FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN SONG LYRICS OF LINKIN PARK

Unpris Yastanti[1], Jajang Suhendar [2], Rizky Mirani Desi Pratama[3]

[1]Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika
unprisyastanti@bsi.ac.id

[2]Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika
jajangsuhendar26@yahoo.co.id

[3]Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika
rizky.rrr@bsi.ac.id

Abstract - *The objective of this study is to identify figurative language in song lyrics of Linkin Park. This study used descriptive method to analyze data. Theresearch data collected from the Linkin Park album entitled "One More Light". This research focus on Nobody Can Save Me, Sorry for now, Talking To My Self, Heavy, and One More Light. The result of this study is indicated that: 1. There are 7 types of figurative language Linkin Park's song's Lyrics; they are personification, hyperbole, allegory, repetition, simile, metaphor, and synecdoche. In Nobody Can Save Me song, there are 3 figurative language types; personification, hyperbole, and allegory. In Talking To Myself song there are 2 figurative language types, such as repetition and simile. In One More Light songs there are 4 figurative language types; personification, hyperbole, repetition, and parallelism. In Heavy song there are 3 figurative language types, such as personification, metaphor, and hyperbole. In Sorry For Now song there are 3 figurative language types; hyperbole, repetition, and synecdoche. Furthermore, the dominant figurative language in song lyrics of linkin park is hyperbole.*

Keywords: Figurative Language, Linkin Park, Lyrics, Songs

I.   INTRODUCTION

Literature is always be an interesting topic to be explained. Every part or every word in literature has its own different meaning. Literature as the language art has become the media to express people mind, either in imaginative or in unimaginative literature. This shows that literary work has strong correlation with the reflection of people's life or social life, literature as the way to express as part of the society.

There are some kinds of literature poetry, prose, fiction, nonfiction and drama. A Song lyric is a kind of poetry which is written in a form of lines and stanzas instead of sentences and paragraph. When people listen to the music or sing a song, they will feel enjoy, relax, and happy. Moreover, they can understand and absorb every meaning of word from song which they listen to.

Figurative language is a part of the literature included in the intrinsic element. Figurative language is a characteristic of the writer in delivering his writings to the public. Some literature use figurative language to make more interesting, as it is used in a song lyric. Figurative language has implied meaning or it can be said that the meaning of the figurative language is based on the context. Figurative language is a language which uses figures of speech or a way of saying one thing and means another. Figurative language is used in imaginative rather than literal sense, such as smile, metaphor, alliteration, and much more.

Song lyrics are some informative literature that gives information with literal meaning using figurative language. Thus to understand it, people have to think deeper if any difficult vocabulary in the lyrics, people must explain or give special attention in giving meaning. To understand the lyrics, it is

important to know and find the meaning of figurative language used in lyrics song.

Every song has a specific purpose to be conveyed to the public as listeners. Song contain words that are assembled in well with the style that is attractive by it is creator and song with a beautiful voice singer.

The writers interested in analyzing lyrics of Linkin Parks song because in lyrics many expression from singer that are imagine about condition or situation which singer got. Therefore, the writers found figurative language in lyrics to express the emotion from singer to more interesting. To analyze, the writers use literary approach and literary devices such as allusion, and the figures of speech. Among the figure of speech, the writers use personification, hyperbole and etc.

Related to the description above, the writers studies figurative language used in selected lyrics of Linkin Park songs. Besides, the writers found some kinds of figurative language used also studies about the meaning of figurative language used in song lyrics, the writers conduct a study about figurative language entitled *"Figurative Language in Song Lyrics of Linkin Park"*.

Based on the background and reason of choosing the title, the writers formulates the problem as follows:

1. What kind of figurative language be found in song lyrics of Linkin Park?

2. What is dominant of figurative language in song lyrics of Linkin Park?

A. Literature

Klaler in (Suhendi, 2017:1) says ,"Literature is referred as the entry of written expression, with the restriction that not only every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the world".It can be seen literature is not only the words but the felling that contains in the written work. Every written work can be categorized as literature it has its own condition.

Based on Baldick in (Jimmi, 2016:20):

Literature, a body of written works related by subject-matter (e.g. the literature of computing), by language or place of origin (e.g. Russian literature), or by prevailing cultural standards of merit. In this last sense, 'literature' is taken to include oral, dramatic, and broadcast compositions that may not have been published in written form but which have been (or deserve to be) preserved.

It shows that literature is a collection of written works that have not been published in written form.

(Hudson, 2014:4)says, "Literature in entire to one self to one's own experience of life and to the truth of things as on is privileged to see it that very quality of sincerity which was everyday language and very special experience if we can disgorging ourselves and other through writing". It can be said that literature is a work whose idea comes from personal experience.

Moody in (Farida, 2017:4)states, "Literature springs from our in born love of telling a story, of arranging words in pleasing patterns, of expressing in words some special aspects of our human experience". It means that literature is based on someone experience conveyed through a writing to tell a more interesting story through several aspect.

Eagleton in (Studies, 2016:50) says, "Literature is a highly valued kind of writing is an illuminating one. But it has one fairly devastating consequence". It can be seen the category literature is objective, in the sense of being eternally given and immutable.

Based on the conclusion above literature is a body of written works. The name has traditionally been applied to those imaginative works of poetry and prose distinguished by the intentions of their authors and the perceived aesthetic excellence of their execution. Literature may be classified according to a variety of systems, including language, national origin, historical period, genre, subject matter.

B. Figurative Language

Figurative language or figure of speech is a beautiful word which has implicit meaning. Sometimes, people cannot absorb the meaning of figurative language correctly. It is because a figure of speech cannot be translated word by word people have to think deeper to understand what writers or speaker says in figurative language.

According to (Dancygier and Sweetser 2014:1)"Figurative language was thought of as being one aspect of what gives a text-in particular, a poetic text-special esthetic value". It can be said figurative language expresses something in another way to refer one thing by giving the implied meaning. It is often used in literary works to demonstrate the creativity of the author and the beauty of language. Besides, it is also one of the ways to interpret the hidden meaning in literary works.

Based on Perrine in (Yuri, 2013:7),"Figurative language is the language that cannot be taken literally (or should not be taken

literally only) and saying something other than the ordinary way or a way of saying one thing and meaning another". It shows that figurative language is used in imaginative rather than literal sense. It used widely in daily speech and writing.

(Peterson's, 2010:21) states," A figure of speech is the use of a common word or phrase in such a way as to give something other than the literal meaning to the phrase". It means the use of the phrase aims to give another meaning of the phrase literally.

Based on Wren and Martin in (Sari, 2016:6),"Figurative or speech is a departure from the ordinary form of expression or the ordinary course of ideas in order to produce a greater effect". It can be seen figurative language or figure of speech is a word or words are used to create an effect and people usually call it as connotative meaning.

Support by (Nordquist, 2017:1),"Figurative language is language in which figures of speech (such as metaphors and metonyms) freely occur. Contrast with literal speech or language". That means if some words are written or spoken figuratively, it cannot be taken literally because the words will make no sense for the readers or listeners. Literal speech or language is when some words are written or spoken; it means exactly those, where as figurative language gives different meanings from what it says. Figurative language can also be defined as any deliberate departure from the conventional meaning, order, or construction of words.

(Mckenzie and Walker, 2016:66) says, "Figurative Language refers to language that communicates ideas beyond the literal meaning of word". It can be said, figurative language makes writing concrete, because language is adaptable and lends itself to imaginative usage.

Support by (Nuraeni & Peron, 2017:122),"Figurative language is one of the important elements to writes poetry". In writing poetry using figurative language so that it can be more beautiful language in poetry, the poet must choose appropriate the word that be able to describe something clearly in the readers mind.

According to Araya in (Hidayat, 2017:76),"Figurative language re-creates meaning when writing a poem, a play, a story, or when taking place in a conversation, speech, and/or lecture". It is clearly stated that figurative language also found in conversation.

From statement above, the writers conclude that figurative language or figure of speech is a language which has a deeper meaning passing the literal sense. It is a matching right word in a sentence

that could carry the sentence into desirable condition an can bring the mood of the reader.

C. Kinds of Figurative language

Based on Arp and Johnsonin (Suhendi, 2017:8), figurative language divided into 11 types, they are :

1. Simile: Simile is an explicit comparison between two things that are unlike using word such as like, as, than.
2. Metaphor: Metaphor is the comparison is not expressed but is created when figurative terms substituted for or identified with the literal term.
3. Personification: Personification as giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or a concept.
4. Metonymy: Metonymy is the use of an attribute of an object or something closely related it to represent that object.
5. Apostrophe: Apostrophe which consist in addressing someone absent or dead or something non human as if that person or thing were present and alive and could reply to what is being said.
6. Symbol: Symbolism is something that means more than what it is. The richest and the most difficult poetic figure is symbol.
7. Allegory: Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning. In other word, allegory is a description, usually narrative in which person, places and things are employed in a continuous system of equivalents.
8. Paradox: Paradox is a statement containing two opponents' ideas that make it seem impossible or unlikely, although it is probably true.
9. Irony
   Irony is a literary or rhetorical device, in which there is a gap or incongruity between what a speakers or a writers says and what generally understood (either at the time, or in the later context of theory).
10. Overstatement: Overstatement or hyperbole is simply exaggeration in the service of truth.
11. Allusion: Allusion is very rich in connotative word or symbol, a mean of suggesting far than it says and refers to something in history or previous literature.

Based on the explanation above, Arp and Johnson explain about figurative language more complete and detail. Some figurative language may

not easy to understand such as apostrophe, allegory, paradox, or irony but Arp and Johnson explain it well with simple sentences and clear enough to understand.

Based on Perrine in Sari(2016:9), figurative language divided into 13 types, they are :

1. Personification: Personification is figures of speech in which human attributes are given to an animal, an object, or concept in addition personification consist in giving the attributes of human being to an animal, an object, or a concept.

2. Metaphor: Metaphor compares two subjects directly in the sort time, not using the words: like, the same, as, etc.

3. Simile: Simile is an explicit comparison which directly says one thing as the same as the other thing. Simile used words: like, as, than, similar to, resembles, appears, or seem.

4. Irony: Irony is the opposite of what one means.

5. Symbol: Symbol means what it is and something are too.

6. Hyperbole: Hyperbole is obvious and deliberate exaggeration, an extravagant statement. Hyperbole is a figure of speech that not intended to be taken which has a way of abundant to express something. Hyperbole is a figurative language statement exaggerate (exaggeration), intended to obtain certain effects, not the truth.

7. Synecdoche: In synecdoche, we mention a part for the whole. The use of synecdoche can simplify what is being talked about by stating significant detail only.

8. Metonymy: Metonymy say something closely related idea for the idea itself. The user must be familiar with particular details attached to a person or thing being discussed.

9. Allegory: Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface one.

10. Paradox: Paradox is any apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true.

11. Understatement: Understatement is saying less than one means that may exist in what are said or merely in how one says it.

12. Apostrophe: Apostrophe is defined as an addressing someone absent or something no human as if it was a life and present and could reply to what is being said.

13 Repetition: Repetition is an apostle using the repetition of words as an affirmation

Based on the explanation above, Perrine explains about figurative language more complete. She gives detail explanation in each figurative language, such as compare metaphor and simile which is similar in simple statement. So the reader can understand figurative language easly.

Support by(Wiehardt, 2017:1), there are six main types of figurative language for different purpose, and understanding their strength helps people to give the best effect in writing.

1. Simile: A simile compare two things using the words "like" orn "as" and are extremely common in everyday language and well-known figures of speech. Here are few examples:

a. "The late afternoon sky bloomed in the window for a moment like the blue honey of the Mediterranean."F. Scott Fitzgerald in"The Great Gatsby"

b."kate inched over her own thoughts like a measuring worm." John Steinbeek in "East of Eden"

2. Metaphor : Metaphor are direct comparisons between two things that, unlike similes, do not use the word "like"or "as". To improve your metaphor –writing skills, study example in everyday speech and in literature, learn about the dangers of mixed metaphors and create your own metaphors. Here is couple example of effective metaphors:

a. "The apparition of these faces in the crowd: petals on a wet, black bough." Ezra point in "In the Station of the Metro"

b. "I am a rock, I am an island."—Paul Simon in the song "I Am a rock"

3. Synecdoche: If you have ever called a businessman a "suit," called someone's car a" set of wheels" or referred to a "hired hand," you have used synecdoche, a literary device that use one part to refer to the whole. That means the use of synecdoche is to give otherwise common ideas and objects deeper meanings and thus draw readers' and listener' attention. Synecdoche is one of literary devices using a part of something to represent the whole or vice versa.

4. Hyperbole: Hyperbole is an exaggeration for the sake of emphasis, humor or effect. Hyperbole is commonly heard in everyday conversations –"I have told you a million times to clean your room!" or" I forgot my lunch today and now I am starving!"When

used in fiction writing, hyperbole can be a powerful tool, allowing you to create a heightened sense of a feeling, action or quality.

5. Personification: When a writer uses personification, he is giving human qualities to something nonhuman. Personification is an effective way to add interest to your writing and can truly bring your descriptions to life. Here are some evocative examples of personification. The last of these examples is one of the most famous uses of personification in literature and is so widely quoted it has become a part of everyday language,

   a. "I stared at it in the swinging light of the subway car, and in the faces and bodies of the people, and in my own face, trapped in the darkness which roared outside,"—James Baldwin in "Sonny's Blues"

   b. "These are the lips of the lake , on which no beard grows. It licks its   chops from time to time."—Henry David Thoreau in "Walden"

6. Puns: A pun is a form of wordplay that takes advantage of words that have similar pronunciations or multiple meanings. Samuel Johnson, the witty and renowned British literary figure of the 18th century, called puns the lowest form of humor, while director Alfred Hitchcock praised them as the highest form of literature. Whether you find them tacky and inelegant or wildly amusing, puns are everywhere and, when used sparingly, they can add whimsy and wit to your stories. Shakespeare is the undisputed master of the literary pun.

   a. "Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by this sun of York," William Shakespeare in Richard III"

   b. "A little more than kin, and less than kind ,"Shakespeare In "Hamlet"

There are so many types of figurative language that exist. In the opinion above, the writers believe that every part of figurative language types has same point. Every source above gives definition, explanation, and examples to each of types of figurative language. It makes the readers understand every types of figurative language and certainly helps the writer works on the analysis properly.

Based on Kennedy and Gioia in (Sari, 2016:7), figurative language divided into several types :

1. Metaphor: a statement that one thing is something else, which in Literal sense it is

not implied metaphor, which is a Metaphor that uses neither a connective nor the verb'to be'.

2. Simile   : expresses similarity and indicated by some connectives usually like as, than, or a verb such as resembles.

3. Personification: figure of speech that gives inanimate objects or abstract ideas human qualities and action is personification.

4. Hyperbole   : may be used to create humorous or grave, fanciful or restrained, convicing or unconvicing.

5. Metonymy   : in this figure, one thing is replaced by another thing associated with it.

6. Paradox   : an opponent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true.

Based on the explanation above, Diyanni, Kennedy and Gioia divided figurative language into 6 types. Also there are some figurative language which is not mentioned in the previous statement but complete each other. The reader can understand the figurative language easily because the explanation of each figurative language is simple but clear enough to understand.

In this research, the theory of Perrine is used to discuss and analyze kind of figurative language in the Linkin Park's lyrics Song from the album, One More Light as the main references. In this theory of Perrine, there are 13 kinds of figurative languages.

D.   Song

Sylado in (Abdurahman, 2013:1)states, "The song can also be a musical arrangement that can be added lyrics (text) that the lyrics are revealing the feelings and thoughts of the creator in certain ways generally accepted". It shows that the lyrics of the song is a medium of delivering ideas or ideas from a songwriter to his listeners.

Support by Marcello in (Suhendi, 2017:11),"A song is composition for voice or voices, performed by singing. A song may be accompanied by musical instruments, or it may be unaccompanied". It means the song is a composition of short musical that consist of human voice and musical instrument with lyrics.

Based on Douglas in (Dinata, 2013:1), "A song is a short piece of music with words that are sung. The words in a song are called lyrics that may consist of an intro, verses, choruses, bridges and a coda. Lyric derives from the Greek word for a song sung by the lyre, "lyrikos" and came to be used for the "words of a song". It can be said song is a composition of short musical instrument with lyrics.

(Muldoon, 2013:168)says, "In general terms, the word "song" is defined as "a short poem or other set words set to music or meant to be sung". It

means that song can be considered as the media for people to write something special along with the sounds of music instrument in order to be able to be sung. It mentioned also "a short poem", which is that song and poetry both have a similarity from that point.

(Guerra, 2015:1)states, "A song is a composition made up of lyrics and music, with the intent of the lyrics being sung, for the purpose of producing a proportionate feeling or emotion in relation to a particular matter". From the definition above, the writers conclude that song is generally defined as the combination of lyrics and music that is meant to be sung by humans voice with proper pitches. But proper song must be proportionate to real feelings, thoughts, otherwise that will be just a bad song.

Based on Sulastianto in (Sari, 2016:11), "Song is one kind of poem that has been chosen for music style to give emotion and other experiences, such as love story, surrender, war time, date in, and do the game or take the children sleeping times". It means that there are various application of music can be expressed into a song.

Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that the songis a form of expression of a person's feelings poured through writing orpoems and delivered with accompaniment of tone, rhythm, so as to form beautiful singing.

E. Lyrics

Lyrics or song lyrics is an expression of someone about something that has been seen, heard or experienced. Many people like singing a song but they do not know where those lyrics come from. In song lyrics there is a part of that has its own meaning from the composer of the song. They created the lyrics based on their own feelings and ideas.

Lyric is defined an expression of feeling used in poetry or a song. Lyric has a beautiful word and have certain value and message. They are more abstract and restricted only to literary aspects. Lyrics are composed to give real situation at the time describing messages with music or a poem.

Williams in (Siregar, 2017:15) states, "The lyrics or personal poem is often considered as expressive, and the 'expressive' lyric posits the self as the primary organizing principle of the work". It shows that lyric is a media for people to share, to express, and to emphasize strong emotions though the lyric. The term 'expressive' used in the statement means that lyric can be used to convey thought or feeling in order to effectively evoke deep emotional responses from people who read or listen to it.

Based on Haskell in (Suhendi, 2017:14), "Lyric is a short expression of subjective feeling, it will be found that poem of considerable length are rarely lyrical throughout : they may have lyrical moments, but they tend to become didectric, descriptive, and narrative". It means that a written self-expression can be formed into didactic, descriptive, and narrative.

According to Hunter in (Studies, 2016:51):
the word of lyric, e.g. the standard term for a short, harmonious, pleasant, and often romantic poem derives from the ancient Greeks practice of reciting or singing and perhaps composing certain poems to the accompaniment of the stringed, harp like musical instrument the lyric. The words of lyric are composition that features aspects of word, including: rhythm, intonation and theme.

It can be said the lyric are a composition of short poems that contain aspects such as rhythm, theme, and intonation.

Dumbleton in (Sari, 2016:13)states, "Lyric is a text that made to be sung or relating to a category of poetry that expresses subjective thoughts and feelings (often in a song like style of form)". From the statement above, the writer assumes lyrics is an expression of style or expression of feelings in the form of text that can be sung

Based on the explanation above the writers conclude that lyrics is a written of self-expression contains personal feelings or thoughts which is formed into descriptive or narrative text that can be sung.

II. METHOD OF RESEARCH

The writers use descriptive method to analyze figurative language that found in Linkin Park song. The writers find and get some data, and then analyze the data and information by searching internet and library research. In this paper, the writers do some procedures. The first step is deciding the right topic, the writer chooses the lyric. The writer takes the Linkin Park album entitled "One More Light": *Nobody Can Save Me, Sorry for now, Talking To My Self, Heavy, and One More Light* to be analyzed. The writers also prepare the theories to support the analysis. Then the writer analyzes the lyric and then identifies the lyric by taking a note for the sentences. After that, the writers analyze the lyrics. In this section, the writers find the result of the statement of the problem.

II. **RESULT AND FINDING**

Linkin Park is a rock band from Agoura Hills, California in the United States. Linkin Park has released seven studio albums namely: Hybrid Theory (2000-2002), Meteora(2002-2004), Minutes to Midnight (2006-2008), A Thousand Suns (2008-2011), Living Things (2012-2013), The Hunting Party (2013-2014), and One More Light (2015-2017). In this chapter, the writers will discuss the song Linkin Park from the album "One More Light" entitled: *Nobody Can Save Me, Talking to Myself, One More Light, Heavy, and Sorry For Now.*

Lyrics :*Nobody Can Save Me* **Lyrics**

No Body can Save Me is the latest song from Linkin Park band. The song is included in the new album titled "One More Light" which was released on May 19, 2017. *Nobody Can Save Me* is the first song from their seventh studio album. Length of this song is 3:45 minutes.

Nobody Can Save Me

I'm dancing with my demons	1
I'm hanging off the edge	
Storm clouds gather beneath me	
Waves break above my head	
head-first hallucination	5
I wanna fall wide awake now	
You tell me it's alright	
Tell me I'm forgiven	
Tonight	
But nobody can save me now	10
I'm holding up a light	
Chasing up the darkness inside	
'Cause nobody can save me	
Stare into this illusion	
For answers yet to come	15
I chose a false solution	
But nobody proved me wrong	
Head-first hallucination	
I wanna fall wide awake	
Watch the ground giving way now	20
Been searching somewhere out there	
For what's been missing right here	
I've been searching somewhere out there	
If only I can save me now	
And I don't wanna let you down	
But only I can save me	26

Table III.1: Table of Figurative Language in *Nobody Can Save Me* **Lyrics**

No	Types of Figurative Language	Figurative Language Found	Line	Total
1.	Personification	Storm cloud gather beneath me	3	1
2.	Hyperbole	I'm dancing with my demons	1 4 10 11 12	5
		Waves break above my head		
		But nobody can save me now		
		I'm holding up a light		
		Chasing up the darkness inside		
3.	Allegory	I'm hanging of the edge	2	1
4.	**Total**			7

Based on the table above, there are three types of Figurative Language found in the song *Nobody Can Save Me*. There are: Personification (1 data), allegory (1 data),and Hyperbole (5 data).

(1)   *Storm clouds gather beneath me (Personification)*

Based on the theory of Perrine, Personification is figures of speech in which human attributes are given to an animal, an object, or concept in addition personification consist in giving the attributes of human being to an animal, an object, or a concept. From the above sentence, the writers can see that a storm clouds is treated like a human. It is clear that the above sentences is included in personification because the cloud is an inanimate objects, depicted as if it were human.

(2)   *I'm dancing with my demons (hyperbole)*

Based on the theory of Perrine. Hyperbole is obvious and deliberate exaggeration, an extravagant statement. Hyperbole is a figure of speech that not intended to be taken which has a way of abundant to express something. Hyperbole is a figurative language statement exaggerate (exaggeration), intended to obtain certain effects, not the truth. From the above sentence included into the hyperbole because humans and demons are different beings and have their own worlds.

(3)   *Waves break above my head (Hyperbole)*

This sentence is hyperbole because this sentence has its own uniqueness characteristics

and of course exaggeration. Waves cannot be seen and felt by someone. The sentence *wave break above my head* means the singer was feeling depressed.

(4)   *I'm holding up a light, chasing up the darkness inside (Hyperbole)*

From in this sentence, that light and darkness is something abstract, which can seen. Light can only be seen and can not be held by hand. It is clear that above sentence shows hyperbole because the song writer makes exaggeration expression. the purpose of this sentence is someone who is carrying a lamp to light the dark road.

(5)   *But nobody can save me now (Hyperbole)*

The above sentence is included into the hyperbole because this sentence expresses an excessive expression. Humans on earth numbered millions of souls and surely there will be one who can save him.

(6)   *I'm hanging of the edge (Allegory)*

Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning. In other word, allegory is a description, usually narrative in which person, places and things are employed in a continuous system of equivalents. The above sentence included into the Allegory. The above sentence is included into the allegory because the sentence is not the real meaning. The singer point here is that someone is stuck with the problem and has no way out.

Lyrics:*Talking To My Self***Lyrics**

*Talking To My Self*is a song by American rock band Linkin Park. The song is the second single from their seventh studio album, One More Light and was released on July 25, 2017. The music video was released on July 20, 2017. Length of this song is 3:29 minutes.

Talking To My Self

Tell me what I've gotta do
There's no getting through to you
The lights are on but nobody's home
(nobody's home)
You say I can't understand
But you're not giving me a chance
When you leave me, where do you go?
(where do you go?)
All the walls that you keep building
All this time that I spent chasing
All the ways that I keep losing you
And the truth is, you turn into someone
else   10
You keep running like the sky is falling
I can whisper, I can yell

But I know, yeah I know, yeah I know
I'm just talking to myself
Talking to myself
Talking to myself
I admit I made mistakes
But yours might cost you everything
Can't you hear me calling you home?
(calling you home)
Oh, all the walls that you keep building
And the truth is, you turn into someone else

Table III.2: Table of Figurative Language in *Talking To My Self* Lyrics

No	Kinds of Figurative Language	Figurative Language Found	Line	Total
1.	Simile	You keep running like the sky is falling	11	1
2.	Repetition	I can whisper, I can yell But I know, yeah I know, yeah I know	12 13	2
3.	**Total**			3

Based on the table above, there are two types of Figurative Language found in the song*Talking To My self.* There are: simile (1 data), and repetition (2 data).

(1a)   *You keep running like the sky is falling (Simile)*

In this part of the song, the types of figurative language found is simile. According the theory of Perrine state, simile is an explicit comparison which directly says one thing as the same as the other thing. Simile used words: like, as, than,similiar to,resembles,or seem.The writer can see that the above sentence is included in the type of simile language style because the sentence compares things with other things, that is the mans and the sky.

(2a)   *I can whisper, I can yell, but I know, Yeah I know, Yeah I know (Repetition)*

From the above sentence, figurative language can be found is the style of repetition language.Repetition is an apostle using the repetition of words as an affirmation. It is clear that the above sentence is included in repetition because the sentence is repeated many times that states an affirmation aims to

improve the impression and influence to the reader or listener.

Lyrics: *One More Light* Lyrics

One More Light is the seventh studio album from rock band from United States, Linkin Park. The album was launched on May 19, 2017 and was created by Warner Bros. This song is the last album sung by Cheester Bennington. Length of this song is 4:15 minutes.

One More Light

Should've stayed. Were there signs I ignored?1
Can I help you not to hurt anymore?
We saw brilliance when the world was asleep
There are things that we can have but can't keep
If they say   5
Who cares if one more light goes out?
In the sky of a million stars
It flickers, flickers
Who cares when someone's time runs out
If a moment is all we are?   10
We're quicker, quicker
Who cares if one more light goes out?
Well, I do
The reminders pull the floor from your feet
In the kitchen one more chair than you
needOh15
And you're angry, and you should be, it's not fair
Just 'cause you can't see it, doesn't mean it isn't there
If they say
In the sky of a million stars?
Who cares when someone's time runs out   20
Well, I do

Table III.3: Table of figurative Language in *One More Light* Lyrics

No	Types of Figurative language	Figurative Language Found	Line	Total
1.	Personification	We saw briliane when the world was asleep	3	1
2.	Hyperbole	In a sky of a million stars Who cares when someone's time runs out	7 9	2
3.	Repetition	We are quicker,quicker Well I do, Well I do	11 21	2
4.	**Total**			5

Based on the table above, there are three types of Figurative Language found in the song *One More Light*. There are: Personification (1data), hyperbole (2 data), and repetition (2data).

(1b) *We saw briliane when the world was asleep (Personification)*

In the sentence above, there is a sentence "*the world was asleep*".the world is the place of human life on earth. Here the world is likea living beings that can sleep. It is clear that the above sentence is included in personification, because the world is not alive and lifeless like any other living beings.

(2b) *In a sky of millions star (Hyperbole)*
Who cares when someone's time runs out (Hyperbole)

In the sentence above, the word of *'millions stars'* are shown the use Hyperbole. It is a overstatement because it is imposible human can not count the number of stars in the sky. In this case, the singer want to convey how we are present and become a person who cares about the surrounding circumstances. Hyperbole found on the line nine *"time runs out"*.Time is a whole series that has passed, now and the future and time will never runs out.

(3b) *We are quicker,quicker, Well I do, Well I do   (Repetition)*

From the line thirtytwo and thirtyfive writer can found the word '*We are quicker, quicker, Well I do, Well I do'*. It is clear that this sentence is included in repetition because this word repeats many times. In this case, the singer aims to give an affirmation to listener or reader.

Lyrics: *Heavy* Lyrics

Heavy is the last song written by rock band from United States, Linkin Park. This song was released on February 16, 2017 and was written by personnel such as Chester Bennington, Brad Delson, and mike sinoda. Lengt of this song is 3:14 minutes

Heavy

I don't like my mind right now   1
Stacking up problems that are so unnecessary
Wish that I could slow things down
I wanna let go but there's comfort in the panic
And I drive myself crazy   5
Thinking everything's about me
Yeah I drive myself crazy
'Cause I can't escape the gravity
I'm holding on

Why is everything so heavy?   10
To so much more than I can carry
I keep dragging around what's bringing me down
If I just let go, I'd be set free
Holding on
You say that I'm paranoid   15
But I'm pretty sure the world is out to get me
It's not like I make the choice
To let my mind stay so fucking messy
I know I'm not the center of the universe
But you keep spinning round me just the same
And I drive myself crazy
Thinking everything's about me

Table III.4: Table of figurative Language in *Heavy* Lyrics

No	Types of Figurative language	Figurative Language Found	Line	Total
1.	Personification	But I'm pretty sure the world is out to get me	16	2
			8	
		Cause I can't escape the gravity		
2.	Metaphor	I know I'm not the center of the universe	19	1
3.	Hyperbole	Stacking up problems that are so unnecessary	2	2
			10	
		Why is everything so heavy		
4.	**Total**			5

Based on the table above, there are three types of Figurative Language found in the song *Heavy*. There are: Personification (2 data), hyperbole (2 data), and metaphor (1 data).

(1c)   *But I'm pretty sure the world is out to get me (Personificaion)*

Cause I can't escape the gravity (Personification)

From the above sentences on line eightteen, the writer can see that the word of*"world"* and *"gravity"* is a human residence, but here the word of*"world"*and *"gravity"* is like a living human and can hunt. It is clear that the above sentence is included in personification because the world depicted as if it were human.

(2c)   *I know I'm not the center of the universe (Metaphor)*

Based on the theory of Perrine, Metaphor is the comparison is not expressed but is created when figurative terms is substituted for or identified with the literal term. From the above sentence inclued in metaphor because the word "I" compared with the word " the universe". The meaning of the above sentence is that I can do whatever I want but I am aware that my ability is limitless unlike the universe that can get everything.

(3c)   *Stucking up problems that are so unnecessary (Hyperbole)*

why is everything so heavy (Hyperbole)

From the above sentence, the writer can see that the problem can not be stacked like goods and problems can not be measured by scales. It is clear that the above sentence included in hyperbole because singer uses excessive language.

Lyrics:*Sorry For Now* Lyrics

Sory For Now is a song by American rock band Linkin Park and the seventh track from their seventh studio album *One More Light*and this song released on may 19,2017. It was produecd by with Blackbear and Andrew goldstein.The song is written and predominantly sung by Mike Shinoda. Length of this song is 3:23 minutes.

Sorry for now
Watching the wings cut through the cloud 1
Watching the raindrops blinking red and white
Thinking of you back on the ground
There with a fire burning in your eyes
I only halfway apologized   5
And I'll be sorry for now
That I couldn't be around
Sometimes things refuse
To go the way we planned
There will be a day   10
That you will understand
After a while you may forget
But just in case the memories cross your mind
You couldn't know this when I left   15
Under the fire of your angry eyes
I never wanted to say goodbye
Yeah, stop telling 'em to pump the bass up
Tried to call home but nobody could wait up
Switch your time zones can't pick the pace up20
I just passed out by the time you wake up
Best things come to those who wait
And it's bound to get rough on any road you
takeBut don't you ever have a doubt and make no

mistake
I can't wait to come back when I'm going away25
That I couldn't be around
There are things we have to do that we can't stand
You will understand *[3x]*

Table III.5: Table of figurative Language in
***Sorry For Now* Lyrics**

No	Types of Figurative language	Figurative Language Found	Line	Total
1.	Hyperbole	Watching the raindrops blinking red and white	2	
		Under the fire of your angry eyes	16	3
		There with a fire burning in your eyes	4	
2.	Repetition	you will understand 3x	28	1
3.	synecdoche	Watching the wings cut through the clouds	1	1
4.	**Total**			5

Based on the table above, there are three types of Figurative Language found in the song*Sorry For Now*. There are: Hyperbole (3 data), synecdoche (1 data), and Repetition (1 data).

(1d)*Under the fire of your angry eyes (Hyperbole)*

there with a fire burning in your eyes (Hyperbole)

Watching the raindrops blinking red and white (Hyperbole)

The sentence is included in hyperbole because the word of *"fire"* is a dead object and can not enter the human eye. but the singer intention of this sentence is the gaze of someone who is angry. Hyperbole be found on line two. here singers use excessive language. as the singer know that the rain is clear colored. The meaning of the above sentence is to see a light plane blinking in the sky.

(2d)*You will understand, you will understand, you will understand (Repetition)*

Figurative language can be found is the style of repetition language.Repetition is an apostle using the repetition of words as an affirmation. It is clear that the above sentence is included in repetition because the sentence is repeated many

times that states an affirmation aims to improve the impression and influence to the reader or listener.

(3d)*Watching the wings cut through the clouds (synecdoche)*

Based oon the theory of perrine, synecdoche is mention a part for the whole. The use of synecdoche can simplify what is being talked about by stating significant detail only. From above sentence, the writer can see that the word "wings" are part of the body of a bird. It is clear that the above sentence is included in synecdoche because mentioned some elements to show the whole thing. the meaning of the sentence that the singer delivered is an airplane that pierces the cloud.

The Dominant Figurative Language In Song Lyrics of Linkin Park

After analyzing five songs from album entitled "One More Light", there are twenty six figurative language are found in song lyrics of Linkin Park with the most dominant of the figurative language is Hyperbole. The writer found twelve types of hyperbolic language style in Linkin Park song lyrics, with the most hyperbole style language is on *Nobody Can Save Me (5 data).*

Table III.6:The Dominant Figurative Language In Song Lyrics of Linkin Park

Figurative Language	Nobody Can Save Me	Talking To Myself	One More Light	Heavy	Sorry For Now	Total
Personifiction	1	-	1	2	-	4
Hyperbole	5	-	2	2	3	12
Allegory	1	-	-	1	-	2
Repetition	-	2	2	-	1	5
Simile	-	1	-	-	-	1
Metaphor	-	-	-	1	-	1
Synecdoche	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	7	3	5	6	5	26

Based on the above table, there are seven types of figurative language in song lyrics of Linkin Park, namely: Personification (4 data),hyperbole (12 data), allegory (2 data), repetition (5 data), simile (1 data), metaphor (1 data), and synecdoche (1 data).

VI. CONCLUSION

After analyzing five songs of Linkin Park songs, the writers found 7 types of figurative language based on theories that are contained in all song. Figurative language types that are found in *Linkin Park's* songs are personification, hyperbole, allegory, repetition, simile, metaphor, and synecdoche. In *Nobody Can Save Me* song, there are 3 figurative language types found, personification, hyperbole, and allegory. In *Talking To Myself* song there are 2 figurative language types such as repetition and simile. In *One More Light* songs there are 4 figurative language types, personification, hyperbole, repetition, and parallelism. In *Heavy*song there are 3 figurative language types, such as personification, metaphor, and hyperbole. In *Sorry For Now* song there are 3 figurative language types be found, hyperbole, repetition, and synecdoche.

The dominant figurative language in song lyrics of Linkin Park is hyperbole. The writers found twelve types of hyperbole style language in Linkin Park song lyrics, with the most hyperbole style language is on *Nobody Can Save Me (5 data).*

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abdurahman, R. (2013). *Interpretasi Makna Lirik lagu-lagu grup music ERK*. Padang: Fakultas Bahasa dan Sastra.

Dancygier, B. and E. S. (2014). *Fiugrative Language*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Dinata, I. G. K. (2013). *Figurative Language In Song Lyrics by Saosin Band, Nelly Furtatdo and Bruno Mars*. Denpasar: English Department, Faculty of Letter. Udayana University.

Farida, N. (2017). *Motivation Of The Main Character In Movie*. Jakarta: The Academy of Foreign Bina Sarana Informatika.

Guerra, J. (2015). What is a song anyway?

Hidayat, N. (2017). *Figurative Language In Kakang Comunity: A study in Lombok*. Surakarta: Sebelas Maret University.

Hudson. (2014). *Literature of the world the global langauge*. New York: University of California press.

Jimmi. (2016). IMAGERY ANALYSIS IN WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S SONNET, *VIII No. 0*, 20.

Mckenzie;Pamela Walker. (2016). *Interactive Notebook Language and Arts*. USA (United States of America): Carson Dellosa Publishing.

Muldoon, P. (2013). *Song and sonnets*. London: Enitharmon Press.

Nordquist, R. (2017). Figurative Language Definition and Examples.

Nuraeni, C., & Peron, P. A. (2017). Figurative Language In Kelly Darrow ' s Selected Poetry, *IX*(2), 122–129.

Peterson's. (2010). *Math, Reading, Writing, Social Studies, and Science*. USA (United States of America): Bersadero Webster Director of Publishing.

Sari, E. P. (2016). *Figurative Language Found In Christina Perri's songs*. Jakarta: The Academy of Foreign Bina Sarana Informatika.

Siregar, S. P. O. (2017). *Elaborating Types of Figurative Language*. Jakarta: Akademi Bahasa Asing.

Studies, C. (2016). IMAGERY IN SONG LYRICS OF ALICIA KEYS Unpris Yastanti & Dewi Safitri, *1*(1), 51–66.

Suhendi, S. (2017). *Figurative Language On The Lyric Coldplay Songs*. Jakarta: The Academy of Foreign Bina Sarana Informatika.

Wiehardt, G. (2017). 6 types of Figutrative Language.

Yuri, R. (2013). *An Analysis of Types of Figurative Language used Internet Adervtisment*. Padang: Padang University.