CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The background of study

Linguistics is the science that studies language. This science examines the differences in language both in structure and function. The branch of linguistics consists of: phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Language is a tool for communication; it allows people to interact and exchange ideas and perspectives. Linguistics is very important to learn. Learning about linguistics may help us improve our communication skills and get an understanding of the significance of each language's various structures and functions.

Figurative language is a technique for expressing ideas in language; it is the use of language that avoids using literal words or phrases in front of more abstract or figurative ones. Figurative language is frequently used in literary works in the literature, such as poems, plays, and song lyrics. I'm interested in discussing songs from boywithuke because the song is popular among young people and related to life. the anonymous singer made me very curious about the message he conveyed through the song According to reports, "Toxic" is the first song of 2020 for the American pop-rock band BoywithUke and the second single from their upcoming sixth studio album. This music used to be influenced lyrically thru way of turbulent The COVID-19 epidemic has been going on around the world since its release. The song's motivation is a personal event, and the song attempts to give people love and hope during terrible times. In overall, figurative language is used

in the lyrics of this song. Based on the above explanation it is critical to examine the usage of figurative language in song lyrics. As a conclusion, academics need to dig further into figurative language particularly in BoywithUke's song lyrics.

As a result, the song's lyrics include a hidden message. Music lyrics employ phrases that are far less prevalent in everyday speech than those employed. The songs use figurative language to construct their meaning; if we notice it, that skill can sound deeper. He would have his opinion, even when the listener is aware of the lyrics' potential. As a result, humans can identify it without necessarily perceiving the truth or complying to the maker's aim with their interpretation. Nice words have valued meanings and the ability to express thoughts in song lyrics using figurative language. Yet, using figurative language is one way of evaluating the expression's ability and avoiding many readings. These ideals can be sensed and accomplished by using readers or listeners to look up the implicit feel of language or expression in songs written with the resource of manner of songwriters.

1.2 The problem of study

Based on the background of the study above, the problem is formulated as follows:

1. What types of figurative language are used in BoywithUke songs?

2. What is the most dominant types of figurative language found in BoywithUke songs?

1.3 The objective of study

Based of the statements of the problems, the objectives of this study are to find:

1. To find out the types of figurative language used in BoywithUke songs

2. To find out the most dominant types of figurative language in BoywithUke songs

1.4 The scope of study

Related to the background above, the writer limits this study to the following extent: The writer focuses her study on the types of figurative language, the meanings of figurative language found in BoywithUke songs and the most dominant types of figurative language found in BoywithUke songs according to keraf's.

1.5 The significant of study

This research study is expected to give a valuable contributions presented as follow.

1. Theoretically

The writer expects that this study will give information to the readers about the types of figurative language used in a song lyric. In addition, the writer also hopes the readers can understand about what the meanings of figurative language in a song lyric especially BoywithUke's songs.

2. Practically

a. For Lecturers

It helps lecturers who like BoywithUke's song to be inspiration and example in literature.

 b. For English Students Departement

It helps students to identify BoywithUke's song especially in understanding figurative language. It helps student who analyzed the song can understand the meaning in BoywithUke's song.

c. Researcher

It can help researchers get more information about figurative language in analyzing the BoywithUke songs and can be used as a reference.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Linguistics

By Abrams (1999:140) Language structure and the rules guiding how they are combined and organized are the subject of linguistics, which is a systematic study. Finding out the science behind language's origins and evolution is the goal of linguistics. Aspects like meaning, form, and context language are among those it is concerned with identifying. According to R. H. Robins (1964) "Linguistics is concerned with human language as a universal and recognizable part of human behavior and of the human faculties, possibly one of the most necessary for human life as we know it and one of the most far-reaching of human capabilities in relation to the whole span of mankind's achievements. They can draw the conclusion that the goal of linguistics is to ascertain the meaning of languages. It is focused with explaining how linguistic meaning is expressed. Studies in linguistics acquaint people with the various elements that make up a language.

2.2 Semantic

The study of word and phrase meaning is known as semantics. The study of language's meaning is known as semantics. Semantics is the study of word and phrase meaning, claims patrick griffiths (2006). Semantics, according to Kreidler (2002), is the study of meaning through an investigation of the conditions that must be met for a sentence to be true as well as the connections between the truth or falsity of one phrase and the truth or falsity of other sentences. Semantics is a discipline of linguistics that examines the meaning that is present in a language.

Semantik a book by Charles Butar-butar (2021), defines semantics as the study of language use in general. The language has many words with various meanings even though only one word is used at a time, as we all know. According to Verhaar (2001), semantics is a linguistic tool that may be used to either make a point or enlighten art.

Semantics, the area of linguistics that focuses on word and sentence meaning, can be summed up as the study of how language organizes and expresses meaning. The study of semantics aims to comprehend how words are given meaning and how they are utilized to produce complex meaning.

2.3 Figurative Language

One technique for understanding a statement and avoiding competing meanings is the use of figurative language. argue that understanding figurative language teaches people how to modify the meaning of a term or notion by comparing it to other things, which can improve social communication skills. Figurative language is a way for communicating ideas through language; it is the use of language that puts more abstract or figurative words or phrases in front of literal ones. In literary works written in the sastra language, such as poems, dramas, and song lyrics, figurative language is widely used.

a. Kinds of Figurative Language

According to Keraf perception, the writer of this research examines figurative language. There are 16 different types of figurative language as follows: simile, metaphor, allegory, personification, allusion, eponym, epithet, synecdoche, metonymy, antonomasia, hipflask or hipalase, irony, satire, innuendo, antiphrasis, and paronomasia.

1) Simile

A simile is a type of figurative language in English that compares two things using a conjunction such as as, like, or like. "Simile is a term that depicts something as being similar to something else, utilizing adjectives „as or like,"" according to Lazar (2003), Simile is the comparison which has explicit nature (Gorys Keraf, 2009, p. 138), The clear and specific understanding would be to say something immediately, which is comparable to saying something. As a result, it is necessary to express likeness expressly using phrases or words such as like, as, than, similar, resembles or seems. Example of a simile: It behaves like a chick that has lost its mother.

2) Metaphor

Metaphor is a type of figurative language that uses an analogy or similar compare with 2 items that do not generally share anything in common. Metaphor is a type of figurative language that is used to relate an object's characteristics to a feeling that is meant to be conveyed without using words. Metaphor is a type of figurative language that is used to compare an object's qualities to a sentiment that is intended to be expressed in an unspoken manner. The following is an example of a metaphor: "You are the lovely wealth that God sent to me." Because the writer made up the aforementioned example on the spot to illustrate his sentiment that his partner is likened to gorgeous riches that is only tied to his mind, it may be regarded to be a metaphor. One of them can only be understood after paying close attention to the contrast between wealth as a noun in its context and as his lover in the actual world. There is a contrast between your riches and yours. Contrast You as a human with money as a noun in this situation, though.

3) Allegory

In a story or description, an allegory is a deeper meaning that is implied. Allegories are descriptions with additional meanings. An explanation with a supplementary meaning is an allegory. From its characteristic, the means below are different. Keraf (2009, p. 140) defined allegory as a narrative with figurative language. Allegory, according to (Burhan Nurgiyantoro, 2017 p. 239), is a literary device in which the symbolic significance of a tale is concealed by its literal interpretation. In order for an allegorical text to have two meanings at once. Specifically, the literal (but untrue) meaning and the underlying, interpretable meaning. Example: Life is like a tree, which is in the process of becoming an adult

4) Personification

Personification is the practice of giving characteristics of humans to an animal, an item, or an idea. It is a type of metaphor, an implicit comparison, in which a person is constantly employed as the figurative term. Personification, according to Keraf (2009, p. 140), is a type of figurative language that portrays a non-living thing as if it were alive and had human behavior. The example: How poor are words in conveying the heights of splendor. The example above can be said as a personification because in the real context the word Conveying always refers to the human action which is used anatomy such Mouth to speak an utterance to somebody. But by looking the data above that it is used a personification because the word poor words as if a human being which has a nature such able to describe a human action in conveying something. But it is totally a thing which can be a human being as called personification.

5) Allusion

Allusion is a type of figurative language that makes use of cues to suggest parallels between entities like persons, places, and events. The majority of the time, it is an explicit or tacit allusion to real events, people, or places (Keraf, 2009, p. 141). According to (Rusmanto, 2003, p. 87), allusio is a language device that directly alludes to things like people, places, things, or literary works. Example: his father's face is similar to actor Reza Rahardian

6) Eponym

Eponyms are a type of figurative language that, like a person's name, are constantly associated with a certain nature, and the name is used to promote that tendency. A few of the characters named include Hercules, Spider-Man, and others (Keraf, 2009:141). Examples are as follows: Adinda (used to refer to a lovely and kind woman); Darling (used to refer to a boyfriend or girlfriend). The examples mentioned above can be categorized as eponyms since they make use of names of people who have historically had a connection to nature. In the real world, the term "Adinda" describes a particular type of female with a pretty face, soft feelings and a considerate personality. Another meaning of the word "Darling" is a boy or girlfriend that someone adores dearly.

7) Epithet

That explanation is a descriptive term that summarizes or replaces a person's or thing's name (Keraf, 2009, p. 141). Here is the example of allusion: Bali is used to say (world heaven); Puteri malam is used for moon. The examples can be identified as epithet because it uses a name of places which always connected with nature. Which is as a hint to describe its place from its nature, by saying world

heaven in tourism spot in Indonesia people can be guessed easily it is BALI. And also Puteri Malam can be known easily by people to declare from its nature is Moon.

8) Synecdoche

Synecdoche is divided into Pars pro toto and Totem proparte when a part is used to represent the whole. Totem proparte and Pars pro toto are terms used to describe when something stands in for its component parts, respectively (Keraf, 2009, p. 142). Following are few instances: I hadn't seen his nose up until this point in the day (Pars pro toto, partial for total). The example can be recognized as a synecdoche (Pars pro toto) because it serves as a suggestion to describe the speaker's nose in the context of the entire body, which includes the head, neck, stomach, hands, and feet, among other parts. Because it represents the entire person, it is not just the nose. Totem pro parte (whole represent partial) example Indonesia won gold in the competition. As a hint to represent Indonesia in the sentence, the example above can be recognized as a synecdoche (Totem pro parte). Which means that not everyone of Indonesia's population participates in the tournament, but some people do win it.

9) Metonym

According to Keraf (2009, p. 142), a metaphor is a figurative language that uses a message to assert other ideas because it closely resembles the object being claimed. Here is the example: He is addicted to the bottle. The example above can be identified as metonym because it is as a hint to describe addicted to the bottle has function to show object bottle has a closely to word addicted. It is another way of saying that he drinks too much whiskey, so it is called using metonymy.

10) Antonomasia

Antonomasia is a category of synecdoche that is created by using epithets to replace words, official titles, and so on (Keraf, 2009:142). Here are the examples: My sweet little darling!; Prince, I presented the beautiful jacket only for you. The examples above can be identified as Antonomasia because the word Darling and Prince always refers to the human who formed as using an Epithet for replacing names and profession. However, by looking at the facts above, he or she hopes that their son or girl did not go by his own name but instead referred to himself as Prince.

11) Hipflask or Hipalase

A kind of figurative language known as hiplask or hipalase uses a certain word to indicate a word that should be affected by another word (Keraf, 2009, p. 142). Here is the example: He is lying on a worry pillow. The example is Hipflask or Hipalase which is worry that affected by the word pillow. Basically "worry" is human being, not pillow. And the word worry is not suitable combined with pillow. Worry is suitable affected by man. It can be combined such as worry man.

12) Irony

Irony is a subliminal attempt to convey a message that goes beyond the literal sense of the words used (Keraf, 2009, p. 142). Here are the examples: 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 sentences above can be classified as ironic because they both have different interpretations of the words they contain. For example, "I know you're a beautiful girl in this world that can have this position," and "Don't worry

about your capability anymore" both refer to saying something true about people when a position is held with appropriate performance.

13) Satire

Satire is a criticism of human weakness. Its primary goal is to improve the appearance (Keraf, 2009, p. 142). The following are some examples: Here are the examples: Your voice isn"t suitable to be a winner;Your capacity is not able to do this task. Because both of the examples mentioned above are expressed with the intention of rejecting and criticizing the other people, they can be classified as satire, which has a nature that is quite similar to that of irony. When a position is held by a person who gives a performance that is not appropriate for the job, the phrase "Your voice isn't suitable to be a winner" or "Your capacity isn't able to do this task" is always used to express criticism and rejection of the person.

14) Innuendo

The same thing as betrayal with a smaller or smaller someone is innuendo. If we pay close attention, it frequently appears not to damage the heart and declared itself a critic with an indirect suggestion (Keraf, 2009, p. 142). For examples: he won the championship by cheating a book. Here are the examples: When the parties always be held, his face often seen clearly; You become a rich man because you did a bit an official commercial. Examples include innuendo, which uses subtle hints to explain a criticism while avoiding direct insult. This comment is used to criticize someone who consistently attends parties whether they are invited or not by the party's host. When parties are always held, his face is frequently visible. You became wealthy as a result of your official advertisement

for what it feels like to betray someone who obtains a position without having a good understanding of status.

15) Antiphrasis

Similar to irony, antiphrasis is created by utilizing a term that has the opposite meaning. One could argue that this is ironic. Other antiphrastic expressions include those that express rejection of a criminal, an evil spirit, etc. (Keraf, 2009:142). Here are the examples: Look! A giant has already come; You are an honorable and respected man for waiting longer in this meeting. The sentences in the instances above are examples of antiphrasis, which has characteristics with irony since they both have an opposite interpretation that serves to reject someone's illegal or evil intent. Look! You are a man of honor and respect because you waited longer in this meeting; a giant has already arrived. Giant is always used to describe the thinnest or tiniest people, but in fact, the phrase is also used to describe criminals and to reject people when they don't perform in a way that would make them respectable and honorable.

16) Pun or Paronomasia

Utilizing everyday phrases, pun is a form of metaphorical language. Because of how similar the sounds are, it can be used as a playing card, even if its meaning is very different. (Keraf, 2009, p. 142). Here are the examples: I can find can in the canner; I am able to see a sea that there is a sheep in the ship since departure came and it seen in the seashore. The examples above are Pun or Paronomasia which uses similar sounds but it has totally different meaning such as Can and Can has different meaning. It can be translated into two parts namely: Dapat or

Bisa and Kaleng. It is also different meaning in two words See and Sea. See can be translated Melihat, Sea is Laut and etc.

2.4 Previous Studies

This investigation has connections to numerous earlier ones that were carried out by other writers. In order to show that this study is valid, the writer plans to provide the earlier study that addresses figurative language.

Hutauruk (2017). The purpose of this study is to look into how students are affected by figurative language. This investigation focuses on the use of figurative language in student poetry. After collecting the information, the writer looks for three types of figurative language in the children's poetry: symbols, metaphors, and personifications.

Abdulloh & Rahmawati (2018), figurative language is examined in Avril Lavigne's songs from her album Avril Lavigne. Understanding literary aspects, especially figurative language, and learning more about them are the goals of this study. Several figurative language categories were discovered during this inquiry, including metaphor, simile, personification, alliteration, allusion, hyperbole, litotes, and onomatopoeia.

Juliarta & Wirawan (2021). Investigating The figurative language in David Campbell's Poem "Night Sowing" and Their Translation into. "Menyemai di Malam Hari". The purpose of this research is to determine the types of figurative language found in David Campbell's poem "Night Sowing" and it's translation "Menyemai di Malam Hari," as well as the meanings of figurative language found

in David Campbell's poem "Night Sowing" and it's translation "Menyemai di Malam Hari." The study's findings revealed that the sorts of figurative languages discovered in the data source are metonymy, idiom, and personification. It's important to use the right method when translating idiomatic expressions so that the meaning in the source language is preserved.

The figurative language in the movie Johnny English Reborn was examined in Khwarizmi (2018). To communicate the findings in a qualitative way, the writer conducted a descriptive study. The Perrine and Richard E. Mezzo theories of figurative language have both been incorporated in this research. The second theory—the notion of meaning through Lichao song—is applied to aid in the study. To obtain the data, the writer used document analysis. Checklists served as the research's tools for gathering and analyzing the necessary information about figurative language. The results of this study suggest that there are eight different types of figurative language, including simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, exaggeration, paradox, litotes, and irony. The study was able to decide because it used situational context.

The figurative language of Ernest Hemingway's novel The Old Man and the Sea was examined by (Royeni, 2020). The issues with this study's figurative language were primarily those found in Ernest Hemingway's work The Old Man and the Sea. The study's goals were to identify the figurative language styles employed in The Old Man and the Sea by Ernest Hemingway and to identify the figurative language styles that predominate in the book. The findings of this study revealed that Ernest Hemingway's The Old Man and the Sea Novel has five different types of figurative language: 33 instances of hyperbole, 9 instances of

metaphor, 17 instances of paradox, 32 instances of personification, and 32 instances of simile.

Ilham (2019), investigated the book Small Great Thing by Jodi Picoult. The data underwent a qualitative descriptive analysis. The study used human beings as its instrument to obtain accurate data. The classification of the metaphorical language employed in Small Great Things is the main focus of this study. The findings showed that Picoult's book Small Great Things included 157 pieces of information regarding various figurative language kinds. The following twelve figurative language categories were employed: 36 facts about hyperbole, paradox, litotes, and irony, 26 facts about allegory, and 6 facts about oxymorons.

The book thief by Markus Zusak was the subject of a 2017 study by Ilma Wahyuni (2017), that examined its figurative language. The descriptive qualitative method that was utilized in this study was used to convey certain theories about Figurative Language before gathering data from the novel. Based on the theories, the writer chooses some sentences that contain figurative language and analyzes each one individually to determine the types of figurative language that are employed and their respective meanings. The written refers to figurative language theory according to Rozakis (1995). Having analysis the data, the written concludes that there are simile is 26 (40.6%).

In Purba (2009), Thesis on "Figurative Expression in Karonese Society Nure-Nure" discusses figurative idioms including metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, metonymy, and synecdoche. The goal of this thesis is to evaluate the usage of figurative terms in Buadaya Nure-Nure on The Karo Society based on

semantic theory developed by a number of authorities, including Siregar (1992), F. R. Palmer (1976), Kennedy (1983), and John Lyons (1971). Several figurative expression data from the Nure-Nure Culture in the Karo Society were gathered, examined, and the most predominate type of figurative expression was then found. This thesis was written through literature study. The results analysis of figurative expressions obtained from Nure-Nure Culture in The Karo community is 59 figurative expressions consisting of 3 metaphor (7.31%), 21 simile (51.21%), 4 personifications (9.75%), 12 hyperbole (29.26%), 1 synechdoche (2.43%), while the expression metonymy is not found in Nure-Nure Culture at the Karo Society. Simile appears as a figurative expression the most dominant.

Based on the fourth previous study above there are differences from the research that carried out by the writer because the writer raised the study using the figurative language found in Karo song, besides the figurative language research on Karo song has never been studied before so the writer raised the topic of analyzing Figurative Language Found in Plato Ginting's Song.

Syaputri & Leonardo (2019). Language and Literature Journal, English Empower. With the subtitle Eminem's songs use figurative language. The goal of this study is to identify the different kinds, meanings, and often used figurative language in Eminem's songs. The results of this study are anticipated to be a valuable resource for readers, communities, and students looking to expand their understanding of semantics, specifically figurative language, as well as the meaning of figurative language in Eminem's songs. There are 10 kinds of figurative languge used in Eminem's songs which are dominated by 32% Simile.

31% Metaphor, 15% Apostrophe, 7% Symbol, 6% Irony, 4% Personification, 2% Allegory, 2% Overstatement, 1% Paradox, and 1% Synecdoche.

Juliarta & Wirawan (2021). analyzing the use of metaphors in David Campbell's poem "Night Sowing" and their translation into "Menyemai di Malam Hari". The goal of this research is to identify the different kinds of figurative language used in David Campbell's poem "Night Sowing" and its translation "Menyemai di Malam Hari," as well as the meanings of those figurative words. According to the study's conclusions, personification, idiom, and metonymy are the different types of figurative languages that were found in the data set. In order to maintain the meaning of the original language, it's crucial to translate idiomatic idioms correctly.

Alifia Pratiwi, Shoma Rizkifani (2019), "Investigating Figurative Language Used in Katy Perry's Song Lyrics." This study looked at the many metaphorical devices used in Katy Perry's song lyrics. It also attempted to ascertain the function of metaphorical language in these songs. According to the research, Katy Perry's song lyrics use figurative language like simile, metaphor, hyperbole, alliteration, and more. The most prevalent figurative language patterns in these songs are simile and repetition. Meanwhile, the conative and poetic purposes of figurative language have been shown via song lyrics. The poetic function is most frequently used in song lyrics. Lastly, figurative language is a much debated topic in the field of literature.

Widya Dewi (2022). anaylisis figurative language in the lyrics of songs by harmony. This study aims to identify the types of figurative language that may be

found in Harmony's song lyrics and what function figurative language performs in Harmony's song lyrics. According to the findings of the data analysis, Harmony's song lyrics contain seven types of data: simile, symbol, irony, personification, paradox, hyperbole, and metaphor. In Thun Nathe's song lyrics, the function of figurative language simile and symbol is to provide imaginative delight, while irony adds emotional intensity. In the song lyrics of Saudagar Percek, simile is employed to provide creative enjoyment, personification and paradox are used to communicate a lot in a short amount of time, and hyperbole is utilized to enhance emotional intensity. Metaphor is using in Selaq Bonga's song lyrics to create emotional intensity.

Lestari (2020) researched the figurative language analysis in the Frank Darabont film "The Shawshank Redemption". It will be looked into how metaphors are used in The Shawshank Redemption. In the analytic data, sixty comparable instances of figurative language were discovered, including 11 personifications, 18 similes, 24 metaphors, and 7 euphemisms. Additionally, fifty figurative languages were discovered to be in conflict with one another. Twenty-five hyperboles, one litote, two oxymorons, two paradoxes, one irony, and nineteen sarcasms were used in it. Among the 48 Correlative Figurative Languages utilized in the film were six allusions, six metonymies, 31 ellipses, and five synecdoches. Last but not least, the film contained 24 instances of metaphorical repetition or enforcement. Among the 21 repetitions were an assonance, a rhetoric, and a pleonasm."

Thao 2021, did research on figurative language analysis in relation to a movie script: A Literature Case study by Widya Dewi (2022), The search for frozen

movie scripts is the objective of this inquiry. The purpose of this study is to determine what sorts of figurative language may be found in frozen movie scripts and what the most common scheme of classification for such language is. In this study, simile (5 phrases), metaphor (1 phrase), exaggeration (7 words), personification (5 sentences), metonymy (4 sentences), and litotes (4 sentences) were all shown to be figurative (3 sentences). There are a total of 25 phrases, with 7 of them being overblown."

2.5 Conceptual Framework

This study begins with an understanding of the concept of Keraf theory. This conceptual framework makes clear the components that need to be researched and use figurative language. This conceptual framework makes clear the components that need to be researched and use figurative language. The writer will look at the figurative language used in the lyrics of BoywithUke songs. The sorts of each component of figurative language are the issue that has evolved into the writer's standard. According to Keraf (2010:140- 145) stated that there are some types of figurative language, there aresimile. methapor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole, uderstatement, and irony. This study used the qualitative method. The YouTube channel and internet-based platforms were used to collect the data for this study. As a consequence of this study, the types, dominating types, and tactics used to express figurative language in BoywithUke song lyrics can be seen. The next chapters, which include a conceptual framework, provide an explanation of how this study will be conducted.
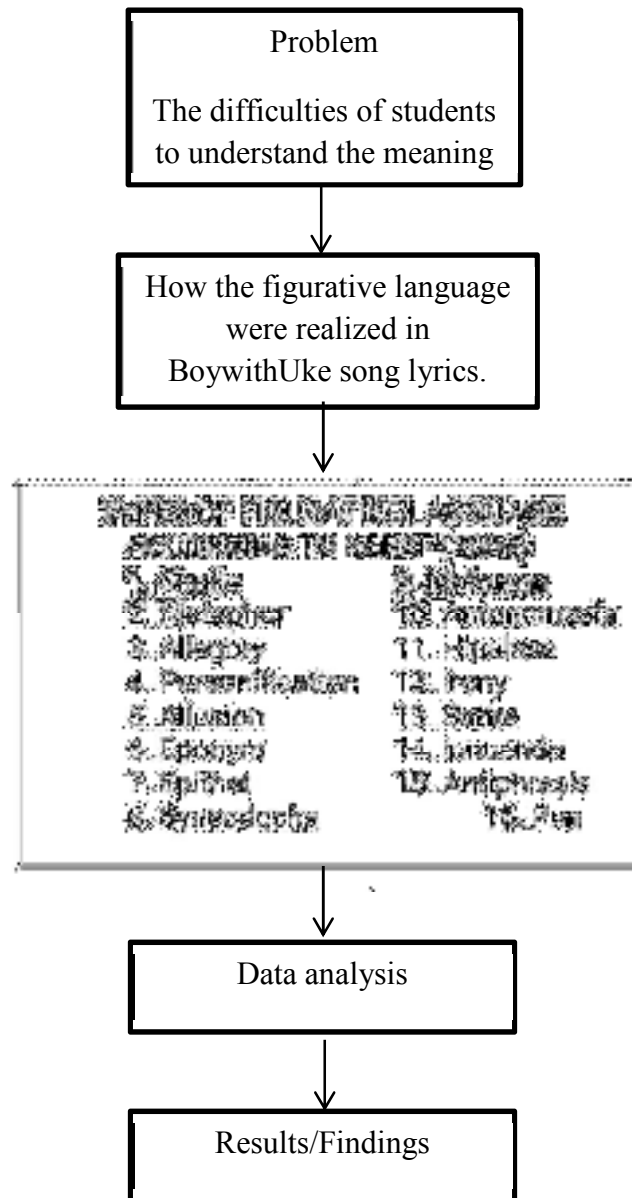
Figure I. An Analysis of Figurative Language in the BoywithUke Songs Lyric

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Research methods employed in this study were descriptive qualitative. Descriptive qualitative research analyzes a phenomenon's characteristics by concentrating on its characteristics rather than its underlying causes or mechanisms. What, Who, Where, and When questions can all have responses provided by it. There are no solutions to these issues from first-hand experiments or observations. The researcher then asks people who are familiar with the phenomenon for their input. or gathers data from secondary sources, such as books, periodicals, etc. A qualitative study is one that is carried out with the intention of comprehending phenomena that the research subject experiences, according to Lexy J. Moleong (2007: 6). To solve problems including the examination of behavior, attitudes, motivations, perceptions, and subject matter, it is more efficient and suitable to employ this method.

3.2 The Data Resource

Song lyrics from BoywithUke served as the study's data. Words, phrases, or complete sentences from the lyrics were included in the data. To better grasp the meaning of the line, the writer employed an Indonesian translation of the song's lyrics from English. The information was sourced online by the writer.

3.3 The Technique of collecting Data

The writer has taken the data using the following procedures:

1. Downloaded the BoywithUke song lyrics

2. Transcribed the lyrics of BoywithUke song

3. Underlined the song lyrics that contain of figurative language

3.4 The Technique Analysing Data

The writer has analysed the data using the following steps:

1. Classified the data that contain figurative language based on keraf's theory

2. Draw conclusion base on the data analysis.