

## AN ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE STYLE IN SONG LYRIC: “HEAT WAVES” BY GLASS ANIMAL

---

Nur Alve Gina  
UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, Indonesia  
[alvegina09092000@gmail.com](mailto:alvegina09092000@gmail.com)

Muhammad Muntazero Shidqi  
UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, Indonesia  
[zerosqi28091999@gmail.com](mailto:zerosqi28091999@gmail.com)

Muhammad Hilmi Fauzan  
UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, Indonesia  
[yurahirumi@gmail.com](mailto:yurahirumi@gmail.com)

Shafira Hanna Chairina  
UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, Indonesia  
[chairinashafirahanna@gmail.com](mailto:chairinashafirahanna@gmail.com)

Ahmet Serhat Uçar  
Mersin University, Turkey  
[asucar@anadolu.edu.tr](mailto:asucar@anadolu.edu.tr)

**Abstract:** The objective of this research is to know and learn more about the language style in figurative language in the lyrics of the song on the song by Glass Animal, which is entitled Heat Waves and can also provide information about the style of language in the lyrics of the song, which means that further researchers can continue further research. The results of this study are (1) Personification: 1; (2) Hyperbole: 2; (3) Alliteration: 1; (4) Assonance: 4; (5) Irony: 1; (6) Anaphora: 2; and (7) Repetition: 3. Based on the result of study, there are 14 figurative languages in the lyrics of "Heat Waves" by Glass animal. It can be concluded that there is no metaphor in this lyric, and dominant in this lyric of figurative language is Assonance.

**Keywords:** *Language Style, Figurative Language, Song Lyrics*

---

## INTRODUCTION

Language is used to communicate in conveying information or message to others (Mu'in, Noortyani & Sibarani, 2021). Our language can give an aspiration to everyone. Of course, that delivery can also be obtained in various ways, one with a song. Astuti et al. (2021) state that based on listening to music can increase our body's immunity and, in that way, can also bring happiness. Therefore, a song makes the delivery of language more beautiful. Hasibuan (2018) add that humans will always express language with gestures, signals, or sounds that want to convey a thought, idea, feeling, or emotion. Therefore, the song is said to be a field of the outpouring of every expression you want to convey with a piece; everyone will get peace or happiness from a rhythm and understand the meaning contained in the lyrics of the song.

Language has various contexts in its use. The language can be in the form of standard and non-standard languages, such as songs made by the author; a song is made based on poetry and music made with everyday language. So variously referred to as language styles. Furthermore, Language style is a way of expressing some expression and has many meanings (Jannah et al., 2022), and Vitria (2013) has also stated that the style referred to in language is where the language is used in the context of poems, novels, songs which have an expression in the form of spoken written. Style can also be a structured language feature that has a relationship with one another (Mu'in, 2021).

In this case, this research has focused on the use of language style in song lyrics where the use of language in song lyrics from time to time has developed because language can have different meanings in each sentence or word. Watanabe (2018) has argued that song lyrics are linguistics that must also be studied because song lyrics are spoken and written modes combined with music. The research intends that from the style of language in the song lyric, we can find out the style of each sentence and word in the song lyric to know the meaning and

intent of the lyrics conveyed to the listeners (Handrianto, Jusoh, Goh & Rashid, 2021). Language style can be studied by language style and figure of speech in language styles such as apostrophe metaphor, metonymy, allegory, symbol, synecdoche, Repetition, irony, paradox, simile, hyperbole, understatement, personification, and pleonasm (Alifah, 2015; Sarte et al., 2021). The style of language is adopted from a stylistic study that studies a style of linguistics so that the style in question is a style of language in the text, especially in this study which discusses the lyrics of the song “Heat Waves” by Glass Animal. The objective of this research is to know and learn more about the style of language in the lyrics of the song on the song from Glass Animal, which is entitled Heat Waves and can also provide information about the style of language in the lyrics of the song, which means that further researchers can continue further research.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### Linguistic-Stylistic

There are many variants of language variety in linguistics, such as the linguistic approach to Text, Discourse Approach to Analysis, General and Linguistic Stylistics, and others (Moses, 2005). The style also has a discussion or section in linguistics where every discussion in the field of fashion is a discussion in linguistics (Nnadi, 2010). Udeze et al (2017) emphasize that stylistic linguistics explores features in linguistics that relate to language in linguistics in the form of texts. Stylistics is also found in linguistics because stylistics are styles in the language of a text. The text can be explored in the language used; therefore, the kind of language in a text can give beauty. In this case, the sort of language referred to is a stylistic study, one of the linguistic fields.

The stylist is the study of the structured style of a text which is included in linguistics. Orebe (2021) also states that the main task in stylistics is to study a text and the characteristics of linguistics which are unique in their way and draw attention also from the linguistic features that separate genres into individual disciplines. However, Li (2015) explains that stylistics does not reach the disciplinary limits of modern times. Still, most contemporary times are taken from linguistic methodologies depending on the area and goals of literary critics. This linguistic methodology has resulted in the development of stylistic, linguistic analysis. Therefore, linguistic stylistics have developed from age to age where the style of language has many unique features from the author in the form of text.

Stylistics can be said as a style of language in a text through linguistic research because stylistics is part of linguistics. Stylistics is a science that discusses style and attractiveness with many definitions and concepts so that it differs from experts. Then, which of the several that have been concerned that stylistic is a style which is one of the fields of linguistics so that it includes a language that has a type.

### Language Style

The language style is a study of stylistics which is the unique style of each text written. Sapriyani et al. (2017) state that language style is a way to show formal and informal expressions, and it shows how they communicate in different language styles. Furthermore,

Jamil and Nasrum (2018) added that language style is an alternative tool to convey messages in which language styles have different meanings according to the context when communicating. The language style is a choice of words used by people in a place or condition, and the style of language is also essential for expressing ideas which depend on the person who wants to convey in what style of speech (Mareden, 2016). The same opinion is also stated by Aaliyah (2018) that Language style is a way to give expression, whether it is formal or informal (Handrianto, Jusoh, Goh, Rashid, Abdullah & Rahman, 2021). This depends on the context or conversation from person to person. It can be said from previous statements that language style is a word or sentence spoken to people to show a particular expression. The style of language given depends on the person who conveys it.

In this case, the language style used every day may be formal or informal spoken and, of course, also used in the field of art. Therefore, style is included in stylistics which is one in the field of linguistics. Rahayu and Parmawati (2020) reveal that Language style is one of the stylistic elements which depends on one's speech and language style. Another opinion also told by Muthmainnah (2016) is that Language style can be said to be the choice of the linguistic form where language style can manipulate everyone consciously or unconsciously. Language style can be communicated formally or informally depending on the context of each person sharing it. Moreover, Rosyda (2021) states that every thinking in using language styles, every people are different, the choice also depends on several aspects that social aspects may influence. Language style has a different context for each communication where each person's thoughts will be other in how to express it or use their language style.

## **Figurative Language**

Figurative language is a language that has a hidden meaning, as is often found in song lyrics. Ardhyanti and Supriyatiningsih (2020) add a way to show the writer's thoughts by using particular words that have hidden meanings called figurative language. Moreover, the language of the song lyrics has an unusual language in everyday conversations where the lyrics have the figurative language to create their meaning that, when digesting the substance, has a deeper meaning. At the same time, the listeners who hear the importance of the song lyrics have their own opinions, where the views of the lyrics differ without knowing it. Beautiful words will give ideas with figurative language in song lyrics (Setiawati & Maryani, 2018). Figurative language provides a meaning contained in every word or sentence, which shows the expression or idea of the author with work, such as a song lyric written.

Figurative language includes figurative language that has an implied meaning in it by the author to provide beautiful figurative language in writing. Yastanti et al. (2018) express that figurative language is included in intrinsic elements, and also this is the characteristic of the author in conveying reports to the public; some literature also uses figurative language to make it more attractive, as used in song lyrics where figurative language also has an implied meaning in it (Rahman et al., 2021). Dinata and Kurma (2013) also state Figurative language is critical to analyze. First, sing a song with a better understanding of the meaning of the lyrics than not knowing because it will provide knowledge and learning. Second, analyzing figurative language can provide more practice in an expression. Figurative language provides beautiful words with special meanings and expresses phrases or ideas (Muhammad et al., 2021). on this statement that figurative language has gorgeous words that also have the implied meaning of a

word, especially in songs. Until now, pieces continue to develop, and language is also constantly evolving where the author has ideas or thoughts on the lyrics.

Figurative language has an implied meaning, meaning each meaning will change according to everyone's understanding. Nurcitrawati et al. (2019) state that Figurative language has its influence, and the most important thing is the change in the meaning of a figurative language. Ratna (2017) presents that figurative language is included in the symbolic language, where the incident here is an art of speech that does not have a literal meaning. The author uses this to avoid denotation. The method conveyed by the author indirectly is called figurative language (Hulu et al., 2021). From some of the opinions above, it can be said that figurative language is used so that writers can express their ideas and thoughts to the public (Mu'in, Noortyani & Elyani, 2021). One example is in song lyrics which many public listeners certainly hear because the lyrics will always be there. After all, there are many enthusiasts.

## Types of Figure of Speech

According to Putra (2017), a language style that is indirectly called a figure of speech and a figure of speech itself is an anomaly by evaluating both spellings, structuring of words, construction (clause, phrase, sentence) which is in the form of emphasis, beauty, humour, or other effects. There are so many figures of speech, but some of them discuss from figures of speech are:

### Metaphore

According to Syahrina (2019), a metaphor is an implicit thing with two unrelated things but the same characteristics. Saragih (2021) explained that "metaphor" comes from Greek Etymologically. "Meta" means to transfer, and "Pharein" means to carry, as a whole means a transfer or transfer. A metaphor is a word or expression with a non-literal symbolic meaning because the function of a metaphor is to explain a concept. A metaphor is a way to express an idea, feeling, or emotion, compared to other things but has the same characteristics (Jeta, 2017).

### Personification

Personification is a figurative language where inanimate objects or abstractions are provided like human form or have a human-like shape; personification gives writing a little more unrealistic to give life to things like making some fiction or literary work feel more alive (Tankaruba, 2016). Personification is very important in song lyrics which makes listeners think of an object where listeners will develop an identification of non-humans who are described more simply. They can easily understand and live more in their imagination (Herlina et al., 2021; Wedayanti, 2021).

### Hyperbole

Based on Astina et al. (2021), Hyperbole is a figurative language often used and known in everyday life in the song or entertainment industry. Singers can add to drama or comedy; in short, hyperbole is exaggerated and intended to evoke or show stronger feelings. Embellishment adds to the aesthetic effect of making it unique and attractive (Sari et al., 2022).

### Anaphora

The definition of Anaphora itself is the Repetition of the exact words, sounds, or sentences. Words or phrases are repeated at the beginning of successively referred to as Anaphora, and the function of Anaphora's role is to emphasize the reader to pay more attention to it (Gultom, 2021).

## Assonance

Assonance is a figure of speech that describes and repeats vowel sounds around a word from one line and is seen in terms close to another. This consonant refers to the Repetition of a word or vowel sound either at the beginning or end (Putra et .al, 2020).

## Alliteration

The Repetition of initial consonants in two or more words is called Alliteration. This is a deliberate phonological device and includes literature and poetry (Fitria, 2018). in this case, Alliteration is the Repetition of consonant sounds in sentences or words where the consonants are the same in sentences or phrases, usually a repeat of this consonant to get a beautiful sentence and as emphasis (Nursolihat & Kareviati, 2020).

## Repetition

Repetition, also called Repetition, is a direct and transparent source of lexical cohesion in which the Repetition is more identical to the previous verbal (Fitria, 2018). According to Handayani (2017), Repetition is a figure of speech used to be arranged by the author. This can be rectangular or rectangular, such as some square expressions of sounds, words, and collections of words considered essential to emphasize.

## Irony

Irony is a figurative language spoken or written where the true meaning is hidden. The irony is a figure of speech with an untrue purpose whose usage exceeds actual expectations (Mukarromah, 2018). Also, Muhammad et al. (2021) add that irony is categorized as a figurative language interpreted contrary to what is said but subtly can also give a rough statement.

## Song Lyric

A song is a piece of music sung in the form of lyrics made by the author's feelings. Song is part of music that consists of several lyrics and melodies; pieces can be taken from poetry or message from the feelings of musicians who intend to pour into singing (Handrianto, Jusoh, Nengsih, Alfurqan, Muslim & Tannoubi, 2021). Moreover, a bit is a musical work with a voice without the action of a singer and can be sung by one or more people and is the most famous literary work and is loved by the public where the song will be brought close, fresh, and big on life and also as an expression of the author's point of view, talk, history, the life of people and society (Ibrahim et al., 2019). Song is a communication by using sound and music to express feelings, ideas, thoughts, and emotions. Song lyrics are an expression of the author's feelings, ideas, and reviews by using language that is unusual or common in everyday life, and also the language of the song is identically beautiful and poetic, which is the result of the author's expression, which is intended to entertain. Then, Nasution et al. (2018) stated that Song lyrics

are varied and have textual meanings, and listeners have different perceptions of understanding the song's meaning (Ibrahim et al., 2021).

Lyrics are a collection of words that make up a song consisting of a stanza and a chorus. Lyrics have significant distribution in music, but lyrics contribute to the second element of music (Rochmahfathi, 2019). The lyrics in songs are similar to poetry because they have the same characteristics; both use rhyme, Repetition, and sound techniques to produce rhythm (Ghofur et al., 2021; Herwanis et al., 2021). Mulyati et al. (2020) consider that the song's lyrics are representations of the composer's emotions that describe feelings such as love, struggle, jealousy, peace, and how to make communication more beautiful. Moreover, Lyrics are expressions and textures of the writer made from the writer's imagination where the beautiful words written on the lyrics and combined with the music will be more fantastic and pleasing to the listener.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Researchers used qualitative research in which research focused on language style in song lyrics. It can be concluded that the object of this research is the song lyric by Grass Animal entitled "heat waves," that released in 2020. In this study, the researcher examines the language used in these lyrics, such as the style of lingo used in this song which includes the figure of speech or figurative language used (Sicam et al., 2021; Utami et al., 2021). The method used is a qualitative approach, and the researcher has carried out using data collection techniques in the form of observation and taking notes by using the youtube application to make it easier for researchers to examine song lyrics from the language contained in the song. In analyzing data, the researchers had used four steps to examine: 1. the researcher found the lyrics and meaning of the song by Grass Animal "Hate Waves," 2. the researcher analyzed the meaning of the actual song. 3. The researcher analyzes the style and figure of speech or the figurative language of the song, 4. the researcher concludes by analyzing the type of figurative language contained in the song by Grass Animal "Hate Waves."

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the data, the next step is to find out what is in the lyrics of "Glass Animal-Hate Waves," which is the language style of figurative language in these lyrics.

Figure of Speech	Number
Metaphor	0
Personification	1
Hyperbole	2
Anaphora	2
Assonance	4
Alliteration	1

Repetition	3
Irony	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>

Table 1. The figure of speech in the song lyric "Heat Waves" by Glass Animal

The results found 14 figures of speech contained in the lyrics of "Heat Waves" by Glass Animal.

(Intro)

Last night, all I thinking about is you  
Don't stop, baby, you can walkthrough  
Don't want, baby, think about you  
You know that I'm never gonna lose

This lyric has been sung several times in the next section where this lyric is repeated, which is called "repetition". Keraf (2009) states that Repetition is the Repetition of words, sounds, or sentences.

*"Don't stop, baby, you can walkthrough" - "Don't want, baby, think about you."*

In the sentence "Don't stop, baby, you can walk through" and "Don't want, baby, think about you," there is a repetition at the beginning of the word order there are "Don't stop" and "Don't want" and at the Repetition of this clause, it is called Anaphora.

Road shimmer wigglin' the vision.  
Heat, heat waves, I'm swimmin' in a mirror  
Road shimmer wigglin' the vision  
Heat, heat waves, I'm swimmin' in a—

In this lyric, there is the word Repetition in one sentence like the previous Repetition, which is said that the replay of a penalty in the song, while in this lyric, the Repetition of the exact words and sentences is the same sentence that is said twice.

*"Road shimmer wigglin' the vision" - "Heat, heat waves, I'm swimmin' in a mirror"*

In this lyric it is also said to be hyperbole language which is an exaggerated word or sentence in the second sentence, namely "Road shimmer wigglin' the vision" "Heat, heat waves, I'm swimmin' in a mirror," which means the streets in the places that are passed are quiet. People are better off staying at home and staring at screens or glass from the inside, which is when a heatwave occurs or something that people should not be outside. This is figurative language used in response to the circumstances at that time.

(Chorus)

Sometimes, all I think about is you

Late nights in the middle of June  
Heatwaves been fakin' me out  
Can't make you happier now  
Sometimes, all I think about is you  
Late nights in the middle of June  
Heatwaves been fakin' me out  
Can't make you happier now

*"Sometimes, all I think about is you"- "Late nights in the middle of June."*

This sentence has the same sound as the words "you" and "June," which, when sung, will sound the same but different, known as Assonance. The meaning or intent of this sentence is about someone who thinks about someone in mid-June, at which time a situation occurred that he was not allowed to leave. It happened in mid-June, and "Heat waves been fakin' me out, Can't make you happier now" sentences and words are also repeaters in this lyric section.

(Verse 1)

Usually, I put somethin' on TV  
So we never think about you and me  
But today, I see our reflections clearly  
In Hollywood, layin' on the screen  
You just need a better life than this  
You need somethin' I can never give  
Fake water all across the road  
It's gone now, the night has come, but

*"So we never think about you and me"- "But today I see our reflections clearly."*

There is also figurative language in this lyric section, namely Assonance on the words "You and me" and "Clearly" there are similarities in sound but with different terms.

*"In Hollywood, layin' on the screen."*

This Part includes hyperbola, where the meaning of hyperbola exaggerates the sentence. In this case, this sentence is exaggerating that lying on the screen in Hollywood is impossible because people will be able to lie on the net. Still, it has an implied meaning in it, which means that people prefer to stare at the screen at home because, in this song, the emphasis is more on the fact that a disaster has occurred that does not allow people to go out and activities are only in front of the tv or cellphone.

*"You just need a better life than this-You need somethin' I can never give."*



In this lyric section, there is an Anaphora figure of speech in which the same word is repeated and occurs in the words "you need" and "you don't need" at the beginning of both of the sentences. The end of this lyric includes irony that goes against the intent of the writer or singer of this song, which is an impossible hope because of something that happened at that time

*"Fake water all across the road"*

This lyric sentence is a personification figure of speech that gives objects as if walking or passing, which in the sentence "Fake water all across the road" may mean that it is not watered crossing the road. Still, water flows up to the road so that the road is covered by water.

(Verse 2)

You can't fight it, you can't breathe

You say somethin' so lovin', but

Now I gotta let you go

You look so broken when you cry

One more and then I'll say goodbye

*"You can't fight it, you can't breathe"- "You say somethin' so lovin', but"*

This lyric is the same as the sentence with the discussion of Assonance, which discusses the similarity of sounds in the words "Fight it" and "breath," which have the same sound but different words.

*"Now I gotta let you go."*

This lyric sentence is a figurative language of Alliteration where the Repetition of the same word is at the beginning. Which one I gotta let you go sounds the same as gotta and go.

*"You look so broken when you cry"- "One more and then I'll say goodbye"*

This lyric part includes Assonance, which is the sound or sound of the last sentence on the words "cry" and "goodbye" which, when juxtaposed in one sentence, will make the same sound.

## CONCLUSION

The study has shown the analysis of "The heat waves song" by Glass Animal. The researcher found 7 out of 8 figurative languages based on theories in the music. Extended language types found in heatwaves song by glass animal songs are Personification, Hyperbole, Anaphora, Assonance, Alliteration, Repetition, and Irony. In the results of the analysis of the heat waves song by glass animals, the researchers found 14 figurative language types. Personification 1, Hyperbole 2, Anaphora 2, Assonance 4, Alliteration 1, Repetition 3, and Irony 1. The limitation in this study, there is no metaphor type of figurative language found in the heat waves song by glass animals. Hopefully, this research can provide benefits and knowledge. The researcher hopes that this research can be used to reference further researchers who research figurative language and language style.

## REFERENCES

- Alifah, R. N. (2015). *Language style in Michael Jackson's selected song lyrics*.
- Ardhyanti, S. V., & Supriyatiningih, S. (2020). Figurative language analysis in Celine Dion's song lyrics falling into you album. *Project (Professional Journal of English Education)*, 3(1), 11-19.
- Astina, R., Juniarta, I. W., & Ariyaningsih, N. N. D. (2021). An analysis of hyperbole in album "the Chainsmoker". *Elysian Journal: English Literature, Linguistics and Translation Studies*, 1(1).
- Astuti, S. P., Muzakka, M., Amin, M. F., Hermawan, D., & Wulandari, R. D. (2021). Language style in the lyrics of the song "Virus Corona", "Bencana", and "Suratan" by Rhoma Irama. In *E3S Web of Conferences* (Vol. 317, p. 02024). EDP Sciences.
- Dinata, I., & Kurma, G. (2013). Figurative language in song lyrics by Saosin Band, Nelly Furtado and Bruno Mars. *Denpasar: English Department, Faculty of Letter. Udayana University*.
- Fitria, T. N. (2018). Figurative language used in one direction's album entitled up all night. *ELITE*, 5(01).
- Gultom, S. S. (2021). Rhetorical devices in song lyrics by Jamie Miller.
- Handayani, W. (2017). *The analysis of figurative language in shawn mendes's song lyric* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Muhammadiyah Malang).
- Handrianto, C., Jusoh, A. J., Goh, P. S. C., Rashid, N. A., Abdullah, A., & Rahman, M. A. (2021). Teaching competency of teachers for curbing drug and substance abuse (DSA) in Malaysian Secondary Schools. *Journal of Drug and Alcohol Research*, 10(11).
- Handrianto, C., Jusoh, A. J., Goh, P. S. C., & Rashid, N. A. (2021). Using ADDIE model for designing instructional strategies to improve teaching competency of secondary school's teachers. *Proceeding Webinar Konvensyen Kaunseling Kebangsaan Kali Ke-22*, Selangor: 29-30 June 2021. 361-371.
- Handrianto, C., Jusoh, A. J., Nengsih, Y. K., Alfurqan, A., Muslim, M., & Tannoubi, A. (2021). Effective pedagogy in primary education: A review of current literatures. *Abjadia: International Journal of Education*, 6(2), 134-143.
- Hasibuan, L. H. (2018). *Language Style in Meghan Trainor's Song Lyrics*.
- Herlina, S., Rahman, M. A., Nufus, Z., Handrianto, C., & Masoh, K. (2021). The development of students' learning autonomy using tilawati method at a madrasatul quran in South Kalimantan. *Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam*, 18(2), 431-450.
- Herwanis, D., Irham, I., & Handrianto, C. (2021). Religious commitment inventory-10: On comparison result between Minangkabau nomad traders and Java transmigrants. *Kolokium*, 9(2), 95-101.

- Hulu, D. A., Sembiring, E. N., & Tarigan, N. W. P. (2021). An analysis of figurative language in Ariana Grande's album "Thank u, next". *Linguistic, English Education and Art (LEEA) Journal*, 4(2), 317-327.
- Ibrahim, I., Akib, M., & Hasyim, R. (2019). The analysis of figurative language in "Endless love" song lyrics. *Lisan: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Linguistik*, 8(2), 119-130.
- Ibrahim, R., Hock, K. E., Handrianto, C., Rahman, M. A., & Dagdag, J. (2021). Perceptions of parents and teachers on students with learning disabilities (SLD) in Malaysia. *International Journal of Education, Information Technology and Others*, 4(2), 287-298.
- Jannah, M., Sudirman, S., & Qomar, A. H. (2022). Language style used in Blackpink's song lyrics "the album" records 2020. *Philology Journal of English Language and Literature*, 2(1), 29-34.
- Keraf, G. D. (2009). *Diksi dan gaya bahasa*. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Muhammad, F., Hidayat, D. N., & Alek, A. (2021). An analysis of figurative language in Maroon 5–Nobody's Love song lyrics. *Wanastra: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra*, 13(1), 32-38.
- Mu'in, F. (2021). Developing language skills and building characters through literature. *AWEJ for Translation & Literary Studies*, 5(1), 225-233.
- Mu'in, F., Noortyani, R., & Elyani, E. P. (2021). Rethinking arbitrariness of language and its implication in language use. *Cogent Arts & Humanities*, 8(1), 1868687.
- Mu'in, F., Noortyani, R., & Sibarani, R. (2021). Multilingualism in Indonesian literature: A literary review from the perspective of anthropolinguistics. *Tradition and Modernity of Humanity*, 1(1), 41-49.
- Mulyati, S., Nirwana, R., & Cahyani, R. Y. D. (2020). Deixis Analysis in The Song Lyrics of Taylor Swift "22". *TheGIST*, 3(2).
- Muthmainnah, U. I. (2016). *Language style of English commercial advertisement on television* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar).
- Nasution, D. R. A., Setiadi, G., & Ilza, S. S. (2018, July). Deixis analysis in the song lyrics of ed Sheeran's divide album. In *English Language and Literature International Conference (ELLiC) Proceedings* (Vol. 2, pp. 376-382).
- Nnadi, I. C. (2010). *A linguistic stylistic analysis of chukwuemeka Ike's novels* (Doctoral dissertation).
- Nurcitrawati, V., Kareviati, E., & Atmawidjaja, N. (2019). Figurative language analysis in Disney songs. *Project (Professional Journal of English Education)*, 2(4), 494.
- Nursolihat, S., & Kareviati, E. (2020). An analysis of figurative language used in the lyric of "A whole new world" by Zayn Malik and Zhavia Ward. *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education)*, 3(4), 477-482.
- Orebe, O. O. (2021). A linguistic-stylistic analysis of selected aspects of minutes of meeting. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 12(2), 286-292.

- Putra, M. K. P. (2017). *The analysis of language style in Scorpions's Songs* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim).
- Putra, O. P., Setianingrum, H. W., & Alawiyah, S. (2020). The analysis of figurative language in Bohemian Rhapsody's lyric by Queen. *LADU: Journal of Languages and Education*, 1(1), 43-50.
- Rahayu, N. N., & Parmawati, A. (2020). The analysis of language style and the illocutionary act found in teen lit novel "The perfect husband" written by Indah Riyana. *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education)*, 3(3), 408-413.
- Rahman, M. A., Jamalullail, J., & Handrianto, C. (2021). An overview of the implementation of musical drama in the introduction to literature course. *IJEA*, 4(2), 9-19. <https://doi.org/10.26499/ijea.v4i2.156>
- Ratna, A. P. (2017). An analysis of figurative language found in Katy Perry's song entitled "Firework". *Lingua Scientia*, 24(2), 45-58.
- Rochmahfathi, U. R. (2019). *An analysis of theme in west-life's selected song lyrics* (Doctoral dissertation, UIN SMH BANTEN).
- Rosyda, R. W. (2021). *An analysis of language style used by the main character in "Wonder" movie* (Doctoral dissertation, IAIN Ponorogo).
- Saragih, D. Y. (2021). An analysis of metaphor in batak toba song lyrics (mother love's theme). *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)*, 4(2), 2013-2021.
- Sari, P. I. C. M., Santika, I. D. A. D. M., & Juniarta, I. W. (2022). Hyperbole in song lyrics of sempiternal album by bring me the horizon. *Journal of Language and Applied Linguistics*, 3(1), 74-84.
- Sarte, N. M. R., Santiago, B. T., Dagdag, J. D., & Handrianto, C. (2021). Welcome back: The return of college dropouts to school. *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (JPPM)*, 8(2), 140-149.
- Setiawati, W., & Maryani, M. (2018). An analysis of figurative language in Taylor Swift's song lyrics. *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education)*, 1(3), 261-268.
- Sicam, E. B., Umawid, M. D., Colot, J. D., Dagdag, J. D., & Handrianto, C. (2021). Phenomenology of parenting while schooling among Filipino college student mothers in the province. *Kolokium*, 9(2), 80-94.
- Syahrina, A. (2019). *A stylistic study of figurative language in katy perry's song lyrics from witness album* (Bachelor's thesis, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta).
- Tankaruba, K. (2016). Symbols, metaphors and personifications in owl city's song lyrics are based on psychological perspective. *Progressive Journal*, 11(2), 99-108.
- Udeze, N., Udeze, C., & Orji, D. M. (2017). A linguistic stylistic study of wole soyinka's night and death in the dawn. *UJAH: Unizik Journal of Arts and Humanities*, 18(3), 112-131.

- Utami, D. M. A., Prihantoro, P., Apriani, E., Hidayah, J., & Handrianto, C. (2021). Empowering ICT potentials in english language teaching. *Journal Polingua: Scientific Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Language Education*, 10(2), 42-48.
- Vitria, e. (2013). *The analysis of language style in the songs lyric album "forgive me" by Maher Zain* (Doctoral dissertation, IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon).
- Watanabe, A. (2018). A style of song lyrics: The case of really. *Zephyr*, 30, 12-27.
- Wedayanti, N. P. P. (2021). An analysis of personification found in John Meyer's selected song lyrics. *Journal of Humanities, Social Science, Public Administration and Management (Husocpument)*, 1(3), 120-125.
- Yastanti, U., Suhendar, J., & Pratama, R. M. D. (2018). Figurative language in song lyrics of Linkin Park. *Progressive Journal*, 13(2), 95-106.



# JOURNAL OF ENGLISH TEACHING, APPLIED LINGUISTICS AND LITERATURES (JETALL)

English Language Education Study Program, FKIP Universitas Lambung Mangkurat Banjarmasin  
**Volume 5 Number 2 2022**

---