

AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN BETHEL MUSIC'S SELECTED SONG LYRICS

Vinsensia Susanti Diun, Ida Bagus Gde Nova Winarta

^{1,2,3}Faculty of Foreign Languages, Mahasaraswati Denpasar, Indonesia

Email: ndiack.susanti1412@gmail.com , idabagusnova@unmas.ac.id

Abstract—Music is a medium of artistic expression and reflects supporting community culture. The music contains the lyrics distinctive features, which are meant to be accessible to music lovers in the whole world. This study is aimed to answer two problems of the study, they are: (1) To identify the types of figurative languages found in Bethel Music's song lyrics, (2) To analyze and describe the meaning of the figurative language used in Bethel Music's song lyrics. The writer used theory from Arp & Perrine (1963) too identify the types of figurative language and the theory from Leech (1981) to analyze the meaning of figurative language. This study was used qualitative method to find out the types of figurative language and to analyzed the meaning of figurative language in Bethel Music's song lyrics. There is simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, hyperbole. Based on the data, there are 35 lyrics that contains figurative language. The detail results are 6 similes (17,14%), 14 metaphors (40,00%), 7 personifications (20,00%), 1 synecdoche (2,86%), 1 metonymy (2,86%), 3 symbols (8,57%), and 3 hyperboles (8,57%). The dominant type that found from the song lyrics is metaphor (40,00%) and the low frequent used are synecdoche and metonymy (2,57%).

Keywords— *figurative language, Bethel Music's, song lyrics.*

I. Introduction

Literary work is the result of human creation that expresses thoughts, ideas, understanding, and responses to the creator's feelings about the essence of life by using imaginative language and emotional. As an imaginative product, literature also serves as entertainment fun, also useful to add to the inner experience for the reader. A good literary work, not only seen as a series of words, but also determined by the meaning contained in the in it and provide a positive message for readers (Nurgiyantoro,2007)

One form of literature that has beauty in its language is song lyrics. Language is the author's way of using language to get an aesthetic effect by expressing ideas specifically that suggest literal meaning. Figurative speech in this thesis includes figurative speech and idiomatic speech.

Music is a medium of artistic expression and reflects the culture of the supporting community. Music contains distinctive lyrics, which have the intention of being able to be understood by music lovers around the world. Then, song lyrics are a person's expression of something he has seen, heard or experienced. In expressing their experiences, poets or songwriters play words and language to create attraction and uniqueness to the lyrics or poetry. The lyrics on the Bethel Music album song contain figurative language. In general, songwriting uses a distinctive language so that the songs he creates have a more beautiful value, which can be seen from the language.

Simple language, the use of figurative language and the right meaning are the medium for Bethel Music 's albums with the listeners. If language can be called the most important means used in conveying meaning to the audience, then the lyrics of the Bethel Music album are the expressions and ideas, as well as the creativity that they have to communicate continuously.

Based on this background, the authors are interested in conducting research with the title “an analysis of figurative language used in bethel music’s selected song lyrics”

II. Review of Related Literature

This study has some similarities with some other studies which have a similar topic.

The first one was a thesis entitled "An analysis of figurative language in Taylor Swifts Song Lyrics" made by Rismayanti (2019). This thesis tried to analyze figurative language in song lyrics and the meaning of those lyrics. Rismayanti only focused in analyzed figurative language in Taylor Swift's song lyrics, the writer used a theory from Arp & Perrine (1963) to divide the types of figurative language. After identifying the types of figurative language, the research analyzed the meaning of figurative language by using theory from Leech (1981).

The second review was a thesis entitled "Figurative Language analysis in five John Legend's Songs" made by Arifah (2016). The aims of Arifah's study were to identify figurative language and describe its contextual meaning in the song. Arifah only focused on analyzing the kinds of figurative language such as simile, metaphor, hyperbole, and others in five John legend's songs. The study used Sharndama & Suleiman (2013) theory and also theory from Hillaby (1978) with qualitative method. There were some kinds of figurative language used in John Legend song lyrics, such as personification, metaphor, simile, paradox, oxymoron, repetition, hyperbole, litotes, and symbol. The most dominant figurative language that has been found in her study was hyperbole. Arifah's thesis has differences from this study. Arifah only took five songs while the writer took thirteen songs to be analyzed.

The last one is titled "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Online Short Story Posted on The Jakarta Post" by Wibisono and Widodo (2019) is aimed to find some kinds of figurative language used; she also studies the meaning of the figurative language used in selected short story on online the Jakarta Post. This research employs library research in the sense that the researcher visited the libraries to get the data. There are two kinds of data in this research: (1) primary sources and (2) secondary sources. A primary source is a piece of firsthand information. Then secondary sources provide secondhand information. In this study, the primary source is a short story gained from online Jakarta Post. Then, the secondary source was books, e-books, journals, English dictionary, observation, and documentation that were related to the research which was gained. After the data are gathered, they are classified, analyzed, and interpreted by using several theories namely: (1) the theory of Figurative Language by Perrine (1982:61)), and Short Story by Klarer (1998:13). Some of the important research findings are presented as follows. First, figurative language has many types, such as metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, irony, symbol, hyperbole, paradox, alliteration, allusion, onomatopoeia, and many others. Henceforth, all kinds of figurative language cannot be found in all works of literature. There are some types mostly found in the literature, such as simile, personification, hyperbole, metaphor, irony, and metonymy. In this case, the

writer only conducted the research in the short story. The writer found some types of figurative language in the short story; those are personification, simile, symbol, and onomatopoeia. Personification is one of the types of figurative language mostly found in the short story posted on online Jakarta Post.

III. Method

This study uses a qualitative method, which means that the data and the results of the analysis are in the form of qualitative descriptive. The data are not in the form of numbers or coefficients about the relationship between variables. Sutopo (2002:111) explains that descriptive research aims to reveal various qualitative information by describing what is being researched and full of nuances to carefully describe the properties of a thing, situation, phenomenon and is not limited to data collection but includes analysis and interpretation of the data. The qualitative descriptive method used in this study describes the words, sentences, and song lyrics contained in the Bethel Music album.

The object of this research is the stylistic aspect in the form of figurative language on the album Bethel Music (source of song lyrics) with a total of 15 song lyrics. The data collection techniques used in this study were library techniques, listening techniques, and note-taking techniques. Soebroto (in AlMa'ruf, 2009:6) library technique is a technique that uses written sources to obtain data. The steps in data collection include: 1) Intensive reading of data sources referring to the object of research, 2) Listening to Iwan Fals' songs carefully and 3) Taking notes on the data obtained.

This study uses a qualitative descriptive analysis method. The analysis relates to a description of the data and findings, to explain the types and meanings of figurative language found in the Bethel Music album. In analyzing the figurative language data in this study, first the author uses figurative language theory based on the types of figurative language based on Arp & Perrine's (1963) theory and then analyzed and described by applying Leech's (1981) theory. to know the meaning

IV. Results and Discussion

In this section, the researcher will explain the research findings that have been carried out by the researcher. There are types of figure of speech and the meaning of figure of speech in the lyrics of the song Bethel Musik. The songs used in this study are *God, There Are No Slaves Anymore, Lift Hallelujah, It's Good, Not a Grave, Good I See You, Standing In Your Love, King of My Heart, Forever, Resurrection In The Air, Heaven Come On, My Soul Sings, Victory Is Yours, Child In Suffering*

Table 1 Figurative Languages Used in the Lyrics of Bathel Music

No	Types of Figurative Language	Amount of data	Percentage (%)
1.	Simile	6	17.14%
2.	Metaphor	14	40.00%
3.	Personification	7	20.00%
4.	Synecdoche	1	2.86%
5.	Metonymy	1	2.86%
6.	Symbol	3	8.57%
7.	Hyperbole	3	8.57%
	Total	35	100%

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there are 35 figurative sentences contained in the lyrics of the songs chosen by Bathel Music. There are 6 types of figurative language with a percentage of 17.14%, metaphor has 14 lyrics with a percentage of 40.00%, embodiment of 7 ercentage of 2.86%, methanymia 1 lyrics with 2.86%, symbol 3 with a percentage of 2.86% the percentage is 8.57 and hyperbole is 3 with a percentage of 8.57%.

lyrics with a percentage of 20.00%, synecdoche 1 lyrics with a p

1. Simile

Simile is a comparison to show the similarities between two different things and uses several connectors. Simile uses several words or phrases such as like, than, like or as to compare

Data 1

You're making me like you

(*Ain't No Grave, verse 3, line 4*)

The lyrics above are **similes**, which are based on the comparison of the words "You" and "Me" then the use of the conjunction "like". The word "He" refers to Jesus Christ who is the central figure for Christians. Then the word "me" is an expression as a comparison of Jesus Christ with a lion where the lion is a strong and mighty everywhere

Based on the data above, the subject "He" means Jesus Christ is the savior, where Jesus Christ is the King of Kings in the world. However, it is denotatively unreasonable to say that Jesus Christ rose as a lion. After analyzing the data above, according to the theory of meaning by Leech (1981), the data above contains **connotative meanings** because it refers to other meanings outside the literal. So the parable above compares Jesus Christ with a lion to give a real picture of how Jesus became, so strong and strong, that He is able to deliver us from all difficulties.

Data 2:

Your love is devoted like a ring of solid gold

(*Ever Be, Verse 1, line 1*)

The second data is also a simile, which compares two things using the term "like". The lyrics compare how "Your love is offered" with "a ring of pure gold". "Your love" in the data refers to God's love for His people. To analyze the meaning, according to Leech (1981), the data above has a connotative meaning. God's love can only be felt by the hearts of those who give their love to God's will. So, to understand the above data connotatively, 'Your love is devoted like a pure gold ring' means God's love is so pure, He gave it to us freely and everything that comes from Him is real. That's why His love is so beautiful and precious like a ring of pure gold

Data 3

Forgiveness like the tide rolling in (*Revival's In The Air, Verse 1, line 2*)

The lyric is a parable because it compares "forgiveness" with "a rolling tide". This can be seen from the two sentences of different things which actually cannot be compared." Forgiveness: is an act of forgiveness while "the tide" refers to the waves of the sea. The lyrics have a meaning, namely how God forgives his people.

The lyrics contain connotative meaning. So, it can be translated connotatively because it has another meaning, namely literal meaning. The data above, 'Forgiveness is like a rolling tide' means God's infinite love which makes His forgiveness take all places in the hearts of His people, replacing all sins and mistakes.

Data 4:

Let Your glory rush in like a flood (*Spirit Move, Pre-chorus, line 2*)

The lyrics above are classified as similes because they compare two different things and use the conjunction 'like'. The comparison is between the word 'glory' and the word 'flood'. The glory in this data refers to the glory of God. And the songwriter of the lyrics above uses parables to express how he admires God and wants the majesty of God's glory to fill the earth.

According to Leech (1981), the above data contains meaning. However, the data above is strange enough to take literally. It says 'let Your glory flow like a flood', whereas flood refers to a situation where a place is filled with water. So, the data above can only be understood with connotative meaning. The connotative meaning of the data above is that the author praises God's majesty and hopes that the earth is filled with God's glory, not to cause problems but to save people.

Data 5:

You roar like thunder (*Victory Yours, Bridge, row 1*)

The lyrics above are parables. It compares 'roar' and 'thunder' by using the word 'like'. 'Aum' is usually synonymous with the sound of a lion, and 'thunder' is a sound from the sky. These are two different things, even though they make sounds but they are still different because they come from different sound sources. However, the writer in the data

above compares the two things in a parable to reveal how God's voice is over us and everything under Heaven.

According to Leech (1981), the above data represent connotative meaning. On the other hand, 'thunder' means a sudden loud sound that comes from the sky especially when there is a storm. Connotatively the data above does not talk about someone or something roaring or about thunder. The data above connotatively means that God's voice is so powerful. Even though we cannot hear His voice with our ears, but when God speaks, our hearts feel it and praise Him.

2. Metaphor

According to Arp & Perrine (1963:29), metaphor and simile are comparisons between unrelated things. The difference is, in metaphor, figurative terms replace or are identified with literal terms. In contrast to similes, figurative terms in metaphors are intended to explain literal terms without using *like* or *as*

Data 6:

I'm no longer a slave of fear

(*No Longer Slaves, Chorus, line 1*)

The lyrics above is considered a metaphor because it compares two different things. The person or songwriter in the data above compares himself to a 'slave'. By saying 'I am no longer a slave', he declared that he used to be a slave (slave of fear). 'A slave' refers to people who are loyal servants to others and must obey and follow their boss. In this case, the person says that he used to be a frightened servant but not anymore.

According to Leech (1981), the data above represents connotative meaning. In reality, 'a slave' had to be loyal to others. However, the author in this data states that he is a slave to fear which is a feeling, not a human. This data can be interpreted with connotative meaning. 'I am no longer a slave to fear' means the person no longer feels fear. Before, he had always lived in fear, afraid of anything around him. But now, he became a child of God who was saved by God's grace. God had freed him from fear, so he was no longer a slave to fear.

Data 7:

I raise hallelujah, my weapon is melody

(*Raise A Hallelujah, Verse 1, line 4*)

The phrase 'my weapon is a melody' is included in a metaphor, because it shows a comparison between two different things. The term 'my weapon' is compared to 'melody'. These two things are compared to each other without using the conjunctions that are characteristic of metaphors. The term 'my weapon' means something used for fighting. Then, the term 'melody' means musical tone.

The songwriter certainly wants to talk about how amazing and so great is God's power in his life, with God he can do anything. According to Leech (1981), the data above represents connotative meaning. 'My weapon is a melody' means that the person strongly believes in God and surrenders his whole life to God's will. So by lifting hallelujah and praising God, God will win every battle for him. So he expressed it by saying 'my weapon is a melody'.

Data 8:

Shame is a prison as cruel as a grave
(*Ain't No Grave, Verse 1, line 1*)

The lyrics above is a metaphor for comparing two different things. The comparison can be seen from the words 'shame' and the word 'jail'. The word 'shame' refers to feelings, and 'jail' means a place for the perpetrator. This is a different matter. Comparing these two things means the songwriter wants to emphasize the meaning he wants to express. He wanted to say that feelings of shame imprison or confine people from the things that can set them free.

In the data above, the songwriter expresses his opinion on shyness. He wanted to express how shame kept him trapped in his inability to do much in life. So he describes it by comparing 'shame' to 'a prison as cruel as a graveyard' which can confine people to other things outside. According to Leech (1981), this data contains connotative meaning because it has other meanings beyond literal. 'Shame is a prison' doesn't consider a disgrace to a place or its culprit, but it does mean imprisoning people from the good things out there. And the one who can free people from shame is God.

Data 9:

I will love You Lord my shield
I will love you Lord my rock forever
(*God I See You, Chorus, lines 2-3*)

The above lyrics is considered as a metaphor to compare two different things. In this case, the data above has two comparisons. First, 'Lord' with 'shield' and second, 'Lord' and 'rock'. This comparison is used to express the songwriter's admiration for God. Using this metaphor, he wanted to say that God was strong and great, and was able to protect him from demons.

In the data above, the songwriter compares 'God' with 'shield' and 'stone'. According to the Cambridge online dictionary, 'God' is one who has power and authority over others, and is an address to GOD or JESUS. 'Shield' is a wide piece of defensive armor that is carried on the arm, and 'rock' refers to a concrete mass of rocky material, or a large mass of rock that forms a cliff or peak. The songwriter in the data above compares God to some things that can be seen and touched, and refers to God to defensive armor and solid boulder materials. To understand the data above, according to Leech (1981), it is represented by connotative meaning. Instead of addressing God with 'shields' and 'stones', he wanted to express admiration for God. Although God cannot be seen and touched, He has strength and power to protect us. So connotatively it means 'You are the Lord of my protection and strength'.

Data 10:

He is my song
Let the King of my heart be
(*King of My Heart, Verse 1, line 4*)

The lyrics above is considered a metaphor because it compares two different things. It compares 'He' and 'song'. 'He' is a male human pronoun used in the subject of a sentence, while 'song' is a musical creation performed with sound. The songwriter uses these two different things in a metaphor to emphasize what he is trying to portray. 'He is my song' which somehow sounds romantic is used to describe how 'He' is in the songwriter's heart.

According to the Cambridge online dictionary, 'He' refers to a male human who is neither a speaker nor a listener nor a reader of speech or sentences. A 'song' is defined as

a short poem and musical composition of words and music, or a melody to a lyric poem or ballad. These are two different things that cannot be taken literally. So, according to Leech (1981) the data above has a connotative meaning. 'He' in the data above refers to the God the songwriter believes in, and 'He is my song' means God is the source of happiness in his life. By living with faith in God, his life becomes as beautiful as the melody of a song.

3 Personification

According to Arp & Perrine (1963: 30), personification is the giving of human attributes or feelings to an inanimate object of an abstract concept. Personification consists of assigning human attributes to objects or ideas.

Data 11:

Your goodness is running after, it's running after me
(*Goodness Of God, Bridge, line 1*)

The above lyrics is considered as personification because it gives human attributes to non-humans. In the data above, 'goodness' which is a good moral quality, is accepted as a human attribute of 'pursuing'. 'Kindness' as a form of good behavior, does not have legs like humans to be able to run. However, the songwriters in the data above assume that good can catch up. This personification is another way of saying that God is always good to us in every way.

According to the Cambridge online dictionary, 'run' means to walk faster than to walk or walk without restraint. It is the act of walking briskly or hastily. However, logically understood, 'kindness' is a form of attitude that realistically cannot run or even walk, because it does not have legs like humans do. Therefore, the data above contains other meanings that go beyond the logical meaning. According to Leech (1981) the word has a connotative meaning. 'Your kindness chases after me' expresses how kindness is always with that person. 'Your goodness' itself refers to God's goodness, so this means God always gives His goodness and blessings whenever and wherever we are.

Data 12:

The waves and wind still know His name
(*It Is Well, Bridge 1, line 2*)

The lyrics above is a personification because it gives human attributes to non-humans. In this case, 'wave' and 'wind' received human attributes to know a person's name. As we know, God's creatures who have the ability to recognize and memorize names, in other words intelligent, are only humans. 'Wave' and 'wind' are two things that have no sense to recognize something or someone. They are just a part of nature. But being given human attributes means the songwriter wants to make the lyrics sound poetic while emphasizing the meaning.

The Cambridge online dictionary states that 'wave' means to float, play or sway in air currents especially in the sea. Whereas 'wind' is a current of air that moves more or less horizontally and is sometimes strong enough to be felt. Waves and wind are two different things that move together in the ocean. However, the data above actually refers to the new testament of the Bible, when Jesus calmed the storm. Said, " *And he got up and rebuked the wind and said to the sea, "Peace! Shut up!" And the wind stopped, and there was great calm* (Mark 4:39). Referring to this, when analyzed based on Leech (1981), the data above contains connotative meaning. *The waves and the wind still*

know His name' means nothing can scare us because the power of Jesus calms every storm in our life therefore it is good for us.

Data 13:

Let my dry bones sing a new song

(Revival's In The Air, Chorus, line 3)

The lyrics above is categorized as personification because it gives human attributes to non-humans. In this case, the data above gives the attribute of human 'singing' to non-human 'shin'. The shins refer to the dead bones of the human body. Even though they are in the human body, they have been dead for a very long time and have become very dry. So they are not human at all. Accepted as a human attribute means that the above data is personification.

According to the Cambridge online dictionary, 'singing' means making musical sounds with voices, usually notes with words. And this can be done by humans. Meanwhile, the 'shinbone', even though it is part of the human body, is no longer alive. They were not only inanimate objects but had died so long that the bones were completely dry. It is impossible for bones to sing, because they are not human. Therefore, based on Leech's (1981) theory, the above data has a connotative meaning. 'Let my shins sing a new song' means that the songwriter has praised God all his life, and will praise God until his death. His whole life and death will be a praise to God and become an awareness that God is a God of Love.

4. Synecdoche

According to Arp & Perrine (1963), synecdoche is a part for the whole or the whole part of a thing to represent the whole. In other words, a synecdoche is a statement that contains parts of a thing to represent the whole.

I love your voice

You have led me through the fire

(Goodness Of God, Verse 2, line 1)

The data is categorized as synecdoche. This can be seen from the sentence 'I love your voice' uttered by the songwriter. 'Sound' is the sound produced by living things using their vocal cords and air to produce sound. So basically sound is part of living things. In the data above, 'I love your voice' is an expression from the songwriter that he addressed to God. However, it does not mean that he loves God's voice alone, but rather represents God as a whole. So this is a synecdoche, which uses the voice of God to describe God throughout the body.

According to Leech (1981), the data above contains connotative meaning. The phrase 'I love your voice' when translated literally means that the songwriter only loves God's voice, as when God speaks to him. However, the data above has meaning beyond that. 'I love your voice' is a phrase used by the songwriter to express his love for God in its entirety. Not only God's voice but God's goodness, God's hand that always supports, God's eyes that always see, God's plan in his life, basically God in one unit.

5. Metonymy

Arp & Perrine (1963:33) define metonymy as the use of something that is closely related to what is actually intended. It uses something to represent something else where both if those things are closely related to each other.

Data 15:

Heaven come fill this place

(Heaven Come, Bridge, line 1)

The lyrics above is considered as metonymy. It can be seen from the word 'heaven'. The word 'heaven' refers to a transcendent supernatural place where God, angels, souls reside. In the data above, the songwriter saying 'Heaven is coming to fill this place' is actually referring to God. So the use of 'heaven' is to represent God who is closely related to one another.

Based on Leech's (1981) theory, the data above contains connotative meaning because the meaning refers to something other than literal. In the sentence 'heaven comes to fill this place' if translated literally means the songwriter asked heaven to come down to earth. However, connotatively the word 'heaven' does not literally mean heaven as a transcendent place, but refers to God. 'Heaven' is a metonymy of 'God'. Therefore, the data above represents the meaning of God who comes and fills the earth with His grace.

6. Symbol

According to Arp & Perrine (1963:37), symbols are roughly defined as something that means more than what it is. When a statement contains a symbol, there will be two meanings, namely a literal meaning and another meaning as a suggestive aspect.

Data 16:

Your blood flows through my veins

(No Longer Slaves, Verse 2, line 4)

The lyrics is considered a symbol because it has more meaning than what it actually is. 'Your blood runs through my veins' is the phrase the songwriter says that God's blood flows in his body. This doesn't actually mean that there is God's blood in him because God is a transcendent being, but it is an expression that God is his father and he is God's son.

Based on the theory of meaning by Leech (1981), the data above has a connotative meaning. 'Blood' according to the Cambridge online dictionary is a red fluid circulating in our body that carries oxygen and essential substances in the body. Blood also means family relations from birth. So if we translate it literally, it means that God has a direct relationship with the songwriter. However, the data above means much more than that. It not only means that the songwriter is closely related to God, but he lives by God's will and he is forever a living child of God because of God's grace.

Data 17:

There on a tree the Lamb of God was crucified

(Ain't No Grave, Verse 3, line 2)

The lyrics are categorized as symbols. This can be seen from the word 'Lamb of God'. Sheep refers to an animal with white fur. According to the Cambridge online dictionary, a lamb is a young sheep. But the songwriter in the data above refers to the Lamb of God to Jesus Christ. In Christianity, Jesus Christ is also referred to as the Lamb of God which represents His purity and sacrifice for our sins.

According to Leech (1981), the data above has a connotative meaning because it has a meaning that is beyond the literal meaning. Sheep, which are white-haired animals, are often depicted in Christianity as gently carried by shepherds. It is to show tenderness,

purity and innocence. Moreover, lambs are usually sacrificed on the altar to atone for the sins of the owner. Therefore, when the songwriter says 'Lamb of God' he is referring to Jesus Christ who voluntarily gave Himself up to be crucified to atone for our sins.

Data 18:

Your cross, my freedom

(Son Of Suffering, Bridge, line 1)

The lyrics are categorized as symbols. It can be seen from the inscription 'Your Cross'. 'Cross' is actually a shape formed by two lines crossing each other. It has two forms in written sign 'X' or '+' But around religion 'Cross' is a symbol of Christianity because Jesus Christ died on the cross. So in the data above, 'Your cross' refers to the cross where Jesus died.

According to Leech (1981), the data above has a connotative meaning. The 'cross' which is a written sign formed by two crossed lines forming a shape, in Christianity is a symbol for their religion. However, it is more than that. 'Your cross' refers to where Jesus died, but more than that, the 'cross' is a symbol of sacrifice. It means the sacrifice of Jesus Christ who gave His life to be crucified to atone for our sins. Therefore, 'Your cross' in the above data does not only mean the cross itself but also sacrifice and freedom.

6. Hyperbole

Arp & Perrine (1963:47) define hyperbole as something that is exaggerated to have an effect. It is a form of exaggeration to emphasize meaning. It is used to make the description more creative, funny and emphasize meaning.

Data 19:

Grander earth has quaked before

Moved by the sound of His voice

(It Is Well, Verse 1, line)

The lyrics above is too exaggerated, so it is categorized as hyperbole. This can be seen from the word 'majestic earth'. 'Earth' is one of the planets and is the fifth largest planet in the solar system but the only planet known to support life. Earth itself is one of the largest terrestrial planets. Therefore, to say that there is a bigger earth is an exaggeration because there is only one earth, so there is no other largest earth.

According to Leech (1981), the data above has a connotative meaning because it contains other meanings other than the literal meaning. To say that there is a bigger earth is impossible because the earth is only one of the eight planets in the universe. However, the data above mentions 'big earth' to describe the other biggest thing in the world, even the universe is under God's rule.

Data 20:

When brokenness and pain is all I know

I won't be shaken, I won't be shaken

(Stand In Your Love, Verse 1, line 3)

The lyrics above is considered hyperbole because it is exaggerated. It can be seen from the sentence 'When heartbreak and pain is all I know'. The songwriter uses this exaggeration to describe his sadness. As human beings, many should know that even though our lives are full of sorrow, the exaggerated expressions above are used to emphasize the meaning that the author wants to describe.

According to Leech (1981) the data above contains connotative meaning because it has other meanings to represent outside the literal. The song Stand In Your Love describes the power of God's love. So when we stand in God's love nothing can bring us down. That's what the songwriter wanted to say. Using the phrase 'when brokenness and pain is all I know' he wants to illustrate that even his life is sad, he will not waver when he stands in God's love.

Data 21:

Glory written in the sky

(Heaven Come, Verse 1, line 5)

The lyrics above is classified as hyperbole because it is exaggerated. 'Sky', according to the Cambridge online dictionary means the area above the earth where clouds, sun, beginnings and more can be seen. However, no one could write anything in the above data is exaggerated to describe the greatness of God.

Based on the theory of meaning by Leech (1981) the data above contains connotative meaning. Since the sky was above the earth, nothing could reach, it was impossible for one to write on the sky. However, because the sky was the peak of the earth, it could be seen from anywhere and at any time. Therefore, the data above illustrates other meanings beyond the literal meaning. 'Glory written in the sky' connotes the majesty and greatness of God which can be seen and heard anywhere and anytime.

Conclusion

Based on the data that has been stated above, it can be concluded that there are 35 lyrics of the 15 songs studied which contain figurative language. The types of figure of speech found in this study are simile consisting of 6 lyrics (17.14%), metaphor consisting of 14 lyrics (40.00%), personification consisting of 7 lyrics (20.00%), synecdoche consisting of 1 lyrics (2.86%), metonymy consists of 1 lyric (2.86%), symbol consists of 3 lyrics (8.57%), hyperbole consists of 3 lyrics (8.57%). Based on the types of figurative language found in Bethel Music's song lyrics, personification and hyperbole are the most frequently used figurative language in this album.

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that figurative language has an important role in Bethel Music's songs. It would be nice if the song lyrics contain figurative language. Songs become more interesting to listen to and also help listeners to better imagine the storyline or meaning of the song. The meaning of figurative language can be a reflection of the experience of the songwriter. A similar experience may also be experienced by song listeners.

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