

**EXPLORING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN ONE OK
ROCK SONG'S LYRICS**

A THESIS

**Submitted to the English Literature Department of Language and Art
Faculty of Nommensen HKBP University Medan in Partial Fulfillment of
Requirement for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra(S.S)**

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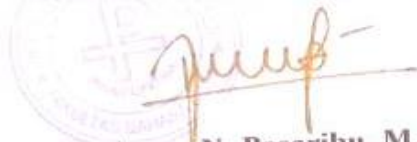
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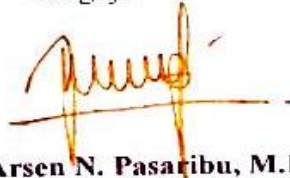
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Medan, 2024

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ABSTRACT

Turnip, Trisnawati, 2024. *Exploring Figurative Language used in One Ok Rock song's lyrics*, Thesis. Faculty of Language and Arts, HKBP Nommensen University Medan.

This study aims to determine to find out the kinds of figurative language used by the One Ok Rock in their 10 songs. The source of this research data is taken from the One Ok Rock album Youtube channel and this research only focuses on Figurative Language used by the One Ok Rock. The writer uses a qualitative descriptive method to explain meaning of figurative language by using the theory Kennedy & Gioia (2000) the result of this research were the discovery of 3 types of language styles according to the theory of Kennedy & Gioia (2000), comparative figurative language, contradictory figurative language, and correlative figurative language. From the writer's research it is known that the types of figurative language writer found 93 figurative language used in One Ok Rock in the 10 songs, namely personification 35%, simile 5%, metaphor 39%, hyperbole 11%, paradox 1%, irony 1%, symbolism 4%, allusion 1%, ellipsis 1%.

Keywords: linguistics, Figurative Language, Song lyric

ABSTRAK

Turnip, Trisnawati, 2024. *Mengeksplorasi Bahasa Kiasan yang digunakan dalam lirik lagu One Ok Rock*, Skripsi. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas HKBP Nommensen Medan.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis bahasa kiasan yang digunakan oleh One Ok Rock dalam 10 lagu mereka. Sumber data penelitian ini diambil dari kanal Youtube album One Ok Rock dan penelitian ini hanya berfokus pada Bahasa Kiasan yang digunakan oleh One Ok Rock. Penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menjelaskan makna bahasa kiasan dengan menggunakan teori Kennedy & Gioia (2000) Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah ditemukannya 3 jenis gaya bahasa menurut teori Kennedy & Gioia (2000), yaitu gaya bahasa kiasan komparatif, gaya bahasa kiasan kontradiktif, dan gaya bahasa kiasan korelatif. Dari penelitian penulis diketahui bahwa jenis-jenis bahasa kiasan penulis menemukan 93 bahasa kiasan yang digunakan dalam One Ok Rock dalam 10 lagu, yaitu personifikasi 35%, simile 5%, metafora 39%, hiperbola 11%, paradoks 1%, ironi 1%, simbolisme 4%, alusi 1%, elipsis 1%.

Kata kunci: linguistik, Bahasa Kiasan, Lirik lagu

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

Language is a systematic tool for conveying an idea or feeling by using signs, sounds, gestures or signs that are agreed upon and contain understandable meanings. The main role of language is a means of interaction between people in a group. Therefore, language is never separated from humans. Human activities that do not use language will be difficult to understand. Aside from being a means of communication, language also acts as a tool for thinking. It can be concluded that language is the result of thoughts that make language easy to understand.

In linguistic, language can be defined as a system of spoken used to communicate. Language formulates rules for what should be said or written, in a descriptive view, which seeks to record the language which people use. Language in linguistic can be divided into different levels. Level of linguistics are: semantics that study of meaning, syntax that study of sentence structure, morphology that study of word structure, pragmatics that study of meaning in context, sociolinguistics that study of language in its social context, phonology that study of the sound system and the last is phonetics that study of the sound of speech. Linguistics study is divided into some types. They are semantics, syntax, morphology, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, phonology. Semantics is a branch of linguistics that deals with meaning. This is a sign, when studying semantics, we also learn about the relationship between words and the meaning of these words.

Usually, the use of semantics will be very helpful in parsing problems related to understanding a word or the connotation of that word. Syntax studies the rules in the formation of a sentences to make language structured to achieve the goals and understanding of grammar.

Morphology studies the intricacies of word forms and the effect of changes in word forms on the class and meaning of words. It can also be said that morphology studies the intricacies of word forms and the functions of changes in word forms.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between the external context of language and the meaning of speech through the interpretation of the situation in which it is spoken. Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that examines the relationship between language and the community of speakers. Phonology is the science of a system in a language. This knowledge is one of the branches of linguistics that deals with how to pronounce a language. Phonology also discusses the history of a language.

According to Kennedy & Gioia (2000) There are three kinds of figurative language. They are comparative, contradictive, and correlative. There are personification, simile, and metaphor in comparative figurative languages. Contradictive figurative language consists of hyperbole, litotes, paradox, and irony. Correlative figurative language consists of metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allusion, and ellipsis.

Listening to songs is an activity that is done quite often. Song can convey various things with many purposes. In a song there is figurative language

conveyed by the singer in public, inviting listeners to feel the meaning of the lyrics said by the singer. The writer chose the one ok rock band because it is a band that is able to inspire listeners through their music. But without realizing it, people who listen to the song don't know what the song means. Therefore, this research will find the use of figurative language in One Ok Rock band songs using Kennedy & Gioia (2000) theory.

1.2 The Problem of the Study

Based on the explanation, the formulation of the problems as follows:

1. What types of figurative language are used in ten One Ok Rock's songs in "Luxury Disease album" ?
2. How are the figurative language included in the song lyrics?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

Objectives of the research are as follows:

1. To find out the kinds of figurative language expressed in One ok rock Album lyric
2. To describe how figurative languages in the song lyrics One Ok Rock album luxury disease

1.4 The Scope of the Study

Based on the background of the problem, this research focused on analyzing the kinds of figurative language in One Ok Rock the songs used Kennedy's concept of figurative language.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

At the end of this research, it is expected that the result of this research can be used as follows:

1. The Theoretical Contribution:

The result of this research is expected to give a new perspective especially about figurative language and to help the readers understand the messages or the meaning from the Songs.

2. The Practical Contribution

1. For students:

After reading this research, it is expected that the students may understand deeply literature especially in the part of figurative language in the Song.

2. For other researcher:

Hopefully, the result of this research is expected to be an inspiration for another researcher who interests to conduct research about figurative language and this research also can help another researcher by providing many references about figurative language.

3. For the Lecturers:

The result of this research it is hoped that the results of this research can provide additional references for lecturers regarding figurative language because there are many types of figurative language, especially research on figurative language in song lyrics.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Language

The general understanding of language is a human communication system that is expressed through a structured arrangement of sounds or written expressions to form larger units, such as morphemes, words, and sentences. Whereas in the perspective of Functional Systemic Linguistics (LSF), the notion of language is a form of social semiotics that is doing work in a situational context and cultural context, which is used both orally and in writing. In the LSF perspective, language is seen as a construction that is formed through functions and systems simultaneously. The function of language is as a communication tool owned by humans in the form of a sound symbol system originating from the human speech organ or mouth. Language is also a collection of words where each word has an abstract meaning and relationship with a concept.

The following is a series of definitions of language according to experts, namely: Plato (The definition of language is a statement of one's thoughts by means of onomata (names of things) and rhema (speech) which are a reflection of one's ideas in air currents through the mouth). Ferdinand De Saussure (Understanding language is the most prominent distinguishing feature because with language every social group feels itself as a unit that is different from other groups). Owens (The notion of language is a conventional code or system that is

socially agreed upon to present various meanings through various meanings through various arbitrary symbols (arbitrary symbols) and arranged based on predetermined rules).

2.1.2 Linguistics

Linguistics is the scientific study of human language. It is called a scientific study because it entails a comprehensive, systematic, objective, and precise analysis of all aspects of language, particularly its nature and structure. Linguistics is concerned with both the cognitive and social aspects of language. It is considered a scientific field as well as an academic discipline it has been classified as a part of the humanities.

Traditional areas of linguistic analysis correspond to phenomena found in human linguistic systems, such as syntax (rules governing the of sentences); semantic (meaning); morphology (words); (speech sounds and equivalent gestures in sign language); phonology (the abstract sound system of a particular language); and pragmatics (how social context contributes to meaning). Subdisciplines such as (the study of the biological variables and evolution of language) and (the study of psychological factors in human language) bridge many of these divisions.

2.1.3 Figurative Language

Figurative Language and its types there are many aspects of a language that can be studied and one of the ways to look at it is in its use of figurative expressions. Based on Wren and Martin in Isa et al (2017), figurative expressions differ from the ordinary form of expression as it is used to produce a greater

effect. Definition of Figurative Language Figurative is adjective of words that used not in the ordinary literal sense but in an imaginative way (Oxford, 2011). Language is system of communication in speech and writing used by people of a particular country (Oxford, 2011).

The writer concludes that figurative language is the language that uses words to express meaning. It is typically showing the personality and experiences of someone. Someone used figurative language to produce images in readers or listeners minds and to express their ideas in fresh and imaginative ways. The use of figurative language is intended to make someone's speech more attractive and sound beautiful because it contains meaningful words with very broad meanings. "Figurative language is words or phrases that come from every language literal which is very difficult for people to understand because it has differences context and reality. Figurative language is formed based on comparisons and equality" (Keraf 136). The writer means that language has many meanings, with different meanings and must be appropriate to the context in which it is conveyed so that the meaning expressed can be easily understood by the listener or reader.

2.1.4 Types of Figurative Language

Based on Kennedy (1979), figurative language is a language that uses a figure of speech. One way to delivers something besides its literal meaning. The figure of speech may be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of words. Knickerbocker and Reninger (as cited in Isa et al, 2017 and Permana and Rajeg,

2018) stated that figurative language, which is sometimes known as metaphorical language or metaphor, carries meaning beyond its literal meanings.

However, this study utilizes the 12 types of figurative language proposed by Kennedy & Gioia (2000) which are 11 personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, litotes, paradox, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allusion, and ellipsis. This types of Figurative Language There are three kinds of figurative language (Kennedy & Gioia 2000). They are comparative, contradictive, and correlative. There are personification, simile, and metaphor in comparative figurative languages. Contradictive figurative language consists of hyperbole, litotes, paradox, and irony. Correlative figurative language consists of metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allusion, and ellipsis. Here is the explanation of the types.

2.1.5 Comparative Figurative Language

Comparative language consists of metaphors, personification, and simile. The data source based on the researcher's analysis is in the following description:

2.1.5.1 Personification

Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth or nature) is made human personification is part of figure of speech that denotes inanimate objects that can do something as well as a human being. For example : the sun played hide and seek with the clouds.

The meaning of the sentence is the weather of that day is always changed.

The ideas sound like the sun and the clouds is playing around like human.

2.1.5.2 Simile

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

For example: she is like a fish out of water.

It means that she is in an unfamiliar situation in a situation that is not familiar or because they are different from the people around them.

“Mr. Andi is the company's righthand man”. It means he is a trusted person in the company. Right hand disclosure means a confident person.

2.1.5.3 Metaphor

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

For example: he has a heart of stone. The meaning of heart stone is the person that cannot accept opinion from others because his heart is hard like a stone.

2.1.6 Contradictive Figurative Language

Types of contradictive figurative language are hyperbole, irony, litotes, and paradox. The following description:

2.1.6.1 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a bold, deliberate overstatement not intended to be taken literally. It is used as a means of emphasizing the the following desctruth of statement. Hyperbole is exaggerating, often in a humorous way and making a particular point. For example: I am starving, I could eat a elephant. It means he exaggerates by saying that he wants to eat an elephant, but that's actually impossible.

2.1.6.2 Litotes

Litotes is a rethorical figure of speech in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of the contrary. Litotes is an understatement usually anticipates a positive evaluation of references. For example: the sentence just have bad home. means that home is very nice.

2.1.6.3 Paradox

Paradox occurs in a statement that at first strikes us as selfcontradictory but that on reflection make some sense. Paradox is statement which seems to contain two opposite facts but is or may be true. For Example: he was dead in the middle of his reach means that the man was dead when he was in the top of his riches and has much money.

2.1.6.4 Irony

Irony almost arises from a contrast or discrepancy between what happens and what has been expected to happen. For example: you are so discipline because you come the meeting at 8 o'clock. The meaning is the employee come too late at the morning meeting.

2.1.7 Correlative Figurative Language

There are types of correlative figurative language allusion, ellipsis, metonymy, symbol, and synecdoche.

2.1.7.1 . Metonymy

Metonymy The use of something closely related for the thing actually meant. It is figure of speech which the name of one object is related by another which is closely associated with it. For example: in the sentence somebody wants your love so open the door.

The meaning is someone falling in love and asked to accept the love.

2.1.7.2 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the use of part a thing to stand for the whole of it or vice versa. It means that synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part is use for the whole.

The example: all eyes is on me present that all of the people looking at.

2.1.7.3 Symbolism

The meaning of any symbolism whether an object, an action, or a gesture, is controlled by its context. In simply word, symbolism is any object or action that means more than itself. For example, in sentence I'm ready on jail present about the person is ready with anything happen with him.

2.1.7.4 Allusion

Allusion is when a person or author makes an indirect reference in speech, text, or song to an event or figure. Also, it is 15 a figure of speech that refers to a well-known story, event, person, or object in order to make a comparison in the

readers' minds. The example is we got a new Einstein in school today. The allusion is to the real-life genius physicist Albert Einstein and means the new students is extremely smart.

2.1.7.5 Ellipsis

Ellipsis or elliptical construction is the omission of a word or words. It refers to construction in which words are left out of a sentence but the sentence can still be understood. Ellipsis helps us avoid a lot of redundancy. The example is Lucy can do something about the problem, but I don't know what. It means that "I" do not know what to do

Uses of Figurative Language - To say what we want to say more clearly and emphatically by figures than we can by saying it directly - Offer another way to add an extra dimension to language - Give meaning more effectively than direct statements speech usually consists of figurative language for figurative language is used in well-written verses. The sentences from the song One Ok Rock are interesting to study because -they use a lot of figurative language.

2.2 One Ok Rock's, Song, Lyrics

According to Jan Van Luxemburg (1989) the definition of lyrics or song poetry can be considered as poetry and vice versa and is appropriate, as the definition of poetic texts does not only include types of literature but also advertising expressions, proverbs, mottos, prayers and song lyrics.

A song is an artistic composition of tones or sounds in a sequence, combination and temporal relationship (usually accompanied by musical instruments) to

produce a musical composition that contains unity and continuity. Songs are a way to express emotions and feelings in a pleasant way. Songs can also be a medium for conveying criticism about the situation in society. Moral values are usually implied in the lyrics written by songwriters. The Big Indonesian Dictionary (2005:624) explains that songs are a variety of rhythmic sounds (in speaking, singing and reading).

One OK Rock is a rock band that was formed in 2005. This band originally consisted of 5 people who each had their own voices, including Takahiro Moriuchi as vocalist, Toru Yamashita and Alex as guitarist (left in 2009 due to a case of revealing sex), Ryota Kohama as bassist, and Tomoya Kanki as drummer. The beginning of the formation of "One OK Rock" was formed by Toru who intended to create a band which was then approved by Taka, Tomoya, Alex, and Ryota. Their band name, "One OK Rock", is taken from their practice time every week, which is 1 in the morning (one hour). The word "o'clock" was changed to "OK Rock" because the pronunciation of the letters "r" and "l" in Japanese is the same. After being formed, One OK Rock began its contract with the company Amuse Inc. in 2007.

2.3 Previous Study

There are several studies that have been done previously by some writers that are relevant to this study. To prove the authenticity of this study the writer wants to present the previous study that deals with figurative language.

This research will help researchers complete this research. In this section, researchers will discuss several previous studies as a guide in working on your thesis. The first is Ilham Pradana's (2015) research entitled "figurative analysis language in celine's dion song". Problem statement; 1) What type of figurative language is found in Celine Dion's songs, 2) What meaning does Celine's figurative language use? Dion's song. The method used in this research is qualitative descriptive research. Based on an analysis of figurative language in Celine Dion's songs. Figure of speech language contains Idioms, Hyperbole, Repetition, Metonymy, Simile, Allusion, Parable, Metaphor, Synecdoche Totem Pro Parte, Rhetoric, Question, Irony, Metaphor.

The second previous study is a research conducted by Nugraha (2022) figurative language Analysis in "SING 2" Movie by Garth Jennings a semantic study also uses X. J. Kennedy theory to analyze the data in this study. This study is focused on the types and meaning of figurative language in the film entitled sing2.

The third previous study is research by Milana (2020) Figurative Language in Saif Adam's Song also used Perrine (1983) theory to analyze her study. This study focused to find the types of Figurative Language that are used in Saif Adam's Song. From the results of the research, there are 8 types of figurative language found in this research. From those types of figurative language, the researcher found 23 of hyperbola, 3 of irony, 20 of metaphor, 10 of personification, 10 of simile, 5 of litotes, 10 of metonymy, and 7 of paradox.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

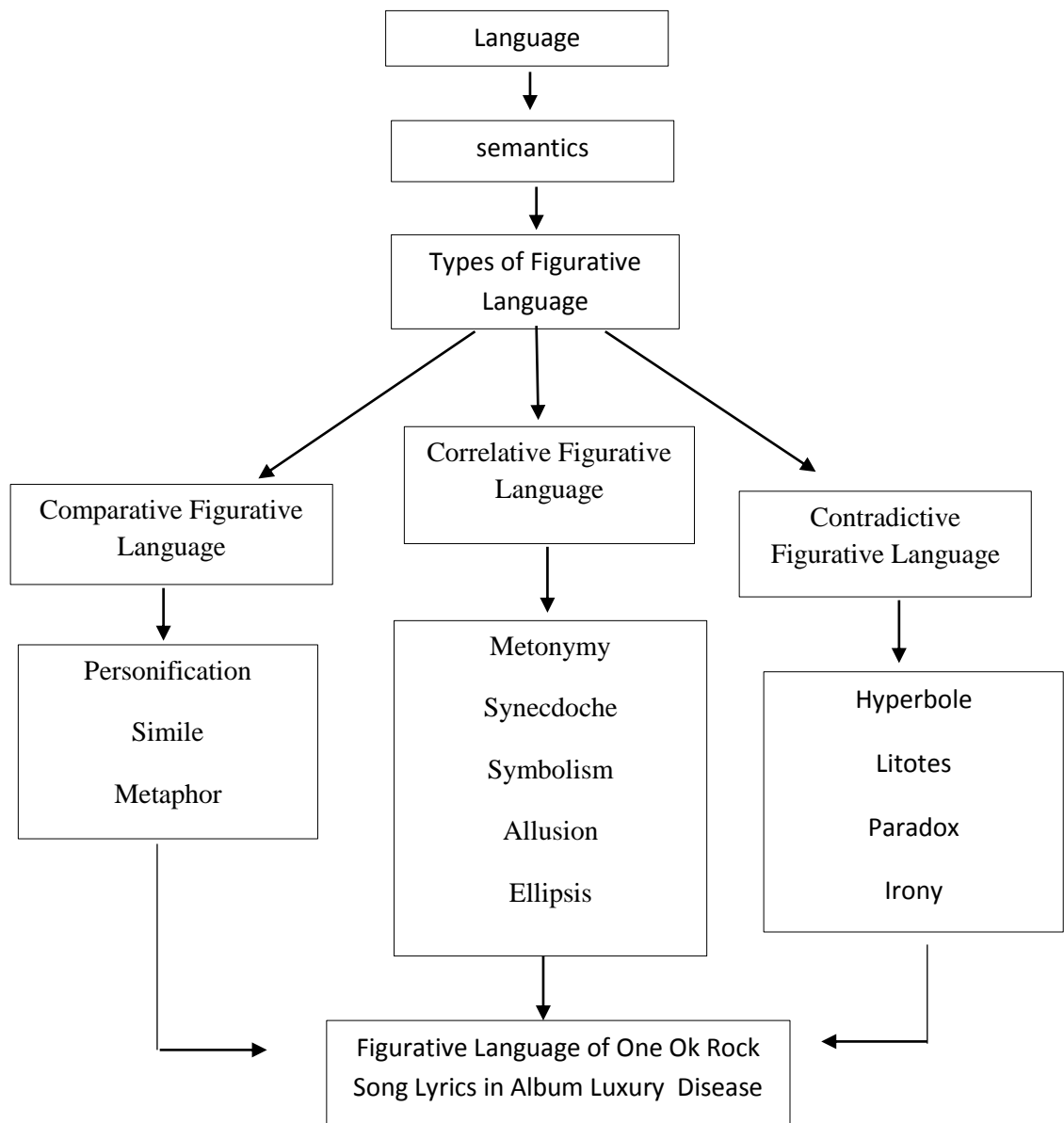


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework of Figurative Language on One Ok Rock Song Lyric.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

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

3.2 The Source of Data and Data

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

3.3 The Technique of Collecting Data

The writer will take the data by using the following procedures :

1. Downloading the song from youtube to get song lyrics.

2. Transcribe the song lyrics one ok rock from the album luxury Disease.
3. Identified and underlining the sentences that contain of language.

3.4 The Technique of Analyzing Data

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

1. Classifying the lyrics according its types of figurative language based on Kennedy & Gioia theory by making italic.
2. Analyzed the types of figurative language based on Kennedy & Gioia theory.
3. Get the interpretation in the song lyric.
4. Making Conclusion based on the data analysis.