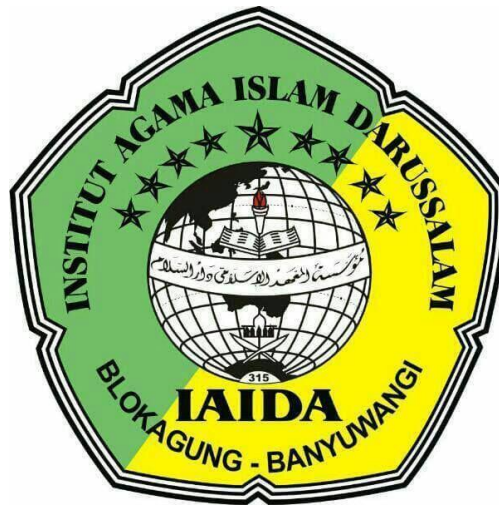


THESIS

**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ON SONG'S LYRIC BY
BTS (BEYOND THE SCENE)**



BY

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**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ON SONG'S LYRIC BY
BTS (BEYOND THE SCENE)**

THESIS

Presented to the Faculty of Education and Teacher Training in a Partial
Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Degree of Strata 1 in English Education
Department

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2021

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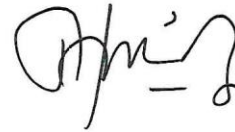
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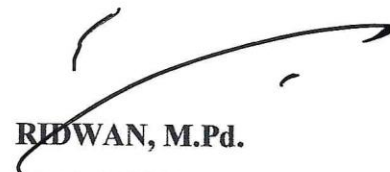
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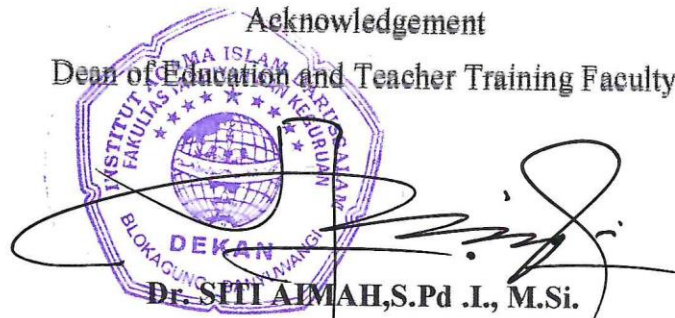


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MOTTO

وَلَا تَهِنُوا وَلَا تَحْزَنُوا وَأَنْتُمْ الْأَعْلَوْنَ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ مُؤْمِنِينَ

“Janganlah kamu bersikap lemah dan janganlah pula kamu bersedih hati, padahal kamulah orang-orang yang paling tinggi derajatnya jika kamu beriman”

{QS. ALI IMRON 3:139}

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to: My beloved father and mother Mr. Parmun and Mrs. Suwarsi.

They are parents who have raised and educated me to this extent. They are also the ones who always encourage me when I'm down and sad. Thank you for the sacrifices, advice, and prayers that you have never stopped giving me all this time.

Thank you also to my brothers and sisters "Hanifah, Sofia, Zulfa, Fadhil, and Queen who have inspired me and taught me a togetherness, and always cheers me up when I'm sad.

For my friends, Intan, Faiz, Salsa, Hesty, Triani, Isti, Khofifah, Sindah, Rina, Istiqomah, Nana, Robik and all my friends who cannot be called the only ones who always listen to my complaints and provide my motivation.

For all my roommates, Lina, Elok, Nely Dian, Nada, Naswa, Devi, Ayu, Zulfania, Zahra, Rika, Rami, Linda, Atha, Putri Elva, and all the residents of Al-Hiday's room that I can't mention one by one.

Thank you for your attention all this time, your behavior that always entertains me, and always relieves fatigue.

And lastly to you, someone I love who will be my life partner until death do us part

Thank you for your prayers and support may Allah reward all of your kindness

DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP

Bismillahirrohmanirrohim

Herewith, I:

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Declare that:

1. This thesis has never submitted to any other tertiary education for any other academic degree.
2. This thesis is the sole work of the author and has not been written in collaboration with any other person nor does it include, without due acknowledgement, the work of any other person.
3. If a later time it is found that the thesis is product of plagiarism, I am willing to accept any legal consequences that imposed to me.



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Dzul Marwawati Prasila

ABSTRACT

Prasila, D, M. 2021. *An Analysis of Figurative Language on Song's Lyric By Bts (Beyond The Scene)*.

Key Word: Figurative language, Song lyric, BTS (Beyond the Scene)

Song consisting of music and lyric has become an integral part of human life as one of entertaining means. There are many ways for a songwriter to create the feeling and transfer the meaning of the songs, one of which is by applying figurative languages in the lyric. Studies about figurative languages in the song lyrics have been explored but still required further examinations particularly with different object. Therefore, this study analysis the use of figurative language from three selected songs of BTS (Beyond the Scene). The purpose of this study is to find out types of figurative languages found in the lyrics BTS (Beyond the Scene).

This research used qualitative content analysis in which the researcher tried to find out the type of figurative language in the lyrics of songs performed by BTS (Beyond the Scene). In this study the author uses all the lyrics figurative language is attached as data. The data source is all song lyrics dynamite, boy with luv, and fake love.

From the results of data analysis, the researcher concludes that in the song "dynamite" there are 6 types of figurative language, namely: apostrophe, hyperbole, metaphor, paradox, personification, simile. And in the song "boy with luv", there are 9 types of figurative language, namely: allegory, apostrophe, hyperbole, metaphor, metonymy, parallelism, personification, synecdoche, understatement. While in the song "fake love", the author finds 8 types of figurative language, namely: hyperbole, irony, metonymy, paradox, parallelism, personification, simile, dan symbol. In the song dynamite, boy with luv, and fake love the most common figurative language used is hyperbole.

From the conclusion of this study, the researcher suggests that in order to increase students' knowledge of figurative language, the reader must apply figurative language analysis or types of figurative language analysis.

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All praise be to Allah the lord of this universe, by the grace of Allah the highest finally the writer is able to finish her 'skripsi' after long effort of writing. Peace, blessing, and salutation be upon our great prophet Muhammad, his family, his descendants, and his followers who strived in islam.

The gratitude and appreciation are addressed to:

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I do expect this thesis gives advantages to the world of education. For improvement this thesis, I welcome warmly for any constructive and suggestion. Hopefully, my God blesses those mentioned above for all their sacrifices and effort that will be valuable and beneficial for them to get successful in the future life. Aamiin.

Banyuwangi, 10 October 2021

The Writer

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research.

Communication is the process of delivering messages or information through certain means and also certain goals from the speaker to the recipient. Communication can be said to be successful when a recipient can understand messages, goals, expressions, and thoughts through the language that has been conveyed by the speaker. Communication can be done spoken or in writing, the examples of spoken communication are debate, speech, and song. Meanwhile written communication can be in the form of magazines, newspapers, novels, songs, comics, etc.

In the process of communication, a human is not only communication by using the basic or universal meaning of the words that can be found on the dictionary or usually called as literal language, but also by using non-literal language. The statement from Akmajin (2010) said something rather than what the words mean and if the meaning of the words human have said is not telling the actual meaning it means that they are saying non-literal language. Non-literal language is often found in poetry, song novels, etc.

Songs are something that cannot be separated from human life, because human songs can entertain and give pleasure. With a song also someone can describe the feelings he is experiencing. When we see someone playing a song, we can also see the feelings experienced by the listener

through the lyrics of the song being played. Because the song is a means of communication conveyed through the lyrics.

According to Pradopo (198) song lyrics are considered the same as poetry. According to him, poetry is an important recording and interpretation of human experience and transformed into a memorable form. Because of that, Song lyrics are written with many meanings, some only for entertaining purposes, but not infrequently those who use songs as a means to pour out their hearts and insinuate. Song lyrics are also an expression of a songwriter about something he has seen, heard, or experienced. In expressing his experiences, the poet or songwriter plays with words and language to create appeal and distinctiveness to the lyrics.

Thus, researchers are interested in analysis a song performed by the boy band BTS. BTS or Beyond the Scene is one of the most popular Korean boy bands and has many fans, in a day BTS songs on YouTube can get hundreds of millions to billions of views. because of the large number of BTS fans, the BTS boy band gave the nickname for their fans club as Army. Precisely on July 9, 2013, at a BTS fans club, they announced the official name of their fans club is ARMY.

ARMY stands for Adorable Representative MC for Youth. Since then, BTS fans are referred to as ARMY. They gather their own community and support every BTS concert and activity. They even made July 9th a celebration of ARMY's birthday. on instagram there is an army account in Indonesia in that account it gets 110,000 followers, this proves that there are a lot of people who like bands. In addition, the songs performed by the boy

band are in English. The songs contain a lot of great value for teenagers. This can be seen from the meaning of the song that is sung by them. Beside the good value presented in the lyric, the researcher also shows the distinctive language on it such as the word choice and figurative language.

According to Perrine (1973) figurative languages help the speaker to describe through and feeling clearer more than the people can do by saying it directly. So, figurative language has a function to describe a feeling and represent someone's feelings. In addition, figurative language also beautifies a word, but sometimes it is very difficult to understand because the word forms are few but have a very broad meaning. For example, "*he is like a tiger*" the words he is like a tiger can mean that he is brave like a tiger, or sometimes it means that he is evil like a tiger.

Heryansyah (2020) said that figurative language is divided into 3 types, namely: (1) Comparative figures includes allegory, metaphor, metonymy, litotes, hyperbole, pars pro toto, totem pro parte, and euphemism. (2) The satire figure includes, irony, sarcasm and cynicism, (3) The figure of affirmation namely pleonasm, repetition, and alliteration. Perrine (1973) classifies agglomerates figurative language into twelve types namely simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allegory, paradox, overstatement or hyperbole, understatement, and irony. figurative language can be found in poetry, songs, novels, etc.

The figurative language contained in the lyrics of the song will have a poetic effect like poetry. Studying song lyrics is the same as studying poetry. According to Pradopo (1990), poetry is an expression of thoughts

that evoke feelings that stimulate the imagination of the five senses in a rhythmic arrangement. Something is called poetic if it is able to evoke feelings and attract attention and cause a clear response, also generates emotion and gives power of suggestion. without realizing it when someone is listening to a song they are dealing with figurative language. But because not everyone has a poetic nature, when they hear a song they just enjoy the strains and they rarely want to know the figurative language contained in the song. Because of that, in this study the writer will analysis the figurative language in the lyrics used by BTS (Beyond the Scene).

The researcher will analyze 3 songs, namely Dynamite (2020), Boy with Luv (2019), and Fake Love (2018) due to time constraints. besides that the author also chose the 3 songs because the song was very popular from this band. this is proven by the viewer in the songs. In a video uploaded by one of the hybe labels youtube accounts, the song Dynamite got 1.1 billion views, the song Boy with Luv got 1.3 billion views, and the song Fake Love got 971 views. So to fulfill this final project, the author will make a research title entitled "Analysis of figurative language on the lyrics used by BTS (Beyond the Scene).

B. Problem of the Research

Based on the research context that has been described previously. it can be concluded the research focus identified are as follow:

1. What the figurative language contained in lyric used by BTS (Beyond the Scene)?

C. Objective of the Research

Based on the background of the study and problem identification which have been describe above hence research purpose are as follows

1. To find the type of figurative language contained in the lyric used BTS (Beyond the Scene).

D. Significance of the Research

From the results of this study, it is hoped that it can provide benefits so that readers know the figurative language contained in the songs composed by BTS (Beyond the Scene). Especially on songs Dynamite (2020), boy with luv (2019), and fake love (2018).

E. Scope and Limitation

The scope and limitations of the problems contained in this study are figurative language contained in a collection of lyrics of the song dynamite, boy with luv, and fake love sung by the band BTS (Beyond the Scene). The three songs are the most popular songs sung by the BTS (Beyond the Scene) band.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Figurative Language

Figurative language is a language expression technique, a style of discussion whose meaning does not refer to the literal meaning of supporting words, but to the added meaning, the implied meaning.

Figurative language is often used in literary languages such as poetry, drama, theater, and song lyrics. Figurative language into twelve types which are a simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allegory, paradox, overstatement or hyperbole, understatement, and irony (Perrine: 1973).

2. Song Lyric

Luxemburg (1989) said that lyrics or song lyrics can be considered as poetry and vice versa and appropriate, such as the definition of poetry texts not only suffices for types of literature but also expressions that are advertising, proverbs, slogans, prayers. pop songs and prayers.

3. BTS (Beyond the Scene)

BTS is a seven-member boy band from South Korea formed by Big Hit Entertainment. The members are Kim Seok-jin, Min Yoon-gi, Jung Ho-seok, Kim Nam-joon, Park Ji-min, Kim Tae-hyung, and Jeon Jung-kook. There is popular hits like Dynamite (2020), boy with luv (2019), and fake love (2018).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Previous Studies

This study refers to previous researchers to facilitate data collection, the analytical methods used and data processing carried out by these researchers are as follows:

a. Results of research by Bolas Panamotan Tuan Lumbantoruan (2018)

Bolas Panamotan Tuan Lumbantoruan's research (2018) entitled "Analysis of Majas Language in the Lyrics Used by Ed Sheeran". This study aims to find out what types of language styles are found in Ed Sheeran's lyrics and to understand the meaning of the language styles found in Ed Sheeran's song lyrics.

In this study, the problem discussed is the figurative language contained in the song created by Ed Sheeran. In his research, there are 5 songs that will be analyzed, namely Thinking Out Loud (2014), Photographs (2014), Dive (2017) Shape of You (2017), and Heart Don't Breaks Around Here (2017). The research method used by Bolas Panamotan Tuan Lumbantoruan is to use a qualitative descriptive method according to the problems in the research.

From this research it can be explained that each song has a different figurative language. The difference in this study is that songs are used more than previous studies and also the object under study. While in this study both used descriptive qualitative methods.

b. Khoirul Nisa thesis research (2020)

Khoirul Nisa's research (2020) entitled "Analysis of Majestic Language in Maher Zain's Song Lyrics". The purpose of this research is to find out the figurative language contained in the lyrics of Maher Zain's song. In this study, there are 3 songs that will be analyzed, namely Insha Allah, All my love, and Hold my hands. The research method used in Khoirul Nisa's research is a qualitative descriptive method according to the problems that exist in the study.

In this study, it is explained in detail that each song has a different figure of speech such as in the song "Insha Allah" there are 9 types of figure of speech, namely: Personification, Metaphor, Simile, Hyperbole, Irony, Alliteration, Parallelism, Synecdoche, and Euphemism. And in the song "All My Life", there are 3 types of figurative language, namely: Hyperbole, Litotes, and Alliteration. In the song "Hold My Hands", the writer finds 7 types of figure of speech, namely: Personification, Metaphor, Antithesis, Simile, Irony, Parallelism and Synecdoche.

From the research can be found a difference and similarities. The difference in this study is that the researchers explain in more detail the figurative language in each song and besides that the objects used are also different. While in this study both used descriptive qualitative methods and used 3 songs.

B. Theoretical Review

1. Figurative Language

Figurative language is a language that refers to the use of words in ways that deviate from conventional order and meaning to convey complex meanings, colorful writing, clarity, or compelling comparisons. Perrine (1973) said figurative languages help the speaker to describe thought and feeling clearer more than the people can do by saying it directly. So, figurative language has a function to describe a feeling and represent someone's feelings. In addition, figurative language is a beautiful language that is used to exalt and enhance effects by introducing and comparing certain objects or things with other objects or things that are more general. In short, the use of certain figures of speech can change and give rise to the value of certain tastes or connotations.

Figurative language can be found easily, especially in the literary works such as novel, poetry, drama, lyrics, etc. He argues that figurative language is more effective than literal meaning in conveying the words message. People can say what they want to say more vividly and forcefully by figures than people can do by saying it directly. Furthermore, He divides figurative language into twelve types which are a personification, apostrophe, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, overstatement or hyperbole, understatement, irony, simile, metaphor, and parallelism. The following is detailed information about figurative language according to Perrine (1973):

a. Personification

Personification comes from Latin that is persona which means “human”, and fic which means “make”. Personification is a figure of speech that states objects, animals, or abstract terms (truth or nature) made from humans. Personification consists of giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, object, or an idea Perrine. According to Parta Ibeng Personification figure of speech is a style of language in literary works that gives human (human) characteristics to an inanimate object or living object that is not human (animal, plant), so that it seems as if it can/can act like a human. For example: Love is blind.

b. Apostrophe

Apostrophe is achieved by addressing someone or dead or something nonhuman as if that person or thing are present and alive and can reply to what is being said. For example: My love, why have you left me alone?

c. Metonymy

Metonymy is about the use of the part for the whole (pars pro toto) but also uses the whole to describe the part (totum pro parte). For example: I park my new wheels in the lobby.

d. Symbol

A symbol is defined as something that means more than what it is a symbol means what it is and something more too. For Example: You can't teach an old dog new tricks.

e. Allegory

Allegory is a narrative or description which has a second meaning beneath the surface. Allegory is often stated as a series of related symbols. For example: He explain in his book that when pharaoh in the Bible, for instance, has a dream in which seven fat kine are devoured by seven lean kine, the story does not really become significant until Joseph interprets its allegorical meaning.

f. Paradox

A paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true when the speaker and the receiver understand all the condition and circumstances involved in a paradox, they find that what at first seemed impossible is actually plausible and not strange at all. For example: I know one thing, that I know nothing.

g. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is achieved by exaggerating a statement or situation. Overstatement or hyperbole used to make or not make or not make time for some time such as restrained, serious, fantastic, and funny. For example: My to-do list for today is as long as the Great Wall of China.

h. Understatement

Understatement is the direct opposite of overstatement or hyperbole. Understatement is a condition when people saying less than what they really mean. The further explanation can be seen from the example that. For example: This looks like a good bite.

i. Irony

Irony is literary device or figure that may be used in the service of sarcasm or ridicule or may not. irony can be explained further by pay attention to this situational example as stated by. For example: Here's some bad news for you: you all got A's and B's!

j. Simile

Simile comes from Latin which means "such as". A simile is a comparison of two things that are different but are assumed to have the same meaning. Simile is described explicitly by use of the words: such as, like, if as, as though, be like. (Tarigan, 1986:118) For example: Her face was shone like a full moon.

k. Metaphor

Metaphor comes from Greek. Metapha which means "displace", and Pherein means "bring". According to Poerwadarminta (in Tarigan 1986:121) states that metaphor is words that do not have real meaning, however description based on similarities or comparisons. For example: Library is a warehouse of knowledge.

l. Parallelism

According to parallelism is a figurative language whose words are used for affirmation in the language of poetry

2. Song Lyric

Song lyrics are a series of words that are in tone, song lyrics are not as easy as composing an essay, but can be obtained from various

inspirations (Luxemburg: 1989). A song is a series of words with a pitch, song lyrics are not as easy as composing an essay, but can be obtained from various inspirations. Song lyrics are a series of words that are in tone, song lyrics are not as easy as composing an essay, but can be obtained from various inspirations. A song is a series of words with a pitch, song lyrics are not as easy as composing an essay, but can be obtained from various inspirations.

Waluyo (1987), In broad terms song lyrics are an expression of someone about something he has seen, heard or experienced. In expressing his experiences, the poet or songwriter plays on words and language to create appeal and distinctiveness to the lyrics or lyrics.

These language games can be in the form of vocal games, language styles and deviations in the meaning of words and are strengthened by the use of melodies and musical notations that are adjusted to the lyrics of the song so that listeners are more carried away with what the author thinks.

The definition of lyrics or song lyrics can be considered as poetry and vice versa. The same thing was said by Jan van Luxemburg (1989), namely that the definition of poetry texts includes not only literary types but also proverbial expressions, advertising messages, political slogans, pop song lyrics and prayers.

Through song lyrics in the form of messages or spoken words and sentences function to create an atmosphere and imaginary images to the listener and create various meanings. The function of the song as a medium of communication is like sympathizing with reality and imaginative stories.

3. BTS (Beyond the Scene)

BTS is commonly known as Bangtan Boys, the name then became an acronym for Beyond the Scene in July 2017. This boy band was founded in 2013 until now and consists of seven members from South Korea formed by Big Hit Entertainment. they are Kim Seok-jin (jin), Min Yoon-gi (Suga), Jung Ho-seok (J-Hope), Kim Nam-joon (RM), Park Ji-min (Jimin), Kim Tae-hyung (V), Jeon Jung-kook (Jungkook).

Grace Jeong, editor-in-chief of Soompi, said, "BTS has something to say, and has a great marketing strategy that doesn't alienate non-Korean-speaking fans." The Wire mentions in their article that "BTS are great because they are "different" because they put creative input into their music". The difference between BTS and other boy bands is that all BTS members have their own animated characters such as Cooky (jungkook), Tata-V (Taehyung), Chimmy (jimin), Koya (RM), Mang (J-Hope), Shooky (suga), RJ (jin). In addition, this Boy Band has a special name for its fans, namely Army.

Army is the name that BTS gave to their fans. Army itself stands for Adorable Representative MC for Youth. This name was released on July 9, 2013. Since then, BTS fans have been referred to as ARMY. They gather their own community and support every BTS concert and activity. They even made July 9th a celebration of ARMY's birthday.

The songs owned by bts also always get the most views on youtube, even their videos often get trending 1 on youtube. like a song Dynamite got

1.1 billion views, the song Boy with Luv got 1.3 billion views, and the song Fake Love got 971 views.

4. BTS's Song Lyric

In this study, researchers will examine 3 songs from the boy band BTS, these songs include:

a. Dynamite

Cause I-I-I'm in the stars tonight
So watch me bring the fire and set the night alight
Shoes on, get up in the morn
Cup of milk, let's rock and roll
King Kong, kick the drum,
Rolling on like a rolling stone
Sing song when I'm walking home
Jump up to the top, LeBron
Ding dong, call me on my phone
Ice tea and a game of ping pong
This is getting heavy
Can you hear the bass boom? I'm ready
Life is sweet as honey
Yeah, this beat cha ching like money
Disco overload, I'm into that, I'm good to go
I'm diamond, you know I glow up
Hey, so let's go

Cause, ah-ah, I'm in the stars tonight
So watch me bring the fire
And set the night alight
Shining through the city with a little funk and soul
So I'm a light it up like dynamite, whoa
Bring a friend, join the crowd
Whoever wanna come along
Word up, talk the talk,
Just move like we off the wall
Day or night the sky's alight
So we dance to the break of dawn
Ladies and gentlemen, I got the medicine,
So you should keep ya eyes on the ball, huh
This is getting heavy
Can you hear the bass boom? I'm ready
Life is sweet as honey
Yeah, this beat cha ching like money
Disco overload, I'm into that, I'm good to go
I'm diamond, you know I glow up
Hey, so let's go
Cos ah-ah, I'm in the stars tonight
So watch me bring the fire
And set the night alight
Shining through the city with a little funk and soul

So I'ma light it up like dynamite, whoa
Dy-na-na-na, na-na, na-na-na, na-na, life is dynamite 2x
Shining through the city with a little funk and soul
So I'ma light it up like dynamite, whoa
Dy-na-na-na, na-na, na-na, eh 3x
Light it up, dynamite
Dy-na-na-na, na-na, na-na, eh 3x
Light it up, dynamite
Cos, ah-ah, I'm in the stars tonight
So watch me bring the fire
And set the night alight
Shining through the city with a little funk and soul
So I'ma light it up like dynamite,
Cause, ah-ah, I'm in the stars tonight
So watch me bring the fire
And set the night alight
Shining through the city with a little funk and soul
So I'ma light it up like dynamite, whoa
Dy-na-na-na, na-na, na-na-na, na-na, life is dynamite 2x
Shining through the city with a little funk and soul
So I'ma light it up like dynamite, whoa

b. Boy With Luv

Modeun ge gunggeumhae How's your day

Oh tell me (oh yeah, oh yeah, oh yeah, oh yeah)

Mwoga neol haengbokhage haneunji

Oh text me (oh yeah, oh yeah, oh yeah, oh yeah)

Your every picture

Nae meorimate dugo sipeo Oh bae

Come be my teacher

Ne modeun geol da gareuchyeojwo.

Your 1, your 2

Listen my my baby naneun

Jeo haneureul nopi nalgo isseo.

Geuttae niga naege jwossdeon du nalgaero

Ije yeogin neomu nopa

Nan nae nune neol majchugo sipeo

Yeah you makin' me a boy with luv

Oh my my my, oh my my my

I've waited all my life

Ne jeonbureul hamkkehago sipeo

Oh my my my, oh my my my

Looking for something right

Ije jogeumeun na algesseo

I want something stronger

Than a moment, Than a moment luv

I have waited longer
 For a boy with, For a boy with luv
 Neol alge doeni huya Nae salmeun ontong neo ya
 Sasohan ge sasohaji anhe Mandeureobeorin neoraneun byeol
 Hanabuteo yeolkkaji modeun ge teukbyeolhaji
 Neoui gwansimsa georeumgeori maltuwa Sasohan jageun
 seupgwandeulkkaji
 Da malhaji neomu jakdeon Naega yeongungi doen georago (Oh nah)
 Nan malhaji unmyeong ttawin cheoeumbuteo nae ge anieossdago (Oh
 nah)
 Segyeui pyeonghwa (No way)
 Geodaehan jilseo (No way)
 Geujeo neol jikil geoya nan (Boy with luv)
 Listen my my baby naneun
 Jeo haneureul nopi nalgo isseo
 (Geuttae niga naege jwossdeon du nalgaero)
 Ije yeogin neomu nopa
 Nan nae nune neol majchugo sipeo
 Yeah you makin' me a boy with luv
 Oh my my my, oh my my my
 You got me high so fast
 Ne jeonbureul hamkkehago sipeo
 Oh my my my, oh my my my
 You got me fly so fast

Ije jogeumeun na algesseo
Love is nothing stronger
Than a boy with luv
Love is nothing stronger
Than a boy with luv
Tuk kkanohgo malhalge
Nado moreuge deureogagido haesseo
Nopabeorin sky, Keojyeobeorin hall
Ttaeron domangchige haedallamyeo gidohaesseo
But neoui sangcheoneun nauui sangcheo
Kkaedarasseul ttae na dajimhaessdeongeol
Niga jun ikaruseuui nalgaero
Taeyangi anin neoegero
Let me fly
Oh my my my, oh my my my
I've waited all my life
Ne jeonbureul hamkkehago sipeo
Oh my my my, oh my my my
Looking for something right
Ije jogeumeun na algesseo
I want something stronger
Than a moment, than a moment,
Love is nothing stronger
Than a boy with luv

c. Fake Love

Neol wihaeseorameon nan
 Seulpeodo gippeun cheok hal suga isseosseo
 Neol wihaeseorameon nan
 Apado ganghan cheok hal suga isseosseo
 Sarangi sarangmaneuro wanbyeokhagil
 Nae modeun yakjeomdeureun da sumgyeojigil
 Irwojiji anhneun kkumsogeseo
 Piul su eopneun kkoceul kiwosseo
 I'm so sick of this
 Fake love fake love fake love
 I'm so sorry but it's
 Fake love fake love fake love
 I wanna be a good man just for you
 Sesangeul jweonne just for you
 Jeonbu bakkwosseo just for you
 Now I dunno me, who are you?
 Urimanui sup neoneun eopseosseo
 Naega watteon route ijeobeoryeosseo
 Nado naega nuguyeneunjido jal moreuge dwaesseo
 Geoureda jikkeoryeobwa neoneun daeche nuguni
 Neol wihaeseorameon nan
 Seulpeodo gippeun cheok hal suga isseosseo
 Neol wihaeseorameon nan

Apado ganghan cheok hal suga isseosseo
 Sarangi sarangmaneuro wanbyeokhagil
 Nae modeun yakjeomdeureun da sumgyeojigil
 Irwojji anhneun kkumsogeseo
 Piul su eomneun kkoceul kiwosseo
 Love you so bad love you so bad
 Neol wihae yeppeun geojiseul bijeonae
 Love it's so mad love it's so mad
 Nal jiweo neoye inhyeongi doeryeo hae
 Love you so bad love you so bad
 Neol wihae yeppeun geojiseul bijeonae
 Love it's so mad love it's so mad
 Nal jiweo neoye inhyeongi doeryeo hae
 I'm so sick of this
 Fake love fake love fake love
 I'm so sorry but it's
 Fake love fake love fake love
 Why you sad? I don't know nan molla
 Useobwa saranghae malhaebwa
 Nareul bwa najochado beorin na
 Neojocha ihaehal su eopneun na
 Naccseolda hane niga johahadeon naro byeonhan naega
 Anira hane yejeone niga jal algo itteon naega
 Anigin mwoga anya nan nun meoreosseo

Sarangeun mwoga sarang it's all fake love
 (Woo) I dunno I dunno I dunno why
 (Woo) Nado nal nado nal moreugesseo
 (Woo) I just know I just know I just know why
 Cuz it's all fake love fake love fake love
 Love you so bad love you so bad
 Neol wihae yeppeun geojiseul bijeonae
 Love it's so mad love it's so mad
 Nal jiweo neoye inhyeongi doeryeo hae
 Love you so bad love you so bad
 Neol wihae yeppeun geojiseul bijeonae
 Love it's so mad love it's so mad
 Nal jiweo neoye inhyeongimdoeryeo hae
 I'm so sick of this
 Fake love fake love fake love
 I'm so sorry but it's
 Fake love fake love fake love
 Neol wihaeseorameon nan
 Seulpeodo gippeun cheok hal suga isseosseo
 Neol wihaeseorameon nan
 Apado ganghan cheok hal suga isseosseo
 Sarangi sarangmaneuro wanbyeokhagil
 Nae modeun yakjeomdeureun da sumgyeojigil
 Irwojiji anhneun kkumsogeseo

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this research, the writer uses qualitative method to reveal types of figurative language found in the lyric of BTS (Beyond the Scene) songs as well as its meaning. Ary (2009) explains that a qualitative method is a method of research that focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of a human participant in the natural setting. The content or document analysis in the qualitative method is research method which is applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material. The materials that are able to be analysed are textbooks, newspapers, novel, web pages, speeches, journal, television programs, advertisements, musical compositions, or any of a host of other types of documents. This statement supports this study to use a musical composition which is lyrics as the data for the writer to analysis.

B. Data Sources

Data sources are raw materials that need to be processed to produce information. The data from this research are all the lyrics produced from the song. lyrics containing figurative language. Song lyrics include words, sentences or utterances of doing something based on the dialogue text. the source of the data in this study is the subject from which the data can be

obtained. This study uses song lyrics from BTS songs, namely: Dynamite, Boy with luv, and fake love

C. Data Collection

The data of this study is collected from the lyric of BTS (Beyond the Scene) songs. In collecting the data, the writer applied some steps, as the following:

- a. Downloading all of the lyric of BTS (Beyond the Scene) songs from Google
- b. Reading and listening to the whole lyrics of the selected songs to get a better understanding of the songs.
- c. Selecting the sentences containing figurative language.
- d. Classifying the sentences into particular figurative language

D. Data Analysis

The data will be analysis using the following steps:

- a. Classifying the sentences found in three chosen songs of BTS (Beyond the Scene) that contain figurative language to the types of figurative languages based on Perrine (1973) theory.
- b. Analysing the meaning of figurative language found in three selected songs of BTS (Beyond the Scene) based on Perrine (1973) theory.

c. Drawing the table in order to show the result of the analysis.

Lyric	Types of figurative language												
	P	A	Mn	S	Al	Pa	H	U	I	Si	M	Pl	Nfl
Total													

List of abbreviations:

P : Personification

A : Apostrophe

Mn : Metonymy

S : Symbol

Al : Allegory

Pa : Paradox

H : Hyperbole

U : Understatement

I : Irony

Si : Simile

M : Metaphor

Pl : Parallelism

Nfl : Nothing figurative language

- d. Verifying the analysis with the supervisor and expert so that the findings were reliable and credible.
- e. Concluding the study based on the findings and discussion of the analysis.

CHAPTER VI

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter explanation about the research finding that the writer found, there are the types of figurative language and the type of figurative language is mostly used in the 3 song lyrics of BTS (Beyond the Scene). The songs are: Dynamite (2020), boy with luv (2019), and fake love (2018).

A. Findings

The purpose of this study was to find the figurative language found in BTS (Beyond the Scene) song lyric. The data of this research was taken from 3 song lyric by BTS (Beyond the Scene) the songs are: Dynamite (2020), boy with luv (2019), and fake love (2018).

After presenting the words attached with figurative language which found in the lyric and putting it in the table, the writer presents a table which is going to show the figurative language. The following table is going to show the words, sentences, figurative language which is found in the song lyric by BTS (Beyond The Scene).

Table 4.1. Dynamite

Data	Bait	Figurative Language													
		P	A	Mn	S	Al	Pa	H	U	I	Si	M	Pl	Nfl	
King Kong, kick the drum, rolling on li.ke a rolling stone	5	✓													
I'm diamond, you know I glow up	14, 31	✓													
Can you hear the bass boom? I'm ready	10,27		✓												
Whoever wanna come along	21		✓												
So watch me bring the fire and set the night alight	2, 17, 34, 45,49			✓											
Cup of milk, let's rock and roll	4						✓								
Ding dong, call me on my phone	7						✓								
This is getting heavy	9, 26						✓								
Day or night the sky's alight	23						✓								
Bring a friend, join the crowd	20						✓								
Causes, I-I-I'm in the stars tonight	1, 16, 33, 44, 48							✓							
Sing song when I'm walking home Jump up to the top, LeBron	6							✓							
Disco overload, I'm into that, I'm good to go	13, 30							✓							

Data	Bait	Figurative Language													
		P	A	Mn	S	Al	Pa	H	U	I	Si	M	Pl	Nfl	
Shining through the city with a little funk and soul	18, 35, 38, 46, 50, 53							✓							
So I'm a light it up like dynamite, whoa	19, 36, 39, 47, 51, 54							✓							
So we dance to the break of dawn	24							✓							
Ladies and gentlemen, I got the medicine, so you should keep ya eyes on the ball, huh	25							✓							
Life is sweet as honey	11, 28										✓				
Yeah, this beat cha ching like money	12, 29										✓				
Word up, talk the talk, just move like we off the wall	22										✓				
Dy-na-na-na, na-na, na-na-na, na-na, life is dynamite 2x	37, 52											✓			
Shoes on, get up in the morn	3														✓
ice tea and a game of ping pong	8														✓
Hey, so let's go	15, 32														✓

Data	Bait	Figurative Language												
		P	A	Mn	S	Al	Pa	H	U	I	Si	M	Pl	Nfl
Dy-na-na-na, na-na, na-na, eh 3x	40, 42													✓
Light it up, dynamite	41, 43													✓
Total		2	2	1	0	0	5	7	0	0	3	1	0	5

In Table 4.1. there are several figures of speech in the lyrics of the song Dynamite by BTS (Beyond the Scene). The figures of speech contained in the dynamite song are 2 personification figures, 2 apostrophes, 1 metonymy, 5 paradox, 7 hyperbole, 3 simile, and 1 metaphor. in the lyrics of the dynamite song there are also 5 song lyrics that do not have figure of speech. The figure of speech that is used the most in dynamite song lyrics is hyperbole, and the least used is metonymy and metaphor. while in the dynamite song the figure of speech that is not used is Symbol, allegory, understatement, irony, and parallelism.

Table 4.2. boy with luv

Data	Bait	Figurative Language													
		P	A	Mn	S	Al	Pa	H	U	I	Si	M	Pl	Nfl	
Boy with luv	48	✓													
Niga jun ikaruseuui nalgaer	72	✓													
Taeyangi anin neoegero	73	✓													
Mandeureobeorin neoraneun byeol	33	✓													
Come be my teacher	9		✓												
How's your day	2		✓												
Mwoga neol haengbokhage haneunji	4,		✓												
Now I dunno me, who are you?	16		✓												
Geoureda jikkeoryeobwa neoneun daeche nuguni	20		✓												
Looking for something right	22, 79			✓											
Nae meorimate dugo sipeo	7			✓											
Love is nothing stronger	63, 61, 83			✓											
Tuk kkanohgo malhalge	65			✓											
Nae modeun yakjeomdeureun da sumgyeojgil	6, 26,70					✓									
I'm so sorry but it's	11, 63, 39					✓									

Data	Bait	Figurative Language													
		P	A	Mn	S	Al	Pa	H	U	I	Si	M	PI	Nfl	
Geuttae niga naege jwosdeon du nalgaero	14, 51							✓							
I have waited longer	27							✓							
Ije yeogin neomu nopa	15, 52							✓							
I've waited all my life	19, 76							✓							
Jeo haneureul nopi nalgo isseo	13, 50							✓							
Let me fly.	74							✓							
Modeun ge gunggeumhae	1							✓							
Ne jeonbureul hamkkehago sipeo	20, 77, 57							✓							
Oh text me (oh yeah, oh yeah, oh yeah, oh yeah)	5							✓							
Yeah you making me a boy with luv	17, 54							✓							
You got me high so fast	56							✓							
You got me fly so fast	59							✓							
Ttaeron domangchige haedallamyeo gidohaesseo	69							✓							
Neoui gwansimsa georeumgeori maltuwa	35							✓							
Naega yeongungi doen georago	38							✓							
Cheoumbuteo nae ge anieossdago	41							✓							

Data	Bait	Figurative Language													
		P	A	Mn	S	Al	Pa	H	U	I	Si	M	PI	Nfl	
Geodaehan jilseo	45							✓							
Kkaedarasseul ttae na dajimhaessdeongeol	71							✓							
Nado moreuge himi deureogagido haesseo	66							✓							
I want something stronger	24, 81							✓							
Nopabeorin sky	67							✓							
Ije jogeumeun na algesseo	23, 80, 60								✓						
Sasohan jageun seupgwandeulkkaji	36								✓						
Sasohan ge sasohaji anhge	32								✓						
Nan malhaji unmyeong ttawin	40								✓						
Da malhaji neomu jakdeon	37								✓						
But neoui sangcheoneun naui sangcheo	70											✓			
Hanabuteo yeolkkaji modeun ge teukbyeolhaji	34											✓			
Nae salmeun ontong neo ya	31											✓			
Nan nae nune neol majchugo sipeo	16, 53												✓		
Your 1, your 2	11												✓		
For a boy with For a boy with luv	28, 29												✓		

Data	Bait	Figurative Language													
		P	A	Mn	S	Al	Pa	H	U	I	Si	M	PI	Nfl	
(No way)	46, 44														✓
Listen my my baby naneun	12, 49														✓
Ne modeun geol da gareuchyeojwo	10														✓
Oh bae	8														✓
Oh my my my, oh my my my	18, 21, 55, 75, 78, 58														✓
Oh tell me (oh yeah, oh yeah, oh yeah, oh yeah)	3														✓
Than a boy with luv	84, 64, 62,														✓
Than a moment	25, 82														✓
Than a moment love	26														✓
Your every picture	6														✓
Segyeui pyeonghwa	43														✓
Neol alge doen ihu ya	30														✓
(Oh nah)	39, 42														✓
Geujeo neol jikil geoya nan	47														✓
Keojyeobeorin hall	68														✓

Data	Bait	Figurative Language												
		P	A	Mn	S	Al	Pa	H	U	I	Si	M	Pl	Nfl
Total		4	5	4	0	2	0	21	5	0	0	3	3	15

In Table 4.2. there are several figures of speech in the lyrics of the song boy with luv by BTS (Beyond the Scene). The figure of speech contained in the song Boy with Luv are 4 figure of speech of personification, 5 of apostrophe, 4 of metonymy, 2 of allegory, 21 of hyperbole, 5 of understatement, 3 of metaphor, and 3 of parallelism. in the lyrics of the dynamite song there are also 15 song lyrics that do not have figure of speech. The figure of speech that is most widely used in dynamite song lyrics is hyperbole, and the least used is allegory. while in the dynamite song the figure of speech that is not used is the figure of speech Symbol, paradox, irony, and simile.

Tabel 4.3. Fake Love

Data	Bait	Figurative Language													
		P	A	Mn	S	Al	Pa	H	U	I	Si	M	Pl	Nfl	
Urimanui sup neoneun eopseosseo	17	✓													
Apado ganghan cheek hal suga isseosseo	4, 24, 68			✓											
Irwojiji anhneun kkumsogeseo	7, 27, 77				✓										
(Woo) Nado nal nado nal moreugesseo	50						✓								
Neol wihaeseoramyeon nan Seulpeodo gippeun cheek hal suga isseosseo	1, 3, 21, 23, 65, 67, 2, 22, 66							✓							
Nal jiwo neoui inhyeongi doeryeo hae	60, 56, 36, 32							✓							
Naega wadeon route ijeobeoryeosseo	18							✓							
Nado naega nuguyeneunjido jal moreuge dwaesseo	19							✓							
Anigin mwoga anya nan nun meoreosseo	47							✓							
Piul su eopneun kkoceul kiwosseo	8, 28, 72										✓				
Neol wihae yeppeun geojiseul bijeona	30, 34, 54, 58										✓				
Naccseolda hane niga johahadeon naro byeonhan naega	45											✓			
Anira hane yejeone niga jal algo ideon naega	46											✓			

Data	Bait	Figurative Language													
		P	A	Mn	S	Al	Pa	H	U	I	Si	M	PI	Nfl	
Sarang sarangmaneuro wanbyeokhagil	5, 25,69													✓	
I'm so sick of this Fake love fake love fake love	9, 61, 37, 10, 12, 38, 40, 62, 64													✓	
Love you so bad love you so bad	29, 33, 53, 57													✓	
I wanna be a good man just for you Sesangeul jwne just for you Jeonbu bakkwosseo just for you	13, 14, 15													✓	
Love it's so mad love it's so mad	31, 35,55, 59													✓	
Why you sad? I don't know nan molla	41													✓	
Useobwa saranghae malhaebwa Nareul bwa najochado beorin na Neojocha ihaehal su eopneun na	42, 43, 44													✓	
Sarangeun mwoga sarang it's all fake love	48													✓	
(Woo) I dunno I dunno I dunno why	49													✓	
(Woo) I just know I just know I just know why	51													✓	

Data	Bait	Figurative Language													
		P	A	Mn	S	Al	Pa	H	U	I	Si	M	Pl	Nfl	
Cuz it's all fake love fake love fake love	52													✓	
Total		1	0	1	1	0	1	5	0	2	2	0	11	0	

In Table 4.3. there are several figures of speech in the lyrics of the song fake love by BTS (Beyond the Scene). The figure of speech contained in the song fake love are 1 figure of speech of personification, 1 of metonymy, 1 of Symbol, 1 of paradox, 5 of hyperbole, 2 of irony, 2 of simile, and 11 of parallelism. The figure of speech that is most widely used in fake love song lyrics is Parallelism, and the least used is personafication, metonymy, symbol, paradox. while in the dynamite song the figure of speech that is not used is the figure of speech Symbol, paradox, irony, and simile.

B. Discussion

This study aims to analyze the figurative language in the lyrics of the BTS song (Beyond the Scene). The lyrics of BTS (Beyond the Scene) songs analyzed are Dynamite, Boy with Luv, and fake love.

The data shows that in many songs there are many different figurative languages. The various figurative languages contained in BTS (Beyond the Scene) songs are as follows:

1. Personification

Personification figure of speech is a style of language in literary works that gives human (human) characteristics to an inanimate object or living object that is not human (animal, plant), so that it seems as if it can/can act like a human.

Figurative language Personification used in the song dynamite, boy with luv, and fake love.

In the dynamite song there are 2 sentences that used figurative language. One verse that uses the figurative language of Personification in the dynamite song is King Kong, kick the drum, rolling on like a rolling stone.

Meanwhile, in the song Boy with Luv, there are 3 sentences that use figurative language personification. One stanza that uses figurative language of personification in the boy with luv songs is boy with luv.

In the fake love song, there is 1 sentence that uses figurative language. the stanza that uses figurative language the personification in the song fake love is Urimanui sup neoneun eopseoss

2. Apostrophe

Apostrophe is achieved by addressing someone or dead or something nonhuman as if that person or thing are present and alive and can reply to what is being said.

Figurative language Apostrophe used in the song dynamite, and boy with luv. Whereas the song fake love does not use this figurative language at all.

In the dynamite song there are 2 sentences that used figurative language Apostrophe. One stanza that uses the figurative language of Apostrophe in the dynamite song is Can you hear the bass boom? I'm ready.

Meanwhile, in the song Boy with Luv, there are 5 sentences that use figurative language Apostrophe. One stanza that uses the figurative language of personification in the boy with luv song is Now I dunno me, who are you?.

3. Metonymy

Metonymy is about the use of the part for the whole (pars pro toto) but also uses the whole to describe the part (totum pro parte).

Figurative language metonymy used in the song boy with luv and fake love. Whereas the song dynamite does not use this figurative language at all.

In the boy with luv song there are 4 sentences that use figurative language metonymy. One stanza that uses the figurative language of metonymy in the boy with luv song is Looking for something right.

Meanwhile, in the song fake love there are 1 sentence that use figurative language metonymy. The stanza that uses the figurative language of metonymy in the fake love song is Apado ganghan cheok hal suga isseosseo.

4. Symbol

Symbol is defined as something that means more than what it is a symbol means what it is and something more too.

Figurative language symbol used in the song fake love. Whereas the song dynamite and boy with luv does not use this figurative language at all.

In the fake love songs there are 1 sentences that use figurative language of symbol. The stanza that uses the figurative language of symbol in the fake love song is Irwojji anhneun kkumsogeseo.

5. Allegory

Allegory is a narrative or description which has a second meaning beneath the surface. Allegory is often stated as a series of related symbols.

Figurative language allegory used in the song boy with luv. Whereas the song dynamite, and fake love does not use this figurative language at all.

In the boy with luv song there are 2 sentences that use figurative language allegory. One stanza that uses the figurative language of allegory in the boy with luv song is I'm so sorry but it's.

6. Paradox

Paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true when the speaker and the receiver understand all the condition and

circumstances involved in a paradox, they find that what at first seemed impossible is actually plausible and not strange at all.

Figurative language paradox used in the dynamite and fake love. Whereas the song boy with luv does not use this figurative language at all.

In the dynamite song there are 5 sentences that use figurative language of paradox. One stanza that uses the figurative language of paradox in the dynamite song is Day or night the sky's alight.

Meanwhile, in the song fake love there are 1 sentence that use figurative language paradox. The stanza that uses the figurative language of paradox in the fake love song is (Woo) Nadonal nadonal moreugesseo.

7. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is achieved by exaggerating a statement or situation. Hyperbole used to make or not make or not make time for some time such as restrained, serious, fantastic, and funny.

Figurative language hyperbole used in the song dynamite, boy with luv and fake love.

In the dynamite song there are 7 sentences that use figurative language hyperbole. One stanza that uses the figurative language of hyperbole in the dynamite song is So I'm a light it up like dynamite, whoa.

Meanwhile, in the song boy with luv there are 21 sentences that use figurative language hyperbole. One stanza that uses the figurative language of hyperbole in the boy with luv song is You got me high so fast.

Meanwhile, in the song fake love there are 5 sentences that use figurative language hyperbole. One stanza that uses the figurative language

of hyperbole in the fake love song is Neol wihaeseoram yeon nan Seulpeodo gippeun cheok hal suga isseosseo.

8. Understatement

Understatement is the direct opposite of overstatement or hyperbole.

Understatement is a condition when people saying less than what they really mean.

Figurative language understatement used in the song boy with luv.

Whereas the song dynamite and fake love does not use this figurative language at all.

In the boy with luv song there are 5 sentences that use figurative language understatement. One stanza that uses the figurative language of understatement in the boy with luv song is Sasohan jageun seupgwandeulkkaji

9. Irony

Irony is literary device or figure that may be used in the service of sarcasm or ridicule or may not. irony can be explained further by pay attention to this situational example as stated by.

Figurative language irony used in the fake love. Whereas the song dynamite and boy with luv does not use this figurative language at all.

In the fake love songs there are 2 sentences that use figurative language irony. One stanza that uses the figurative language of irony in the fake love song is Piul su eopneun kkoceul kiwosseo.

10. Simile

Simile is described explicitly by use of the words: such as, like, if as, as though, be like.

Figurative language simile used in the song dynamite and fake love. Whereas the song boy with luv does not use this figurative language at all.

In the dynamite song there are 3 sentences that use figurative language simile. One stanza that uses the figurative language of simile in the dynamite song is Life is sweet as honey.

Meanwhile, in the song fake love there are 2 sentences that use figurative language simile. One stanza that uses the figurative language of irony in the fake love song is Naccseolda hane niga johahadeon naro byeonhan naega.

11. Metaphor

Metaphor is words that do not have real meaning, however description based on similarities or comparisons.

Figurative language metaphor used in the song dynamite and boy with luv. Whereas the song fake love does not use this figurative language at all.

In the dynamite song there are 1 sentence that use figurative language metaphor. The stanza that uses the figurative language of metaphor in the dynamite song is Dy-na-na-na, na-na, na-na-na, na-na, life is dynamite 2x.

Meanwhile, in the song boy with luv there are 1 sentence that use figurative language metaphor. The stanza that uses the figurative language

of metaphor in the boy with luv song is Hanabuteo yeolkkaji modeun ge teukbyeolhaji.

12. Parallelism

Parallelism is a figurative language whose words are used for affirmation in the language of poetry.

Figurative language parallelism used in the song boy with luv and fake love. Whereas the song dynamite does not use this figurative language at all.

In the boy with luv song there are 3 sentences that use figurative language parallelism. One stanza that uses the figurative language of parallelism in the boy with luv song is for a boy with for a boy with luv.

Meanwhile, in the song fake love there are 11 sentences that use figurative language parallelism. one stanza that uses the figurative language of parallelism in the fake love song is I'm so sick of this Fake love fake love fake love.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the conclusions and suggestions of this study entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language on Song's Lyric By BTS (Beyond The Scene)*. The conclusion is concluded from the finding and discussion that has been analyzed by the researcher. This chapter also shows the suggestions related to the study.

A. Conclusion

From the results of data analysis, the researcher concludes that there are 6 types of figurative languages in 'dynamite' song, namely: apostrophe, hyperbole, metaphor, paradox, personification, and simile. And in "boy with luv" song, there are 9 types of figurative language, namely: allegory, apostrophe, hyperbole, metaphor, metonymy, parallelism, personification, synecdoche, understatement. While in the song "fake love", the author finds 8 types of figurative language, namely: hyperbole, irony, metonymy, paradox, parallelism, personification, simile, symbol.

B. Suggestion

From the conclusion above, the writer recommends several suggestions. The following suggestions are:

1. For students

The author suggests that students learn about figurative language analysis because it can help students to know about figurative language.

2. For further researchers

The researcher suggests to other researchers to develop similar research with different data sources and better research techniques.

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BIOGRAPHY



The name of the researcher is Dzul Marwawati Prasila. She is usually called Marwa. She was born in Manokwari, 19 March 1999. And lives far away from Manokwari, West Papua. Then she is the third daughter of Pak Parmun and Ibu Suwarsi, she has two older sisters. Her names are Hanifah and Sophia. And has one younger sister named Zulfa. Marwa started her formal education when she was six years old at elementary school at SD Yapis 02 Manokwari, graduated in 2011. Then, continued to Mts Negeri Prafi Manokwari, graduated in 2014. Then continued school at SMK Darussalam and graduated in 2017 and she continued to college means he is still studying at the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School. The researcher lives in the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School. He lives in the Al-Fatimah Dormitory.

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JUDUL AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ON SONGS LYRIC BY BTS



No	Periode	Tanggal Mulai	Tanggal Selesai	Uraian Masalah	Bimbingan
1	20202	16 November 2021	16 November 2021	Fix	continue to have thesis examination
2	20202	20 Oktober 2021	30 Oktober 2021	chapter 4	check the grammatical
3	20202	01 Oktober 2021	05 Oktober 2021	chapter 4	add the discussion
4	20202	25 September 2021	30 September 2021	chapter 4	change the display of the finding and group based on its figure of speech
5	20202	13 September 2021	18 September 2021	chapter 3	continue to seminar proposal
6	20202	18 Agustus 2021	24 Agustus 2021	another student has the object and problem of research	find another
7	20202	02 Agustus 2021	10 Agustus 2021	chapter 1	arrange the paragraph in good order
8	20202	16 Juli 2021	29 Juli 2021	Arguing the problem of the research	focus one specific songs

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THIS IS AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ON SONG'S LYRIC BY BTS (BEYOND THE SCENE) BY DZUL MARWATI PRASILA NIM. 17112210006 ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHING TRAINING ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF DARUSSALAM BLOKAUNG BANYUWANGI 2021 CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION Background of the Research.

Communication is the process, of delivering messages or information through certain means and also certain goals from the speaker to the recipient.

Communication can be said to be successful when a recipient can understand messages, goals, expressions, and thoughts through the language that has been conveyed by the speaker. Communication can be done spoken or in writing, the examples of spoken communication are debate, speech, and song. Meanwhile written communication can be in the form of magazines, newspapers, novels, songs, comics, etc. In the process of communication, a human is not only communication by using the basic or universal meaning of the words that can be found on the dictionary or usually called as literal language, but also by using non-literal language.

The statement from Akmalin (2010) said something rather than what the words mean and if the meaning of the words human have said is not telling the actual meaning it means that they are saying non-literal language. Non-literal language is often found in poetry, song novels, etc. Songs are something that cannot be separated from human life, because human songs can entertain and give pleasure. With a song also someone can describe the feelings he is experiencing.

When we see someone playing a song, we can also see the feelings experienced by the listener through the lyrics of the song being played. Because the song is a means of communication conveyed through the lyrics. According to Pradopo (199) song lyrics are considered the same as poetry. According to him, poetry is an important recording and interpretation of human experience and transformed into a memorable form. Because of that, Song lyrics are written with many meanings, some only for entertaining purposes, but not infrequently those who use songs as a means to pour out their hearts and imitate. Song lyrics are also an expression of a songwriter about something he has seen, heard, or experienced.

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