

## **ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN MALIBU NIGHTS ALBUM**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The research aims to find out types of figurative language used in the Malibu Nights album and the most dominant figurative language that is used. The data source is obtained from an album called Malibu Nights from one of LANY's discography. This research used the qualitative method and Perrine's theory in collecting and analyzing the data. From the 26 data, 5 types of figurative language consist 6 items of metaphor, 5 items of personifications, 9 items of hyperbole, 5 items of simile, and 1 item of paradox. From the data that has been found, it can be concluded that the dominant figurative language that are used in Malibu Nights album is hyperbole with total of 9 items.*

**Keywords:** *Figurative Language, Malibu Nights, Qualitative, Data*

### **ABSTRAK**

Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu menemukan jenis bahasa kiasan yang digunakan dalam album Malibu Nights dan yang paling sering digunakan dalam album tersebut. Sumber data penelitian ini yaitu album Malibu Nights dari LANY. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dan teori dari Perrine dalam mengumpulkan dan menganalisa data. Dari 26 data, terdapat 5 jenis bahasa kiasan yang terdiri dari 6 jenis metafora, 5 jenis personifikasi, 9 jenis hiperbola, 5 jenis simile, dan 1 jenis paradoks. Dari data yang telah diperoleh, bahasa kiasan yang banyak digunakan dalam album Malibu Nights adalah hiperbola dengan jumlah 9 data.

**Kata Kunci:** Bahasa Kiasan, Malibu Nights, Kualitatif, Data.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Language is useful for human communication. Everyone needs a language to communicate, and to interact with others. People use language in everyday life to express something they feel to others. According to Keraf (1991), language is the communication between people, a symbol of speech sound generated by human speech. However, some people find it difficult to express their feelings to others because of embarrassment and fear of being considered too much. Therefore, to ensure the success of the communication process, people need facilities that allow them to convey messages and express emotions and thoughts through language. Many people express their thoughts and feelings through literary works.

Literature is a collection of very valuable works of art. According to Klarer (2004), literature is the aggregate of composed expression, with the limitation that not each composed report can be categorized as writing in a more correct sense. Literary works consist of poetry, prose, and song lyrics. Song lyrics are part of literature because songs consist of music and strings of words that people know as lyrics. Songs are widely recognized as a significant form of literary expression.

According to Hornby (2000), "A song is a short piece of music with the song lyric you sing". Songs often serve to inspire listeners, fostering emotional connections and profound reflections through both the music and the lyrics. The songwriters sometimes write song lyrics based on what they feel or are inspired by the memories they have either good or bad memories. Lyrics have enormous power in a song because they convey a message and give the song's image. Therefore, songwriters usually use figurative language to deliver what in their mind and make it more dramatic. Figurative language can make a song very beautiful and comfortable.

Figurative language is a type of communication in which words or expressions are used that generally have different meanings than those generally given. According to Heller (2011) states that figurative language refers to a group of words that exaggerate or alter the usual meanings of the component words. It requires the listeners of the songs to use their imagination to figure out the songwriter's meaning.

The researcher aims to analyze the types of figurative language in song lyrics due to the widespread popularity of music and the common lack of understanding regarding the deeper meanings behind songs. The researcher used the Malibu Nights album released by LANY in 2018. The researcher chose the album Malibu Nights from LANY because the songs in this album are very meaningful and have used figurative language in well-crafted way as the lyrics in this album contain many deeper meanings. The researcher used the theory of Perrine about figurative language to analyze the song lyrics in Malibu Nights album by LANY.

Based on the explanation above, this research is expected to give a better understanding, especially about figurative language and messages found in songs in Malibu Nights album by LANY. The researcher hopes that this research can provide information, and expand the knowledge of students from the English department and the wider community. In addition, it is also hoped that the results of this research can help future researchers who are interested in analyzing figurative language more clearly.

## **2. THEORETICAL REVIEW**

### **2.1 Definition of Language**

Language is a very important tool that humans have to help humans share thoughts and feelings through speech, gestures, or writing. According to Keraf (2007) in expressing an idea either the speaker or writer has a different style. This definition emphasizes the role of language as a means of communication and self-expression within a community, using sound symbols produced by human speech tools. According to Parmawati (2018), language has a central role in the social, intellectual development, and emotional students to support successful students and learn all of the lessons. Besides, Sapir (2010) defines language as “communication ideas, emotions, and desires” Language is a complex system of communication that includes spoken and written words, as well as the rules and structures that organize their use. It is a powerful tool for conveying thoughts, emotions, knowledge, and culture, and serves a major role in human interaction and social development.

### **2.2 Definition of Figurative Language**

Figurative language is language or words that are used to convey something but do not describe or represent the actual meaning. Heller (2011) declares that figurative language refers to a word group that exaggerate the usual meanings of component words. Figurative language also affects attitudes positively across contexts (Kronrod & Danziger, 2013). Figurative language involves making comparisons between different things in a way that emphasizes interesting, unique, and unexpected similarities. As stated by Keraf (2007), whenever you describe something by comparing it with something else, it is called figurative language. Figurative language uses words or phrases that have deeper meanings. It is commonly found in writing, such as drama, poetry, and song lyrics. The lyrics often reflect the researcher's emotions, and sometimes, the songwriter may purposely conceal meaning in their work to encourage deeper contemplation by others.

### **2.3 Figurative Language by Perrine's Theory**

In his book, Perrine (1973) defines figurative language as a linguistic style that employs figures of speech, which are unconventional ways of expressing ideas beyond ordinary or literal means. With figurative language, people can say less or more, opposite, or even say about something different. Perrine (1973) categorizes figurative language into twelve types, namely, simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allegory, paradox, overstatement or hyperbole, understatement, and irony. These types of figurative language serve various functions such as providing imaginative pleasure, adding emotional intensity, and conveying meaning more clearly and concisely. Below are the explanations of each type of figurative language with an example:

#### **2.3.1 Simile**

Perrine (1977) states that a simile is an expression comparing two different things by using the word or phrase, such as like, a, than, similar, to, resembles, or seems.

Example:

“Falling out of love is like losing weight. It's a lot easier putting it on than taking it off.”

The quote is compared to “falling out of love” with “losing weight” by using the word “like”.

### 2.3.2 Metaphor

As stated by Perrine (1992), Metaphor is an implied analogy that expresses imagination which identifies one subject to another. Unlike a simile, which uses "like" or "as" to make a comparison, a metaphor implies a direct identification between the two subjects.

Example:

"You are the center of the earth of my life."

The use of "You" is a metaphor implying a direct identification of the person with the positive qualities associated with the earth.

### 2.3.3 Personification

Based on Perrine (1977), personification consists of giving attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or a concept.

Example:

"The wind whispered through the trees."

The phrase "wind" is attributed to the human ability to whisper, portraying it in a more relatable and expressive way.

### 2.3.4 Apostrophe

Perrine (1977) declares that the apostrophe consists of addressing someone absent or dead, or non-human as a person who is present and able to replay what is being said. This literary device is used to convey intense emotions, create dramatic effects, and add a personal touch to the writing by directly addressing the absent or nonhuman entity.

Example:

"O, Pillow, where is my phone?"

The word "pillow" is being directly addressed as if it were a person.

### 2.3.5 Metonymy

Based on Perrine (1977), metonymy is a figure of speech that uses something closely related to the thing that meant it.

Examples: "

Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears."

William Shakespeare originally made this phrase famous in Julius Caesar. That means asking someone to listen attentively or to give their full attention to what is being said and Shakespeare found a dramatic way to say it. It is often used as a figurative way of requesting an audience's focus, understanding, or consideration for a particular matter or message.

### 2.3.6 Synecdoche

Perrine (1977) declares Synecdoche is a figure of speech which uses part of something to represent the whole or uses the whole of something to represent part of it.

Example:

"It's a cruel world."

The word "world" means specific people (in a particular setting) who are being jerks. "A cruel world" means an unenjoyable experience.

### 2.3.7 Symbol

A symbol is defined as something that means more than what it is (Perrine, 1973). Symbols can vary widely and may include objects, colors, animals, or even gestures, each carrying a specific meaning within the context of the work in which they appear. They allow for a deeper exploration of themes and ideas, encouraging readers to interpret and engage with the text on a symbolic level.

Example:

"In mythology, the phoenix is a symbol of resurrection, rising from its own ashes to signify new beginnings."

The word "the phoenix" describe rebirth and renewal.

### 2.3.8 Allegory

According to Perrine (1973), allegory is a narrative or description which has a second meaning beneath the surface. Allegory is kind of figure of speech that involves characters and events to reveal a hidden meaning or message.

Example:

"The Matrix" a film directed he Wachowskis.

Allegorical Elements from that film is the simulated reality in which humans live serves as an allegory for a controlled and manipulated society, prompting reflections on reality and free will.

### 2.3.9 Paradox

Perrine (1973) states that paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true. It can be a situation or a statement. A paradox is a statement that seems to contradict itself or contradict what is commonly thought to be true but still contains truth.

Example:

"The more you know, the more you realize you don't know."

This paradox highlights the idea that as one gains knowledge and understanding, they become more aware of the vastness of what they do not know.

### 2.3.10 Overstatement or Hyperbole

Perrine (1977) stated that hyperbole is an exaggeration that is used to emphasize the truth. Overstatement or hyperbole involves the use of obvious and deliberate exaggeration to make a point, create humor, or emphasize a feeling or idea. Hyperbole is not meant to be taken literally, but is used to create a dramatic effect and make a strong impression.

Example:

"I'm so hungry I could eat a horse."

It is the exaggerated statement emphasizes the speaker's extreme hunger.

### 2.3.11 Understatement

Understatement is the opposite of overstatement, involving the expression of something as less significant than it truly is. It represents the direct opposite of exaggeration or hyperbole. In understatement, individuals articulate less than the actual significance or meaning they intend to convey. It says less than it means, may exist in what one says and in how one says it (Perrine, 1977).

Example:

"It's a little warm."

The weather is scorching, but the speaker casually refers to it as being "a little warm."

### 2.3.12 Irony

Perrine (1973) stated that irony is literary device or figure that may be used in the service of sarcasm or ridicule or may not. Irony refers to the idea when people want to say something with a different meaning or purpose from what is contained in the sequence of words. Irony, as a figure of speech, conveys a meaning that is opposite of what is said.

Example:

"What a beautiful day!"

The phrase appeared after having a ridiculous day.

## 3. RESEARCH METHOD

The qualitative method is "a research procedure that obtains descriptive spoken and written data from the people and their behavior which is being observed (Moleong, 2010). Research methods are special procedures for collecting and analyzing data. In this research, the researcher used the qualitative method. Qualitative research is a research method that uses descriptive data both written and spoken language from people that can be observed. Analysis in qualitative research is more focused on understanding the results of the data found than calculating the results of the data.

This data source is taken from the song lyrics contained in the second studio album from LANY entitled *Malibu Night* which was released on October 5, 2018. The *Malibu Nights* Album consists of 9 songs, such as: *Thick and Thin*, *Taking Me Back*, *If You See Her*, *I Don't Wanna Love You Anymore*, *Let Me Know*, *Run*, *Valentine's Day*, *Thru These Tears*, and *Malibu Nights*. The researcher collected the data from 9 songs contained in *Malibu Nights* Album. The researcher obtained the song lyrics used for this research from LANY's official YouTube channel and *genius.com*. The *Malibu Nights* album by LANY was selected for analysis due to its emotional honesty and depth, which can significantly influence listeners. The lyrics are crafted to be profound, allowing for both literal and metaphorical interpretations.

The *Malibu Nights* album by LANY, achieved notable success on various music charts and received recognition for its emotional depth and lyrical content. The album has sold approximately 5,000 copies in Singapore and has been recognized for its catchy pop melodies and emotional vulnerability, contributing to its status as one of LANY's impactful works. *Malibu Nights* album by LANY also achieved

commercial success, charting at number 36 on the US Billboard 200, 92 on the Canadian Albums Chart, 81 on the UK Albums Chart, 98 on the Irish Albums Chart, and 164 on the Belgian Albums Chart (Ultratop Flanders).

#### 4. DISCUSSION

Based on the data collected by the researcher, it was found that LANY's "*Malibu Nights*" album contains 5 types of figurative language in 26 lyrics. The analysis showed that out of the 26 lyrics, there are 5 data of simile, 6 data of metaphor, 5 data of personification, 1 datum of paradox, and 9 data of hyperbole. Meanwhile, the most dominant type of figurative language used in the album's lyrics is hyperbole, with a total of 9 data. Below is the analysis of each data.

##### 4.1 Metaphor

Metaphor is used as a way to compare two things that have the same quality without using comparison words such as like, as, similar to, and resemble. As stated by Perrine (1992), Metaphor is an implied analogy that expresses imagination which identifies one subject to another. The researcher found 6 data of metaphor, below is the analysis of each data:

##### Metaphor Datum 1

Number of Data	Lyrics	Song Title
1	Water tangled in our thoughts	Taking Me Back

##### Analysis:

The lyrics in datum 1 can be classified as a metaphor. The metaphor itself is comparing two things, which can be seen in the lyrics of "*water tangled in our thoughts*". The phrase "*water tangled in our thoughts*" uses the metaphor of physical entanglement to describe. Transfer is a message from SL (source language) that translate into an acceptable TL (target language) equivalent. The use of "*tangled*" implies a sense of confusion and complexity, suggesting that our thoughts are intricately woven together like a physical tangle, which helps create a vivid and evocative image in the listener's mind. This use of metaphor helps to convey a deeper or more abstract meaning by comparing two unrelated things. This represents how difficult it was for the songwriter to persuade his ex-girlfriend.

##### Metaphor Datum 2

Number of Data	Lyrics	Song Title
2	Your chocolate-covered eyes	I Don't Wanna Love You Anymore

##### Analysis:

The lyric "*your chocolate-covered eyes*" contains the figurative language of a metaphor, which is the type of figurative language that compares two unrelated things. The phrase "*your chocolate-covered eyes*" is a metaphor because it compares the eyes to chocolate without using the words "like" or "as." It compares the person's eyes with the word "*chocolate*" implying richness, warmth, or depth of that person. Implying that the songwriter's purpose was to convey how warm the eyes of the person.

**Metaphor Datum 3**

Number of Data	Lyrics	Song Title
3	I found myself blindsided by a feeling.	Malibu nights

**Analysis:**

From datum 3, the phrase “*I found myself blindsided by a feeling*” is considered a type of metaphor. The figurative type of comparing one thing with another thing. The phrase “*I found myself blindsided by a feeling*” is considered a metaphor because it uses the word “*blindsided*” to describe the experience of being unexpectedly and strongly affected by a feeling. The word “*blindsided*” typically refers to being taken by surprise or caught unawares, and in this context, it is used to describe the sudden and unexpected nature of the feeling, making it a metaphorical comparison between the feeling and the act of being blindsided.

**Metaphor Datum 4**

Number of Data	Lyrics	Song Title
4	Every time a little something stresses you out	Run

**Analysis:**

From datum 4, the lyric “*Every time a little something stresses you out*” is considered a type of metaphor. The figurative language type of comparing one thing with another thing. The lyric “*Every time a little something stresses you out*” is considered a metaphor because it is a figure language that implies a comparison between two, without using the words “like” or “as.” In this case, the lyric compares feeling stressed to “a little something,” creating a vivid image or idea to convey the emotional experience of being stressed. This comparison enhances the listener's understanding of the feeling of stress by associating it with “a little something,” making the metaphor an effective and relatable literary device in the song's lyrics.

**Metaphor Datum 5**

Number of Data	Lyrics	Song Title
5	Once the light fades everything is dark	Malibu nights

**Analysis:**

From datum 5, the lyric “*Once the light fades everything is dark*” is considered a type of metaphor, for comparing one thing with another thing. It is a metaphor because it describes a situation where once the light fades, everything is dark. This is not meant to be taken literally but rather represents a deeper meaning. It conveys the idea that when something positive or hopeful is no longer present, everything becomes bleak and difficult to navigate, much like how darkness obscures our vision. Therefore, it is a metaphor for the broader concept of loss and despair.

**Metaphor Datum 6**

Number of Data	Lyrics	Song Title
6	Nothing seems to clear my mind	Malibu nights

**Analysis:**

From datum 6, the lyric “*Nothing seems to clear my mind*” is considered as a metaphor due to comparing one thing with another thing. The lyric “*Nothing seems to clear my mind*” is considered a metaphor because it compares the feeling of mental clarity to a physical action of clearing something. The lyric suggests that the speaker's mind is clouded or confused, and the use of “clear my mind” as a metaphor implies that an obstacle or barrier is preventing the speaker from achieving mental clarity. This comparison between the abstract concept of mental clarity and the physical act of clearing creates a vivid and evocative image, making it an example of a metaphor.

**4.2 Personification**

According to Perrine (1977), personification involves attributing human qualities to animals, objects, or abstract concepts. It includes assigning human characteristics, emotions, or behaviors to non-human entities. Personification enhances your writing by making it more engaging and allowing you to portray things uniquely and imaginatively. The researcher found 5 data, below are the analysis and explanation of each data:

**Personification Datum 7**

Number of Data	Lyrics	Song Title
7	Late night your eyes fell to the floor	Thick and Thin

**Analysis:**

In datum 7, The phrase “*Late night your eyes fell to the floor*” is considered part of personification, a figurative language that attributes human characteristics to non-human things. This phrase is an example of personification because it describes the human characteristic of falling or in this case “*fell*” to the non-human concept of “*night*.” By attributing the action of “*fell*” to “*night*,” the phrase creates a vivid image that helps and relate to and understand the concept of “*night*” in a more emotional and human-like way. This personification adds depth and emotion to the description of “*night*,” making it more relatable. The lyric also describes someone looking down, often indicating sadness, shame, or avoidance.

**Personification Datum 8**

Number of Data	Lyrics	Song Title
8	I wish that this floor would come to life and tell the story	Let Me Know

**Analysis:**

In datum 8, The figurative language used in the lyrics "*I wish that a floor would come to life and tell the story*" is considered to be personification. It is a type of figurative language where non-human objects or concepts are given human qualities or characteristics. The line "*I wish that a floor would come to life and tell the story*" from the song uses personification because it attributes the human ability to tell stories to a non-human object, in this case, the floor. The floor is being given the human characteristic of being able to come to life and communicate, which is not something a floor can do. This personification creates a vivid and imaginative image in the listener's mind, making the lyrics more engaging and memorable.

**Personification Datum 9**

Number of Data	Lyric	Song Title
9	Phone is quiet, walls are bare	Malibu Nights

**Analysis:**

In datum 9, the lyric "*phone is quiet, walls are bare*" contains the figurative language of personification. It is when a non-human characteristics is given human characteristics. The words "*phone*" and "*walls*" are described as if they have human qualities, such as the ability to be "*quiet*". The lyrics in the context of the song above can convey a sense of loneliness, emptiness, or solitude. The use of personification in describing a silent phone and an empty wall, suggests that the surroundings are devoid of activity and life, reflecting the songwriter's feeling of abandonment in the song.

**Personification Datum 10**

Number of Data	Lyric	Song Title
10	Where the thought of you doesn't wake me up	Valentine's Day

**Analysis:**

In datum 10, the lyric "*Where the thought of you doesn't wake me up*" contains the personification. It is when a non-human object is given human characteristics. The line from the data uses personification because it attributes human characteristics to the ability to wake someone up to the non-human concept of "*the thought of you*". In reality, thoughts cannot physically wake someone up, so this line uses personification to give the thought.

**Personification Datum 11**

Number of Data	Lyric	Song Title
11	Blue sky lights up the night	Let Me Know

**Analysis:**

In datum 11, the lyric "*Blue sky lights up the night*" contains the figurative language of personification. It is when a non-human object is given human characteristics. The lyric "*Blue sky lights up the night*" contains personification because it attributes the human ability to light up the night to the non-human object, the



blue sky. Personification gives human qualities to non-human entities, and in this case, the ability to "light up the night" is a human characteristic attributed to the blue sky.

### 4.3 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a type of figurative language that uses exaggerated words to express something in a way. As Perrine (1977) states, hyperbole is an exaggeration used to emphasize the truth. The researcher found 9 data of hyperbola, the following are the explanation and analysis of each data:

#### Hyperbole Datum 12

Number of Data	Lyrics	Song Title
12	I could see my whole life with you baby	Thick and Thin

#### Analysis:

In datum 12, the lyrics "I could see my whole life with you baby" are categorized into hyperbole. It is a type of figurative language that uses exaggerated words to express something in a way that is not meant to be taken literally. The line "I could see my whole life with you, baby" is a hyperbole because it uses exaggerated language to convey a feeling of deep emotion and commitment. The person is not literally able to see their entire future with someone but is expressing strong emotions and devotion through exaggeration. In this lyric, the songwriter wanted to portray the relationship as a powerful testament to love and devotion, he was at a stage where he could imagine being with his partner forever.

#### Hyperbole Datum 13

Number of data	Lyric	Song Title
13	'Cause you'll be running Forever	Run

#### Analysis:

In datum 13, the lyric "Cause you'll be running forever" can be classified as hyperbole. An exaggeration of a word that is not meant to be taken seriously. The lyric "Cause you'll be running forever" is considered hyperbole because it exaggerates the idea of running for an indefinite amount of time. Running, primarily as a sport, is an activity that involves walking quickly to somewhere. However, these lyrics highlight something implausible. The phrase "running forever" is an exaggeration which is characteristic of hyperbole. It does not mean that one will continue to run forever but indicates a person who avoids sources of pressure or problems.

#### Hyperbole Datum 14

Number of Data	Lyrics	Song Title
14	But it might take a hundred sleepless nights	Thru These tears

#### Analysis:

In datum 14, the lyrics “*But it might take a hundred sleepless nights*” can be classified as hyperbole, a type of exaggeration. The lyrics “*But it might take a hundred sleepless nights*” can be considered hyperbole because it exaggerates the amount of time it might take to achieve or accomplish something. By stating “*a hundred sleepless nights*,” the songwriter used hyperbole to emphasize the difficulty or challenge of the situation, creating a vivid and exaggerated image to convey the intensity of the emotion or experience. It does not mean the person hasn’t actually slept for hundreds of nights. The songwriter thinks or asks how long this will last until he feels okay because he always feels hurt a little bit more every time he wakes up.

**Hyperbole Datum 15**

Number of Data	Lyrics	Song Title
15	You’d never bet against our love	If You See Her

**Analysis:**

The hyperbole “*You’d never bet against our love*” employs exaggeration to emphasize the strength and unwavering nature of a romantic relationship. The phrase suggests an absolute confidence in the relationship, implying that it is so strong that no one in their right mind would consider betting against it. This exaggeration serves to highlight the speaker’s belief in the resilience and permanence of their love. In this context, betting against love implies a significant loss, thereby reinforcing the idea that their love is not only valuable but also worth every risk. This imagery adds a layer of intensity to the emotional expression.

**Hyperbole Datum 16**

Number of Data	Lyrics	Song Title
16	Trying not to hold my breath	If You See Her

**Analysis:**

The hyperbole “*Trying not to hold my breath*” employs exaggeration to convey a sense of anticipation, anxiety, or tension. The phrase suggests an extreme emotional state where the speaker feels so anxious or excited that they are on the verge of holding their breath. This physical reaction is exaggerated, as one cannot literally hold their breath indefinitely without consequences. It emphasizes the intensity of the speaker’s feelings.

**Hyperbole Datum 17**

Number of Data	Lyrics	Song Title
17	Since it went to hell and I warched you walked out	Valentine’s Day

**Analysis:**

The hyperbole "*Since it went to hell and I watched you walk out*" employs exaggeration to emphasize the emotional turmoil and devastation resulting from a relationship's breakdown. The phrase "*went to hell*" suggests an extreme deterioration of circumstances, implying that the situation has reached a point of chaos or suffering. This hyperbolic expression conveys the speaker's feelings of despair and hopelessness, indicating that the relationship has fallen apart in a catastrophic manner. The combination of these phrases evokes strong feelings of grief, abandonment, and betrayal. The hyperbole captures the intensity of the speaker's emotions, allowing listeners or readers to connect with their own experiences of heartbreak or loss.

### Hyperbole Datum 18

Number of Data	Lyrics	Song Title
18	I'll fight every night	Valentine's Day

#### Analysis:

The phrase "*I'll fight every night*" employs exaggeration, suggests an unwavering dedication to a cause or person, implying that the speaker is willing to engage in constant struggle or conflict. This hyperbolic statement emphasizes the intensity of their commitment, suggesting that they are prepared to face challenges without respite.

### Hyperbole Datum 19

Number of Data	Lyrics	Song title
19	Way too much whiskey in my blood	Malibu Nights

#### Analysis:

The hyperbole "*Way too much whiskey in my blood*" employs exaggeration to convey a strong emotional state, often associated with intoxication, regret, or a sense of overwhelming experience. The phrase "*way too much whiskey in my blood*" suggests an extreme level of alcohol consumption. This hyperbolic expression emphasizes the speaker's state of inebriation, implying that they are not just tipsy but potentially overwhelmed by the effects of alcohol. It captures the intensity of their experience in a vivid way.

### Hyperbole Datum 20

Number of Data	Lyrics	Song Title
20	But it's taking forever	Thru These Tears

#### Analysis:

The phrase "*taking forever*" is a clear hyperbolic expression, as it is impossible for any event to literally take an infinite amount of time. This exaggeration emphasizes the speaker's perception that the wait or process is excessively long, even if it may not be objectively so. It captures the emotional weight of feeling stuck or delayed. The hyperbole conveys strong feelings of impatience and frustration. It reflects a common

human experience where time seems to drag on, especially in situations where anticipation or anxiety is involved. This emotional depth makes the expression relatable to anyone who has felt similarly in their own lives.

#### 4.4 Simile

Perrine (1977) states that a simile is a comparison of two different things by using the word or phrase, such as like, a, than, similar, to, resembles, or seems. helps readers visualize and understand something by relating it to something they already know. The researcher found 5 data that contain similes, the following are each data that have been analyze and explain:

##### Simile Datum 21

Number of Data	Lyrics	Song Title
21	This hurts like hell	Thru These Tears

##### Analysis:

In datum 21, the lyrics "*This hurts like hell*" can be classified as a simile. Comparison between two things by using the word "*like*". The lyrics "*This hurts like hell*" can be classified as a simile because it uses the word "*like*" to make a comparison between the pain being experienced and the extreme discomfort of hell. This comparison implies that the pain is intense and intolerable, similar to the extreme conditions associated with hell. Therefore, the use of "*like*" in this context makes it a clear example of a simile.

##### Simile Datum 22

Number of Data	Lyrics	Song Title
22	It was like something switched	Run

##### Analysis:

In datum 22, The lyric "*It was like something switched*" is categorized as a simile. Where a thing is compared using conjunction words such as "*like*". "*It was like something switched*" is categorized as a simile because it uses the word "*like*" to compare one thing (something switched) to another. The use of "*like*" in this instance indicates a direct comparison, making it a simile. This comparison helps to create a vivid image or understanding for the reader by likening one thing to another clearly and directly. In the song lyrics above, something that can change is how someone feels because of a lie.

##### Simile Datum 23

Number of Data	Lyrics	Song Title
23	Words fell out like water	Taking Me Back

##### Analysis:

In datum 23, The phrase "*words fell out like water*" contains a simile because it compares the action of words falling out to the way water flows, using the word "*like*." This comparison emphasizes the abundance

or fluidity of words. In this lyric, the simile is used to compare the words fell out to the flow of water, suggesting a sense of fluidity, abundance, or ease.

**Simile datum 24**

Number of Data	Lyrics	Song Title
24	'Cause I know you know our love is like that	Taking Me Back

**Analysis:**

In the simile "*Cause I know you know our love is like that,*" the speaker is comparing their love to an unspecified thing. The phrase uses "*like*" to establish a comparison, indicating that the nature of their love can be likened to something specific that is not explicitly stated. This invites listeners to interpret what "*that*" refers to, suggesting a shared understanding or experience between the speaker and the listener. The simile suggests that the love shared between the individuals is profound and perhaps complicated. By stating "*I know you know,*" it implies a mutual recognition of the emotional nuances and challenges inherent in their relationship. This shared awareness strengthens the bond between them.

**Simile datum 25**

Number of Data	Lyrics	Song Title
25	To make it feel like you were never here	Thru These Tears

**Analysis:**

The simile "*To make it feel like you were never here*" conveys a painful sense of absence and emotional impact in a relationship. The speaker is comparing the desired state of their emotional or physical environment to a situation where the subject of their address was never present. The phrase suggests a desire to erase the memory or impact of someone who was once significant. This can indicate feelings of loss, heartbreak, or the aftermath of a meaningful relationship. The use of "*feel*" emphasizes the emotional weight of this absence, suggesting that the speaker is grappling with the lingering effects of the other person's presence.

**4.5 Paradox**

Perrine (1973) states that paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true. A paradox is a statement or situation that seems contradictory or goes against common sense but, upon closer inspection, may reveal a hidden truth or contain elements that coexist despite their apparent conflict. Paradoxes are frequently employed to stimulate thought and capture attention.

**Paradox Datum 26**

Number of Data	Lyrics	Song Title
26	Out of sight but you're not out of my mind	Thru These Tears

### Analysis:

In datum 26, The lyric “*Out of sight but you’re not out of my mind*” is categorized as a paradox. A type of contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true. The lyric “*Out of sight but you’re not out of my mind*” is considered a paradox because it seems to present a contradiction. On one hand, the person is out of sight, but on the other hand, they are not out of the songwriter’s mind. This creates a seeming contradiction, as the physical absence of the person would typically imply that they are also out of mind. However, in this context, the statement suggests that despite their physical absence, the person remains present in the speaker's thoughts. Therefore, while it may appear contradictory, it is nevertheless true in the emotional and mental sense. The phrase “*out of sight*” and “*out of my mind*” are two contradictory ideas that are presented together. The phrase “*out of sight*” typically implies being forgotten, but the following statement “*you’re not out of my mind*” expresses that the person is still remembered or thought about. This creates a sense of longing or emotional attachment.

### 5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing song lyrics in *Malibu Nights* album by LANY, the researcher found 26 data and 5 types of figurative language. Namely, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, simile, and paradox. The researcher found 6 data of metaphor, 5 data of personifications, 9 data of hyperbole, 5 data of simile, and 1 datum of paradox. From the data that has been found, it can be concluded that the dominant figurative language that is used in the song lyrics *Malibu Nights* album by LANY is hyperbole with a total 9 data. Based on the result of the research, the researcher suggests the readers learn figurative language because many words contain figurative meaning, especially in song lyrics. The researcher suggests to the other researchers who will research the same topic, to read analysis and previous analyses carefully until understand the definition, types, and meaning of figurative language. In addition, this research is useful for the reader who wants to understand the song lyrics that contain figurative language. Therefore, the reader will not have difficulty interpreting the meaning of song lyrics.

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