A Description of Figurative Language
Found in Selected Lyrics of One Direction Song

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A DESCRIPTION OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE FOUND IN
SELECTED LYRICS OF *ONE DIRECTION SONG*

A PAPER

WRITTEN

BY

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AUTHOR’S DECLARATION

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ABSTRACT

This paper is entitled A Description of Figurative Language found in Selected Lyrics of One Direction Song discusses the types of figurative language that exist in the song lyrics of One Direction’s. The purpose of this paper is to find out the types of the figurative language and also to describe the meaning of each figurative language in One Direction’s song. In writing this paper, the writer conducts a library research, collecting data from some book and internet. The writer collects data figurative language from the lyrics of One Direction’s song, select figurative language in the song lyrics, classify the figurative language then interpret the figurative language. Based on the results of the description, the writer found 15 the use of figurative language consisting 9 times of hyperbole, 3 times of metaphor, 2 times of repetition and 1 time of simile. The results of the description also show that hyperbole and metaphor are the most figurative type of language that appears in One Direction’s song lyrics.

Keywords: Hyperbole, Metaphor, Repetition, Simile.
ABSTRAK

Kertaskaryaberjudul A Description of Figurative Language found in Selected Lyrics of One Direction Song ini membahasjenis bahasa kiasan yang terdapat dalam beberapalirik lagu One Direction. Tujuandari penulisan ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis bahasa kiasan dan juga untuk menggambarkan makna dari masing-masing bahasa kiasan dalam lagu One Direction. Dalampenulisankertaskarya ini, penulismelakukan metode penelitian kepustakaan, mengambil data dan informasi dari beberapa buku dan internet. Penulismengumpulkan data bahasa kiasan yang terdapat pada lirik-lirik lagu One Direction, menyeleksi bahasa kiasan dalam lirik lagu, mengelompokkan bahasa kiasan dalam jenisnya, kemudianmenginterpretasikan bahasa kiasan. Berdasarkan hasil deskripsi, penulis menemukan 15 penggunaan bahasa kiasan yang terdiri dari hiperbola 9 bentuk, metapora 3 bentuk, repetisi 2 bentuk, dan simile 1 bentuk. Hasil deskripsi juga menunjukkan bahwa hiperbola dan metapora adalah jenis bahasa kiasan yang paling banyak muncul dalam lirik lagu One Direction.

Kata Kunci: Hiperbola, Metapora, Repetisi, Simile.
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Medan, 26 July 2019

The Writer,

JUNAN JEREMIA GINTING SUKA
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

AUTHOR'S DECLARATION ......................................................................................................................... i
COPYRIGHT DECLARATION ......................................................................................................................... ii
ABSTRACT .................................................................................................................................................... iii
ABSTRAK ..................................................................................................................................................... iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS ............................................................................................................................... v
TABLE OF CONTENTS ................................................................................................................................. vii

1. INTRODUCTION
   1.1 Background of the Study ...................................................................................................................... 1
   1.2 Problem of the Study ............................................................................................................................. 3
   1.3 Objective of the Study ............................................................................................................................ 3
   1.4 Scope of the Study .................................................................................................................................... 4
   1.5 Significance of the Study ....................................................................................................................... 4
   1.6 Method of Study ...................................................................................................................................... 5

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE
   2.1 Semantic ................................................................................................................................................ 6
   2.2 Figurative Language ............................................................................................................................... 7
   2.3 Types of Figurative Language ............................................................................................................... 8
   2.3.1 Hyperbole ........................................................................................................................................... 8
   2.3.2 Metaphor ............................................................................................................................................ 9
   2.3.3 Personification ................................................................................................................................... 9
   2.3.4 Simile .................................................................................................................................................. 10
   2.3.5 Irony .................................................................................................................................................. 11
   2.3.6 Imagery ............................................................................................................................................ 11
   2.3.7 Paradox ............................................................................................................................................ 12
2.3.8 Repetition ................................................................. 13
2.3.9 Synecdoche ............................................................ 13
2.4 Song .......................................................................... 14

3. DATA DESCRIPTION

3.1 Types of Figurative Language .......................................... 16
  3.1.1 Hyperbole ............................................................. 16
  3.1.2 Metaphor ............................................................... 17
  3.1.3 Repetition ............................................................. 17
  3.1.4 Simile ........................................................................ 18

3.2 The Meaning of Figurative Language .................... 18
  3.2.1 Meaning of Hyperbole ........................................ 18
  3.2.2 Meaning of Metaphor ........................................... 20
  3.2.3 Meaning of Repetition ........................................... 21
  3.2.4 Meaning of Simile ................................................ 22

4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion ............................................................... 23
4.2 Suggestion .................................................................. 23

REFERENCES ........................................................................... 24

APPENDIX

A. BIOGRAPHY ONE DIRECTION

B. THE SONG LYRICS OF ONE DIRECTION
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a system of symbols through which people communicate. The symbols may be spoken, written, or signed with the hands. Siahaan (2008:1) says, “Language is a unique human inheritance that plays the very important role in human’s life, such as in thinking, communicating ideas and negotiating with others.”

Linguistics has important roles to study language that include sounds, the arrangement of words, and meaning. Linguistics is concerned with identifying the meaningful elements of specific languages. Linguistics also deals with the meanings expressed by modulations of a speaker voice and the processes by which hearers and readers relate new information to the information they already have. Linguistics is essentially the study of how language mean, there are four branches of linguistics study; they are Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, and Semantics. In this paper, I focus on Semantics. Kreidlerin (1998:3) says, “Semantics is the systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings.” Figurative meaning generally used by the poet to created some special effect and to make it more imaginative. Moreover, figurative language is not used only in the poetry. This can be applied in the song lyric too.
A song lyric, as a part of literary work which is uses literary language and ambiguously words. As Perrine said in his book “Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense” (1997:6), literature is kind of art, usually written, that offers pleasure and illumination. Later on, most of lyrics use figurative and ambiguous language to simulate a certain image. It affects the language beauty of work in both oral and written. It is a poet that pronounced with rhyme, tone, bars, and melody accompanied by music

Song is the most common thing in people daily life, because song can give positive and negative impacts to the hearer. In a song, we can find lyrics. According to the free online dictionary lyric means an artistic form of auditory communication incorporating instrumental or vocal tones in a structured and continuous manner. It can be concluded that lyrics is one of literary works, which complete and beautify the song and makes the hearer more interested in hearing it. In this paper, the writer would like to analyzed the figurative meaning found in One Direction’s selected song lyrics. So, this writing focus on the lyrics to find out the figurative meaning on it.

In this paper, the writer interested in analyzing the figurative language found in song lyrics. Because the songwriter expresses his ideas and feelings through the songs. The idea and feeling was beautified because the composer adopted the figurative language in the lyrics.

One Direction are an English-Irish pop boy band based in London, composed of Niall Horan, Liam Payne, Harry Styles, and Louis Tomlinson. Former member Zayn Malik departed from the group in 2015. One direction is a
boy band that has Pop and Pop rock genre. 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 five albums, Up All Night (2011), Take Me Home (2012), Midnight Memories (2013), Four (2014), and Made in the A.M. (2015), topped charts in most major markets, and generated hit singles including "What Makes You Beautiful", "Live While We're Young", "Best Song Ever", "Story of My Life" and "Drag Me Down".

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background that has been explained, the problems of this study are:

1. What types of figurative language found in One Direction’s lyric song?

2. What is the meaning of each figurative language found in One Direction’s lyric song?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The purposes of the study are described below, they are:

1. To find out the type of the figurative language in One Direction’s selected lyric song.

2. To describe the meaning of each figurative language in One Direction’s selected lyric song.
1.4 Scope of the Study

The description of this study is focused on the description of figurative language found in selected lyric song of One Direction’s.

The selected songs are: Drag Me Down, One Thing, What Makes You Beautiful, Perfect and More Than This.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The writer hopes this paper give advantageous:

1. Practically, the study contributes to English students in their English studying process, and it gives additional knowledge to English students and the other readers.

2. Theoretically, the result of this study are expected to give worthy contribution for all people who want to study English literature.
1.6 Method of the Study

The writer uses descriptive qualitative method in doing this paper by reading and studying some books and internet which are concerned with problems and to collect the data.

The systematic procedure in conducting the analysis are as follows:

1. Choose songs from One Direction's which will be described.

2. Select figurative language in the song lyrics.

3. Classify lyrics into figurative language types then interpret the figurative languages
2.1 Semantic

Palmer (1976:1) says, “Semantics is technical term used refer to the study of meaning.” In addition, semantics focuses on the meaning of words, phrases, or sentences in the language. The meaning of phrases, sentences depend on the meaning of its words and the structure. System for analyzing language divides linguistics expression into two classes: literal meaning and non-literal meaning. Uses in non-literal are called figurative expression. Literal meaning denotes the speaker mean according to common or dictionary usage, while non-literal meaning (figurative expression) connotes additional layers of meaning. When the people eye or ears receive a message, the mind must interpret the data to convert it into meaning. This set of memories will give prominence to the most common or literal meanings, but also suggest reasons for attributing different meanings. The study of the linguistics meaning or morphemes, words, phrases and sentences is called semantics. Semantic is concerned with aspects of meaning in language. Work in semantic deal with the description of word and sentence meaning. There are certain kinds of meaning or certain aspects of meaning in linguistics (Lyons, 1981:139). Geoffrey Leech (1974:9) explains that semantics as the study of meaning is central to the study of communication and as communication becomes more and more pressing. Katz (1972:1) also states that semantics is the study of linguistic meaning. It is concerned with what sentence and other linguistics object express, not with the arrangement with their syntactic parts or with their pronunciation.
2.2 Figurative Language

Abrams (1999:96), states that Figurative Language is a conspicuous departure from what users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect. Figures are sometimes described as primarily poetic, but they are integral to the functioning of language and indispensable to all modes of discourse. It means that figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what users of language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect.

There are so many types of figurative language such as: metaphor, simile, symbols, hyperbola, irony, etc. But in general the figurative language is differentiated into three groups, they are: comparison (perumpamaan, kiasan, penginsanalan), opposition (hiperbole, litotes, ironi) and linkages (metonimia, sinekdoke, kilasan, eufemisme). These figurative languages are most important, according to Djajasudarma (2008:20).

In addition, Perrine (1982:61) states that figurative languages is broadly defined as anyway of saying something other than ordinary way. It is more narrowly definable as a way of saying one thing and meaning another. The readers and writers properly utilize superior style to explain the ideas of the classical rhetorical them. Means of classical rhetoric has been used by the Roman Cicero and Suetonius novelist who wears figura in the sense of "shadows, images, allusions, allegories".
Zainuddin (1992:51), states that majas(gayahasa) ialah pemakaian ragam bahasa dalam mewakili atau melukiskan sesuatu dengan pemilikan dan penyusunan kata dalam kalimat untuk memperoleh efek tertentu. This is clear that figurative language usually uses beautiful words to get some certain effects which makes it more attractive.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that figurative language is the way the author or writer express his thoughts and the inner feelings.

2.3 Types of Figurative Languages

In this paper, the writer explains 9 types of Figurative Languages. They are hyperbole, metaphor, personification, simile, irony, imagery, paradox, repetition and synecdoche. There are several kinds of figurative languages, as follows:

2.3.1 Hyperbole

According to Zainuddin (1999:54) states that “hiperbola adalah gaya yang mengungkapkan sesuatu dengan cara melebih-lebihkan dengan tujuan untuk menggerakkan hati”. It means that hyperbole is style that reveals something with exaggerated exceeds what is actually meant.

For Example:

1. I had a ton of homework.

This statement is overstatement. This sentence explains that people had a ton of homework. In fact, people have a lot of homework, but not one ton.
Based on the opinion and example above, it can be concluded that hyperbole is figurative language which express about something with exaggerated, so it does not correspond to the actual reality.

2.3.2 Metaphor

According to Keraf (2009: 139), metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a form that brief. Metaphor as direct comparisons do not use the word: as, tubs, like, and so on, so that the first principal directly connected with the principal second fact. Process the same as simile but gradually equations and basic information about the first eliminated.

For Example:

1. *He has a head of stone.*

In the example above, there is a comparison between he as a human with a head of stone.

Based on the opinion and example above, it can be concluded that metaphor is a bit similar to simile, a sentence which compares two things but without “like” and as.

2.3.3 Personification

Zainuddin (1992:53), tells that personifikasiialahmelukiskansesuatu (bendamati) digambarkanseperti yang dilakukanmanusiaatausepertibendahidup.

It means that personification is a kind of style of figurative language depicting inanimate objects or goods that do not animate as if it has the properties of human nature. Meanwhile, Lingga (2007:15) states that
Personifikasi adalah representasi daribenda mati atau ide-ide abstrak sebagaimakhlukhidup. It means that personification is a representation of inanimate object or abstract ideas as living beings.

For Example:

1. *The sun played hide and seek with the clouds.*

In this sentence, there is word “the sun” which is inanimate do act like human is played hide and seek.

    From some opinion and example above, it can be concluded that personification is kind of figurative language that function to describe an inanimate object as if it has properties or capabilities as humans.

2.3.4 *Simile*

According to Perrine (1982:61) simile is the explicit comparison of two things, indicates by the word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar, resemble or seems. In addition, Abrams (1999:97) states that “simile is a comparison between two distinctly different things is explicitly indicated by the word "like" or "as".

For Example:

1. *They fought like cats and dogs.*

This example shows comparison between their fought with cat and dog. This example also uses “like” as simile is characteristics.

    From the opinion and example above, it can be concluded that simile was comparison that is explicit, between two things using conjunctive They are like, as than, similar, resemble or seems.
2.3.5 Irony

According to Keraf (2009:143), “Irony is figure of speech in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words”. In simple words, it is a difference between the appearance and the reality.

For Example:

1. *I can see my future sleep away*

The above example is irony, seeing that he has a hopeless future, but at first he says using the soft word to ridicule. This explain what the subject conveyed is far different from what was expected.

2.3.6 Imagery

Djajasudarma (2008:20), states that *perumpamaanadalahperbandingan* *duahal yang padahakikatnyaberlainandan yang dengansengajakitaanggapsama.*

*Perbandingan* *personsecaraeksplisitdijelaskandenganpemakaiansepti, sebagai, ibarat, umpama, bak, laksana.* It means that imagery is compare two things that in literally is different and usually used ‘like, suppose, as”

For Example:

1. *Sepertigajahmasukkampung.*

This sentence means that someone has a power of doing something in his own way to the weak people.
Based on experts opinion and examples above, it can be concluded that imagery creates a physical sensation.

2.3.7 Paradox

Platt (2009:3), states that the paradox is not only a contradicting or surprising opinion (out of the ordinary or shocking). It is implies a passing to the extreme, a short of “maximization”, as is said in logic nowadays. The formula for the paradox is always that of the double superlative: the more mad it is, the more wise it is; the maddest is the wisest. Paradox is defined by the infinite exchange, or the hyperbolic identify of contraries.

For Example

1. You can’t save money by spending it.

In this sentence, there is conflicting values between the phrase. “save” and “spending”. The contradiction of both phrases is often to make the person who heard the sentence is confused. However, if examined more deeply, the contradiction can actually reinforce the meaning to be conveyed

Based on some opinion and the example above, it can be concluded that paradox is not just a witty or amusing statement. Paradoxes have serious implications in the world of literature, because they make statements that often sum up the main ideas of the work.
2.3.8 Repetition

According to Askarova (2015), Repetition is the simple repeating of a word, within a sentence or a poetical line, with no particular placement of the words, in order to secure emphasis. This is such a common literary device that it is almost never even noted as a figure of speech.

For Example:

1. *He continues to study, study, and study only to pursue outstanding student scholarship.*

In this sentence, we can see the repeating of a word “study”

Based on some opinion and the example above, it can be concluded that Repetition is repeating of a word which among them are still related to each other.

2.3.9 Synecdoche

In addiction, Zainuddin (1992:54), states that sinekdoseialahmengemukakanseluruhbendadengancaramamenyebutkanbagian-

bagianatausebagian saja,

atausebaliknyamenyebutkankeseluruhandenganmaksudsebagian saja.

Penyebutansebagianuntukseluruh disebut Pars pro toto,

penyebutanseluruhuntuksebagiandisebut Totem pro parte. Meanwhile,

Djajasudarma (2008:22) states that sinekdokeialahmajas yang menyebutkannamabagianpenggantinamakeseluruhannya.

For Example:

1. *The football game was won by Iran.*
In this sentence, it doesn’t mean all teams or the whole of Iran but one of the Iran team.

Based on experts’s opinion and the example above, it can be concluded that synecdoche is a term for a part of something that refers to the whole of something.

2.4 Song

Song is a single work of music that typically to be sung by someone which is usually accompanied by musical instruments to produce music that contains rhythm or rhythmic sound. Written words made spesifically for music or for which music spesifically made, are called lyric. A song may be for a solo singer, duet, trio or larger ensemble involving more voices in harmony that usually called choir. A song is a piece of music accompanied or unaccompanied be voice or voices, where the performance of song is called a singer or vocalist, the act or art is called singing. Songs may also appear in plays, musical plays, stage shows of any form, and within operas.

Song is the common thing in people daily activity because song can give various impact to the hearer because song has a meaning in each sentences. According to Oxford Dictiory (03 ed) song is short piece of music with words that you sing. Songs can be categorized in many genres such as : pop, rock, jazz, latin, country and many more.

In a song, we can find lyrics. According to free dictionary online (dictionary.com) lyric is an artistic form of auditory communication incorporating instrumental or vocal tones in a structured and continuous manner. From that
meaning it can be concluded that lyrics is one of literary works, which complete and beautify the song and makes the hearer more
3.1 Types of Figurative Language

3.1.1 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an expression that exaggerates something or extravagant statement to create a strong emotional response. We can know the sentence is hyperbole because there are sentence that exaggerates something, like it might happen even though it is actually impossible.

In the song “More Than This”, “Perfect” and “What Makes You Beautiful” the expression of figurative language in terms of hyperbole have been found each one hyperbole, in the song “One Thing” and “Drag Me Down” have been found each three hyperboles. They are:

1. You keep making me weak. Yeah frozen and can’t breathe (One Thing – 7th and 8th line)
2. That I am going out of my mind all day and all night (One Thing – 20th and 21st line)
3. Cause I am dying just to know your name (One Thing – 23rd line)
4. With your love nobody can drag me down (Drag Me Down – 16th line)
5. The way that you flip your hair gets me overwhelmed (What Makes You Beautiful – 9th line)
6. Baby, I’m perfect for you (Perfect – 15th line)
(7) I’m blinded cause you are everything I see (More Than This – 2nd line)

(8) All my life you stood by me (Drag Me Down – 17th and 18th line)

(9) If I didn’t have you, I’d never see the sun (Drag Me Down – 14th line)

### 3.1.2 Metaphor

A Metaphor is described as figurative language that makes a comparison between two things that are basically dissimilar. In other words, it describes one thing in terms of another.

In the song entitled “One Thing, “Perfect” and “Drag Me Down” has been found each one metaphor. They are:

(1) You are my kryptonite (One Thing – 6th line)

(2) I might never be your knight in shining armor (Perfect - 1st line)

(3) I'm not scared of the dark (Drag Me Down – 2nd line)

### 3.1.3 Repetition

Repetition is the simple repeating of a word, within a sentence or a poetical line, with no particular placement of the words, in order to secure emphasis.

In the song entitled ”One Thing” has been found two repetitions. They are:

(1) So get out, get out, get out of my head (One Thing – 13rd line)

(2) I don’t, I don’t, don’t know what it is (One Thing – 15th line)
3.1.4 Simile

Simile is the explicit comparison of two things, indicates by the word or phrase such as “like”, “as”, “than”, “similar”, “resemble” or “seems”.

In the song entitle “What Makes You Beautiful” has been found one simile. This is:

(1) Baby you light up my world like nobody else (What Makes You Beautiful – 8th line)

3.2. The Meaning of Figurative Language

3.2.1 Meaning of Hyperbole

1. This lyrics shows figurative language of hyperbole, it can see from the word “frozen”. In general, ice is frozen. However, in the lyrics, songwriters describe, it is humans who frozen like ice. This is excessive. It can be shown in the following lyrics:

   You keep making me weak

   Yeah frozen and can’t breathe(One Thing – 7th and 8th line)

2. This lyrics shows figurative language of hyperbole, because it is impossible people going out of mind because of love, only during all day and all night. That is excessive. It can be shown in the following lyrics:

   That I am going out of my mind

   All day and all night (One Thing – 20th and 21st line)
3. This lyric shows figurative language of **hyperbole**, because we don't have to dying just to find out the name of the person we love. It is too exaggerated. It can be shown in the following lyric:

   *Cause I am dying just to know your name*(One Thing – 23rd line)

4. This lyric shows figurative language of **hyperbole**, it can see from the word “drag”. Because, the word "drag" is usually used to pull something with a rope. So the word "drag" is excessive when used for people. It can be shown in the following lyric:

   *With your love nobody can drag me down*(Drag Me Down – 16th line)

5. This lyric shows figurative language of **hyperbole**, because it is impossible for people to be overwhelmed to see women flipping their hair. This is exaggerate. It can be shown in the following lyric:

   *The way that you flip your hair gets me overwhelmed*  (What Makes You Beautiful – 9th line)

6. This piece of lyric is **hyperbole**, we can see from the word “baby”. Because it's too much to exaggerate someone thinks his girlfriend is like a baby. Because the baby still needs to be cared for and maintained wherever she is, while his girlfriend does not. It can be shown in the following lyric:

   *Baby, I'm perfect for you*  (Perfect – 15th line)

7. This lyric shows figurative language of **hyperbole**. It's impossible for someone to be blind and did not see anything, except his girlfriend. This is clearly that
The piece of lyric shows something exaggerate and this is a hyperbola characteristic. It can be shown in the following lyric:

*I'm blinded cause you are everything I see* (More Than This – 2nd line)

8. This lyric shows figurative language of **hyperbole**. The use of the word "all" in the lyrics is excessive, because it describes that someone life can be counted. It can be shown in the following lyrics:

*All my life*

*You stood by me* (Drag Me Down – 17th and 18th line)

9. This lyric shows figurative language of **hyperbole**. It is not because someone does not have boyfriend/girlfriend so he/she can’t see the sun. But because of the distance that is far and dazzling. It can be shown in the following lyric:

*If I didn’t have you, I’d never see the sun.* (Drag Me Down – 14th line)

### 3.2.2 Meaning of Metaphor

1. This lyric shows figurative language of **metaphor**. Because in this lyric, ‘kryptonite’ does not literally mean that is a fictional material that appears primarily in Superman stories. The word ‘kryptonite’ refers to someone who make songwriter weak, even if he/she is very strong person. It can be shown in the following lyric:

*You are my kryptonite* (One Thing – 6th line)

2. This lyric shows figurative language of **metaphor**. Because in this lyric, the word ‘Knight’ does not literally mean like a knight in shining armor in a movie.
It means he might never be a protector, helper for the person he loved. It can be shown in the following lyric:

*I might never be your knight in shining armor*(Perfect - 1st line)

3. This lyric shows figurative language of **metaphor**. Because in this lyric, the word ‘dark’ does not literally mean that is a condition of place/area because there is no light. It means songwriter feel there is no worry about what will happen out there. He/she is not afraid to take risks that might hurt. It can be shown in the following lyric:

*I'm not scared of the dark*  (Drag Me Down – 2nd line)

### 3.2.3 Meaning of Repetition

1. This lyric shows figurative language of **repetition**. Because in this lyric, involves repetition of same phrases in the middle of lyric. In the lyric, use the repetition of the phrase "get out", to emphasize that something in songwriter head get out. It can be shown in the following lyric:

*So get out, get out, get out of my head*  (One Thing – 13rd line)

2. This lyric shows figurative language of **repetition**. Because in this lyric, involves repetition of same phrases in the beginning of lyric. In the lyrics use the repetition of phrase "I don't.", to emphasize that he/she doesn't know what that means. It can be shown in the following lyric:

*I don’t, I don’t, don’t know what it is*  (One Thing – 15th line)
3.2.4 Meaning of Simile

1. This lyric shows figurative language of *simile*. Because in this lyric, using word “like”. Songwriter want to show a comparison between his baby/girlfriend who can light up his life, while other people cannot light up his life as his baby/girlfriend did. It can be shown in the following lyric:

   *Baby, you light up my world like nobody else* (What Makes You Beautiful – 8th line)
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

After describing the data from One Direction's song lyrics, it can be concluded that, it was found that there are 15 elements of figurative language in the 5 songs of One Direction. They are 9 hyperbole, 3 metaphor, 2 repetition, 1 simile. The type of hyperbole and metaphor mostly found in it is form counterfactual expression, while the type of repetition and simile mostly found after it.

4.2 Suggestion

The writer would like to suggest that the English students should analyze figurative language in songs because the writer thinks that figurative language is an interesting subject to study and analyse as well. In figurative language the words have other meanings from the literal one. That is why the writer thinks it is very important for the English Diploma students who study more about figurative language. In analyzing a figurative language, a writer should pay much attention to the context to get the proper message.
REFERENCES


APPENDIX

A. Biography of One Direction

One Direction are an English-Irish pop boy band based in London, composed of Harry Styles, Liam Payne, Niall Horan, and Louis Tomlinson; former member Zayn Malik departed from the group in 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 five albums, Up All Night (2011), Take Me Home (2012), Midnight Memories (2013), Four (2014), and Made in the A.M. (2015), topped charts in most major markets, and generated hit singles including "What Makes You Beautiful", "Live While We're Young", "Best Song Ever", "Story of My Life" and "Drag Me Down".

The group have received numerous accolades including seven Brit Awards, four MTV Video Music Awards, six Billboard Music Awards, seven American Music Awards (including Artist of the Year in 2014 and 2015), and 28 Teen Choice Awards. In 2013, they earned an estimated $75 million, becoming the second highest earning celebrity under 30 according to Forbes. The International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI) honoured them as the Global Recording Artist of 2013. Forbes ranked them as the fourth highest-earning celebrities in the world in 2015 and second in 2016.

After the release of Four, One Direction became the first band in the US Billboard 200 history to have their first four albums debut at number one. Their third album, Midnight Memories, was the best-selling album worldwide in 2013 with 4 million copies sold globally. The band's Where We Are Tour, in support of Midnight Memories and Four, was the highest-grossing concert tour in 2014, the highest-grossing tour by a vocal group in history, and the 20th highest-grossing
concert tour of all time, grossing $290.2 million (unadjusted for inflation). In 2014, Billboard named One Direction Artist of the Year. The band went on hiatus in January 2016, allowing all members to pursue other projects. As of 2017, the band has sold a total of 50 million records worldwide.

B. The 5 Song lyrics of One Direction’s

“Drag Me Down”

I've got fire for a heart
I'm not scared of the dark
You've never seen it look so easy
I got a river for a soul
And baby you're a boat
Baby, you're my only reason

If I didn't have you, there would be nothing left
The shell of a man that could never be his best
If I didn't have you, I'd never see the sun
You taught me how to be someone, yeah

All my life
You stood by me
When no one else was ever behind me
All these lights
They can't blind me
With your love, nobody can drag me down

All my life
You stood by me
When no one else was ever behind me
All these lights
They can't blind me
With your love, nobody can drag me down

Nobody, nobody
Nobody can drag me down
Nobody, nobody
Nobody can drag me down

I got a fire for a heart
I'm not scared of the dark
You've never seen it look so easy
I got a river for a soul
And baby you're a boat
Baby, you're my only reason

If I didn't have you there would be nothing left (nothing left)
The shell of a man who could never be his best (be his best)
If I didn't have you, I'd never see the sun (see the sun)
You taught me how to be someone
Yeah

All my life
You stood by me
When no one else was ever behind me
All these lights
They can't blind me
With your love nobody can drag me down

Nobody, nobody
Nobody can drag me down
Nobody, nobody
Nobody can drag me

All my life
You stood by me
When no one else was ever behind me
All these lights
They can't blind me
With your love, nobody can drag me down

All my life
You stood by me
When no one else was ever behind me
All these lights
They can't blind me
With your love, nobody can drag me down

Nobody, nobody
Nobody can drag me down
Nobody, nobody
Nobody can drag me down

Nobody, nobody
Nobody can drag me down
Nobody, nobody
Nobody can drag me down

Universitas Sumatera Utara
“One Thing”

I've tried playing it cool
But when I'm looking at you
I can't ever be brave
'Cause you make my heart race

Shot me out of the sky
You're my kryptonite
You keep making me weak
Yeah, frozen and can't breathe

Something's gotta give now
'Cause I'm dying just to make you see
That I need you here with me now
'Cause you've got that one thing

So get out, get out, get out of my head
And fall into my arms instead
I don't, I don't, don't know what it is
But I need that one thing
And you've got that one thing

Now I'm climbing the walls
But you don't notice at all
That I'm going out of my mind
All day and all night

Something's gotta give now
'Cause I'm dying just to know your name
And I need you here with me now
'Cause you've got that one thing

So get out, get out, get out of my head
And fall into my arms instead
I don't, I don't, don't know what it is
But I need that one thing

So get out, get out, get out of my mind
And come on, come into my life
I don't, I don't, don't know what it is
But I need that one thing
And you've got that one thing

You've got that one thing
Get out, get out, get out of my head
And fall into my arms instead

So get out, get out, get out of my head
And fall into my arms instead
I don't, I don't, don't know what it is
But I need that one thing

So get out, get out, get out of my mind
And come on, come into my life
I don't, I don't, don't know what it is
But I need that one thing
And you've got that one thing

“What Makes You Beautiful”

You're insecure
Don't know what for
You're turning heads when you walk through the door
Don't need make-up, to cover up
Being the way that you are is enough

Everyone else in the room can see it
Everyone else but you

Baby you light up my world like nobody else
The way that you flip your hair gets me overwhelmed
But when you smile at the ground it ain't hard to tell
You don't know, oh oh
You don't know you're beautiful
If only you saw what I can see
You'll understand why I want you so desperately
Right now I'm looking at you and I can't believe
You don't know, oh oh
You don't know you're beautiful, oh oh
That's what makes you beautiful

So come on, you got it wrong
To prove I'm right, I put it in a song
I don't know why, you're being shy
And turn away when I look into your eye eye eyes
Everyone else in the room can see it
Everyone else but you

Baby you light up my world like nobody else
The way that you flip your hair gets me overwhelmed
But when you smile at the ground it ain't hard to tell
You don't know, oh oh
You don't know you're beautiful
If only you saw what I can see
You'll understand why I want you so desperately
Right now I'm looking at you and I can't believe
You don't know, oh oh
You don't know you're beautiful, oh oh
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The way that you flip your hair gets me overwhelmed
But when you smile at the ground it ain't hard to tell
You don't know, oh oh
You don't know you're beautiful
If only you saw what I can see
You'll understand why I want you so desperately
Right now I'm looking at you and I can't believe
You don't know, oh oh
You don't know you're beautiful, oh oh
You don't know you're beautiful, oh oh
That's what makes you beautiful

“Perfect”

I might never be your knight in shining armor
I might never be the one you take home to mother
And I might never be the one who brings you flowers
But I can be the one, be the one tonight

When I first saw you
From across the room
I could tell that you were curious (oh, yeah)
Girl, I hope you're sure
What you're looking for
'Cause I'm not good at making promises

But if you like causing trouble up in hotel rooms
And if you like having secret little rendezvous
If you like to do the things you know that we shouldn't do
Then baby, I'm perfect
Baby, I'm perfect for you
And if you like midnight driving with the windows down
And if you like going places we can't even pronounce
If you like to do whatever you've been dreaming about
Baby, you're perfect
Baby, you're perfect
So let's start right now

I might never be the hands you put your heart in
Or the arms that hold you any time you want them
But that don't mean that we can't live here in the moment
'Cause I can be the one you love from time to time

When I first saw you
From across the room
I could tell that you were curious (oh, yeah)
Girl, I hope you're sure
What you're looking for
'Cause I'm not good at making promises

But if you like causing trouble up in hotel rooms
And if you like having secret little rendezvous
If you like to do the things you know that we shouldn't do
baby, I'm perfect
Baby, I'm perfect for you
And if you like midnight driving with the windows down
And if you like going places we can't even pronounce
If you like to do whatever you've been dreaming about
Baby, you're perfect
Baby, you're perfect
So let's start right now

And if you like cameras flashing every time we go out
(Oh, yeah)
And if you're looking for someone to write your breakup songs about
Baby, I'm perfect
Baby, we're perfect

If you like causing trouble up in hotel rooms
And if you like having secret little rendezvous
If you like to do the things you know that we shouldn't do
Baby, I'm perfect
Baby, I'm perfect for you
And if you like midnight driving with the windows down
And if you like going places we can't even pronounce
If you like to do whatever you've been dreaming about
Baby, you're perfect
Baby, you're perfect
So let's start right now

“More Than This”

I'm broken, do you hear me?
I'm blinded, 'cause you are everything I see,
I'm dancin' alone, I'm praying,
That your heart will just turn around,

And as I walk up to your door,
My head turns to face the floor,
'Cause I can't look you in the eyes and say,

When he opens his arms and holds you close tonight,
It just won't feel right,
'Cause I can't love you more than this, yeah,
When he lays you down,
I might just die inside,
It just don't feel right,
'Cause I can't love you more than this,
Can love you more than, this

If I'm louder, would you see me?
Would you lay down
In my arms and rescue me?
'Cause we are the same
You saved me,
When you leave it's gone again,
And when I see you on the street,
In his arms, I get weak,
My body fails, I'm on my knees,
Prayin',

When he opens his arms and holds you close tonight,
It just won't feel right,
'Cause I can't love you more than this, yeah,
When he lays you down,
I might just die inside,
It just don't feel right,
'Cause I can't love you more than this,
Can love you more than this

I've never had the words to say,
But now I'm askin' you to stay
For a little while inside my arms,
And as you close your eyes tonight,
I pray that you will see the light,
That's shining from the stars above,

When he opens his arms and holds you close tonight,
It just won't feel right,
'Cause I can't love you more than this,
'Cause I can't love you more than this

When he lays you down,
I might just die inside,
It just don't feel right,
'Cause I can love you more than this, yeah,

When he opens his arms and hold you close tonight,
It just won't feel right,
'Cause I can love you more than this,

When he lays you down,
I might just die inside,
It just don't feel right,
'Cause I can't love you more than this,
Can't love you more than this