do not match the sentence and the sentence conveys something exaggerated like “waking up in hell” is a something that cannot happen in everyday life.
Total	2	1	3	1	7								

Table 4. The Third Song Vandalize

No	Lyric	Types of Figurative Language												Explanation	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	Shatter me like glass														This lyric comparing oneself to glass that breaks easily. This describes a feeling of fragility and being easily hurt.
2	Roses are coming														In this lyric comparing the growth of positive emotions “roses”

	through the cracks		emerging from the midst of adversity “cracks”
3	sound the alarm	、	This sentence giving a command to inanimate object “alarm” as if it has the ability to act, as if it can give a signal or direction like a human however this sentence can be interpreted by strengthening the impression of drama and urgency.
4	Roses	、	Roses can be interpreted as symbol of beauty or feelings.
5	Time that you kill	、	“Time” is an abstract concept, is personified as if it has a life and can be killed. This creates a strong image of time as if it were taken by force.
6	Vandalize my heart		The verb vandalize is usually use to describe the act of damaging physical property. The word is used metaphor to describe the act of damaging emotionally.
7	Did we make a work of art could deface it, did you let it fall apart just so you could replace	、	Personification is the giving of human traits to no-human objects or creatures. In this lyric “work of art” and “it” which may refer to a relationship or project are given human like properties they can “deface” and “fall apart”.
8	Had your name on the side of a burning bridge		In this lyric “bridge” can provide a comparison of relationship or bond, while “burn” means destruction or disintegration.

9	Said you'd keep me safe				The pronoun "you" is used to refer to something that is not human, such a feelings or memories. This gives the impression that the feelings or memories have the ability to speak and make promises.
Total	4	4	1	9	

Song title : **save yourself**

1) Comparative Figurative Language

Comparative figurative language has three figures of speech namely personification, simile, and metaphor

Personification

Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth or nature) is made a human personification is part of figure of speech that denotes inanimate object that can do something as well as human being.

1. *If you're drowning in your doubt*

If you're drowning in your doubt is the examples of personification. "Doubt" as a liquid that can drown someone, symbolizing its overwhelming nature. Doubt is considered a place or likened to nature as if it can make you drown.

2. *Heartbreak games*

This is a personification because gives a human quality "games" to feeling of heartache, an object that can feel heartache as if it were a human.

3. *You live your truth, drift away*

In this sentence is a personification in this example "truth" and "drift" are treated as if they have human-like lives and actions. The meaning of this lyric is someone who is able to live according to his own will and move away from bad things.

4. *I set fire to the rain*

Fire and rain, rain which is usually cold and wet and associated with nature, is personified as something that can burn. In this lyric, rain can be considered as something that flammable and can produce fire.

Simile

Simile is comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually like, as or a verb such as resembles. Simile is a comparison made between two objects of different kinds which have, however, at least one point in common. The comparison in simile seen clearly.

1. *Waves this strong*

"Waves this strong". This compares the intensity of the speaker's emotions to powerful waves, implying that they are overwhelming and difficult to navigate.

Metaphor

Metaphor is a statement that one thing is something else, which in a literal sense, it is not. It does not use connective words such as like or as. Different with simile, metaphor compares the thing implicitly. Metaphor is compares to something abstract to create a deeper and more imaginative meaning

1. *love is pain*

Love is pain is a metaphor, these lyrics have an imaginative and deep meaning that cannot be interpreted literally and according to the context conveyed by the author to listener.

2. *Caught up a current*

Caught up in current this a metaphor that describes the feeling of being carried away or having no control over a situation. This sentence describes how someone who cannot control the situation they are experiencing.

3. *I will get over it*

I will get over it is a metaphor, in this sentence “get over” is likened to the process of dealing with a problem or feeling.

4. *Drowning in your doubt*

This sentence is a metaphor because that compares the overwhelming feeling of doubt to being submerged in water. This imagery conveys the sense of being trapped and struggling to surface.

2) Contradictive Figurative Language

Contradictive figurative language has four figures of speech namely Hyperbole, litotes, paradox, and irony.

Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a bold, deliberate overstatement not intended to be taken literally. It is used as a means of emphasizing the the following desctruth of statement. Hyperbole is exaggerating, often in a humorous way and making a particular point.

1. *Save yourself*

The sentences a hyperbole because it has an exaggerate meaning to make someone alert to something that threatens them.

2. *I set fire to the rain*

This sentence is also a hyperbole, something that is impossible to burn can burn this is an exaggerated sentence.

3. Correlative Figurative Language

Correlative figurative language has five figures of speech namely Metonymy, synecdoche, symbolism, allusion, and ellipsis.

Symbolism

The meaning of any symbolism whether an object, an action, or a gesture, is controlled by its context. In simply word, symbolism is any object or action that means more than itself.

1. *Drowning in your doubt, running from a hurricane*

This sentence is a symbolism “drowning in your doubt” this symbolizes being overwhelmed by uncertainty and self-doubt, “running from a hurricane” this symbolizes facing a significant challenge or obstacle.

Song title : Neon

1) Comparative Figurative Language

Comparative figurative language has three figures of speech namely personification, simile, and metaphor.

Personification

Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth or nature) is made a human personification is part of figure of speech that denotes inanimate object that can do something as well as human being.

1. *Neon lights shining bright on the innocent*

This is an example of personification. Neon lights, which are supposed to be inanimate objects, are given the ability to “shine” and be directed at something which is not guilty.

2. *Turn the streets to a rave*

Therefore, the sentence is included in personification because it “turns the street into a rave” the supposedly passive street is transformed into a dynamic and energetic rave party. The street takes on a life of its own and turns into a party.

Metaphor

Metaphor is a statement that one thing is something else, which in a literal sense, it is not. It does not use connective words such as like or as. Different with simile, metaphor compares the thing implicitly. Metaphor is compares to something abstract to create a deeper and more imaginative meaning.

1. *lost in the city where dreams are made of*

This is an example of metaphor because the city is described as a place where dreams come true, a place of hope.

2) Contradictive Figurative Language

Contradictive figurative language has four figures of speech namely Hyperbole, litotes, paradox, and irony.

Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a bold, deliberate overstatement not intended to be taken literally. It is used as a means of emphasizing the the following desctruth of statement. Hyperbole is exaggerating, often in a humorous way and making a particular point.

1. *make tour daddy ashamed from Tokyo to L.A*

The words “from Tokyo to L.A” are a hyperbole that describes a very long distance because of which the sentence considered exaggerated and this can be interpreted as an impression that the intended shame is very deep and widespread, even to other continents.

2. *Black out drink 'til we fade*

Till we fade it is a hyperbole that emphasizes the intensity and depth of their experience. This expression describes an extreme state where they are completely immersed and lost in the experience and something that is capable of making them lose themselves.

3. *Woke up in hell for a day*

This sentence is hyperbole because the actual words and meaning do not match the sentence and the sentence conveys something exaggerated like “waking up in hell” is a something that cannot happen in everyday life.

Symbolism

The meaning of any symbolism whether an object, an action, or a gesture, is controlled by its context. In simply word, symbolism is any object or action that means more than itself.

1. *Neon lights*

The word “neon” is the main symbol in the song. Neon light is often associated with nightlife, bustling city and can even be a representation of the dark or glamorous side of life and is often used as symbol of life or a big city.

Song title : Vandalize

1) Comparative Figurative Language

Comparative figurative language has three figures of speech namely personification, simile, and metaphor.

Personification

Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth or nature) is made a human personification is part of figure of speech that denotes inanimate object that can do something as well as human being.

1. *sound the alarm*

This sentence giving a command to inanimate object “alarm” as if it has the ability to act, as if it can give a signal or direction like a human however this sentence can be interpreted by strengthening the impression of drama and urgency.

2. *Time that you killed*

“Time” is an abstract concept, is personified as if it has a life and can be killed. This creates a strong image of time as if it were taken by force.

3. *did we make a work of art just so you could deface it*

Personification is the giving of human traits to no-human objects or creatures. In this lyric “work of art” and “it” which may refer to a relationship or project are given human like properties they can “deface” and “fall apart”.

4. *Said you'd keep me safe*

The pronoun “you” is used to refer to something that is not human, such a feelings or memories. This gives the impression that the feelings or memories have the ability to speak and make promises.

Metaphor

Metaphor is a statement that one thing is something else, which in a literal sense, it is not. It does not use connective words such as like or as. Different with simile, metaphor compares the thing implicitly. Metaphor is compares to something abstract to create a deeper and more imaginative meaning.

1. *Shatter me like glass*

This lyric comparing oneself to glass that breaks easily. This describes a feeling of fragility and being easily hurt.

2. *Roses are coming through the cracks*

In this lyric comparing the growth of positive emotions “roses” emerging from the midst of adversity “cracks”

3. *Had your name on the side of burning bridge*

In this lyric “bridge” can provide a comparison of relationship or bond, while “burn” means destruction or disintegration.

4. *Vandalize my heart*

The verb vandalize is usually use to describe the act of damaging physical property. The word is used metaphor to describe the act of damaging emotionally.

2) Correlative Figurative Language

Correlative figurative language has five figures of speech namely Metonymy, synecdoche, symbolism, allusion, and ellipsis.

Symbolism

The meaning of any symbolism whether an object, an action, or a gesture, is controlled by its context. In simply word, symbolism is any object or action that means more than itself.

1. *Roses*

Roses can be interpreted as symbol of beauty or feelings.

3. Research Finding

Table 5. Types of Figurative Language in One Ok Rock Song Lyrics

No	Types of figurative language	Amount	%
1	Personification	34	37%
2	Simile	5	5%
3	Metaphor	35	38%
4	Hyperbole	11	11%
5	Litotes	0	0
6	Paradox	1	1%
7	Irony	1	1%
8	Metonymy	0	0
9	Synecdoche	0	0
10	Symbolism	4	4%
11	Allusion	1	1%
12	Ellipsis	1	1%
Total		93	100%

Based the data that has been analyzed from 10 songs, the One Ok Rock is the object of this research. This study discusses the meaning of figurative language of the One Ok Rock song. While the results of the analysis using theory of Kennedy & Gioia. the data analysis from 10 songs contained 9 figurative language, from the 9 figurative language found the most dominant type with the highest percentage, namely metaphor 38%, personification 37%, hyperbole 11%, simile 5%, symbolism 4%, paradox 1%, irony 1%, allusion 1%, and ellipsis 1%.

Discussion

From the results analysis carried out by researchers to reveal existing figurative meanings in the song One Ok Rock uses the definition of figurative language explained by Kennedy & Gioia (2000), researchers found 74 data from comparative figurative language (35 data on metaphor, 5 data on simile, and 34 data on personification), 13 data from figurative language are contradictory (11 data on hyperbole, 1 data on paradox, and 1 data on irony), and 6 data from correlative figurative language (4 data on symbolism, 1 data on allusion, and 1 data on ellipsis). The results of the analysis that the researchers presented are based on personal research. After the results of the research, the author found that there was more use of personification language styles because the singer or songwriter wanted to make it easier for listeners to remember and understand the contents of the song. For example *drowning in your doubt* is the examples of personification. "Doubt" as a liquid that can drown someone, symbolizing its overwhelming nature. Doubt is considered a place or likened to nature as if it can make you drown., next in The repetition of the "l" sound creates a musical and rhythmic effect. These stylistic elements contribute to the overall tone and message of the lyrics to express feelings of frustration, hope, and desire for change. *They have oppressed us*" This indicates physical or emotional oppression, suggesting that the group is being restricted or restricted and "They are asking us to change our opinions" This metaphor states that the group is being silenced or pressured to conform to their own way of thinking or expressing themselves.

Overall, the title "Luxury Disease" can be intended as a criticism of society's consumerist life in pursuit of instant pleasure. The album may also explore the dark side of human emotions, where strong emotions such as love, sadness, and anger can become destructive "diseases" if not managed properly. Linguistic analysis of the album "Luxury Disease" can provide listeners or people with an understanding of the message *One ok Rock* wants to convey. By understanding word choice, themes, and cultural context, we can uncover the hidden meaning behind each lyric and understand how the album reflects universal human experiences such as *There is fire in my soul*, in this sentence compares the speaker's strong emotion or desire in saying "fire" which means real emotion.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the types of figurative language contained in the song's One Ok Rock, it can be concluded based on the findings in the previous chapter that there are three types of figurative language formation, namely comparative figurative language, contradictory figurative language, and correlative figurative language. Figurative language is widely used in song lyrics, poetry and drama because this language style aims to produce language that is interesting to study.

Based on the results of the analysis that the author carried out on this song, the use of figurative language is also found in other One Ok Rock songs. The results of this research were the discovery of 3 types of figurative language according to the theory of Kennedy & Gioia (2000), comparative figurative language, contradictory figurative language, and correlative figurative language. From the results of the writer's research, it is known that the types of figurative language that are often used are comparative figurative language, contradictory figurative language, correlative figurative language

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