FIGURATIVE LANGUAGES IN BTS SONGS LYRIC'S

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Abstract

Figurative language was a way of expressing feelings, thoughts, and ideas. The song lyrics analyzed by the researcher were: Louder than Bombs, Spring Day, Butter, Dynamite, 00:00 (zero o'clock), Fake Love, and Magic Shop. Figurative language in this study used the theory of X.J Kennedy and message theory by several experts and sources. This researcher used the descriptive qualitative method. Lyrics is an expression that songwriter feels to describe an object or experience. In this study, researcher found 11 kinds of figurative language in BTS song lyrics, namely: personification, metaphor, simile, hyperbole, paradox, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allusion, and repetition. The most dominant figurative language is simile. Thus, researcher found 22 messages through figurative language in BTS songs, in the Louder than Bombs song messages is everyone is good at hiding sadness, In the Spring Day song messages is expectations and reality. In the Butter song messages, is keep trying to get you want, The Dynamite song messages is fun has no limit. In the 00:00 (Zero O'clock) song messages is don't stop praying for happiness. In the Fake Love song messages is loving ourselves is much more fun, In the Magic Shop song messages is never give up on our own life.

Keyword: *Figurative Language, Message, Lyrics*

INTRODUCTION

Language is very influential in communicating in the area around us, without language we cannot communicate in a real sense. Therefore, through language, we can share ideas, opinions, feelings, and information from one person to another. In accord with Sapir in Tiarawati & Ningsih (2019, p.80) "language is communicating ideas, emotions, desires with other people instinctively and purely human method by producing symbols in any situation".

In accord with Abrams (1999, p.96) "Figurative language is a language that is understood by language users as the standard meaning of words to achieve several meanings, figurative language is sometimes described as a function of language, especially in poetry, figurative language is an indispensable integral part of all discourse methods." There is a theory of music by Goff man's, he states that:

"When a song defines a situation satisfactorily and provides a strong expression for the listener in self-representation in everyday life, therefore song as an expressive form that has the capacity to define a situation" (Musikwissenschaft, 2017, p.55). So, a song is able to provide a strong expression for the listener in representing.

Based on the background of the study above, the research formulated the problem statement into several question, as follow:

1. What kinds of figurative language are used in the song lyrics BTS?
2. What are the messages expressed in the figurative language found in the song lyrics BTS?

Review of Related Literature

Music

There is theory of music in article Towards a Critical Understanding of Music, Emotion and Self-Identity by Hesmondhalgh, he stated that:

> "*Music is a public consumption that has a very important role in the lives of its listeners. Music continues and will probably grow in everyday life. Perhaps based on two contracting dimensions, the first; music is often intense and emotional in relation to the personal self, and secondly; music is often the basis for public experience, whether in live performances or simply having recordings of the same*" (Hesmondhalgh 2008, p.329).

Lyrics

According to Kennedy & Gioia (1995, p.588) "lyric is a short poem expressing the thoughts and feelings of a single speaker Often a poet will write a lyric in the first person. But not always, instead, a lyric might describe an object or recall an experience without the speaker's ever bringing himself or herself into it"

Song

Song is a form of literary work that has existed for a long time which is passed down from one generation to another, (Sharma, N.K, 2014). There is theory of song in Journal an Analysis Figurative Language in Phil Collins Selected Song Lyrics by Lubis (2019), Hornby states that: *"Song is a short piece of music with words that you sing"*

Figurative Language

Figurative language is a literary work that has the form of conveying messages in beautiful sentences so that it is interesting to read or listen to. According to X. J. Kennedy & Gioia (1995, p.677) figurative language is language that uses figurative of speech. A figurative of speech is a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the world. Figure of speech may be said occur whenever a speaker or writers, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, depart from usual denotation of word.

Personification

Personification is a figurative language that gives human characteristics to inanimate objects, animals, or images. This can lead the reader to imagine something.
For example:

> *"The flowers nodded."*
> "Nodded" is a human-like action, where the verb is held. It puts a "nodded" as a human.

Metaphor

Metaphor is a figurative language of recognition that one thing is something else, which in the literal sense, it is not. Don't use conjunctions like or as. A metaphor is a simile when the similarities between two things become clear or someone knows the relationship.
For example:

> *"The world is a stage."*
> In the example for metaphor above compares "a stage" where human is the actors. It could meant a "the world" where people act according to age.

Simile

Simile is a comparing of two things, indicated by some connective, usually like, as, than, or a verb such as resembles. Generally, the simile is defined as a type of figurative language that is used to explain the resemblance of two objects (in form, color, characteristic, etc.).
For example:

> *"You're the one been chosen play the part like a Moses."* –Ice Cream by Black Pink.
> How Black Pink compares the person's partner is like "Moses".

Hyperbole /Overstatement

Hyperbole is emphasizing something with statements that contain exaggeration. It can be silly or funny. Hyperbole is a figure of speech that is conveyed excessively or exaggeratedly. Hyperbola figure of speech can also be used in song lyrics so that it gives a beautiful impression on song lyrics.
For example:

> *"I would fly to the moon and back if you will be."* – To the Moon and Back by Savage Garden.
> In the example above shows that he want to "fly to the moon" just to express his love to someone he likes and then come back after expressing his feeling.

Paradox

Paradoxes are statements that seem self-contradictory, but on closer inspection reveal truths that are usually hidden. A paradox is an absurd figure of speech that is generally used to express something that you don't like. This is usually used to gently rebuke others.

For example:

> "*I'm sad but I'm laughing, I'm brave but I'm chickenshit, I'm sick but I'm pretty baby*" ~ Hand in my Pocket, Alanis Morissette
>
> This shows that the feelings he feels are counterbalanced by what he is showing.

Irony

Irony is a way of speaking that shows a difference. When someone says one thing and we think that the author is actually saying something else, it shows that the author has made an ironic point of view. Irony is a figurative language that means the difference between what is expected and what actually happens.

For example:

> "*Sorry I am late because I am waiting for the bus to come.*"
>
> It is ironic because he "waiting for the bus to come" if he did not take the bus then he wouldn't be "late".

Metonymy

Metonymy is the application of something that is closely related to the real thing. It is a figurative language in which the name of one object is replaced by another that is closely related to it.

For example:

> "*The tiger called his students to the meeting room.*"
>
> In this case the word "tiger" serves as a substitute word to indicate the character traits of the person.

Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figurative language that uses parts of something to represent the whole or vice versa. A synecdoche is a figure of speech that uses a part for the whole or uses all parts to state a part of it.

For example:

> "*I am thirsty, I sure need a Coke.*"
>
> In the example above some person refer to all varieties of carbonated beverages as "Coke" even though it is a specific brand name and flavor.

Symbol

A symbol is an object or behavior that is visible and which denotes some further meaning other than itself. In literature, a symbol can be a word, a flag, or words. Symbols are a special kind of image, because they exceed ordinary images in many additional meanings.

For example:

> "*I am no beauty queen, I am just beautiful me, you got every night to a beautiful life.*" –Who Says by Selena Gomez.
>
> In the lyrics of the song Who Say's the word "night" is a symbol. The word "night" is symbolized as a lack of external beauty. Because beauty lasts only when you are young, so singers want to encourage or support girls to feel beautiful from within.

Allusion

An allusion is figurative language that is an indirect reference to any fictional, historical, or actual person, place, or thing. It is assumed that the reader already has knowledge of what is being referred to. An Allusion is when we give a signal to another person and hope that the other person understands what we mean.

For example:

> "*Don't want to close my eyes, I don't want to fall asleep 'cause I'd miss you baby and I don't want to miss a thing.*"– I Don't Want to Miss a Thing by Aerosmith.
> This piece of lyrics contains a figurative language allusion because it contains the word death, where human sleep is simple, but the underlying message of this lyric is death. The singer does not want to feel death because the singer will miss his loved ones when he dies.

Repetition

In accord with Reaske in Cristea & Schulz (2016), "repetition is the figure of speech that uses recurrence to show the forceful presentation. It is used to make sure the readers or listeners in order to the readers know the author statement. Repetition is an effective device that may suggest or add special meaning to a piece of literature or poetry, the repeating of words, phrases, lines, or stanza."

For example:

> "*I know, I know for sure, that life is beautiful around the world. I know I know it's you, you say hello and then I say adieu*" –Around the world by Red Hot Chili Peppers.
> The pattern of repetition of words in "i know", the phrase in the lyrics above is always repeated.

Meaning

In linguistics, the study that relates to meaning is called semantics. According to American Encyclopedia by Pardede (2016, p.11) in book Semantics a View To Logic of Language, he stated:

> "*Semantics is the study of meanings. The term is derived from Greek semanen (to signify or mean). It concerned with the relation between words or other symbols and objects or concepts to which they refer. As an empirical study of word meaning in existing language, semantics is a branch of linguistics.*"

So, semantics is a branch of linguistics that deals with words or other symbols and objects or concepts that are intended, in linguistics, meaning is the source of the sender's expression, communication or a message to the recipient.

According to Leech (1969, p.9), there are some kinds of meaning in semantics:

Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning has the use of its own sentence structure. Denotative meaning can also be called primary meaning, namely the meaning expressed by the word when used alone. Conceptual meaning is the meaning or initial use of a word to most people when the word is pronounced separately.

The denotative word is the agreed meaning of what has been offered, represented, or shown that is part of the feeling it might evoke, and is capable of handling the situation in which the words arise.

For example:

> "*We look up to the sky?*" – Hey Angel's by One Direction.
> The conclusion from the word "sky" related to the lyrics of the song "We look up to the sky" has a denotative meaning, because when someone does something like looking at or looking at a certain object, and in this case someone takes an action to look up at the sky.

Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is a communicative value that has an expression by the author about what he wants. For the most part, the references used still overlap with the conceptual meaning. Usually, writers make words to predict an intended object.

For example:

> "*We had a mountain* "–Long Way Down's by One Direction.

The conclusion of the word "mountain" is a connotative meaning, it means the word "mountain" in the lyrics of "we have a mountain" the meaning of the word "mountain" here is not a real mountain, but the word "mountain" here is a hope for a couple, because they have hope. High in their relationship, maybe they want to continue their relationship more seriously like getting married, so the songwriter describes higher expectations by using the word "mountain".

Message

There is a theory of message in journal An Appraisal Analysis: The Interpersonal Meanings in The Discourse of a Lyric by Yuningsih (2018, p.74), Bertoli-Dutra and Bissaco states that: "*The message can be delivered depending on how the writer put the words in the lyrics.*"

So, message is a form of human communication to convey brief information addressed to someone, the message conveyed depends on how the author positions the words in the lyrics. Not only with written lyrics because messages can be expressed through expressions as well as emotions.

METHOD

According to Williams (2007, p.62) in journal Research Methods "Qualitative method is a method used for research questions that require textual data and mixed methods, and is used for research that requires numerical and textual data". In accord with Denzin and Lincoln (2018) claim that qualitative research involves interpretive and naturalistic approach.

Qualitative research method is a method used to understand a problem and can be applied to in-depth research. This study uses a qualitative method because song lyrics can be called abstract, and to analyze it must use a qualitative method with intensive listening, reading and understanding steps of song lyrics. After that, find the message that exists through the figurative language in the lyrics of the song. In analyzing the data, the writer uses an expressive approach. This approach prioritizes the author or writers to express ideas through literary works so as to attract the feelings of the readers.

Data source of this research is the BTS song. Where the lyrics of BTS songs are selected as much as possible until the data is saturation.

• The research songs were taken from listening and understanding the lyrics of BTS' selected songs. This song is chosen because it is one of the most famous songs in the world, chosen because many figurative words in this song are very difficult to understand. So, it is interesting to identify the figurative messages in the selected BTS songs.

• Other sources related such as library books, theses, articles, journals, and websites related to this research.

In analyzing data, the researcher will use descriptive qualitative analysis. Miles, M.B., Hubermn, A.M., and Saldana (2014) conclude that in doing research part of analyzing the data is very important because it is strategy to discover the results. data condensation data, data display and conclusion drawing and verification

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

In this part, the researcher presents the finding of this study. This part is divided into two sections, namely: (1) the figurative language used in the song lyrics, and (2) the analysis of the message contained in the song lyrics. In the first part, the researcher uses theory of figurative language by X.J. Kennedy to answer the first problem statement. In the second part, the researcher uses several theories from experts about messages to answer the second problem statement.

The writer discovered 60 extract forms of figurative language in the BTS song's lyrics, which will be described in this section.

Personification

Extract 1 (Louder Than Bombs):

(Stanza 1.Line 5)

> "고요한 너의 슬픔이 나를 흔들어
> *Goyohan neoye seulpeumi nareul heundeureo"*
> "*Your silent sadness, it **shakes** me*"

In the first stanza of the fifth line there is a figure of speech of personification, because it is marked by the word "shake me" where the word shake is the nature of living things.

Metaphor
Extract 21 (Spring Day)
(Stanza 2.Line 11)

> "날리는 눈이 나라면 조금 더 빨리 네게 닿을 수 있을 텐데
> *nallineun nuni naramyeon jogeum deo ppalli nege, daheul su isseul tende*"
> "*I could've reached you faster, If I was **snow** flying in the air*"

In the second verse of the eleventh line, it contains a figurative language metaphor, which is marked by the lyrics "I could've reached you faster, if I was snow flying in the air". The figurative language metaphor is indicated by the word "snow", because the singer wants to become snow that flies in the air quickly in the sense that the singer wants to help her to safety.

Simile
Extract 24 (Butter):
(Stanza 1.Line 1)

> "*Smooth like **butter,** like a criminal **undercover,** Gon' pop like **trouble** breaking into your*"

The first stanza contains figurative language **simile,** figurative language marked by the words "butter", "undercover", and "trouble" because the singer compares himself to a criminal who goes undercover and makes trouble as soft as melted butter without being noticed.

Hyperbole
Extract 38 (Dynamite):
(Stanza 2.Line 13)

> "*I'm **diamond**, you know I glow up*"

In the second verse of the thirteenth line there is figurative language hyperbole, it can be seen in the lyrics that say "I'm diamond, you know I glow up", the figurative language simile is marked with the word "diamond", because in the lyrics there is an exaggerated sentence, the singer describes himself as a shiny object.

Paradox
Extract 48 (Fake Love):
Stanza 1.Line 1

> "널 위해서라면 난 슬퍼도 기쁜 척 할 수가 있었어
> *neol wihaeseolamyeon nan seulpeodo gippeun cheog hal suga iss-eosseo*
> 널 위해서라면 난 아파도 강한 척 할 수가 있었어
> *neol wihaeseolamyeon nan apado ganghan cheog hal suga isseosseo*"
> "*For you, I could pretend like I was **happy** when I was **sad***
> *For you, I could pretend like I was **strong** when I was **hurt***"

In the first stanza the first line contains a figurative language paradox, where in the lyrics "For you, I could pretend like I was happy when I was sad For you, I could pretend like I was strong when I was hurt" the figurative language

paradox is marked by the words "happy – sad" and "strong – hurt" where the feelings experienced by the singer are balanced with what he feels. The singer is willing to do anything for the people he loves even if he has to pretend in sad circumstances.

Irony
Extract 54 (Fake Love):
(Stanza 7.Line 38)

"아니긴 뭐가 아냐 난 눈 멀었어 사랑은 뭐가 사랑 *It's all fake love*

anigin mwoga anya nan nun meoleosseo, salangeun mwoga salang It's all fake love"

*"No? What do you mean no? I'm blind, Love? What the heck is love? It's all **fake love**"*

In the seventh stanza the thirty-eighth line contains figurative language irony, which is contained in the lyrics "No? What do you mean no? I'm blind Love? What the heck is love? It's all fake love" figurative language irony is marked with the word "fake" because the singer begins to realize that he is starting to change, not being himself. The singer feels that everything that has been done so far is only for something fake.

Metonymy
Extract 31(Butter):
Stanza 9.Line 38

"*Got **ARMY** right behind us when we say so*"

In the ninth stanza, the thirty-eight line contains a figurative language metonymy, which is marked in the lyrics "Got ARMY right behind us when we say so" the figurative language is marked with the word "ARMY" because the word ARMY refers to the fandom name of the singer the word ARMY stands for Adorable Representative MC for Youth.

Synecdoche
Extract 42(00:00 (zero o'clock):
Stanza 1.Line 1

"그런 날 있잖아 이유 없이 슬픈 날

Geureon nal issjanha Iyu eopsi seulpeun nal"
"*You know those **days** where you're sad for no reason*"

The first stanza of the first stanza contains a figurative language synecdoche, which in the lyrics says "You know the days when you are sad for no reason", the figurative synecdoche is marked with the word "day" because the word day represents all times.

Symbol
Extract 56 (Magic Shop):
Stanza 2.Line 10

"*I do believe your galaxy,* 듣고 싶어 너의 멜로디

I do believe your galaxy, deudgo sip-eo neoui mellodi"
"*I do believe your **galaxy**, I want to listen to your **melody**"*

In the second stanza the tenth line contains figurative language symbols, in this lyric the singer uses the word "galaxy" where the word galaxy is meant here is to symbolize the energy they have and the next lyrics the singer uses the word "melody" where the word melody here symbolizes the singer wants to hear the sound of victory over the success of their fans against the feeling of distraction they get.

Allusion
Extract 58(Magic Shop):
Stanza 3.Line 15

> *"문을 하나 만들자 너의 맘 속에다*
> *mun-eul hana mandeulja neoui mam sog-eda*
> *그 문을 열고 들어가면 이 곳이 기다릴 거야*
> *geu mun-eul yeolgo deul-eogamyeon i gos-i gidalil geoya*
> *믿어도 괜찮아 널 위로해줄 Magic Shop*
> *mid-eodo gwaenchanh-a neol wilohaejul Magic Shop"*

> "*Let's make a **door** in your heart*
> *Open the door and this place will await*
> *It's okay to believe, the **magic shop** will comfort you*"

> In the third stanza, the fifteenth line contains figurative language allusion, marked by the words "door" and "magic shop" which refer to the door as a place to a room called the magic shop.

Repetition
Extract 50(Fake Love):
Stanza 2.Line 6

> "*I'm so sick of this **fake love**, fake love, fake love*
> *I'm so sorry but it's fake love, fake love, fake love*"

> In the second stanza the sixth line contains figurative language repetition, which in the lyrics "I'm so sick of this fake love, fake love, fake love, I'm so sorry but it's fake love, fake love, fake love" figurative language repetition marked with the word "fake love" because the singer repeats the word fake love in the lyrics.

The Message That Expression by Figurative Language
Louder than Bombs
Everyone is good at hiding sadness

> In this song, BTS describes their career journey so far that has not been easy. A lot of hard work went into achieving it. Success is always accompanied by pain, this is related to the previous lyric which says "*The expression you had on wasn't that expression*" they may look happy from the outside but inside they feel the opposite.

Spring Day
Expectations and reality

> The message in this song is "*expectations and reality*" which describes the singer who is tired of waiting and wants to quickly forget the moment they had together. In this depiction we find the message that the wait will not end forever with happiness, therefore don't have high expectations because high expectations will be broken by the existing reality. here the singer is willing to wait and stay up late to meet his best friend, but what he does is in vain his best friend doesn't come to see him until the change of seasons, even his best friend doesn't come to see him until the change of season arrives.

Butter
Keep trying to get something we want

> The message in this song is "*keep trying to get something we want*" where the singer wants to show that they will give tender love to their lover and want to make their lover melt as gently as his love. Which describes the singer as if he could melt his lover's heart into two, in this case that someone who really likes you and wants you will try to get to you at all costs until you melt with him.

Dynamite
Fun has no limit

> Where the singers want to show how far they go for fun and they hope others will notice. This related to Extract 40 "*So we dance to the break of dawn*" because the singer wants to dance all night no matter what time it is, they will continue to have fun.

00:00 (Zero o'clock)
Don't stop praying for happiness

> Because the singer don't stop to pray for happiness wherever they are, they hope the day will go smoothly without any sadness, the singer wants where today ends a new day will emerge as a day that brings happiness.

Fake Love
Loving ourselves is much more fun

> In this case description that if you want to please others, please yourself first. Don't love someone so much that you forget to love yourself, Don't love someone so much that you forget to love yourself, loving ourselves is much more fun. Remember Namjoon- BTS leader once said "*the greatest love is love for yourself, so if you want to love others, you should love yourself first*".

Magic Shop
Never give up with your life

> The message that we must have our own reasons to stay alive and live life, never give up in fighting a good life no matter what conditions you experience, no matter how difficult your life is never give up. Remember Park Jimin once said *"if you are sad hug yourself and say you are valued"*.

DISCUSSION

In accord with X.J. Kennedy (1995) there are 11 kinds of figurative language found, namely personification, metaphor, simile, hyperbole, paradox, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allusion, and repetition and the author uses 2 theories from Geoffrey Leech namely, connotative and denotative meaning., researcher found 60 extracts in each song lyrics and found 22 messages expressed through figurative language.

Personification is a figurative language that gives human characteristics to inanimate objects, animals, or images. This can lead the reader to imagine something. In this researcher, there were 6 extracts containing personification. Namely: 2 extract in Louder than Bombs, 2 extract Spring day, 1 extract in 00:00 (zero o'clock) and the last 1 extract in Fake love.

Metaphor is a figurative language of recognition that one thing is something else, which in the literal sense, it is not. Don't use conjunctions like or as. In this researcher, there were 4 extracts containing metaphor. Namely: 1 extract in Louder than Bombs, 1 extract in Spring Day, 1 extract in Butter, and the last 1 extract in Dynamite.

Simile is a comparing of two things, indicated by some connective, usually like, as, than, or a verb such as resembles. In this researcher, there were 15 extracts containing simile. Namely: 3 extract in Spring Day, 3 extract in Butter, 3 extract Dynamite, 2 extract in 00:00 (zero o'clock), 1 extract in Fake Love, and the last 3 extract in Magic Shop.

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that is conveyed excessively or exaggeratedly. In this researcher, there were 8 extracts containing hyperbole. Namely: 3 extract in Louder Than Bombs, 1 extract in Spring Day, 1 extract in Butter, 2 extract in Dynamite, and the last 1 extract in Fake Love.

A paradox is an absurd figure of speech that is generally used to express something that you don't like. This is usually used to gently rebuke others. In this researcher, there are 2 extracts containing paradox. Namely: 1 extract in 00:00 (zero o'clock) and the last 1 extract in Fake Love.

Irony is a way of speaking that shows a difference. When someone says one thing and we think that the author is actually saying something else, it shows that the author has made an ironic point of view. In this researcher, there are 2 extracts containing irony. Namely: 1 extract in Louder Than Bombs and 1 extract in Fake Love.

Metonymy is the application of something that is closely related to the real thing. It is a figurative language in which the name of one object is replaced by another that is closely related to it. In this researcher, there are 2 extracts containing metonymy. Namely: 1 extract in Butter and 1 extract in Dynamite.

Synecdoche is a figurative language that uses parts of something to represent the whole or vice versa. A synecdoche is a figure of speech that uses a part for the whole or uses all parts to state a part of it. In this researcher, there are 2 extracts containing synecdoche. Namely: 1 extract in Louder than Bombs and 2 extract in 00:00 (zero o'clock).

A symbol is an object or behavior that is visible and which denotes some further meaning other than itself. In literature, a symbol can be a word, a flag, or words. Symbols are a special kind of image, because they exceed ordinary images in many additional meanings. In this researcher, there are 11 extract containing symbol. Namely: 4 extract in Louder than Bombs, 1 extract in Spring Day, 1 extract in Butter, 3 Extract Dynamite, 1 extract in Fake Love, and the last 2 extract in Magic Shop.

An allusion is figurative language that is an indirect reference to any fictional, historical, or actual person, place, or thing. In this researcher, there are 5 extracts containing allusion. Namely: 1 extract in Louder than Bombs, 2 extract in Spring Day, 1 extract in Fake Love, and the last 1 extract in Magic Shop.

In accord with Reaske in Cristea & Schulz (2016), "repetition is the figure of speech that uses recurrence to show the forceful presentation. It is used to make sure the readers or listeners in order to the readers know the author statement. Repetition is an effective device that may suggest or add special meaning to a piece of literature or poetry, the repeating of words, phrases, lines, or stanza." In this researcher, there are 1 extract containing repetition. Namely: 1 extract in Fake Love.

In the song louder than bombs about the sadness and pain experienced during their careers in the entertainment world, the song refers to the singer's experiences. In this song there are 4 messages, namely: 1) Everyone is good at hiding sadness, 2) Everything will be fine in time, 3) Love ourselves and 4) Not everything looks easy.

In the song spring day about the loss of an old friend who will never meet again, this song aims to eliminate that sense of loss and longing. This song there are 4 messages, namely: 1) Longing for old friends, 2) The end of waiting, 3) The word meeting will not be separated from the word farewell, and 4) Expectations and reality.

Butter song about someone confessing to his partner but in a witty or funny way and hoping his lover can melt. In this song there are 2 messages, namely: 1) Keep trying to get we want and 2) Don't worry there is someone who always support.

The song "Dynamite" tells the story of happiness that invites us to join them in singing and dancing, and being a light when the world seems dark. In this song there are 3 messages, namely: 1) there will be a better day, 2) we are diamonds in our own life, and 3) fun has no limit.

00:00 (Zero O'clock) song about someone who often thinks about things that have been missed, BTS hopes that each day will be replaced with a happy day. In this song there are 2 messages, namely: 1) A brand new day and 2) don't stop praying for happiness.

Fake Love song about someone who is willing to sacrifice for the sake of others, doing anything for the happiness of others, so that he forgets that what he needs to love is himself, not others. In this song there are 4 messages, namely: 1) it's better to be ourselves, 2) loving ourselves is much more fun, 3) love someone properly, and 4) sometimes be selfish for our

own good.

Magic Shop song about a person who is struggling with his mental health, in this song there are 3 messages, namely: 1) not all disturbing things need to be told, 2) never give up on our own life, and 3) understand ourselves first.

CONCLUSION

After researching 7 BTS song lyrics, the researcher concluded that there were 11 kinds of figurative language found, namely personification, metaphor, simile, hyperbole, paradox, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allusion, and repetition. The most dominant figurative language is simile and can be found in the lyrics of the songs "spring day", "butter", "dynamite", and "magic shop".

In message analysis the researcher uses theories from several experts and other researcher this is also supported by the meaning of figurative language to express the message contained in the lyrics of the song. This research found 22 messages, there are 4 messages in the song louder than bombs, 4 messages in the song spring day, 2 messages in the song butter, 3 messages in the song dynamite, 2 messages in the song 00:00 (zero o'clock), 4 messages in the song fake love, and 3 messages in the song magic shop.

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