

**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN ONE DIRECTION'S
ALBUM ENTITLED *UP ALL NIGHT*****Tira Nur Fitria**

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Abstract

The aims of this study were to know the types of figurative language and to know the most dominant figurative language used in lyrics One Direction's album song entitled *Up All Night*. The research was qualitative descriptive to describe the analysis factually, accurately and systematically. The data in this research include the phrases or the sentences which were found in lyric album song entitled *Up All Night* by One Direction. Based on research finding, there were some figurative languages in One Direction's album *Up All Night*. There were 13 songs in this album, they were: 1) Everything About You, 2) Gotta Be You, 3) I Want, 4) I Wish, 5) More Than This, 6) One Thing, 7) Same Mistakes, 8) Save You Tonight, 9) Stole My Heart, 10) Taken, 11) Tell Me a Lie, 12) Up All Night and 13) What Makes You Beautiful. Based on the result of this research, it was found six types of figurative language in One Direction's album entitled *Up All Night*, that were repetition, parallelism, personification, metaphor, simile, and hyperbole. The most dominant type of figurative language used was repetition in 50 lyrics both anaphora and epiphora.

Key Words: *figurative language, song, album.*

Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui tentang berbagai jenis gaya bahasa dan gaya bahasa paling dominan yang digunakan dalam lirik lagu Album One Direction yang berjudul *Up All Night*. Penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif untuk menggambarkan analisis secara faktual, akurat dan sistematis. Data dalam penelitian ini, frase dan kalimat yang ditemukan dalam lagu album lirik berjudul *Up All Night* One Direction. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah album lagu yang berjudul *Up All Night* oleh One Direction. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat beberapa bahasa figuratif dalam album One Direction berjudul *Up All Night*. Ada 13 lagu dalam album ini, yaitu: 1) Everything About You, 2) Gotta Be You, 3) I Want, 4) I Wish, 5) More Than This, 6) One Thing, 7) Same Mistakes, 8) Save You Tonight, 9) Stole My Heart, 10) Taken, 11) Tell Me a Lie, 12) Up All Night dan 13) What Makes You Beautiful. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat enam jenis bahasa kiasan di dalam album One Direction yang berjudul "Up All Night", yaitu pengulangan, paralelisme, personifikasi, metafora, simile dan hiperbola. Sementara, jenis bahasa kiasan yang paling dominan digunakan adalah pengulangan, ada 50 lirik baik anafora dan epifora.

Kata Kunci: *gaya bahasa (bahasa kiasan), lagu, album.*

BACKGROUND

Language as a means of communication. Language is one of essential parts of our life. It is apparently needed. Language is the one of tool to communicate with others. Language is a way to communicate with others; it can not be replaced by anything. In this world, especially in our daily life, we need communication with others because we are as a social being. We need communication also to fulfill the necessities of our life. Beside language as a means of communication, language also works in some parts of our life, for example language works in literature.

Literature is everything that has been written. It includes poetry, play, comic, novel and song lyric. Literature is supposed as a work of art made by the writer to express their feeling. Literature is a beautiful and imaginative work that describes social life based on the experience, knowledge, and interpretation of the writer. Song lyric is the example of written art. It is usually written to express the writer's feeling and emotion. Song lyric is meaningful. It can express what the writer feels at that moment. The writer may say something in an extraordinary and different way. It cannot be taken literally. It means that the writer uses figurative language. Figurative language is language using figures of speech, so we cannot take it literally. Figurative language is associated with the lyric of the song uses figurative language. There are many types of figurative language such as metaphor, simile, symbols, hyperbole, irony, etc. Figurative language can be found in any source, such as in literary works. But, we can also find it in songs or lyric song, especially English song.

As there are many western singers or band, we can choose it. We can use the song from band or boyband such as One Direction. One of a famous boyband is One Direction or 1D is an English-Irish pop boy band based in London. Propelled to international success by social media, One Direction's four albums, *Up All Night* (2011), *Take Me Home* (2012), *Midnight Memories* (2013), *Four* (2014), *Made in the A.M.* (2015). Their achievements include six Brit Awards, four MTV Video Music Awards, eleven MTV Europe Music Awards, seven American Music Awards (including Artist of the Year in 2014 and 2015), and nineteen Teen Choice Awards out of nineteen nominations. One Direction represented a \$50 million business empire by June 2012. They were proclaimed 2012's "Top New Artist" by Billboard. According to the Sunday Times Rich List (April 2013), they are as second-wealthiest musicians in the UK under 30 years of age. In 2014, Forbes listed them the second-highest earning celebrities under 30. In June 2015, Forbes listed their earnings at \$130 million for the previous a year and ranked them the fourth highest earning celebrities in the world.

One Direction' song is easy listening and its song lyrics also contain figurative language. There are some types of figurative language. We can choose One Direction's song lyrics in the album entitled *Up All Night*. For instance, there are some lyrics which use figurative language. In the song lyrics, we can find any figurative language. Figurative language makes the song lyric becomes so extraordinary. This is the reason why the researcher tries to analyze the types of figurative language used in One Direction's song lyrics in the album entitled *Up All Night*. The writer found figurative language in lyrics to express the emotion from singer to be more interesting. In analyzing, the writer uses figurative language (figures of speech). Among the figurative language, the writer uses hyperbole, metaphor, simile, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, paradox also irony, etc. Related to the description above, the writer analyzes the types figurative

language used in album *Up All Night* by One Direction's song. Besides, the writer found the most dominant figurative language used in the album.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Review of Figurative Language

Figurative language is language that uses figures of speech. Figurative language or usually called figure of speech is a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the word. Definition of figurative language according to Perrine (1978:58) often provides a more effective means saying what we mean than does directly. Reaske in Minderop (2005:51-52) also provide the understanding of figurative language as follows: Figurative language is a language which employs various figures of speech. Some examples are metaphor, simile, antithesis, hyperbole also paradox. In general, figurative language is that kind of language which departs from the language employed in the traditional, literal ways of describing persons or objects.

A figurative language contains images. The writer or speaker describes something through the use of unusual comparisons, for effect, interest, and to make things clearer. The result of using this technique is the creation of interesting images. Kennedy (1979:487) says that a figure of speech may be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of words. According to Risdianto (2011: 33) states that figurative language is wording that makes explicit comparisons between unlike things using figures of speech such as metaphors and similes. Figurative language is an essential certain type of writing to help convey meaning and expression. It is necessary to convey the exact meaning in a vivid and artistic manner, yet a concise and to the point manner to your reader. The writer has a story to tell and the language used must portray every emotion and feelings possible on the paper. Figurative language is very common in poetry but also used in prose and nonfiction writing as well.

B. Types of Figurative Language

There are some types of figurative language, they are:

1. Metaphor

The word "metaphor" derives from Greek word "meta" means "over" and "pherein" means "to carry", which states an analogy, similarity and relation between two things. Holman in Cameron (2003:2) states that Metaphor is not just a surface ornamentation of language but a phenomenon of human thought processes, then metaphor in real word language becomes an investigative focus. The metaphor makes a qualitative leap from a reasonable, perhaps prosaic comparison, to an identification or fusion of two objects, to make one new entity partaking of the characteristics of both. It compares two things without uses comparative words such as like, as, than, similar to or resembles.

2. Metonymy

Metonymy is figure of speech in which the name of an object or concept is replaced with a word closely related or suggested by the original, as *crown* for *king*. Metonymy has the effect of creating concrete and vivid images in place of generalities, as in the substitution of a specific *grave* for the abstraction *death*. Shaw (1972:238) stated that metonymy is standard journalistic and headline

practice as in the use of *city hall* for *municipal government*, *the White House* for the *President of the United States*, or *Kremlin* for the *government of Soviet Nation*.

3. Personification

Personification is the figure of speech in which human characteristic are attributed to an abstract quality, animal, or inanimate object. It gives animals, objects, ideas, human quality as if they can act and perform the actions like human beings.

4. Simile

Simile comes from Latin „*similes*“ which means like. It is a figure of speech whereby two concepts are imaginatively and descriptively compared. Shaw (1972:344) explained that the common heritage of similes in everyday speech usually reflects simple comparison based on the natural world or familiar domestic object. The words *like* and *as* are the comparison words which are commonly used.

5. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is taken from Greek means take up with something else. It is figure of speech in which a part represents the whole, as in the expression *hired hands* for *workmen*, or less commonly, the whole represents a part, as in the use of the word *society* to mean high society. It closely related with metonymy – the replacement of a word by one closely related to the original. The use of synecdoche can simplify what is being talked about by stating significant detail only.

6. Litotes

Litotes is a figure of speech, conscious understatement in which emphasis is achieved by negation. It often takes the form of a negative phrase or statement used to express the opposite; whether praising. Shaw (1972:223) stated that In social terms litotes is often a useful indirect strategy for reasons of modesty or politeness, if we wish to understate the bad, for example, as in testimonial or reviews (The applicant's academic record is not over impressive...), or downplay our own achievement (It was nothing).

7. Paradox

Paradox is apparently self-contradictory statement. The underlying meaning of which is revealed only by careful scrutiny. The purpose of paradox is to get attention and provoke fresh thought. Shaw (1972:275) stated that the reader must probe beyond the literal meaning to find a deeper; usually more philosophical meaning which will reconcile the apparent absurdity. Because of the initial puzzlement, paradox is a trope that can be effectively exploited: in advertising slogan.

8. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that is an intentional exaggeration or overstatement for emphasis or comic effect. Shaw (1972:189) emphasized that there is a danger of deception in the hyperbole of sensational reporting. Headlines often reveal discrepancies of numbers in the reporting of accidents. Hyperbole is simply exaggeration but exaggeration in the service of the truth. It means that saying thing in a bigger way than its ordinary one.

9. Parallelism

Parallelism is the repetition of sounds, meanings, and structures serves to order, emphasizes, and point out relations. The simplest form of parallelism consists of

single word that has a slight variation in meaning: „ordain and establish“ or „overtake and surpass“. Shaw (1972:275) shows that sometimes three or more units are parallel. Parallelism can be inverted for stronger emphasis.

10. Anaphora

According to *A Dictionary of Stylistics* (1989:20), anaphora came from Greek means a carrying up or back, a literary or oratorical device involving the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of several sentence or clauses. Anaphoric reference signifies a word or phrase that refers to another word or phrase used earlier in the text.

11. Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of the initial consonant in two or more words. It is a deliberate phonological device. It is also mostly associated with literary, especially poetic, but it is also found in popular idioms, tongue twister, and advertising language.

12. Repetition

It refers to words that are repeated in the text, as well as words that have changed to reflect tense or number. Repetition, or sometimes called reiteration, is the most direct and obvious source of lexical cohesion since it is the mere identical recurrence of a preceding lexical item.

13. Irony

Irony language device, either in spoken or written form (verbal irony), in which the real meaning is concealed or contradicted by literal meanings of the words, or in a theatrical situation (dramatic irony), in which there is an incongruity between what is expected and what occurs. Verbal irony arises from a sophisticated or resigned awareness of contrast between what is and what ought to be and expresses a controlled pathos without sentimentality. Wales (1989:208) stated that metonymy is a form of indirection that avoids overt praise or censure.

C. Review of One Direction

One Direction (commonly abbreviated as 1D) is an English-Irish pop boy band based in London, composed of Niall Horan, Liam Payne, Harry Styles, Louis Tomlinson, and previously, Zayn Malik until his departure from the band on 25 March 2015. The group signed with Simon Cowell's record label Syco Records after forming and finishing third in the seventh series of the British televised singing competition *The X Factor* in 2010. Propelled to international success by social media, One Direction's four albums, *Up All Night* (2011), *Take Me Home* (2012), *Midnight Memories* (2013) and *Four* (2014) topped charts in most major markets, and generated hit singles including "What Makes You Beautiful", "Live While We're Young", and "Story of My Life". Their fifth studio album, *Made in the A.M.*, was released in November 2015.

D. Previous Study

There is a previous study related with this research. A research was written by Fajarwati (2016) entitled *An Analysis on Figurative Language Used in Katy Perry Selected Song*. The purposes of this research were to: (1) to know types of figurative language are found in Katy Perry selected song, (2) to know the frequency of each type

of figurative language found in Katy Perry selected song. The results of this study show that: (1) 21 simile, 5 metaphor, 4 personification, 13 hyperbole, 5 symbol, 21 idiom, 2 understatement, 3 rhetoric, 15 repetition, 1 onomatopoeia, 2 metonymy. (2) the percentage of the types of figurative language were 22% simile, 5% metaphor, 4% personification, 14% hyperbole, 5% symbol, 22% idiom, 2% understatement, 3% rhetoric, 16% repetition, 1% onomatopoeia, 2% metonymy. The numbers of the selected songs are: (1) Dark Horse, (2) Roar, (3) Firework, (4) Unconditionally, (5) Walking on Air, (6) Birthday, (7) Everyday is Holiday, (8) Part of Me, (9) Wide Awake, (10) Double Rainbow.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research used qualitative descriptive analysis method. It gave descriptions related to the contents of this research and it did not calculate the data of this research (Azwar; 2010:5). Descriptive method was done by describing facts and then continued by analysis and reasons. Qualitative research is procedures of the research which produces descriptive data in the form of written words or oral words about the object that is observed. Descriptive research is used in the literal sense of describing situations or events. (Azwar in Harsono 2000:115). This research is designed to identify some figurative language by understanding the general meaning when they are used in the lyrics of songs. Therefore, it describes facts and then continued by analysis and reasons. This study used a qualitative approach to describe the type of figurative language used in One Direction album songs entitled *Up All Night*.

The data in this research include the phrase or the sentence which found in lyric album song entitled "*Up All Night*" by One Direction. Data sources are information, evidence gathered through experimentation or studies which can be analyzed. The data source in this study is album song entitled "*Up All Night*" by One Direction.

Applying the theories related to the problems needed based on the purpose of the study.

1. Interpreting the data (One Direction's song lyric) which will be analyzed
2. Classifying the data (One Direction's song lyric) into some types of figurative language
3. Analysis the data and find out the mostly figurative language used
4. Making the conclusion based on data analysis.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Figurative language is language that uses figures of speech. Figurative language or usually called figure of speech is a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the word. Figurative language is the use of varieties of language that represents or describe something by choosing and arranging of the words in the sentence to obtain a certain effect. The meaning of words or series of words is used to reach and produce a certain effect. It is also an attractive language which is used to increase the effect by introducing and comparing an object or certain matter or more general something else.

According to Risdianto (2011: 33) states that figurative language is wording that makes explicit comparisons between unlike things using figures of speech. There are many types of figurative language such as metaphor, metonymy, personification, simile, synecdoche, litotes, paradox, hyperbole, parallelism, anaphora, epiphora, alliteration, repetition also irony etc. It is considered that figurative language deals with language

which use a figure of speech and language cannot be taken literary only and it is used to express the inner feeling of the writer.

The writer found some figurative languages in One Direction's album entitled "Up All Night". In this research findings and discussion, the researcher answers the problem statements as stated in research background about the types of figurative language and the most dominant figurative language used in One Direction's album entitled "Up All Night".

Up All Night is the debut studio album by English-Irish group One Direction. It was released by Syco Records in November 2011 in Ireland and the United Kingdom, followed by a worldwide release in 2012. There were 13 songs in this albums, they are: 1) Everything About You, 2) Gotta Be You, 3) I Want, 4) I Wish, 5) More Than This, 6) One Thing, 7) Same Mistakes, 8) Save You Tonight, 9) Stole My Heart, 10) Taken, 11) Tell Me a Lie, 12) Up All Night and 13) What Makes You Beautiful. From those songs analyzed above, it can be found that there are many types of figurative language used in lyric songs. Based on the analysis in this research, it is found six types of figurative language in in One Direction's album entitled "Up All Night", that are repetition, parallelism, personification, metaphor, simile and hyperbole. The description as follows:

1. Repetition

Repetition a rhetorical device that involves the repetition of the same word, phrase or sentence. Repetition focuses more on the meaning. In One Direction's album entitled "Up All Night", it can be found that there are 50 lyrics that contains of repetition. This repetition can be found in 13 songs in the album "Up All Night, they are in 1) Everything About You, 2) Gotta Be You, 3) I Want, 4) I Wish, 5) More Than This, 6) One Thing, 7) Same Mistakes, 8) Save You Tonight, 9) Stole My Heart, 10) Taken, 11) Tell Me a Lie, 12) Up All Night and 13) What Makes You Beautiful. For example:

a. Figurative Language in Song *Everything About You*

- (1) *So let me be the one you come running to, running to...*
- (2) *I'll be coming through, coming through, ...*
- (3) *It's everything about you, you, you*
- (4) *Everything that you do, do, do*
- (5) *It's everything about you, you, you (everything about you)*
- (6) *The way you make it feel, new, new, new*
- (7) *It's everything about you, you, you (everything about you)*
- (8) *Everything about you, you, you (everything about you)*
- (9) *It's everything that you do, do, do (everything about you)*
- (10) *I'll be there in two, I'll be there in two, I'll be there in two*

In some examples above, there is kind of figurative language of repetition. Most of them use repetition of epiphora. It involves the repetition of the same word or phrase on the end of lyrics. In first and second lyric use repetition of phrases "running to" and "coming through". In third until tenth lyric use repetition of words, such as "you", "do", and "new". While in tenth lyric use repetition of sentences "I'll be there in two".

2. Parallelism

Parallelism is a literary device that juxtaposes two or more similar syntactic constructions, especially those expressing the same idea with slight modifications. Parallelism refers to the repetition of the structure. In One Direction's album entitled

Up All Night, it can be found that there are 5 lyrics that contains of parallelism. This parallelism can be found in 5 songs in the album "Up All Night, they are: 1) Gotta Be You, 2) I Want, 3) One Thing, 4) Save You and 4) Taken., For example:

a. Figurative Language in Song *Gotta Be You*

(1) *No more fears, no more crying*

In an example above, there is kind of figurative language of parallelism. Parallelism refers to the repetition of the structure in lyrics. It can be found that the phrase "No more fears" parallel with "No more crying".

b. Figurative Language in Song *I Want*

(2) *Give you this, give you that*

In example above, there is kind of figurative language of parallelism. Parallelism refers to the repetition of the structure in lyrics. It can be found that the phrase "Give you this" parallel with "Give you that".

3. Personification

Personification gives human characteristics to inanimate objects, animals, or ideas. This can really affect the way the reader imagines things. In One Direction's album entitled "Up All Night", it can be found that there are 2 lyrics that contains of personification. This personification can be found in 2 songs in the album "Up All Night, they are: 1) Stole My and 2) Tell Me a Lie. For example:

a. Figurative Language in Song *Stole My Heart*

(1) *I'm weaker*

My words fall and they hit the ground

In an example above, there is kind of figurative language of personification. It gives human characteristic to inanimate the objects. The words "words" as if have human characteristic/action "hit" in the lyric.

b. Figurative Language in Song *Tell Me a Lie*

(2) *But your words cut like knives*

In an example above, there is figurative language of personification. It gives human characteristic to inanimate the objects. The words "words" as if have human characteristic/action "cut" in the lyric.

4. Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure of speech which makes an implicit, implied or hidden comparison between two things that are unrelated but share some common characteristics. In One Direction's album entitled *Up All Night*, it can be found that there is 1 lyric that contains of metaphor. This metaphor can be found in 1 song in the album "Up All Night that is One Thing. For example:

Figurative Language in Song *One Thing*

(1) *Shot me out of the sky*

You're my kryptonite

In an example above, there is kind of figurative language of metaphor. It makes an implicit, implied or hidden comparison between two things that are unrelated but share some common characteristics. The word "kryptonite" refers to something or someone who makes you weak, even if you are a very strong person.

5. Simile

A simile is a figure of speech that makes a comparison, showing similarities between two different things. Unlike a metaphor, a simile draws resemblance with the help of the words "like" or "as". In One Direction's album entitled *Up All Night*, it can be found that there is 1 lyric that contains of simile. This simile can be found in 1 song in the album "Up All Night that is Tell Me a Lie. For example:

Figurative Language in Song Tell Me a Lie

(1) *But your words cut like knife*

In an example above, there is kind of figurative language of simile. It makes a comparison, showing similarities between two different things draws resemblance with the help of the words "like" or "as". In the first example, there are similarities between "words" and "knife".

6. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figurative language technique where exaggeration is used to create a strong effect. With hyperbole, the notion of the speaker is greatly exaggerated to emphasize the point. In One Direction's album entitled *Up All Night*, it can be found that there are 2 lyrics that contains of hyperbole. This hyperbole can be found in 2 songs in the album "Up All Night, they are 1) One Thing and 2) Tell Me a Lie. For example:

a. Figurative Language in Song *One Thing*

(1) *'Cause you make my heart race*

In an example above, there is kind of figurative language of hyperbole. It creates a strong effect and emphasize the certain point. The word "My heart race" has the strong effect to emphasize the lyric to be meaningful.

b. Figurative Language in Song *Tell Me a Lie*

(1) *Well you're the charming type*

That little twinkle in your eye

In an example above, there is kind of figurative language of hyperbole. It creates a strong effect and emphasize the certain point. The word "Well you're the charming type, that little twinkle in your eye" has the strong effect to emphasize the lyric to be meaningful.

From the result of this study related the type of figurative language used in One Direction's album entitled *Up All Night*, it can be found that the most dominant type of figurative language is repetition, there are 50 lyrics that contain repetition both anaphora and epiphora. This repetition can be found in 13 songs in the album "Up All Night, they are in 1) Everything About You, 2) Gotta Be You, 3) I Want, 4) I Wish, 5) More Than This, 6) One Thing, 7) Same Mistakes, 8) Save You Tonight, 9) Stole My Heart, 10) Taken, 11) Tell Me a Lie, 12) Up All Night and 13) What Makes You Beautiful. Repetition is a rhetorical device that involves the repetition of the same word, phrase or sentence.

The writer makes some similarities and distinctions point of the discussion in this research with from the previous study written by Fajarwati (2016). The similarities points are the use of figurative language was found on both lyrics of the song. The two works contain figurative language. The main point in this study is what type of figurative

language found in song lyrics, and the most dominant type of figurative language used. The researcher analyzes One Direction's Album entitled *Up All Night* which consist of 13 songs, and finds six types of figurative language they are repetition, parallelism, personification, metaphor, simile, and hyperbole. While the most dominant type of figurative language is repetition.

The previous researcher analyzes Katy Perry selected songs. The numbers of the selected songs are: (1) Dark Horse, (2) Roar, (3) Firework, (4) Unconditionally, (5) Walking on Air, (6) Birthday, (7) Everyday is Holiday, (8) Part of Me, (9) Wide Awake, (10) Double Rainbow. The previous researcher also finds type and percentage of each type figurative language, they are 21 simile, 5 metaphor, 4 personification, 13 hyperbole, 5 symbol, 21 idiom, 2 understatement, 3 rhetoric, 15 repetitions, 1 onomatopoeia, and 2 metonymy. From the percentage, it can be seen that the most frequent types of figurative language used in the selected song lyrics of Katy Perry are simile and idiom.

CONCLUSION

Based on research finding, the writer found some figurative languages in One Direction's album entitled *Up All Night*. *Up All Night* is the debut studio album by English-Irish group One Direction. It was released by Syco Records in November 2011 in Ireland and the United Kingdom, followed by a worldwide release in 2012. There were 13 songs in this album, they are: 1) Everything About You, 2) Gotta Be You, 3) I Want, 4) I Wish, 5) More Than This, 6) One Thing, 7) Same Mistakes, 8) Save You Tonight, 9) Stole My Heart, 10) Taken, 11) Tell Me a Lie, 12) Up All Night and 13) What Makes You Beautiful.

From those songs, it can be found that there are many types of figurative language used in the lyric of songs. Figurative language is the use of varieties of language that represents or describe something by choosing and arranging of the words in the sentence to obtain a certain effect. Based on the result of this research, it is found six types of figurative language in One Direction's album entitled "Up All Night", that are repetition, parallelism, personification, metaphor, simile also hyperbole. While, the most dominant type of figurative language used is repetition, there are 50 lyrics that contain repetition both anaphora and epiphora.

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