

**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE LYRICS OF IMAGINE  
DRAGONS' SONGS IN THE ALBUM *ORIGINS***

**THESIS**



**By**

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**JUNE 2022**

## ABSTRACT

**TELAUMBANUA, AGATHA AMELDA.** 2022. *An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Lyrics of Imagine Dragons' Songs in the Album Origins*. **Thesis**, English Education Department, Tarbiyah Faculty, State Institute for Islamic Studies of Ponorogo. Advisor Dr. Dhinuk Puspita Kirana, M.Pd,

**Keywords: figurative language, lyrics, imagine dragons, songs, origins album**

Spoken language not only expressed by communication with each other but also expressed by song, which is the song authors can tell what they want to say in songs lyrics. The researcher was interested in analyzing the usage of figurative language in Imagine Dragons's songs. Imagine Dragons is a popular American pop rock band from Las Vegas, Nevada. Imagine Dragons not only popular in America but also in Indonesia. On the Origins album contain good value. It contains moral values about honesty, independent, responsibility, and courage in this life.

The purpose of this research was to find: 1. Types of figurative language are used in lyrics of Imagine Dragons' songs in the Origins album, 2. The dominant type of figurative language in lyrics of Imagine Dragons' songs in the Origins Album.

This research applied qualitative research. Data collection techniques were observation by searching for video album songs on the youtube channel of recording revival, transcription of 4 song lyrics in the album, observing and recording the results of figurative expressions contained in the song, cross tabulation of all figurative expressions found in the lyrics. Those found in the song, cross-tabulating all the figurative expressions found in the lyrics, describing and explaining the figurative expressions found in the lyrics, validating the analysis and reporting and presenting the results of the data analysis

The results of this study found two results they are: 1. Types of figurative language are used in lyrics of Imagine Dragons' songs in the Origins album. There are personifications, simile, alegory, alusion, irony, synecdoche, metonym and epitet. 2. Personification is the dominant type used in lyrics of Imagine Dragons' songs in the Origins album



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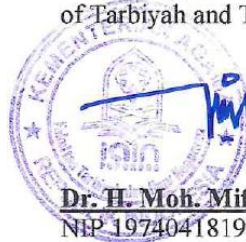
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Date : 17 June 2022

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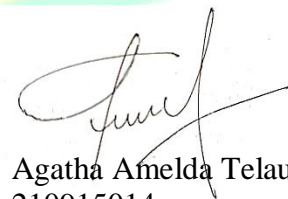
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## TABLE OF CONTENT

### COVER PAGE

### TITLE OF PAGE

APPROVAL SHEET .....	i
RATIFICATION .....	ii
WRITTEN ORIGINAL STATEMENT .....	iii
DEDICATION .....	iv
MOTTO .....	v
ABSTRACT .....	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	vii
TABLE OF CONTENT .....	viii
LIST OF TABLES .....	ix
LIST OF APPENDICES .....	x

### CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study .....	1
B. Research Focus .....	3
C. Statement of the Problem .....	3
D. Objective of the Study .....	4
E. Significances of the Study .....	4
F. Organization of Thesis .....	5

### CHAPTER II: THEORETICAL BACKGROUND AND PREVIOUS RESEARCH

#### A. Figurative Language

1. The definition of language .....	5
2. Meaning .....	6
3. The definition of language .....	10
4. Types of figurative language .....	13
5. The Function of Figurative Language .....	25

#### B. Imagine Dragons

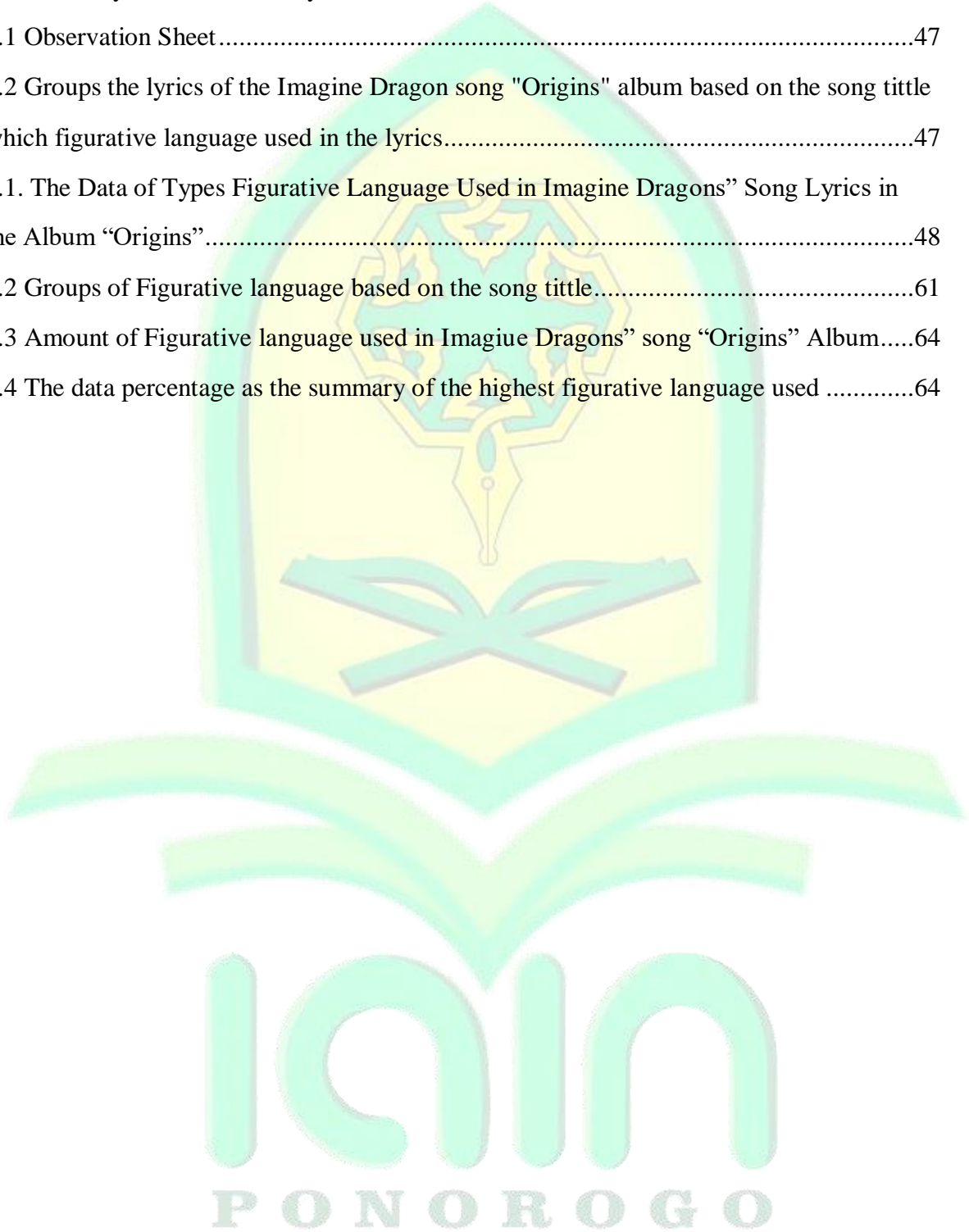
1. Origins Album .....	28
------------------------	----

2. The Definition of Lyric.....	28
3. The Nature of Music.....	31
<b>C. Previous Research.....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHOD</b>	
A. Research Design .....	38
B. Data sources.....	39
C. Technique of Data collection.....	39
D. Technique of Data Analysis.....	39
<b>CHAPTER IV: RESEARCH FINDING</b>	
A. The Data of the Types Figurative Language Lyrics in Imagine Dragons’ songs in the Origins Album .....	41
B. A Dataset of Grouped Lyrics according to the Types Figurative Language Lyrics in Imagine Dragons’ songs in the Origins Album.....	54
C. A Data of the Types of Figurative Languages Used in Imagine Dragons Song Lyrics in the Origins Album .....	56
D. The Most Dominant Types of Figurative Language Used in Imagine Dragons’ Song in the Origins album based on table percentage .....	57
<b>CHAPTER V: DISCUSSION</b>	
A. The Discussion About Types of Figurative Language Lyrics in Imagine Dragons’ Songs in the Origins Album.....	58
B. The Discussion About The Most Dominant Type of Figurative Language Used in Imagine Dragons’s in Origins Album.....	70
<b>CHAPTER V: CLOSING</b>	
A. Conclusion.....	72
B. Suggestions.....	72
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	
<b>APPENDICES</b>	
<b>CURRICULUM VITAE</b>	
<b>PUBLICATION APPROVAL LETTER</b>	



## LIST OF TABLE

2.1 Summary of Previous Study.....	44
3.1 Observation Sheet.....	47
3.2 Groups the lyrics of the Imagine Dragon song "Origins" album based on the song title which figurative language used in the lyrics.....	47
4.1. The Data of Types Figurative Language Used in Imagine Dragons” Song Lyrics in the Album “Origins”.....	48
4.2 Groups of Figurative language based on the song title.....	61
4.3 Amount of Figurative language used in Imagiue Dragons” song “Origins” Album.....	64
4.4 The data percentage as the summary of the highest figurative language used .....	64



## LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix: 1 Imagine Dragons Lyric



## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers about background of the study, statements of the problem, objectives the study, and significances the study. This chapter also includes the organization of the thesis.

#### A. Background of the Study

Language is communicating and exchanging ideas with each other, where the communication can help relation in society. Language also can formed by simbols or codes based on agreements, governed of rules and accepted by people in a society. Hans explains all languages are simple” or “complex”, languages also keeps changing.<sup>1</sup> By language, Individuals express themselves through a system of spoken, hand-written, or written symbols.

Spoken language is sound that produced by mouth, and in spoken language, a lot of meaning is determined by the context. Spoken language not only expressed by communication with each other but also expressed by song, which is the song authors can tell what they want to say in songs lyrics. However researcher found there are many people still difficult to understand in lyrics of song because the language used in the song not only has an explicit meaning, but also implied meaning, or usually named figurative language.

According to Herbet, people use figurative language all the time. Our conversations and writings are packed with it.<sup>2</sup> Figurative language uses words or expressions with a meaning that is

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<sup>1</sup> Hans Henrich Hock, *Language History, Language Change, and Language relationship*, (German: German, 2009), 4.

<sup>2</sup>Herbert L colston ,*Using figurative language*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2015), 3.

different from the literal interpretation. Figurative language produced in daily conversation and often found in literary works, such as newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, songs and so on.

Imagine Dragons is an American pop band from Las Vegas, debuted since 2012 with first album named "Night Visions". Many Fire Breathers (name of Imagine Dragons fans) love Imagine Dragons song. Imagine Dragons songs contains figurative language which make the listeners sometimes difficult to understand the meaning in the song. Furthermore, if the lyrics are properly understood, the songs contain a moral value in life. As in the Bad Liar song on the Origins album that tell about admitting mistakes, loyalty, simple minded, struggle and self confidence to solve every problems in this life. Besides that, there are also many moral messages about motivation that they delivered in other songs. Therefore these songs are suitable used in education.

## **B. Statements of the Problem**

This study focuses on two questions:

1. What types of figurative language are used in Imagine Dragons songs in the Origins album?
2. What is the most dominant type of figurative language used in Imagine Dragons' songs in the Origins album?

## **C. Objectives the Study**

In relation with the formulation of the problem, the purpose of this study is to find:

1. Types of figurative language are used in Imagine Dragons' songs in the Origins album.
2. The most dominant type of figurative language in Imagine Dragons' songs in the Origins album.

## **D. Significances of the Study**

The result of the study is expected to give some significances both theoretically and practically as follow:

## 1. Theoretically

This research benefit is give information about figurative language and the function of figurative language. This research is also useful for researcher who want to do study about figurative language as references. The result of this study is useful for students, teachers, and all of the readers.

## 2. Practically

### a. Students

For the students, hopefully that the study can help the increase their understanding about figurative language.

### b. Teachers

This research will provide benefits for teachers in applying figurative language in the teaching learning process. For the teacher, the results of this study hopefully can be areference to the material taught in the classroom dealing with figurative language.

### c. The institution

Through this study, the researcher expected to contribute an idea, to use innovative startegies, creative and provide maximum result in the learning process.

## E. Organization of Thesis

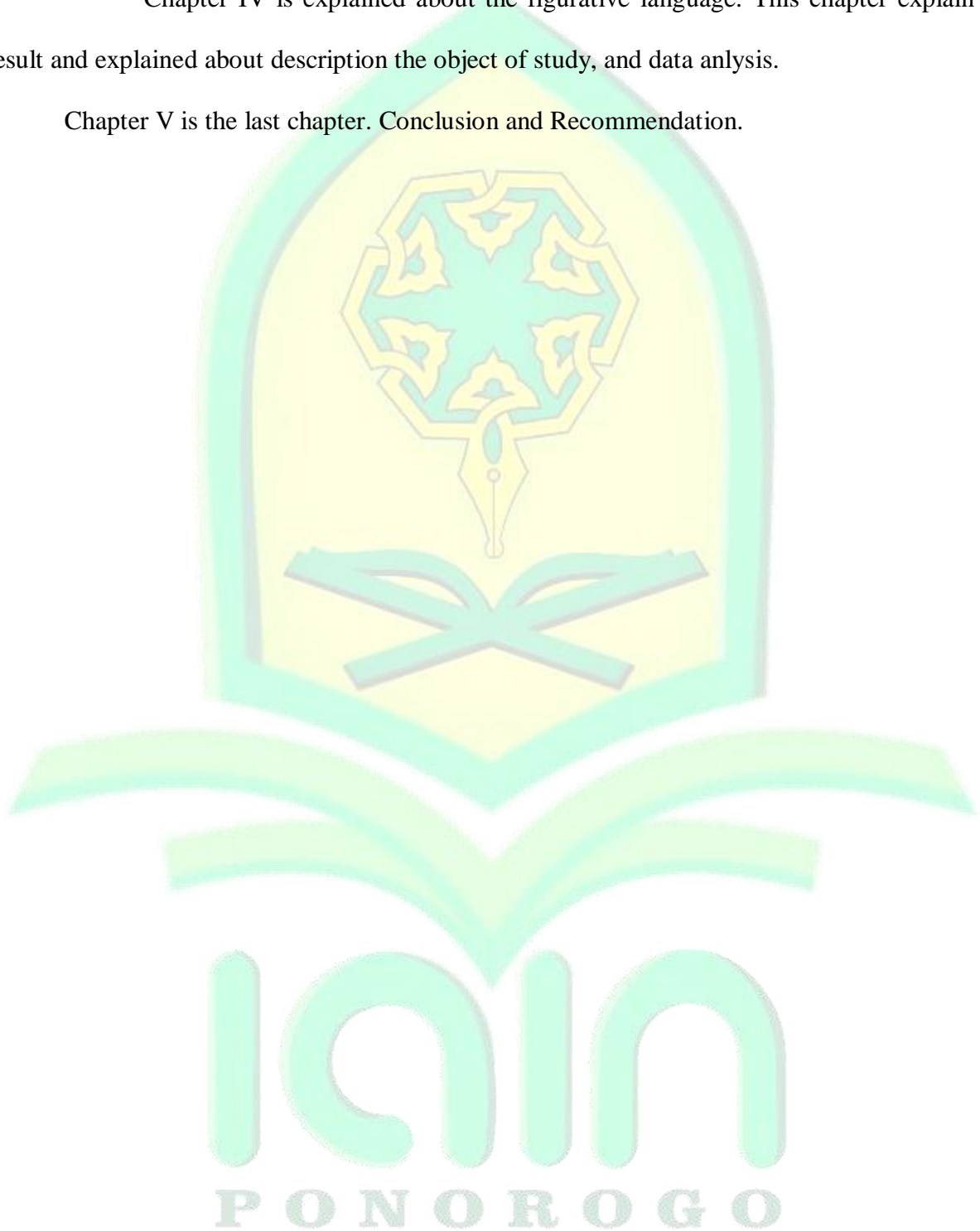
Chapter I is introduction. In this chapter will be explain about background of the study, research focus and limitation of the study, the objective of the study, significance of the study, research methodology and organization of the thesis.

Chapter II, in this chapter will be explain discuss about figurative language based on theories. The writer also give previous research findings and show the comparison between previous researches with this research

Chapter III will be explain about research method. In this chapter the researcher will show research design, research instrument, data and data source, data collection and data analysis about figurative language in Imagine Dragons' Album.

Chapter IV is explained about the figurative language. This chapter explain the result and explained about description the object of study, and data anlysis.

Chapter V is the last chapter. Conclusion and Recommendation.



## CHAPTER II

### THEORITICAL BACKGROUND AND PREVIOUS RESEARCH

The review of related literature aims to provide previous research and information about the research problem, such as overviews of previous research findings, theoretical background, and a review of related literature.

#### A. Figurative Language

##### 1. The Definition of Language

Language is whatever people do with another people when they are together and whatever people do when they are alone, such as talk, play fight, or sing. Victoria also explains language is the source of human life and power.<sup>3</sup> Grammatical competence contributes in all human language, but it is almost useless for human interaction without communicative competence. In fact, not all language use in sentences.<sup>4</sup> Based on the explanation the researcher concluded that language can be written or spoken. Human gestures are also part of language.

According to Herbert there are some features of language. The first is *productivity*, language can be used to produce novel sentences, sentences that have never been uttered before. For example, the sentences Dr. Strangelove. The second is *displacement language*, it call displacement language, because language used to talk

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<sup>3</sup>Victoria Fromkin, *An Introduction to Language*, (USA: USA Press, 2013), 1.

<sup>4</sup>Ralph Fasold, *An Introduction to Language and Linguistics*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006), 9.

about things that are different from the truth. For example *Jane saw Anne yesterday*, which is the truth Jane does not see Anne.<sup>5</sup>

## 2. Meaning

Language is often defined by what it means and what it does. In language studies, the meaning is the result of the agreement between the person giving the information and the person getting it. Some definitions of what it means are that a verb is a word or group of words that describes an action that is being done or has been done, and that a sentence is a well-formed and complete piece of language. Lyons says that when he defines "simple," he uses words that are common in everyday English.<sup>6</sup> Keraf said that the relationship between form and reference is what gives meaning. The meaning of the term is very close to the word. Meaning is a person's opinion about another person's ideas or other representations.<sup>7</sup>

When talking about the song, every word, phrase, and sentence in the lyrics means something different. In the study of semantics, there are different kinds of meaning, such as literal, figurative, contextual, and grammatical meaning. There are many different kinds of meanings that are often used in song lyrics to make them artistic and beautiful if the listener gets what the songwriter is trying to say.

### a. Literal Meaning

People are more likely to accept and understand language with literal meanings because literal meanings are the original meanings of words, phrases, sentences, and utterances that don't differ from or contradict the definitions of commonly used words, phrases, and sentences and the meanings in the dictionary. Literal meaning is a part of meaning that doesn't depend on context. This means

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<sup>5</sup>Herbert L colston ,*Using figurative language*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2015), 274.

<sup>6</sup> John Lyons, *Semantics* (Trinity Hall: Cambridge University Press: 1977), 4.



that literal meaning can be unrelated to context. In short, the literal meaning of a phrase or sentence is what it really means, so it does not need to be analyzed and looked at in light of the context.<sup>8</sup>

Example:

- 1) He walks very slowly
- 2) She pretends to cry

The literal meanings of the two sentences above are easy to understand and can be accepted right away by both sight and hearing. This is because literal meanings don't need to be linked to objects or symbols that have other meanings because they are the same as what is said.

#### **b. Figurative Meaning**

Metaphors, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, and litotes are all examples of words that mean something other than what they actually mean.<sup>9</sup> Figurative meaning is different from literal meaning because figurative meaning is communicated in a different way. To translate figurative meaning, you need to do an analysis to make sure that the intended meaning matches the reality. In other words, there are different ways and styles of language that can be used to get ideas and thoughts across. People can use figurative language to make something more stylish and attractive or to get a certain meaning or effect.

Example:

- 1) He walks like a snail
- 2) She cries crocodile tears

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<sup>8</sup> Ibid, 8.

<sup>9</sup> John, I, Saeed, Semantics, 15.

In the first example, the word "like" shows that a simile is being used. In the first example, to say that a man walks like a snail is to say that he moves very slowly. In the second example, on the other hand, there is a figure of speech that compares two things without using the word "compare." The real meaning of this example is that a woman who pretends to cry does so to get other people to feel sorry for her or to feel sorry for her.

### c. Contextual Meaning

Speech that comes from someone's words always has a different meaning. At the right time, a person's speech can show how good they are at communicating, specifically how well they can understand what someone is saying based on the context. This has something to do with context. Contextual meaning is the meaning that fits the situation or subject being talked about. Requejo says that contextual meaning is the idea that when it's not clear what someone is saying, you can figure out what they mean by looking at what else is going on at the same time.<sup>10</sup> In this case, it is hoped that the people speaking and hearing the language can find other ways to communicate, such as trying to understand what is being said in the same context, so that there is no ambiguity or confusion. The meaning of contextual depends on the time, place, and circumstances of the conversation.

Example:

- 1) Let's see the movie!
- 2) Jane: Did you know that the flower shop is very big?

Max: Oh I see

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<sup>10</sup> Maria Dolores Porto Requejo, "The Role of Context in Word Meaning Construction: A Case Study", *International Journal in English Studies (IJES)*, VOL. VII, No: 1, (2007), 171.

In the first case, the word "see" means to tell someone that want to watch the video with them. The second example, on the other hand, shows how to respond to a statement that someone is talking about. In this case, "see" is the same as "I know."

#### d. Grammatical Meaning

The meaning of how a language is put together or how it works is also called its grammatical meaning. It means that each word or sentence has its own meaning and function. This is because each language has its own grammar system, which is based on how people agree to use it. Grammar shows how we use patterns in sentence structure to make meanings that can be understood together. The meaning of the sentences is made up of the meaning of each lexeme and the meaning of the sentence as a whole.<sup>11</sup>

Example:

- 1) A doctor is walking.

The word "walking" comes from the verb "to walk," which means to get someone from one place to another. The word "walking" is formed by adding the suffix "-ing" to the end of a word that has already been put together grammatically. Different phrases, sentences, and utterances all have meaning. All of these are part of the study of linguistics and the lyrics in songs.

In this study, the researcher wanted to look at the lyrics of songs from Imagine Dragons' *Origins* album and figure out what they mean in the figurative of the songs. Researchers and listeners can figure out what this song is about as a whole if they know what it means in its figurative language

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<sup>11</sup> Charles W. Kreidler, *Introducing English Semantics* (New York: Routledge 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE, 2013), 50.

### 3. The Definition of Figurative Language

In rhetoric, figure or figurative language is called style. The word "style" comes from the Latin word "stilus," which means "writing tool" on a candle. How good or bad a writer's style is will depend on how well they can use stilus. When skills mean being able to write something beautiful, style means having the skills and abilities to write or use words in a beautiful way.<sup>12</sup>

Figurative language is different from literal language in the way it uses words. Figurative language does not mean exactly what it says. Instead, it makes the reader use their imagination to understand what the author is trying to say. It often involves comparing two things that may not be the same at first glance, seem to go together.<sup>13</sup>

According to Gillian, there are numerous reasons why it is beneficial for English language learners to increase their knowledge of figurative language. Introducing figurative language in the classroom can be an effective way to increase students' vocabulary, to begin with. Once students learn the literal meaning of particular words, they can greatly expand their vocabulary by employing these words figuratively (e.g. words such as to bloom or to blossom which have both literal and metaphorical meanings). This strategy for increasing vocabulary can be especially motivating for students who appear to have reached a plateau in their learning, or who are enrolled in exam-focused courses, such as First, Certificate in English, and Certificate of Proficiency in English, which require a high level of lexical knowledge.

Secondly, figurative language provides a convenient and memorable method for organizing newly-learned vocabulary. Most instructors and students are familiar with the concept of a lexical set, in which vocabulary is organized by topic. However,

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<sup>12</sup> Gorys Keraf, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa* (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2010), 112.

<sup>13</sup> Laila Borges, "*British Literature & American Literature*", *English for Specific Purposes World*, (Brazil: Universitario Da Cidade),24.

specific lexical domains can also be expanded to form "metaphorical sets." By emphasizing figurative language in the classroom, students are exposed to useful idioms (such as lend a hand) and common collocations (e.g. a hail of bullets). By presenting idioms and collocations in a coherent manner, students will find them more meaningful and memorable.<sup>14</sup>

According to Rozakis figurative language – saying one thing in terms of another. It means that figurative language is an expression used by person or the author indirectly by using the comparison. It cannot be interpreted literally because the comparison in figurative language expression has the meaning. Furthermore, Abrams explained that “Figurative language is a deviation from what speakers of a language apprehend as the ordinary or standard, significance or sequence of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect.<sup>15</sup> By this explanation, it can be said that this expression is different from the language that we use in daily activity.

The deviation of language has occurred in figurative language. This figurative language is often used as the technique to tell the story by the author. It is used to obtain the effect containing the meaning behind figurative language in which the use of it makes the description of the short story more powerful than the daily use of language or it is called literal language.

When the author uses figurative language to describe the poem, he usually tricks the language because he wants to create the implied meaning that will make the readers think deeply about the meaning. In interpreting the expression of figurative language, the reader will use the power of imagination to imagine this expression and think what the meaning behind it. The use of figurative language creates the literary works to have high art value. This style of language makes the language more

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<sup>14</sup> Gillian Lazar, *Meanings and Metaphors: Activities to Practice Figurative Language*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003), 1.

<sup>15</sup> Rozakis Laurie E. *How to Interpret Poetry*, (New York: A Simon & Schuster Macmillan Company, 1995), 28.

interesting and poetic. The language that uses figures of speech is called *figurative language* and its purpose is to serve three elements of clarity, forth, and beauty in the language. The aim of figurative language is to give the clarity because it explains about the comparison of the different things which has meaning behind its expression. Furthermore, the more comparison used by the author in the short story, the better of his work to be read by the reader. It shows the ability and the creativity of the author in using the language. In addition, it also proves that the use of figurative language has made the language more colorful, rich, and aesthetic. Some linguists have different perceptions to divide the kinds of figurative language.

Perrine divides it becomes ten kinds, they are metaphor, simile, synecdoche, personification, metonymy, allegory, overstatement (hyperbole), irony, symbol, and paradox.<sup>16</sup> Rozakis divided into allegory, ambiguity, apostrophe, conceit, connotation and denotation, contrast, metaphor, irony, hyperbole, irony, litotes, metonymy, onomatopoeia, oxymoron, personification, sarcasm, simile, symbolism, synecdoche, synesthesia, transferred epithet, and understatement.<sup>17</sup> According to *Merriam-Webster's Encyclopedia of Literature*, figurative language or figure of speech can be classified in five major categories, there are:

- 1) Figures of resemblance on relationship (simile, metaphor, kenning, conceit, parallelism, personification, metonymy, synecdoche, and euphemism);
- 2) Figures of emphasis or understatement (hyperbole, litotes, rhetoric question, antithesis, climax, bathos, paradox, oxymoron, and irony);
- 3) Figures of sound (alliteration, repetition, anaphora, and onomatopoeia);
- 4) Verbal games and gymnastics (pun and anagram);

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<sup>16</sup> Laurence, Perrine, *Sound and Sense*, (New York : Harcourt, Brace, & World. 1969), 571.

<sup>17</sup> Rozakis Laurie E. *How to Interpret Poetry*, (New York: A Simon & Schuster Macmillan Company, 1995), 28.

5) Errors (malapropism, periphrasis, and spoonerism).<sup>18</sup>

In this study, the researcher discusses figurative language from the perspective of Keraf support by Bertaria Sohnata Hutauru and other experts. According Gorys Keraf, there are 16 types of figurative language, there are Simile, Metaphor, allegory, Personification, Allusion, Eponym, Epithet, synecdoche, metonymy, Antonomasia, Hipflask or Hiplase, Irony, Satire, Innuendo, Antiphrasis, and Paronomasia.

#### 4. Types of Figurative Language

According to Gorys Keraf a figure of speech is made up of words that mean the same or are similar. Those who compare or compare like make figurative language into different types. Gorys Keraf divides this comparing style into 16 types of figurative language, as follow:

##### a. Simile

Equations or similes are figures of speech that compare things in a clear way.<sup>19</sup> According to Kennedy, simile is a comparison of two things, usually indicated by a connective, such as *like*, *as*, *than*, or a verb such as *resembles*.<sup>20</sup> When make an explicit comparison, it say right away that one thing is the same as another.<sup>21</sup> There are four main ways to use similes: to describe, to make connections, to decorate, and to give the impression of

<sup>18</sup> Webster Merriam, *Merriam-Webster's Encyclopedia of Literature*,(USA: Merriam-Webster, Inc, 1995), 415.

<sup>19</sup> Gorys Keraf, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa* (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2010), 112.

<sup>20</sup> X.J Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction to Poetry*, (Boston: Pearson Longman, 2005) 121.

<sup>21</sup> Bertaria Sohnata Hutauru, "The Use of Figurative Languages on The Students" Poetry Semester V at Fkip Universitas Hkbp Nommensen" *English Language and Culture*, 2.( April, 2019), 130.

proverbial wisdom. Nasrimi said that a simile is a figure of speech that directly compares one thing to another.<sup>22</sup>

Example:

- 1) *Jane is as brave as lion*
- 2) *She is like an angel*

### **b. Metaphors**

The word "metaphor" comes from the Greek words "meta," which means "above," and "pherein," which means "to carry."<sup>23</sup> This word shows how two things are alike, similar, or related. Metaphors are a type of figure of speech in which two things are compared directly but in a simple way. Methapor does not need to use the words "like," "such as," "like," or "resemble."<sup>24</sup>

Example:

- 1) *Jane is a lion*
- 2) *She is an angel*

### **c. Allegory**

Allegory is a story or description that has a deeper meaning than it seems to have on the surface. Allegory is a story that tells one thing but means something else. The meaning is not the same as what is said about it.

<sup>22</sup> Nasrimi, "Analisis Gaya Bahasa dalam Novel Sang Pemimpi", Jurnal Penmdidikan, Sains, dan Humanoria, Vol. IX, No. 1 (Februari, 2021), 36

<sup>23</sup> Tira Nur Fitria, "Figurative Language used in One Direction's Album Entitled Up All Night, Elite Journal, Vol. V, No 1 (June, 2018), 71

<sup>24</sup> Gorys Keraf, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa* (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2010), 139.



A short story with figurative language is called an allegory.<sup>25</sup> Eva defined Allegory is a figure of speech that ties together more than one event into a single meaning.<sup>26</sup>

Example:

1) *He threw a pine cone at a happy squirrel, which ran away scared and chattering.*

The example is an allegory because the meaning of the sentences is not the same as what they say. Based on the context, the sentence means that a man doesn't feel bad about leaving his regiment to find his own salvation because he thinks it was smart and right. Also, when he sees a squirrel save itself, he thinks that everything in nature works on the same self-preservation principle.

#### d. Personification

Personification, also called persopopoeia, is a figure of speech in which non-living things are talked about as if they were people. Personification is a type of figurative language in which an animal, an object, or an idea is given the qualities of a person. It's a kind of sub-metaphor. A comparison that is implied, where the figurative term is always "human being."<sup>27</sup>

Example:

1) *How poor are words in conveying the heights of splendor.*

<sup>25</sup> Bertaria Sohnata Hutauru, "The Use of Figurative Languages on The Students" Poetry Semester V at Fkip Universitas Hkbp Nommensen" Journal English Language and Culture, 2.( April, 2019), 131.

<sup>26</sup> Eva Mikzat, "Analisis Gaya Bahasa Pada Novel Kau, Aku, dan Sepucuk Angpau Merah Karya: Tere Liye" Jurnal Komunitas Bahasa., 1, (April, 2018), 52.

<sup>27</sup> Gorys Keraf, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa* (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2010), 140.

The example above could be called a personification, since the word "Conveying" always refers to a human action, such as using the Mouth to say something to someone. But if look at the information above, it can see that a personification is used because the word "poor" sounds like a person and can be used to describe what a person does. But it is a thing that can be a person, which is what personification means.<sup>28</sup>

#### e. Allusion

Allusion is a type of figurative language that uses hints to try to show how people, places, and events are similar. Basically, it is a direct or indirect reference to a person, place, or thing in real life. The following are examples of allusion.

Example:<sup>29</sup>

1) *Bandung is Paris Java, Kartini is also took a part to struggle her similar rights.*

In the examples above, the word "allusion" can be used because the name of the city "Bandung" sounds like "Paris, Java." Kartini is the name of a strong woman who fought for her own rights and the rights of other women.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>28</sup> Bertaria Sohnata Hutauru, "The Use of Figurative Languages on The Students" Poetry Semester V at Fkip Universitas Hkbp Nommensen" Journal English Language and Culture, 2.( April, 2019), 131.

<sup>29</sup> Gorys Keraf, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa* (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2010), 141.

<sup>30</sup> Bertaria Sohnata Hutauru, "The Use of Figurative Languages on The Students" Poetry Semester V at Fkip Universitas Hkbp Nommensen" Journal English Language and Culture, 2.( April, 2019), 131.

## f. Eponym

Eponym is a figure of speech in which a person's name is always linked to a certain trait, so the name is used to describe the trait. Hercules, Spiderman, etc., are some examples.<sup>31</sup>

Examples:

*Adinda*, which used to mean "*beautiful and kind woman*" and Darling, used to say Boy or girlfriend.

The examples above are eponyms because they use the names of people who have always had something to do with nature. In the real world, the word "Adinda" meant a girl with a beautiful face and a soft way of thinking about how to treat someone. On the other hand, Darling is a name for a boy or girl that someone really likes.

## g. Epitet

The word "epithet" is a figure of speech that uses a hint to describe a certain quality or trait of a person or thing. That explanation is a descriptive phrase that explains or replaces the name of a person or thing.

Example:

1) Bali means "world heaven," and a Night Princess means "moon."

The examples are epithets because they use the names of places that are always related to nature. People can easily guess that BALI is the place you're talking about when you say "world heaven in a tourist spot in

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<sup>31</sup> Gorys Keraf, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa* (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2010), 141.

Indonesia." This is because of the way the place looks. And it's easy for people to say that Puteri Malam is the Moon because of how it looks.<sup>32</sup>

#### **h. Synecdoche**

Synecdoche is when use a part to stand in for the whole. There are two parts to synecdoche: Pars pro toto and Totem pro parte. A part for the whole is called "Pars pro toto," and "Totem pro parte" is when the whole thing stands for its part.<sup>33</sup>

Example:

1) I haven't seen his nose until now (Pars pro toto, or "part for the whole").

The example is a "synecdoche," or "Pars pro toto," because it uses his nose to describe his whole body, which includes his head, neck, stomach, hands, feet, and so on. It's not just the nose, because it shows the whole person. The example of "Totem pro parte," which means "whole for part": At the championship, Indonesia won gold medals. The above example is a synecdoche (Totem pro parte) because it gives a hint about what Indonesia is like. Which means that some people in Indonesia win a contest, but not everyone in Indonesia takes part in that contest.

#### **i. Metonym**

Metonymy is when use something that is similar to what really mean is. Metonymy is the use of a word that names an object in place of another word that is similar. "Metonymy is a figure of speech in which a word is used to mean something else because it sounds similar."<sup>34</sup>

<sup>32</sup> Bertaria Sohnata Hutaaru, "The Use of Figurative Languages on The Students" Poetry Semester V at Fkip Universitas Hkbp Nommensen" Journal English Language and Culture, 2.( April, 2019), 132.

<sup>33</sup> Gorys Keraf, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa* (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2010), 142.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid, 142.

Example:

1) *He is addicted to the bottle.*

The example above is a metonym because it uses the word "addicted" to describe the object "bottle." This shows that the object "bottle" is similar to the word "addicted." Metonymy is another way of saying that he drinks too much whiskey.

**j. Antonomasia**

Antonomasia is also a type of synecdoche in which epithets are used to stand in for names, official titles, professions, and so on.<sup>35</sup>

Example:

1) *My sweet little darling!; Prince, I presented the beautiful jacket only for you.*

The examples above are all examples of Antonomasia because the words "Darling" and "Prince" always refer to the person who used an epithet instead of his or her name or job. But by looking at the information above, he or she hopes that his or her boyfriend or girlfriend called himself Prince instead of his real name.

**k. Hivalase**

Hipflask or Hivalase is a type of figurative language in which a certain word is used to explain another word that should be affected by it.<sup>36</sup>

Example:

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<sup>35</sup> Ibid, 142.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid, 142.

1) *He is lying on a worry pillow.*

Hipflask or Hipalase is an example of a worry that is affected by the word "pillow." Worry is basically for a person, not a pillow. And the word "pillow" is not suitable to word "worry." Worry is suitable affected by man. It can be combined such as worry man.

### 1. Irony

Irony comes from the Greek word "eironia," which means trick or deception. Irony is a figure of speech that shows how reality is the opposite of what it seems to be.<sup>37</sup> Based on how some experts define irony, it can be concluded that irony is a figure of speech that shows a difference between what is said and what it means, or between what is thought and what is true. Irony is the opposite of what someone means. Irony is a way to say something that has a different meaning than what the words say.

Examples:

1) *I know you're a beautiful girl in this world that able to have this position; Not to worry of your capability anymore that you are the people who are able to finish this task in a day well.*

The two examples above are examples of irony because the words in each sentence have a different meaning than what they say. In reality, "I know you're a beautiful girl in this world who deserves this position," and "Don't worry about your abilities anymore; you're the kind of person who can finish this task in a day" are both true statements about people who have earned their positions.

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<sup>37</sup> Ibid, 139.

Joseph M. Boggs, Dennis W. Petrie explains, “Irony is a literary, dramatic, and cinematic technique involving the linking of opposites. By emphasizing sharp and startling contrasts, reversals, and paradoxes, irony adds an intellectual dimension and achieves both comic and tragic effects at the same time. To be clearly understood, irony must be broken down into its various types and explained in terms of the contexts in which it appears”.<sup>38</sup> An irony can be called as contrast meaning. It means that the statement opposes with the real. Irony can be a literary, dramatic, and cinematic.

#### 1) Dramatic Irony

“Boggs and Petrie state that “Dramatic irony derives its effect primarily from a contrast between ignorance and knowledge”.

The dramatic irony has functions to create two separate meanings: first is the meaning of the line as it is understood by the unenlightened character (a literal or face-value meaning), and the second is The meaning of the line to the enlightened audience (an ironic meaning, opposite to the literal meaning).

#### 2) Irony of Situation

Boggs and Petrie state that “Irony of situation is essentially an irony plot. It involves a sudden reversal or backfiring of events, so that the end result of character’s actions is exactly the opposite of her or his intentions”.

#### 3) Irony of Character

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<sup>38</sup>Joseph M. Boggs, Dennis W. *The Art of Watching Films*, (New York : Mc Graw Hill, 2008), 70.

Irony of character occurs when characters embody strong opposites or contradictions or when their actions involve sharp reversals in expected patterns of behaviour.

#### 4) Irony of Setting

Boggs and Petrie stated that “Irony of setting occurs when an event takes place in a setting that is exactly the opposite of the setting we usually expect for such an event”.

#### 5) Irony of Tone

“Irony of tone involves the juxtaposition of opposites in attitudes or feeling”.<sup>39</sup>

### m. Satire

Satire is a way to say that does not like someone or something. This form is not needed, so it should be funny. The criticism in satire is about how weak people are. The main reason for it is to make things look better.<sup>40</sup>

Examples:

- 1) *Your voice isn't suitable to be a winner; Your capacity is not able to do this task.*

The examples above are examples of satire, which is similar to irony in that both sentences are written in a way that makes fun of or criticizes someone else. *Your voice isn't good enough to win, and you don't have the skills to do this job.* This is always a form of criticism and rejection for a person who holds a position but doesn't perform well enough to deserve it.

### n. Innuendo

<sup>39</sup> Ibid, 80.

<sup>40</sup> Gorys Keraf, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa* (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2010), 143.



Innuendo is like saying "betray" with the word "decrease" or "smaller." It said something critical in a roundabout way, and it often doesn't seem to hurt the heart if we look at it clearly.

Examples:

- 1) *When the parties always be held, his face often seen clearly; You become a rich man because you did a bit an official commercial.*

Innuendo is an example of a way to answer a critic indirectly, but not in a way that hurts someone's heart. When parties are always held, it's easy to see his face. This is a way to criticize someone who always shows up. The person who invites him or her to the party decides if he or she can come. You became wealthy because you made a commercial about what it's like to betray someone who gets a job without knowing their status.

#### **o. Antiphrasis**

Antiphrasis is like irony because it is made up of words that mean the opposite of what they say. It can be seen as irony or the words used to deny a criminal, bad spirit, etc.<sup>41</sup>

Example:

- 1) *Look! A giant has already come; You are an honorable and respected man for waiting longer in this meeting.*

The sentences above are examples of antiphrasis, which is similar to irony in that they say the opposite of what they mean. This is done to deny the other person a criminal or bad spirit. Look! A giant has already shown up, so you are an honorable and respected man for staying here

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<sup>41</sup> Ibid 142.

longer. Giant always means "thin or small people," but in reality, the word "giant" is used to reject criminals and people who don't deserve to be in a position of power because they haven't done enough to deserve it.

**p. Pun or paranomasia**

A pun is a figure of speech that uses words that sound the same. It is a play word because its sounds are similar, but it means something very different.<sup>42</sup>

Examples:

1) *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.*

These are examples of puns or paronomasia, which are words that sound the same but mean something completely different. For example, the words can and can't mean the same thing. It can mean either "be able to" or "a closed metal container, especially a cylinder-shaped one, in which some drinks and foods are sold." See and Sea have different meanings as well. See can also mean to be aware of what's going on around you by using your eyes. Sea is the salty water that covers a large portion of the earth's surface or a large area of salty water that is smaller than an ocean and is surrounded by land, either partially or completely.

## 5. Functions of Figurative Language

According to Perrine, there are four reasons of the effectiveness figurative language. The reasons are that figurative language afford imaginative pleasure, figure of speech is a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, it brings a way

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<sup>42</sup> Ibid, 142.

of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and of conveying attitudes along with information and lastly figure of speech is a means of concentration, a way of saying much in brief compass.<sup>43</sup> Below are further explanations of the reasons of the effectiveness of the figurative language.<sup>43</sup>

**a. Imaginative Pleasure**

In giving imaginative pleasure, imagination might be described as a faculty or ability of the mind that proceeds by sudden leaps from one point to another. The mind takes delight in sudden leaps, in seeing the likeness between unlike things<sup>44</sup>. In other words, in giving the hearer imaginative pleasure, it can be used to satisfy and provide us a source of pleasure in the exercise of the imagination.

**b. Additional Imagery**

According to Perrine, figures of speech are a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, into making the abstract concrete, of making poetry more sensuous. One of the example Perrine mentioned is “when Robert Frost’s bridegroom thinks of his bride and wishes “her heart in a case of gold/And pinned with a silver pin,” he objectifies an inner feeling in precise visual terms”<sup>45</sup>. In giving additional imagery, a figurative language transforms an abstract concept to become concrete by giving it a form and a precise visual term.

**c. Emotional Intensity.**

Figures of speech are a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and of conveying attitudes along with information<sup>44</sup>. For example, when Wilfred Owen compared a soldier caught in

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<sup>43</sup>Perrine Laurence, *Sound and Sense*.( New York : Harcourt, Brace, & World, 1969), 71.

a gas attack to a man drowning under a green sea, he conveyed a feeling of despair and suffocation as well as a visual image. In a sentence, figurative language can be used to add emotion or attitude where the sentence is as much emotional as informative.

#### **d. Means of Concentration.**

Figures of speech are a mean of concentration, as a way of saying much in brief compass. An example is when Shakespeare compares life to a candle in *Macbeth* saying that life began and ended in darkness; in that while it burns, it gives off light and energy, is active and colorful; in that it can be snuffed out at any moment; in that it is brief at best; burns only for a short duration. Macbeth's compact metaphorical description of life as a "brief candle" suggests certain truths about life that would require dozens of words to state in literal language. At the same time, it makes the abstract concrete, provides imaginative pleasure, and adds a degree of emotional intensity. Perrine also states that every use of figurative language involves a risk of misinterpretation, though the risk is well worth taking. Fortunately, all people have imagination to some degree, and imagination can be cultivated.

### **B. Imagine Dragons**

Imagine Dragons means as heroes of their name. Members of the group make indie, pop, rock, and electronic music that is really good and easy to remember. The most important thing about Imagine Dragons is that they talk about important social issues in their songs. At the same time, their songs often have a lot of good energy and drive, which is why they have so many fans all over the world.

The group's leader, Daniel Coulter Reynolds, started learning music when he was six and played the piano. When the boy was 13, he secretly used his older brother's computer and a voice recorder to make a song about his problems. The story of how

Imagine Dragons started goes back to 2008, when Daniel met the drummer, Andrew Tolman. At Brigham Young University, the boys went to school together. Two young people found that they liked the same kinds of music and wanted the same things in life: they both wanted to start a rock band. Later, the guys met guitarist Andrew Beck, bassist Dave Lemke, and violinist/keyboardist Aurora Florence. Over time, different people joined the band. A few months after the group was formed, Aurora and Andrew left Imagine Dragons. Later, in 2009, Andrew Tolman asked Wayne Sermon, a high school friend, to join the band as a guitarist. Brittany Tolman, his wife, took over as keyboardist and back vocalist after a while. After Dave Lemke left Imagine Dragons, Ben McKee took his place on bass.<sup>44</sup>

In 2011, Tolman's wife said she was leaving the band. For the next six months, Theresa Flaminio, who plays keyboards, filled in for her. After that, the band didn't have a permanent keyboardist. During concert tours and recording songs in the studio, Ryan Walker, William Wells, and Eliot Schwartzman all filled this role at different times. Now, the band is made up of singer and multi-instrumentalist Dan Reynolds, guitarist Wayne Sermon, bassist Ben McKee, and drummer Daniel Platzman. Reynolds is the only member who has been with the band since the beginning and actually started it.

On November 9, 2018, the rock band added a new album called *Origins* to their list of releases. The music video for the song "Natural" was on YouTube for four hours before 300,000 people watched it. "Bad Liar," "Digital," "Cool Out," and other songs are on the album.

In 2019, the band Imagine Dragons is still putting on big shows all over the world, doing good things for charity, and making hit songs. Millions of people follow the official Instagram account, where musicians post photos, videos, and text to get feedback from

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<sup>44</sup> <https://en.24smi.org/celebrity/100061-imagine-dragons.html> accessed march 2022

their fans. Millions of people follow the official Instagram account, where musicians post photos, videos, and text to get feedback from their fans.<sup>45</sup>

## 1. Origins Album

Origins is the fourth album by the American pop rock band Imagine Dragons. It was released on November 9, 2018, by Kidinakorner, Polydor Records, and Interscope Records. The band members, Alex da Kid, Mattman & Robin, John Hill, Joel Little, Tim Randolph, and Jayson DeZuzio, who produced most of the band's last album, *Evolve* (2017), as well as Jorgen Odegard, worked together to make the album. Dan Reynolds, the band's frontman, called *Origins* a "sister album" to *Evolve* and said that it would finish a cycle of their music. Critics gave *Origins* mixed reviews overall, but many said that it is better than their previous album, *Evolve*. There were four singles that came out before the album: "Natural," "Zero," "Machine," and "Bad Liar." The researcher went to lyricfind.com to get the following song lyrics

## 2. The Definition of Lyric

Lyric is a group of words that are put together to make a song. Lyric comes from the Greek word *lyricos*, which means "singing to the lyre."<sup>46</sup> Song lyrics are a popular type of music. According to Mark, Song Lyrics can serve as a sample of Language for analysis.<sup>47</sup> It can be concluded that song lyrics is suitable for researcher who wants to analyze songs.

The melody, harmony, and rhythm of a song convey meaning through music, while the lyrics convey meaning through words. This combination of verbal

<sup>45</sup> <https://en.24smi.org/celebrity/100061-Imagine-Dragons.html> accessed March 2022

<sup>46</sup> Dewa Gede Deniyasa Ekasaputra. *An Analysis of Elements of Nature Used in Bruno Mars' Songs*. (Mataram: Mataram University. 2016),

<sup>47</sup> Mark Hancock. *Singing Grammar: Teaching Grammar Through Song*. (UK: Cambridge University Press. 1998). 7.

and nonverbal elements gives songs their formidable impact on our hearts and minds. Songs reveal what words can and cannot express in a single breath. Obviously, words have a music all their own. Always and forever, words are sounds.<sup>48</sup>

#### **a. Lyrical Styles for Pop Lyrics**

Lyrics in modern pop are typically either trendy or timeless. Last year's slang is as useful as a pair of parachute pants. Parachute pants are a type of clothing that was extremely popular for about a year (or fifteen minutes, depending on where you lived) and then suddenly became unfashionable. Teens are the target audience for trendy lyrics (which buys the most CDs and has the newest, coolest slang terms). Trendy lyrics include Avril Lavigne's "Sk8er Boi" and, at the time, The Beach Boys' classic "I Get Around." Lyrics in the timeless style must transcend not only time barriers, but also economic status, ethnicity, and geography.

Pop lyrics can cover a wide range of topics, but love and relationships are the most popular. A pop lyric should be accessible to a broad audience, so avoid language that is regionally or demographically specific, aside from the latest "teenspeak."

#### **b. Lyrical style for Rock and Alt**

A good rock song's lyrics are emotional, dynamic, and strong. Rock is about energy, so think strong, think active, think passionate, and rock on! Rock songs often talk about feeling trapped, rebelling, wanting to have fun, passion, getting what's coming to them, and angst or depression. Most rock lyrics are

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<sup>48</sup> Michael Lydon, *Songwriting Success: How To Write Songs For Entertainment And Possibly Profit*, (New York, 2004), 37

easy to understand and have a tight, rhythmic meter. This doesn't mean that song writer should write for third graders; it means that they should get to the point. Alt songs can be deeper, more moody, or more meditative, and they can talk about a wider range of topics than regular rock songs. In rock or alt, the money is usually in songs that are fast enough to dance to or love songs that aren't too sad.<sup>49</sup>

### **c. Lyrical Style for Country Music**

Country songwriting has branched out into other musical genres. Country music is distinguished by its level of lyric writing and storytelling. Many great country songs have been inspired by stories told to the songwriter as a child by family or friends. To get story ideas, established country songwriters also recommend reading short stories and watching movies, sitcoms, talk shows, or news stories. Modern country lyrics cover a wide range of topics, so there's no need to start writing about cows, whiskey, and cheating spouses; Nashville has plenty of those already. A conversational tone, a sense of humor, and reinforcement of basic values such as hard faith and honesty are characteristics of a modern country lyric.

### **d. Lyrical Style for Jazz and Rap**

Jazz is usually more about the melody and the sound of the words than the actual lyric, despite numerous and wonderful exceptions. It's not that a jazz song can't have great lyrics, but the melody and meter should always come first. In a jazz song, pay attention to the vowel sounds. When it comes to jazz, the

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<sup>49</sup> Ibid, 87.



voice is treated as an instrument, and vowels have an impact on its tone. Rhythm and rhyme are critical in rap because of its droning and non-standard melodic forms. The song is carried along by the lyric's tempo.

### 3. The Nature of Music

Music is a form of art that is made up of time. There are many parts to music, such as pitch, timbre, and tempo. Usually, pitch, rhythm, and volume make up music (which governs melody and harmony). A musical work is just music, without any words or actions that are meant to be sung, spoken, or done along with the music.<sup>50</sup>

#### a. The Definition of Song

A song is a short, metrical piece of writing meant to be sung, especially one with rhymed stanzas; it is also called a lyric or a ballad. The lyrics of a song are often poetic and rhyme, but a song can also be religious or just free prose. Susan explains that a song is a type of music that is spoken.<sup>51</sup> Mark says that a song has lyrics, a beat, a chorus, an introduction, a riff, and a tune.<sup>52</sup>

1. Lyrics is words of song
2. Beat is main rhytm of song
3. Chorus is part of song which is repeated after each verse
4. Intro is part of song before singer begins
5. Riff is short repeated tune by one instrument such as the guitar
6. Tune is series of musical notes; the music, not the words.

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<sup>50</sup> Dewa Gede Denisa Eka Saputra, *An Anlysis of Elements of Nature used in Bruno Mars' Songs*. (Mataram: Mataram University, 2016)

<sup>51</sup> Susan Henneberg, *What is Song*, (New York: Britanica Educaional Publishing, 2005), 4.

<sup>52</sup> Mark Hancock, *Singing Grammar: Teaching Grammar Through Song*, (UK: Cambridge University Press, 1998), 11

Song is meaningful to children. The nature of song which defines by Patricia as The Song children have within them, as well as their thoughts about music, are starting for understanding the values. Meanwhile, for understanding the value must have to learn about the lyric of song.<sup>53</sup> Lyrics of song is fun way to teaching pronunciation, Mark states that music and song as motivated In one hand, Glenda States that song can be a fun way to introduce a variety concept of teaching and learning process.<sup>54</sup>

### **b. Types of Song**

Griffiee classifies songs to length and tempo, because length and tempo have high degree of relevance to the appropriateness of song and activity.<sup>55</sup>

- 1) All songs means the activity can be used with any song.
- 2) Short, slow songs means the activity works best with songs that are slow and short.
- 3) Songs that tell stories are songs that have a story line. Songs that tellstories have a beginning, a middle and an end.
- 4) Instrumental music is any music without words, for example classical, popular instrument or New Age Music.
- 5) Long songs are the majority of songs on Top 40 charts. They usually last at least four minutes long or longer, they are usually not very easy to sing and presents a series of images rather than tell a story.

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<sup>53</sup> Patricia Shehan C. *Songs in Their Heads: Music and Its Meaningin Children's Lives* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1998), 7.

<sup>54</sup> Glenda MacNaughton and Gillian, Williams. *Teaching Young Children: Choices in Theory and Practice*, (UK: Open University Press, 2004). 84.

<sup>55</sup> Dale Griffiee, *Songs in Action*, (UK: Prentice Hall International Ltd. 1992), 11.

- 6) Short, fast songs are song that typically have one verse with no repeating phrases or refrain and have a quick tempo.

A song type is a category (or genre) of pieces of Song and Music that share a certain style or "basic musical language".<sup>56</sup> Music can also be categorize by non-musical criteria such as geographical origin. Such categories are not strictly genre and a single geographical category will often include a number of different genre. This is some types of song genre, as follows:<sup>57</sup>

1) Classic Song

Classic song is a type of song written according to standard European forms or structures. Example: Mozart, and Beethoven.

2) Jazz Song

Jazz is a type of song that developed in the late 19th century in which there is a strong lively beat and the players often improvise (make up the music as they play) (make up the music as they play).

Example: John Coltrane.

3) Blues Song

Blues is a type of slow and sad song that developed from the songs of black slaves in the southern US. Example: The Rolling Stones.

4) Country Song

Country is a type of popular song based on the traditional music of the southern US, usually containing singing, guitars, and violins.

<sup>56</sup> Peter Van Der Merwe, *Roof of the Classical: The Popular Origins of Western Music* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2004), 3.

<sup>57</sup> Sulista Budi Rahayu, "The Use Of English Song To Improve The Pronunciation Skills Among The Tenth Grade Students Of The Smk Pgri 1 Punggur, Central Lampung Academic Year 2017/2018" (Metro: The State Institute For Islamic Studies Of Metro, 2018), 51

Example: Taylor Swift.

#### 5) Techno Song

Techno is a type of dance music that developed in the 1980s, consisting of hard repeated beats, heavy drum sounds, and funk influences.

Example: Alan Walker, Marshmello.

#### 6) Reggae Song

Reggae is a type of song that developed in Jamaica in the 1960s with songs about social and political subjects and heavy bass sounds.

Example: Bob Marley.

### C. Previous Research Finding

The first is thesis from Agustin Evin Wulandari, "Figurative Languages used in Robert Frost's Selected Poems". The aim in this study is to know the figuratives language, most figurative language uses and dominant figurative language used in Robert Frost's selected poems. This study uses qualitative literaray criticism. First, the researcher uses Tjahyono's theory to find out the types of figurative language in Robert Frost's poems. After taking the data and classifying the data based on categories of figurative language, the researcher concludes that Robert Frost's selected poems uses symbol, paradox, parallelism, climax, personification, tautology, metaphor, contradiction, repetition, rhetoric, simile, inversion, and hyperbole. Second, the researcher concludes that Robert Frost uses at least three figurative languages in poem The Road Not Taken. Figurative languages are parallelism, symbol, and personification. On the other hand, Robert Frost uses at most eight figurative languages, such as in the poem Mending Wall. He uses tautology, metaphor, symbol, personification, contradiction, repetition, rhetoric, and simile. Lastly, based on the classification of the figurative language above, the researcher finds out the dominant figurative language used in Robert Frost's poems. The dominant

figurative language used in Robert Frost's poems is symbol. Symbol is found in Robert Frost's selected poems *Fire and Ice*, *The Road Not Taken*, *Mending Wall*, and *Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening*.<sup>58</sup>

The similarity of this previous research and this research is about the analysis of figurative language. The differences between the previous study and this study is this study analysing Imagine Dragons' songs.

The second thesis is from M. Sul Khan Habibi, "An Analysis of Figurative Language in *Edensor Novel* by Andrea Hirata". The method used is descriptive qualitative. The aim in this study is to find out the types of figurative language found in the novel and to analyze the meaning of figurative language in the novel. The result of the study is the researcher found 7 kinds of figurative language<sup>59</sup>. They are simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, synecdoche, and symbol. The researcher also found 20 sentences of simile in the *Edensor* novel. It consists of 18 used "like" and 2 used "as". Then the researcher found 8 sentences about metaphor, 6 sentences about personification, 5 sentences about hyperbole, 1 sentence about synecdoche, and 4 sentences about symbol. The writer did not find a sentence of paradox in *Edensor* novel.

The similarity of this previous research and this research is about the analysis of figurative language. The differences between the previous study and this study is this study analysing Imagine Dragons' songs.

The third thesis is from Fitriatunnas, "Figurative Language Analysis on Advertisement of The Jakarta Post Newspaper". The aim of this study is to identify the figurative language used on advertisement in the Jakarta Post Newspaper and to describe the contextual meaning of the figurative language used on advertisement in the Jakarta Post

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<sup>58</sup>Agustin Evin Wulandari. *Figurative Languages used in Robert Frost's Selected Poems*. (Malang: Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, 2015)

<sup>59</sup> M. Sul Khan Habibi. *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Edensor Novel by Andrea Hirata*. (Salatiga: State Institut For Islamic Studies, 2016)

Newspaper. This research used qualitative research.<sup>60</sup>The result of this study is Firstly, the researcher uses the Reask's theory of figurative language that consists of simile, metaphor, metonymy, hyperbole, alliteration, and antithesis. In this case, the researcher found that there are 16 sentences which contain the figurative language in the advertisement of The Jakarta Post Newspaper. All of these terms are divided into five categories and found that alliteration consists of 1 sentence, metonymy and simile are 2 sentences, metaphors are 3 sentences, and hyperboles are 8 sentences. Secondly, this research described the function of figurative language in The Jakarta Post newspaper is to shorten the writing, to give a deeper meaning, to create a larger effect and stress to a specific point, and to stimulate ideas, associations, and give an extra information to the reader. The similiarity of this previous research and this resarch is about the analysis of figurative language. The diffences between the previous study and this study is this study analysing Imagine Dragons' songs.

The similiarity of this previous research and this resarch is about the analysis of figurative language. The diffences between the previous study and this study is this study analysing Imagine Dragons' songs

### 1. Summary of Previous Study

NO.	Thesis	Similarities	Differences
1.	Agustin Evin Wulandari, 2015, "Figurative Languages used in Robert Frost's Selected Poems", Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.	Figurative language	To analyze poem
2.	M. Sulkhan Habibi, 2016 "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Edensor Novel by Andrea Hirata", State Institute for Islamic Studies (Iain) Salatiga	Figurative language	To analyze Novel

<sup>60</sup> Fitratunnas. *Figurative Language Analysis on Advertisement of The Jakarta Post Newspaper*. (Malang: Universitas Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 2017)

3.	Fitratunnas,2017 “Figurative Language Analysis on Advertisement of The Jakarta Post Newspaper”. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.	Figurative language	To analyze newspaper
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Table 2.1 Summary of previous study



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter covers research design, data sources, technique of data collection and technique of data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

The researcher wants to show how the research will be conducted and what methods will be used. It is critical to determine the research method in order to conduct research in a systematic manner. It plays a critical role in establishing the concept of planning as a research guide. Research methodology and research method critical components of any research project and cannot be separated. So, a method is a planned way of doing something, and a methodology is a technique for applying a method to a specific subject.

Research methodology is an effort to investigate and explore a problem by using scientific methods carefully and thoroughly to collect, process, analyze data and draw conclusions systematically and objectively to solve a problem or test hypotheses to obtain knowledge that is useful for human life. The type of research based from the type of data is divided into two types: First, Quantitative Research, this research collects data in the form of numbers, for example contained in a measurement scale. Second, qualitative research, this research data collection from words or sentences. It can be concluded this research data is not statistic.

According to Bogdan and Bigden, there are five characteristics of qualitative research. The first is Qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source of data and researcher is the key instrument. Second, Qualitative research is descriptive. The data



collected is in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. Third, Qualitative research is concerned with process rather than simply with outcomes or products. Fourth, Qualitative research tends to analyze their data inductively. Fifth, "Meaning" is of essential importance to the qualitative approach.

"Qualitative research is concerned with qualitative phenomena, that is, phenomena involving or relating to quality or kind." Basic interpretative studies, case studies, document or content analysis, ethnography, grounded theory, historical studies, narrative inquiry, and phenomenological studies are the most widely used approaches in qualitative research." Based on the previous explanation, the researcher applied a qualitative research.

#### **B. Data sources**

Imagine Dragons song in *Origins* album as analyzing focus. The researcher applied songs lyrics as the data source. The researcher took the data from lyricfind.com and the video album was downloaded from youtube.

#### **C. Technique of Data Collection**

In this research the data is collected from song lyrics Imagine Dragons song in *Origins* album. The first process of collecting data is the researcher took four songs in *Origins* album. The researcher selected the song lyrics from lyricfind.com and then downloaded and listened to the song from youtube. Next the researcher found the words, phrases and sentences which contain figurative language, then made a note to help classify data. Finally, the researcher classified the data and started to analyze it.

#### **D. Technique of Data Analysis**

The researcher makes a table of figurative language and song lyrics based on the theories

### 1. The example Data of Types Figurative Language Used in Imagine Dragons' songs in the Origins Album

Lyrics	Si	M	Ale	Pr	Allu	Epo	Epi	Sy	Me	An	Hi	Ir	Sa	Inn	Ant	P
A beating heart of stone				✓												
Total				1												

Table 3.1 The example Data of Types Figurative Language Used in Imagine Dragons' songs in the Origins Album.

Abbreviations:

Si	: Simile	Me	: Metonym
M	: Metaphor	An	: antonomasia
Alle	: Allegory	Hi	: Hipalase
Pr	: Personification	Ir	: Irony
Allu	: Allusion	Sa	: Satire
Epo	: Eponym	Inn	: Innuendo
Epi	: Epithet	Ant	: Antiphrasis
Sy	: Synecdoche	P	: Paranomia

Next, the author presents table groups the lyrics of the Imagine Dragon song "Origins" album based on the song title which figurative language used in the lyrics.

### 2. The Example of group lyrics in Imagine Dragon song in the Origins album based on the song title which figurative language used

No	Verse	Type of Figurative Language
1	A beating heart of stone	Personification

Table 3.2 The Example of group lyrics in Imagine Dragon songs in the Origins album based on the songs title which figurative language used.





























Now you know, you're free to go																	
Oh																	
Please believe me																	
Please believe me																	
<b>Total</b>	1		2	1													

Table 4.4 Bad liar

## Abbreviations:

Si	: Simile	Me	: Metonym
M	: Metaphor	An	: antonomasia
Alle	: Allegory	Hi	: Hipalase
Pr	: Personification	Ir	: Irony
Allu	: Allusion	Sa	: Satire
Epo	: Eponym	Inn	: Innuendo
Epi	: Epithet	Ant	: Antiphrasis
Sy	: Synecdoche	P	: Paronomia

## B. A Dataset of Grouped Lyrics according to the Types of Figurative Language Lyrics in Imagine Dragons' Songs in the Origins Album

The author presents groups the lyrics of the Imagine Dragon song "Origins" album based on the song tittle which figurative language used in the lyrics.



## 1. Natural

No	Verse	Type of Figurative Language
1	Will the stars Align	Personifications
2	Will heaven step in ? will it save us from our sin ? will it ?	Personifications
3	Rather be the hunter than the prey	Allusion
4	A beating hear of stone	Personifications
5	You gotta be so cold	Epitet
6	Let me see the light within the dark tress shadows	Personifications
7	Lookin through the glass find the wrong within the past knowin	Personifications
8	Deep inside me, iam fading to black iam fading	Irony
9	Took an oath by the blood of my hand , wont break it	Alegory

Table 4.5 Natural

## 2. Zero

No	Verses	Figurative Language
1	Send me low, send me high, send me never demigod	Irony
2	Find a little bit of steady as I get close	Simile
3	I remember walking in the cold of November	Alegory
4	Looking for the path of the young and lonely	Personifications

5	Let me tell you what its like to be a zero zero	Alegory
6	Like iam emphy theres nothing really real-real	Simile
7	Falling from the dove to the dark of the crow	Personifications

Table 4.6 Natural

### 3. Machine

No	Verses	Figurative languages
1	All my life been sittin at the table	Personifications
2	Watching them kids, theyre living ina fable	Alusion
3	Looks, luck money and newer left wichin	Personifications
4	When you gonna see im not for sale	Synecdoche
5	When you gonna see iam not a part of your machine	Methonym
6	And iam not scared of the beast in the belly	Personifications
7	Filll my cup with the endless ambition	Personifications
8	And paint this town with my very own vision	Personifications

Table 4.7 Machine

### 4. Bad Liar

No	Verses	Figurative Language
1	And terrors dont prey on	Alegory
2	Integrity, faith and Crocodile tears	Personifications
3	Tearing at the seams	Allegory
4	Does happiness lie in like a diamond ring?	Simile

Table 4.8 Bad Liar

**C. A Data of the Types of Figurative Languages Used in Imagine Dragons Song Lyrics  
in the Origins Album**

No.	Song Titles	Si	Alle	Pr	Allu	Epi	Sy	Me	Ir	Amount
1	Natural		1	5	1	1			1	
2	Zero	2	2	2					1	
3	Machhine			5	1		1	1		
4	Bad Liar	1	2	1						
Total		3	5	13	2	1	1	1	2	28

Table 4.9 Types of Figurative Language In The Lyrics Of Imagine Dragons' Songs In The Album Origins

Abbreviations:

Si	: Simile	Epi	: Epitet
Alle	: Allegory	Sy	: Synecdoche
Pr	: Personification	Me	: Metonym
Allu	: Allusion	Ir	: Irony

Based on table of analysis, there are twenty-eight lyrics that use Figurative language in Imagine Dragons' songs in Origins album. They are categorized into eight types. They are simile, allegory, personification, allusion, epitet, synecdoche, metonym, and irony.

**D. The Most Dominant Type of Figurative Language Used in Imagine Dragons' Songs in the Origins album based on table percentage**

After found of figurative language types used in Imagine Dragons song, The researcher shows of the percentage table to find the highest figurative language used.

No	Figurative Languages	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Simile	3	11%
2.	Allegory	5	11%
3.	Personification	13	50%
4.	Allusion	2	8%
5.	Epitet	1	4%
6.	Synecdoche	1	4%
7.	Metonym	1	4%
8.	Irony	2	8%

Total	27	100%
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Table 4.4 data percentage as the summary of the most dominant figurative figurative language lyrics in Imagine Dragons; songs in the Origins Album

## CHAPTER V DISCUSSION

In this chapter the researcher presents of discussion types figurative language are used in Imagine Dragons' songs album entitled origins based on the previous data. In this chapter also show the most dominant type of figurative language.

### **A. The Discussion About Types of Figurative Language in the Lyrics of Imagine Dragons' Songs in the Origins Album**

Figurative Languages is a language that has figurative meaning combines the speakers desire to touch emotions, cause surprice and persuade to act. Figurative means a way saying something other than the literal meanings of those words. Discuss the different meanings of the literal interpretations. Based on Gorys Kraf, Figure or figurative language as known as in retoric is style. Word of style is from Latin *stilus*, stilus is writer tool on a candle. Abilities using stilus will influenced in wheter good or bad the writing style is. When abilities become writing something beautiful, furthermore style become abilities and skills for writing or using words beautifully.<sup>61</sup> There are some kinds of Figurative Languages such as: Simile, Methapors, Allegory, Personificatoin, Allusion, Eponym,

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<sup>61</sup>Gorys Keraf, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa* (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2010), 112.

Epiget, Synecdoche, Metonym, Antonomasia, Hiplase, Irony, Satire, Innuendo, Antiphrasis, and Pn or Paranosia.

After Analyzing the data, the researcher ffound several kind of figurative language in Imagine Dragon's songs. The kinds of Figurative Language found in this research are presented as follows:

### 1. Simile

Equations or similes are figure of speech comparisons that are explicit in nature. The meaning of explicit comparison is that immediately states that something is the same as something else.<sup>62</sup> Based on the theory, simlile is comparing two things indirectly, and using the words like or as. In others words, simile is a direct comparison of two things, which are unlike in their sende here are some lyrics from Imagin Dragon's that uses figurative languages of simile :

#### a. Zero

##### 1) *Find a little bit of steady as I get close*

The lyric included simile because in that lyrics used word "as" in the middle of the sentence. The songwriter compared between the word "steady" with "i get close". The meaning of this lyric is someone who asks other people around him to feel safe and comfortable. because the context and the meaning of this sentence is that other people need peace and other people come to offer that peace which is explained in the lyrics *Find a Little bit os Steady as il get Close.*

##### 2) *Like iam emphy theres nothing really real-real*

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<sup>62</sup> Gorys Keraf, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa* (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2010), 138.

Based on this lyric the researcher find that this included in Simile , as the word that used “like” to compare the “iam “ and “ empty theres nothing really real-real”. The meaning of this lyric is someone who feels lonely and has no purpose to survive, so in this section the songwriter uses similes from the lyrics “ *like iam emphy there nothing really real-real* “ so the meaning of this sentence is to tell that there are people who feel empty which means they have no purpose and something special inside his life. everything only comes from within his own mind and nothing is real

#### **b. Bad Liar**

1) *Does happiness lie in like a diamond ring?*

Based on this lyric used word “like” in the middle of the sentences, and was compared “does happiness lie in” and “a diamond ring”. It means this lyric included in simile, the meaning of this lyric is about happiness is measured by a diamond ring, the use of a diamond ring object in the lyrics describes a luxury, wealth, and value that can be calculated.

## **2. Allegory**

Allegory is a story or description that has a deeper meaning than it seems to have on the surface. Allegory is a story that tells one thing but means something else. The meaning is not the same as what is said about it. A short story with figurative language is called an allegory.<sup>63</sup> Based on the theory it can be concluded that Allegory figurative which expresses by figurative or descriptive expressions.

#### **a. Natural**

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<sup>63</sup> Bertaria Sohnata Hutaaru, “The Use of Figurative Languages on The Students” Poetry Semester V at Fkip Universitas Hkbp Nommensen” *English Language and Culture*, 2.( April, 2019), 131.

1) *Took an oath by the blood of my hand , wont break it*

Based on this lyric used some object such “blood” in the middle of the sentences, it means this lyric included in Allegory. Blood is one of the red fluids in the human body that has a function to channel energy in the human body. Blood has a red color and is indicative of luk. the meaning of this lyric is someone who is ready to be hurt even if his body part is bleeding, namely the hand.

**b. Zero**

1) *Let me tell you what its like to be a zero zero*

This research was included in Allegory because, this lyric was consist of the word who describe the another meaning like “Zero-Zero” it means something that nothing. zero is a number that has an empty meaning that cannot be counted, cannot be added and so on. the meaning of the word zero itself is someone who has no purpose in his life so he feels empty because he doesn't exist

2) *I remember walking in the cold of November*

Based on this lyric used the word “cold of November” to described the situations or conditions in November that have cold weather every year it means this lyric included in Allegory because, the song writer want to declare the situations or the settings of the songs it can bring the listener to the situations of November in Cold Weather.

**c. Bad Liar**

1) *And terrors dont prey on*

This lyric was included in Allegory because, a song writer used word “prey on” to prey means to eat, eat, and catch something that it wants. and

the context of this lyric is someone who does not feel terror, terror is an activity that harms others by threatening and hurting so that someone who is threatened will feel uneasy. but in this lyric it is explained again that the threat will not prey which means there will be no threat coming.

## 2) *Tearing at the seams*

Based on this lyric the song writers used the word "the seams" to declared some feelings of people. And tearing means tearing a wound is another meaning of opening up a bitter past. it can be interpreted that this lyric describes a person who is forced to return to his old wounds

## 3. Personifications

Personification, also called personopoeia, is a figure of speech in which non-living things are talked about as if they were people. Personification is a type of figurative language in which an animal, an object, or an idea is given the qualities of a person. It's a kind of sub-metaphor. A comparison that is implied, where the figurative term is always "human being."<sup>64</sup>

### a. Natural

#### 1) *Will the stars Align*

Based on this lyric the song writer used the word "stars" as the object to described something it means this lyric included in Personifications . The star signifies a person's dreams, hopes, and desires. the meaning of this lyric is will every wish will stand equal or equal. whereas in reality there are dreams of every human being are different and the way to achieve them is also different

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<sup>64</sup> Gorys Keraf, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa* (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2010), 139.



2) *Will heaven step in ? will it save us from our sin ? will it ?*

Based on this Lyric used word “*Heaven*” as the object to declared the meaning it means this lyric included in Personifications . Heaven has the meaning as a place of human immortality and as a place of recompense for humans who believe in their god. heaven which is used in this lyric describes whether people who have many sins will enter it, so the meaning of this song is to explain the revenge of what has been done by using the object of heaven

3) *A beating hear of Stone*

This lyric used word “*Stone*” as the object to described the another meaning of beating, it means this lyric included in Personifications. As the meaning of this lyric *Stone* is one of the objects that exist on earth and has a rough and hard texture so that a person requires a lot of energy to be able to destroy rock. the meaning of the heart of stone in this lyric is a hard heart that is difficult to knock or accept something. the meaning of the stone is someone who is difficult to open his heart.

4) *Let me see the light within the dark tress shadows*

Based on this lyric the song writer used word “*tress*” as the object of this lyrics it means included in personifications. The meaning of this lyric if someone who want to see the best things in this word eventhough they are feelings are not good enough to acceptend. a tree is one of the plants that live on earth, as something that can be touched a tree still has a shadow when illuminated by light. Besides that, the lyrics of this song use the word

shadow of a dark tree which means that the shadow is black and someone wants to keep seeing the good things behind the bad things that exist.

5) *Lookin through the glass find the wrong within the past knowin*

This lyric used word “Glass” as the object to described something. It means this lyric included in Personification. Glass is an object that has a function to hold water or drinks. The meaning of glass in this lyric is a glass that can be used by someone to reflect. and the context of this lyric commands someone to look in the mirror using a glass. to find out your own strengths and weaknesses

**b. Zero**

1) *Looking for the path of the young and lonely*

Based on this lyric used the word “path” as the object that has the meaning it means this lyric included in Personifications. Path in this lyric means the way to look up something young and lonely, another meaning relates to someone who is young but alone and feels lonely.

2) *Falling from the dove to the dark of the crow*

Based on this lyric used the word “Dove” and “Crow” to described something it means it was included in the personification. Dove is The swan has a meaning as a symbol of love, fidelity because the swan has the nature of the story and can survive only with one partner for the rest of his life. on the other hand the songwriter uses the word "crow" in his sentence, while the meaning of the crow is a bad omen, for example death, calamity, war that will befall a region or a person. the meaning of this lyric is someone who changes from beautiful things to bad and brings disaster.

**c. Machine**

1) *All my life been sittin at the table*

Based on this lyric a song writer's used the word "Table" to declare some meaning it means this lyric was included in Personification. The table is a home utensil that has a function to place something in the room. the meaning of the lyrics is someone who has put his whole life on the table, the table is defined as the best place to put all the emotions and hopes of that person. because the table is identical as a place to put an item that has been used.

2) *Looks, luck money and newer left wichin*

Based on this lyric was used the word "money" as the object of this lyric it means this lyric included in personification. Money is a medium of exchange that has value and is useful to humans. In this lyric, the meaning of money is used as a symbol of good luck, or another meaning is that at this time money can buy opportunity.

3) *And iam not scared of the beast in the belly*

Based on this lyric used the word "beast and Belly" it can be included in personification. Because Beast and Belly are the object that sont writer used to describe the another meaning, beaset is an animal that has bad visuals so that it looks terrible and scary. and the stomach is part of the limbs of living beings as a place to process food. The meaning of the lyrics of this song is someone who is not afraid to feel in a bad room or in a bad situation in life.

4) *Filll my cup with the endless ambition*

Based on this lyric used the word “cup” as the object it means this lyric included in personification. A cup is a container with an open top that is used to hold hot or cold liquids for drinking or pouring. It is mostly used for drinking, but it can also be used to hold solids for pouring. The meaning of “My cup” here is life. Some kind of person who wants to achieve or stand out, like someone who wants power, honor, fame, or wealth, and is willing to work hard to get it

5) *And paint this town with my very own vision*

Based on this lyric used the word “paint this town” included in personification. A town is a populated area that is larger than a village but smaller than a city. A town has its own boundary, name, and (usually) government. The meaning of the word town here is the rule. someone who wants to draw rules or wants to change the rules with his own vision because he is not satisfied with the existing rules.

**d. Bad Liar**

1) *Integrity, faith and Crocodile tears*

Based on this lyric used the word “Crocodile” as the object it means this lyric included in personifications. This lyric used Crocodile Tears that has some meaning. Crocodile is a reptile animal that has a cold nature and always changes partners. The meaning of the word crocodile tears here is something that cannot be trusted because crocodiles are animals that cannot be trusted.

## 2. Allusion

Allusion is a type of figurative language that uses hints to try to show how people, places, and events are similar. Basically, it is a direct or indirect reference to a person, place, or thing in real life.

### a. Natural

#### 1) *Rather be the hunter than the prey*

Based on the lyric a song writer uses the Allusion in this lyric to similarities the hunter and the prey. A hunter is someone who is looking for something to be taken and used, while a predator is a person who is looking for something with a predetermined purpose and will hurt his prey. the meaning of this lyric is that it is better to be someone who seeks purpose well than bad

### b. Machine

#### 1) *Watching them kids, theyre living in fable*

Based on this lyric a song writer used the Allusion to described something, this lyric used kids and he fable. Fable is a type of literature in the form of stories that are not real but have moral values. The purpose of the lyrics is to equate children's lives which are like fables or fairy tales

## 3. Epitet

The word "epithet" is a figure of speech that uses a hint to describe a certain quality or trait of a person or thing. That explanation is a descriptive phrase that explains or

replaces the name of a person or thing. There are the kinds of example Epithet that included in Imagine Dragons songs.

**a. Natural**

1) *You gotta be so cold*

Based on this lyric it was used the sentences that included in lyric of songs to explained the characteristic of people. This lyric used word “cold” cold is one part of the temperature that is cold and cool. the purpose of cold in this lyric is to explain the characteristics of someone who has a cold or rigid nature and seems difficult to talk to and accept.

**4. Synecdoche**

Synecdoche is the uses of the part for the whole divides synecdoche into two parts: they are Pars pro toto and Totem pro parte. Pars pro toto is a part for the whole and Totem pro parte is when the whole things stand for its part. Here are the examples: *Till evening, I haven't seen his nose* (Pars pro toto (partial represent whole)). The example can be identified as synecdoche (Pars pro toto) because it is as a hint to describe his nose in the sentence which is meant whole of body that consists of head, neck, stomach, hands, feet, etc. It isn't just nose as, because it represents person as whole. The example of Totem pro parte (whole represent partial): *Indonesia got gold medals in the championship.*<sup>65</sup> there is the kinds of Synecdoche that included in lyric songs of Imagine Dragons .

**b. Machine**

1) *When you gonna see im not for sale*

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<sup>65</sup> Ibid, 132.

Based on this lyric song writer use the word “sale” in the last lyric , sale  
Selling is one of the activities of exchanging an object with another object of  
the same value. and the meaning of this lyric is that someone is not for sale or  
someone's trust is something that is so expensive that no one can buy trust.

## 5. Metonym

Metonymy is when use something that is similar to what really mean is. Metonymy  
is the use of a word that names an object in place of another word that is similar.  
"Metonymy is a figure of speech in which a word is used to mean something else because  
it sounds similar."<sup>66</sup>

### a. Machine

#### 1) *When you gonna see iam not a part of your machine*

Based on this lyric te song writer used Metonym in the lyric such as  
“Mechanie” because someone has relationship closely with Mechanie. The  
machine is a tool created by humans to assist in facilitating a human job, the  
machine works without time and always processes things according to the  
owner's orders. the meaning of machine in this lyric is someone who all his life  
works like a machine without thinking about himself

## 6. Irony

Irony is a figure of speech that shows a difference between what is said and what it  
means, or between what is thought and what is true. Irony is the opposite of what someone  
means. Irony is a way to say something that has a different meaning than what the words

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<sup>66</sup> Ibid, 139.

say<sup>67</sup> there are the example of Irony that included in Imagine Dragon lyric Songs as follows :

**a. Natural**

1) *Deep inside me, iam fading to black iam fading*

Based on this lyric the song writer was used Irony on this lyric such as “black” is colors of the dark, this lyric has meaning of someone who fading inside become a black colors , this lyric tells someone who fading his life in a bad situations.

**b. Zero**

1) *Send me low, send me high, send me never demigod*

This lyric used word “demigod” in the last sentences it was included in Irony because demigod is a god who is believed to have expertise and control of life on earth, and the songwriter describes someone who has never had a balanced life always up and down or sometimes language sometimes sad.

**B. The Discussion About The Most Dominant Type of Figurative Language Used in Imagine Dragons’ Songs in the Origins Album**

This section focuses on the second research problem which is to find out the most dominant figurative language used in Imagine Dragons’ songs in the Origins album. Based on the table of previous chapter (page 64), the totals kinds of Figurative Language that was found in the fourth songs by Imagine Dragons. There are 28 data in this thesis. The most dominant figurative language which is used in the songs lyrics in 4 songs is Personifications with 50%.

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<sup>67</sup> Ibid, 134.



Based on the table of previous chapter (page 64) and previous discussion (page69), there are 50% personifications that used in Imagine Dragons song lyrics. There are thirteen lyrics as personifications. Personification, also called persopopoeia, is a figure of speech in which non-living things are talked about as if they were people. Personification is a type of figurative language in which an animal, an object, or an idea is given the qualities of a person. It's a kind of sub-metaphor. A comparison that is implied, where the figurative term is always "human being".

The purpose of the author used personification in Imagine Dragons" lyrics are:

- a) In literary works, the use of figure of speech is beneficial for beautifying the arrangement of lyrics sentences.
- b) Giving the listeners of the song a certain effect and atmosphere based on the beautiful wording as desired by the songwriter.
- c) Making an imaginative impression on the song's listeners
- d) To make it easier for listeners to understand the atmosphere and emotions that the characters in the song's story may be experiencing.
- e) The use of this figure of speech can increase the sense of connection between humans and non-living objects.



## CHAPTER VI

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher gives some conclusion and suggestion from the data that have been analyzed.

#### A. CONCLUSION

Based on the research problems the researcher found two results, they are:

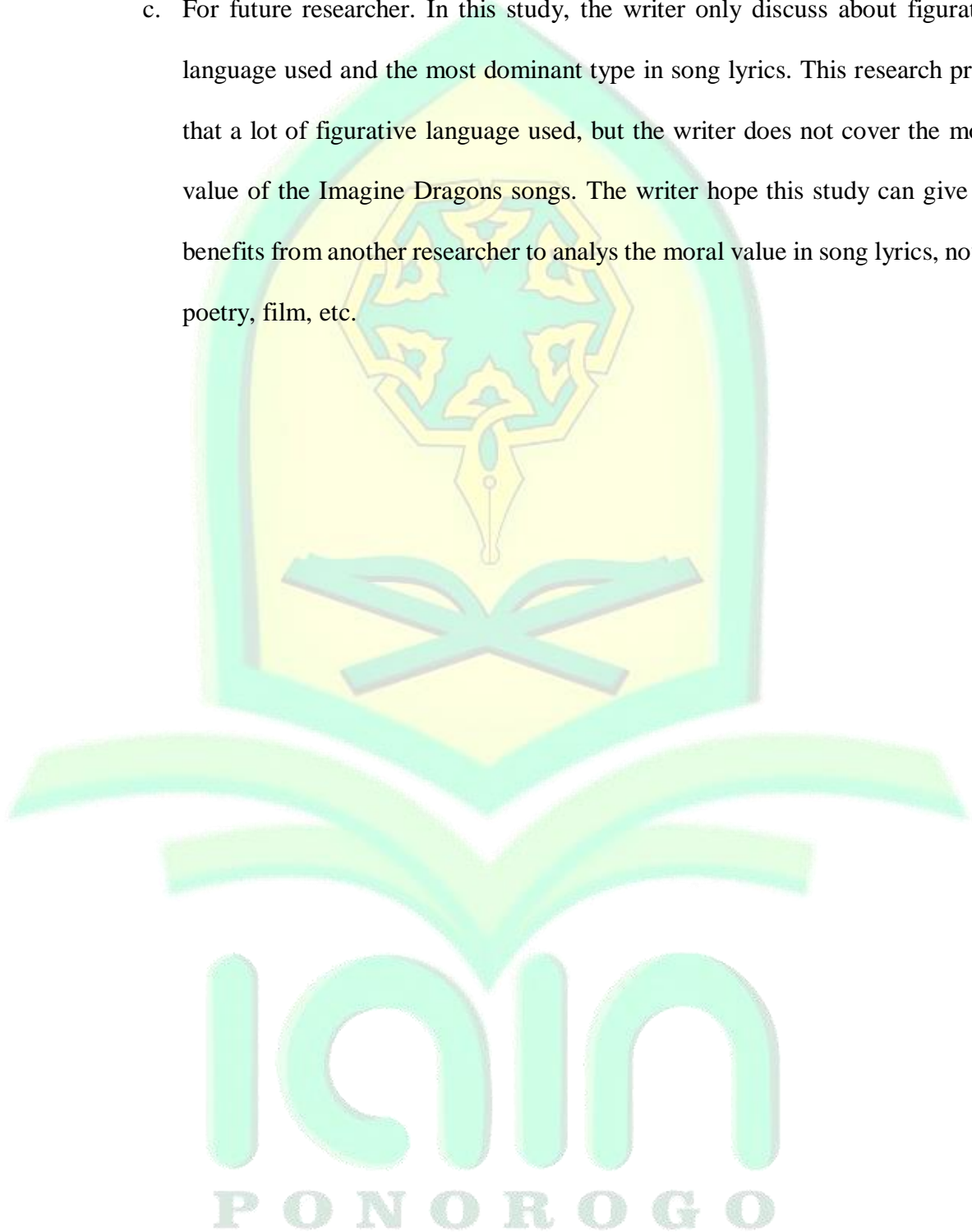
1. Types of Figurative Language used in Imagine Dragons' Songs Lyrics in the Origins album, based on data analysis from 28 song lyrics there are 8 types of figurative language used in the Origins album. They are personifications, allusion, epitet, irony, allegory, simile, Synecdoche, and metonym.
2. The most dominant type of figurative language is personification

#### B. SUGGESTION

Based on the conclusions above, the writer would like to present the some suggestions for the teacher, students of English Department and for further researcher as follows:

- a. For teacher, Music as a media should be used by English teachers to make the teaching and learning process more interesting. Especially in semantics classes that discuss figurative language, because students can easily learn figurative language through media.

- b. For students, the researcher hopes that students will be able to improve their ability, particularly in figurative language, by using song or other media such as as novels, movies, and so on.
- c. For future researcher. In this study, the writer only discuss about figurative language used and the most dominant type in song lyrics. This research prove that a lot of figurative language used, but the writer does not cover the moral value of the Imagine Dragons songs. The writer hope this study can give the benefits from another researcher to analys the moral value in song lyrics, novel, poetry, film, etc.



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