
Exploring Figurative Language in the Album 'Luxury Disease' by A Japanese Rock Band

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Abstract

The integration of songs into the learning process is a widely adopted practice aimed at enhancing students' creativity and critical thinking skills. However, the complexity of figurative language often poses a significant challenge for students. This research seeks to facilitate the learning process by analysing the figurative language used in a Japanese Rock Band, ONE OK ROCK's album "Luxury Disease" and identifying the types of figurative meanings present in its lyrics. A qualitative research method was employed, utilizing content analysis to extract reliable and valid insights from the texts within their context of use. The data source comprised 13 songs from the "Luxury Disease" album. Descriptive analyses were conducted to collect the data. The findings revealed the presence of eight types of figurative language in the album: 1) hyperbole, 2) irony, 3) metaphor, 4) personification, 5) simile, 6) litotes, 7) metonymy, and 8) oxymoron. Specifically, the analysis identified 7 instances of hyperbole, 1 of irony, 29 of metaphor, 7 of personification, 1 of simile, 1 of litotes, 1 of metonymy, and 5 of oxymoron. Additionally, the study uncovered four types of figurative meanings in the album: 1) affective meaning, 2) reflected meaning, 3) connotative meaning, and 4) social meaning. Figurative language in song lyrics is able to serve as a powerful tool for the Japanese Rock Band, ONE OK ROCK, to convey their messages.

Keywords: Figurative language, ONE OK ROCK, Luxury Disease, song lyrics

INTRODUCTION

People use language as a tool of communication. The function of language as a tool is to convey messages both by oral and written messages (Ibrahim et al., 2019). Sabata (2018) stated that language facilitates the transmission of messages among speakers and listeners. Language plays a vital role as one of the fundamental tools that people utilize to communicate with one another (Hariyanto, 2017). Participating in sharing information and engaging with others are integral aspects of communication, meaning that language assumes a crucial role since people engage in interpersonal interactions on a daily basis, regardless of time or location (Nurdiansyah et al., 2019). However, the expression of ideas varies among speakers and writers (Lerner, et.al., 2023). In this modern era, people

employ diverse methods to communicate, including conversing and expressing themselves through literary texts like poetry, novels, and song lyrics.

Figurative language is a technique to convey emotions or ideas. This can involve using similes to liken an object to another object that lacks any apparent similarity, or attribute animate characteristics to inanimate objects (Siahaan, 2018). In addition, the utilization of figurative language has been demonstrated to serve a dual purpose in musical composition and communication as well as in academic expansion and scientific knowledge (Gunawan et al., 2021). Looking at how figurative language is used in song lyrics is really interesting. It shows the creativity and depth behind the words, making the music more enjoyable and meaningful (Swarniti, 2021). Incorporating song lyrics into the teaching process can significantly aid students in developing their vocabulary, and boosts their motivation in learning English. For instance, Salwa and Liskinasih (2016) found that 85% of students had positive attitudes towards the use of songs. The utilization of song lyrics in the teaching process could help students develop their vocabulary. Finally, studies suggest that incorporating songs into English language instruction can alleviate anxiety, increase motivation, and cultivate a positive learning atmosphere, leading to higher levels of student involvement (Bokiev, et al., 2018). The lyrics of a song often play a crucial role in influencing people's preferences, providing a profound understanding of the song's intended message. Recently, ONE OK ROCK's album "Luxury Disease" which was produced in September, 2022 has gained global recognition and widespread fame due to its exceptional approach in crafting lyrics using various figurative languages. ONE OK ROCK is a Japanese Rock Band that was formed in 2005 in Tokyo by four members, namely Taka (Vocalist), Toru (Guitarist), Ryota (Bassist), and Tomoya (Drummer).

Conducting a study on the types of figurative language and their meanings in this context is essential as it can reveal a powerful tool for conveying messages and enhancing the aesthetic appeal of songs. Harya (2017) stated that figurative language involves the use of words or expressions that carry meanings beyond their literal interpretation. Mahmood (2014) further argued that each figure of speech has its own significance in the creation and description of ideas. By analysing the figurative language in ONE OK ROCK's 'Luxury Disease,' the researchers can uncover the deeper meanings and emotional depth embedded in the lyrics. This understanding can enrich the educational use of songs,

making them more effective in engaging students and fostering a deeper appreciation for the art of song writing.

Literature Review

Figurative language and its types

Figurative language is a linguistic form that utilizes words with meanings that deviate from their literal interpretations. Furthermore, figurative language introduces alterations in order to emphasize a particular linguistic point. According to Rezeki (2021), figurative language encompasses various figures of speech designed to compare unlike objects and create effects that extend beyond the capabilities of literal language. These techniques enhance expression and convey meanings that literal language cannot achieve. Additionally, sincerity, respect, and attractiveness are the three qualities that make up an excellent language style.

Figurative language encompasses a range of linguistic devices, such as metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, and many more, and it deviates from the traditional, literal modes of describing people or objects. Basically, figurative language allows for creative expression by employing these various figures of speech. Leech (2010) classified 12 figurative meaning into eight types namely, personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, irony, litotes, metonymy, and oxymoron.

Personification. Personification involves attributing human characteristics to an object. Basically, it is the act of transferring human qualities to an object, animal, or abstract idea, enabling animals and objects to speak or behave in a manner similar to humans. Perrine (1992) defines personification as the practice of attributing human qualities to entities such as animals, objects, or abstract concepts, while more recently, Lakoff and Johnson (2017) emphasized that personification is a fundamental aspect of metaphorical thinking, allowing abstract concepts to be understood through human experiences. This can be observed in sentences like, *“The rain talks to me to not drowning into my memory”*. Also, *“The sky smiled cheerfully in the sea”*, and *“The stars have blinded me”*.

Simile. A simile is a figure of speech that compares two distinct entities by highlighting their shared attributes. It typically employs the words *like* or *as* to establish the comparison (Dancygier & Sweetser, 2014). Similes help convey abstract or complex

ideas by linking them to more familiar concepts, making them a powerful tool in both everyday language and literary expression (Veale, 2019). For example, *“A holiday without my love like a soup without salt”*. Also, *“We wear this sword as a symbol of our power”*, and *“He was as handsome as bear”*.

Metaphor. A metaphor is a figure of speech that entails an implicit comparison, where two dissimilar objects are likened by identifying or substituting one with the other. According to Jensen et.al (2021), Metaphors are not just decorative language tools; they are fundamental to our understanding of the world. For instance, *“With more money comes more consumptions”*. Also, *“The smile in your eyes is the sword in my heart”*, and *“Time is gold”*.

Hyperbole. A hyperbole is a form of figurative language where the author deliberately employs exaggerated statements to create a rhetorical impact, distorting facts to make them seem significantly larger than they would be when objectively observed. As Perrine (1992) says, it is an overstatement that is often employed in the pursuit of truth, is utilized to generate humour and sensational impact, enhancing the manipulative nature of an idea and potentially exploiting the listener. For example, *“I was looking forward for the letter for ages”*. Also, *“This steak is worth to die”*, and *“I’ll waited for the falling stars”*.

Irony. Irony is a literary and linguistic technique where the actual meaning of words is contrary to their literal interpretation (Ramanathan, 2025). It typically highlights a difference between what is expected and what actually occurs, often resulting in humour or provoking thought. Irony is characterized by the deliberate use of words to express the opposite of their literal meaning. It involves statements or situations where the intended meaning is contradicted by the appearance or presentation of the idea. Irony can be classified into two categories: soft irony, commonly employed for humorous purposes, and hard irony, typically used in a sarcastic manner. For example, *“You are good at singing, but it’s even better if you keep silent”*. Also, *“You ate too little, no more food here”*, and *“Oh great! Now you have lost my mobile phone again”*.

Litotes. Litotes is a form of figurative expression that stands in contrast to hyperbole, as it often involves the use of milder or softer language. It employs understatement and is commonly referred to as a negative form of hyperbole. It is style of language used to express something with the intention of demeaning oneself. It refers to

stating something as less than the actual condition or expressing a thought by negating what is said. For example, “*This car is not too bad*”. Also, “*The lady is not ugly*”, and “*It is no ordinary wedding*”.

Metonymy. Metonymy is a figure of speech in which the name of one thing is substituted with the name of something closely related or associated with it. Kövecses (2020) explained that metonymy plays a crucial role in conceptualization, as it allows one entity to stand for another within cognitive and linguistic frameworks. For example, “*Tom rides Yamaha now* (Yamaha means a motor cycle)”. Also, “*My sister always watch Netflix* (Netflix means movie/show)”, and “*The Blue House*”- in place of the Korean President or others who work there”.

Oxymoron. An oxymoron is a figure of speech that juxtaposes elements that appear contradictory or contrary to what is typically expected. It involves a paradoxical combination of words or expressions with opposing or antonymic meanings, often creating a striking rhetorical effect (Israel, 2019). For example, “*Indonesia is dangerously beautiful*”. Also. “*Happy sad*”, and “*Passive aggressive*”.

The Meaning of Figurative Language

Figurative meaning is a form of language that employs imaginative usage to convey something distinct from its ordinary meaning (Kövecses, 2020). Jaashan (2022) stated that figures of speech involve deviating from the usual form of expression or typical flow of ideas to generate a more impactful effect. Language can be utilized either in a literal or figurative manner. Lerner et al. (2023) asserted that both speakers and writers employ diverse approaches in expressing their ideas. In other words, their distinct styles may be indicative of their personality, mindset, and language proficiency, thereby inviting various assessments from others. In writing song lyrics, songwriters have the ability to employ figurative meaning, thereby captivating the listener and making the intended message more intriguing. Utilizing figurative language serves as an additional means of imbuing language with depth, capturing the interest of listeners or readers in our expressions. Leech (1974) stated that meaning is categorized into six constituent elements, such as below:

Connotative Meaning. Connotation deals with the subjective dimension of meaning, encompassing the emotional impact that a word triggers. It incites and elicits sensations, emotions, perspectives, evaluations, and convictions, alongside specific

intentions. Connotation has both individual and shared aspects (Parera, 2004). Connotations possess the entitlement to exist and require open dialogue, discourse, and regulation by language users. Nevertheless, the application of language and its associated connotations is bounded, not finding a place in formal contexts such as report language, scientific papers, journals, and the like.

Social Meaning. Leech (1981) states that social meaning pertains to how a segment of language communicates information about the societal context in which it is employed. Social meaning is about how language expresses information regarding the societal context in which it is applied. In this context, the term "delegates" carries the connotation of "individuals dispatched or authorized to act as representatives on behalf of others," typically utilized in accordance with the social nuances of language usage related to politics.

Affective or Emotive Meaning. According to Leech (1981) affective meaning concerns the emotions or viewpoints of the speaker towards the listener on a personal level. The primary role of affective meaning is to convey emotions, as it is closely tied to emotive techniques. Emotional expression frequently manifests through language usage. For instance, adopting a rude tone to convey dissatisfaction or anger, or a casual tone to express friendliness, exemplifies this phenomenon.

Reflected Meaning. Reflected meaning refers to the conveyed message that is expressed through a connection with another interpretation of the same expression. This meaning emerges when there are multiple conceptual interpretations, and one sense of a word triggers a response to another sense (Leech, 1981). Meanwhile, Wang et.al., (2024) discuss the impact of language awareness on understanding the nature and function of language, highlighting how reflected meanings contribute to language learning and comprehension.

Collocative Meaning. Collocative meaning pertains to the message conveyed through the connection between a word and its tendency to appear alongside another word in a given context (Leech, 1981). In addition, Mwhiki (2004) explains that Collocative meaning represents the diverse occurrences of meaning coexistence. It relates to the significance a word takes on due to the meanings of words that commonly appear within its contextual surroundings.

Thematic Meaning. Thematic meaning refers to the message conveyed through the manner in which a communicator arranges the content, involving factors like sequence, focal points, and emphasis (Leech, 1974). The sensation often arises within an active sentence that possesses a distinct meaning compared to its passive counterpart, even though their conceptual content appears identical (Leech, 1974).

Previous Study

Previous researchers have conducted several studies concerning the use of figurative language in songs. First, the research done by Dewi, Hidayat, & Alek (2020) entitled "Investigating Figurative Language in Lose You to Love Me" Song Lyric utilized a descriptive qualitative method focusing on structuralist approach. The findings revealed various forms of figurative language such as hyperbole, irony, paradox, personification, repetition, and simile, with hyperbole being the most prominent figurative expression observed. Second, another research was done by Rahmani (2020) entitled "An Analysis of a Million Dreams Song: Figurative Language and Moral Interpretations". The study employed a qualitative approach to investigate various forms of figurative language. The study revealed the presence of 13 imageries, 4 personifications, 2 paradoxes, 14 symbols, 6 idioms, 9 hyperboles, 8 repetitions, 1 simile, 1 metaphor, 1 assonance, and 6 consonances in the reviewed figurative language. Furthermore, the study identified eleven distinct forms of figurative language and two moral principles within the song. Finally, another research found related to this study was conducted by Misbah Obaid, Aleem Shakir (2014). The study focused on Pakistani English Newspapers. Using qualitative approach, the result showed the presence of simile, metaphor, metonymy, and hyperbole as the types of figurative language. Of these, metonymy emerged as the most commonly employed figure of speech in Pakistani English newspapers. The data was analysed on the basis of Richardson (2007) model of Newspaper evaluation through Critical Discourse Analysis.

This study explores the figurative language used in ONE OK ROCK's album "Luxury Disease" and its types of meanings. Having various themes of the song lyrics, including societal pressures, mental health, personal growth, and existential questions, the album is able to offer a deep understanding of the band's perspectives on these topics, providing potential avenues for research into psychology, social commentary, and cultural

influences. In addition, ONE OK ROCK is a prominent Japanese rock band that has gained international recognition which can provide a valuable lens into the cultural context of modern Japan and its impact on the global music scene as cultural significance. Therefore, ONE OK ROCK's music resonates strongly with younger generations, particularly teenagers and young adults, and thus this album can provide valuable insights into various academic fields, including musicology, psychology, sociology, cultural studies, and so forth. This study strengthened the previous research in that it revealed almost similar findings; however, the study about figurative language focusing on Japanese Rock Band is in scarcity. Thus, this study serves as an attempt to broaden the use of figurative language, especially in Japanese context.

METHOD

Research Design

A qualitative approach was applied in this study which relies on textual and image data, along with specific procedures in the analysis process (Creswell and Creswell, 2018). The research employed an analytical method to describe the relative meanings between figurative language and the expressions used. Content analysis serves as a research method to derive reliable and valid insights from texts in relation to their context of utilization. Qualitative content analysis encompasses various forms of analysis where communication content, such as spoken or written text, interviews, images, and more, is sorted and organized into categories (Krippendorff, 2004). The researchers employed a descriptive qualitative research design to analyse the use of figurative language in the song lyrics of 'Luxury Disease' album. Listiani (2015) stated that descriptive analysis does not involve detailed arithmetic calculations, as it focuses on providing summaries of the obtained sample.

Research Instrument

The subject of this study is the song lyrics from the album *Luxury Disease* by ONE OK ROCK. In this context, the researchers serve as the primary instruments for data collection. They employ their sensory perceptions to engage with the study objects, processing them cognitively and translating them into phenomenological representations

for interpretation (Aspers & Corte, 2019). Additionally, the researchers utilized a classification table—a structured and systematic approach to categorizing and organizing data based on specific criteria or characteristics—to facilitate analysis.

Data Sources

The song lyrics used as the data source for this research are from the tenth album of ONE OK ROCK, 'Luxury Disease' which was released on September 9, 2022. This album consists of 13 songs: 1) Free Them, 2) Save Yourself, 3) Renegades, 4) Wonder, 5) So Far Gone, 6) Neon, 7) Let Me Let You Go, 8) Vandalize, 9) Your Tears Are Mine, 10) When They Turn the Lights On, 11) Outta Sight, 12) Prove, 13) Mad World.

Data collection

The researchers utilized study documentation as the data collection method. Study documentation refers to the process of gathering data related to cases, transcripts, books, magazines, and other relevant sources (Listiani, 2015). The steps involved included reading the song lyrics in "Luxury Disease", examining and selecting the lyrics that contain figurative language, and recording the findings while organizing the data according to its classification.

Data analyses

Several steps were done to analyse the figurative language and its meanings found in the album "Luxury Disease". First, content analysis was conducted as it can be used with various data sources, including textual data, visual stimuli, and audio data (Stemler, 2015). The most frequently used data source for content analysis is written text (Krippendorff, 2012). Second, coding was performed, which involves interpreting information into subcategories for evaluation (Kerlinger, as cited in Cohen et al., 2011). The researchers read each song in the album, underlined the words or sentences that belong to figurative language, classified each word or sentence into their respective types of figurative language, described the meaning types, and conducted a reanalysis using expert theories to prevent errors. Finally, trustworthiness was ensured by proving the authenticity of participants' statements. Credibility, dependability, confirmability, transferability, and

authenticity are the qualitative components of trustworthiness (Elo et al., 2014). The researchers utilized these components, particularly credibility, to check the research's credibility and ensure data validity by discussing and obtaining results with the supervisor's assistance.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study aims to answer the research questions; 1) What types of figurative language are used in 'Luxury Disease' album? and 2) What types of figurative meanings are found in the song lyrics of 'Luxury Disease' album? Based on 13 songs in the album, several types of figurative language are found. The following table 1 summarizes the types of figurative language in ONE OK ROCK 'Luxury Disease' album which consists of 53 lyrics.

Finding 1. Types of figurative language in ONE OK ROCK album's 'Luxury Disease'

Table 1. Summary of types of figurative language in "Luxury Disease" album

No	Songs	Types of Figurative Language							
		P	S	Mt	H	I	L	Mn	O
1.	<i>Free Them</i>	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
2.	<i>Vandalize</i>	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	1
3.	<i>Mad World</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
4.	<i>Save Yourself</i>	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
5.	<i>Wonder</i>	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
6.	<i>Your Tears are Mine</i>	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	1
7.	<i>So Far Gone</i>	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
8.	<i>Let Me Let You Go</i>	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
9.	<i>Renegades</i>	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
10.	<i>When They Turns Light On</i>	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	1
11.	<i>Outta Sight</i>	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
12.	<i>Neon</i>	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
13.	<i>Prove</i>	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	7	1	29	7	2	1	1	5
		53							

Note: *P*: Personification, *S*: Simile, *Mt*: Metaphor, *H*: Hyperbole, *I*: Irony, *L*: Litotes, *Mn*: Metonymy, *O*: Oxymoron

Table 1 shows that metaphor is the most frequently used figure of song lyrics, appearing 29 times across the 13 songs. This suggests that the band relies heavily on indirect comparisons to convey deeper meanings and emotions. Additionally, personification and hyperbole, each occurring 7 times, indicate a tendency to attribute

human qualities to non-human elements and to use exaggeration for emphasis, enhancing the emotional intensity of the lyrics. Oxymoron appears 5 times, reflecting a moderate use of contrasting ideas to create impactful expressions. In contrast, simile, irony, litotes, and metonymy are used sparingly, with simile appearing only once, suggesting that the band prefers metaphorical expressions over direct comparisons using "like" or "as." Overall, the findings highlight that the album's lyrics are rich in figurative expressions, with metaphor playing a dominant role in shaping the poetic and emotional depth of the songs. The following section describe the presentation of the data from the song lyrics.

Personification

Toner and Elizabeth (2003) stated that in personification a thing or object which is not human is given a human characteristic because of some similarity between the thing and a person. It is easy to remember because contains the word 'person' inside it. There were two data sets used as examples, as follows:

Song lyric:

Neon lights, shinin' bright on the innocent. This sentence included a personification which attributes characteristics of an object. The use of word ***shinin'*** describe something as if it has the human quality of innocence and the ability to shine like a light source attributes human characteristics to non-human elements The use of figurative language in the lyric is indicated by word ***shinin'*** that describes the vivid of atmosphere nightlife could influence and evocate innocent person.

Song lyric:

I'm givin' up on all my demons. These sentences included a personification which refer human characteristics to an object. The use of word ***demons*** describes an entity capable of being given up on. The use of figurative language in the lyric is indicated by word ***demons*** which refer to inner struggle or negative though.

Simile

Perrine (1992) stated that simile is the comparison of two things, by the use of some words or phrase such as like as, similar to, or resemble. Based on the theory, simile is comparing two things indirectly, and using the word like or as. In other words, simile is a direct comparison of two things, which are unlike in their sense. There is one data set used as examples, as follows:

Song lyric:

Shatter me like glass. This lyric included a simile which compare two different and unlike things in entity. The use of word ***'like'*** indicates this comparison. It suggests that the subject wants to be broken or shattered in a similar manner to how glass breaks. The use of figurative language in the lyric is indicated by the word ***'like'***, that compare the act of shattering to the fragility of glass, suggesting that they feel emotionally delicate and vulnerable.

Metaphor

A metaphor is a figure of speech that entails an implicit comparison, where two dissimilar objects are likened by identifying or substituting one with the other. Metaphor is a comparison that does not use words such as "like" and "as" but identifies one object with another. There were two data sets used as examples, as follows:

Song lyric:

They were laughing at me, all the songs that I sing. This lyric included a metaphor which involves implicit comparison. The use of word ***songs*** describes as the comparison of the person expression. The use of figurative language in the lyric is indicated by sentence ***all the songs that I sing*** as an act to express themselves.

Song lyric:

Since this crowd of emotions, came to live in my head. This lyric included a metaphor which is an implicit comparison. The use of ***word crowd*** compares the abundance or

intensity of emotions to a crowd of people. The use of figurative language in the lyric is indicated by sentence **crowd of emotions** implying that emotions are being described as a group of people.

Hyperbole

According to Hutahuruk (2017), hyperbole is an exaggeration more than the fact. The language can make attention to the reader and it is an exaggeration of object. There were two data sets used as examples, as follows:

Song lyric:

I can't breathe without you here. This lyric included a hyperbole which exaggerated statement. The use of sentence ***can't breathe*** exaggerated the idea that the person cannot physically breathe when someone is not present. The use of figurative language in the lyric is indicated by sentence ***can't breathe without you*** that means the person affected by strong emotional reaction that hurt feelings.

Song lyric:

We're livin' in a mad world. This lyric included a hyperbole which deliberately employed exaggerated statements. The use of sentence ***mad world*** is it exaggerates the extent of the world's madness for emphasis. It's emphasizing the idea of a highly disturbed or irrational world. The use of figurative language in the lyric is indicated by sentence ***mad world*** that described the state of world that were problematic.

Litotes

Litotes is style of language used to express something with the intention of demeaning oneself. It refers to stating something as less than the actual condition or expressing a thought by negating what is said. There were one data set used as examples, as follows:

Song lyric:

Cause I'm no good at loving someone as good as you. This phrase included a litotes which express something with the intention of demeaning oneself. The use of figurative

language in the lyric is indicated by *as good as* you which the person feels inadequate in their ability to love compared to the high standard set by the person they're addressing.

Metonymy

Kövecses (2020) stated that metonymy comes from Greek word which is **meta** means switch and **onym** means name. A name transfer occurs as a means of illustrating the association between a part and the whole, or showcasing the connection between two entities in some manner. There were one data set used as examples, as follows:

Song lyric:

Neon lights. This lyric included a metonymy which substituted with the name of something closely related or associated with it. The use of figurative language in the lyric is indicated by sentence *neon lights* represent sparkling place or environment of nightlife that refers to bar club open at night on Shibuya city.

Irony

Irony involves the utilization of words in a manner that starkly deviates from their conventional meaning (Ramanathan, 2025). Irony is characterized by the deliberate use of words to express the opposite of their literal meaning. There were two data sets used as examples, as follows:

Song lyric:

Broken when I thought that you were whole. This lyric included an irony which the statements or situations where the intended meaning is contradicted by the appearance or presentation of the idea. The use of figurative language in the lyric is indicated by word whole as the subject that all right or complete "*whole*" but later known broken that indicates that they were emotionally damaged or "*broken*".

Song lyric:

Did we make a work of art just so you could deface it? This lyric included an irony which the statements or situations where the intended meaning is contradicted by the

appearance or presentation of the idea. The use of figurative language in the lyric is indicated by sentence **work of art** as associated with something valuable, beautiful, or meaningful. but later the person is expressing disbelief that someone would deface it.

Oxymoron

An oxymoron is a paradoxical combination of words or expressions that possess opposite or antonymic meanings, often in a relatively straightforward manner (Israel, 2019). There were two data sets used as examples, as follows:

Song lyric:

When I'm here, you're there. This lyric included an oxymoron which there is elements that appear contradictory or contrary to what is typically expected. The use of sentence ***I'm here*** represent the person on a place that contradiction with the sentence ***you're there*** which they are not in the same place. The use of figurative language in the lyric is indicated by sentence ***I'm here, you're there*** as it is describes that person situation is not as expected.

Song lyric:

Heartbreak games you won't play. This lyric contains an oxymoron as there are elements that appear contradictory or contrary to what is typically expected. The use of word ***games*** represents something fun and enjoyable, but it is in contradiction with the sentence ***you won't play***. The use of figurative language in the lyric is indicated by word ***heartbreak*** that represent something painful. Meanwhile, the word ***games*** represent something playful and trivial.

Finding 2. The meaning of figurative language in ONE OK ROCK album's 'Luxury Disease'

Table 2. Summary of the meaning of figurative language in "Luxury Disease" album

<i>No</i>	<i>The Meaning of Figurative Sentences</i>	<i>Song Lyrics</i>
1	<i>Affective Meaning</i>	<p><i>They were laughing at me, all the songs that I sing</i> <i>Since this crowd of emotions, came to live in my head</i> <i>I can't breathe without you here</i> <i>When I'm here, you're there</i> <i>Love is pain, I know too well</i> <i>Heartbreak games you won't play</i> <i>The weight of your name gonna keep me steady</i> <i>Pieces of you shinin' through the clouds</i> <i>Said you'd keep me safe, now you're tearin' me down</i> <i>Did we make a work of art just so you could deface it?</i> <i>I'd give you all my soul just for you to know</i> <i>You're beautiful even when you feel broken</i></p>
2	<i>Reflected Meaning</i>	<p><i>Couldn't hear myself breathin', just the drums in my heart</i> <i>I'm black and blue to tell the truth</i> <i>Your body's on fire, my soul is in flames</i> <i>Broken when I thought that you were whole</i> <i>I lost track of the man I was</i> <i>I've been drowning in my mistakes</i> <i>In a sea of regrets</i></p>
3	<i>Connotative Meaning</i>	<p><i>Bullets in the dark, shootin' through my hesitating heart</i> <i>'Cause I'm no good at loving someone as good as you</i> <i>I'm invisible, you don't care at all</i> <i>I'm givin' up on all my demons</i> <i>No matter how long it takes, I will make the climb</i> <i>I might bend, but I'm not gonna break no more</i> <i>Got a fire in my soul</i> <i>If you're drownin' in your doubt</i> <i>You're runnin' from a hurricane</i> <i>Stuck on the dark side of the sun</i> <i>Shatter me like glass</i> <i>Covered in scars</i> <i>But roses are coming through the cracks</i> <i>Vandalize my heart</i> <i>Need you in my veins, don't know how you do it</i> <i>Tag your name on the side of a burning bridge</i> <i>I've been climbin' since I was young</i> <i>Never stopped to look down</i> <i>The darkness will be gone</i> <i>I went swimmin' with heavy weights</i> <i>Lookin' up, I'ma go and find my own star</i> <i>It's been a ride, fighting through life</i></p>

No	The Meaning of Figurative Sentences	Song Lyrics
		<i>Hard to come by some kindness</i>
		<i>Makin' walls of your silence</i>
		<i>Your tears are mine</i>
		<i>I'd like to love you true with all of your scars</i>
4	Social Meaning	<i>Hanging by a thread, so close to the edge</i>
		<i>We're livin' in a mad world</i>
		<i>Neon lights</i>
		<i>Neon lights, shinin' bright on the innocent</i>
		<i>Woke up in hell for a day</i>
		<i>I've lost my faith in this broken system</i>
		<i>To lose it all and find myself</i>
		<i>Got the world in the palm of my hands</i>

Affective Meaning

Leech (1981) defines affective meaning concerns the emotions or viewpoints of the speaker towards the listener on a personal level. There were two data sets used as examples, as follows:

Song lyric:

Pieces of you shinin' through the clouds. Meaning: the word 'shinin' that describes the certain qualities or aspects of the person are metaphorically breaking through challenges or difficulties. It is the reflects personal feelings of the speaker, including attitude toward what it is talking about. It is describing the person is making their presence or impact felt even in trying circumstances.

Song lyric:

Hard to come by some kindness. Meaning: the phrase '***some kindness***' that describes kindness as if it were a tangible object that can be obtained or encountered. It is reflecting personal feelings of the speaker, including attitude toward what it is talking about. That means finding kindness is challenging.

Reflected Meaning

There were two data sets used as examples of reflected meaning, as follows:

Song lyric:

Couldn't hear myself breathin', just the drums in my heart. Meaning: the phrase '***drums in my heart***' that means the emotions intensity is so strong that like a rhythmic sound inside the chest. It is arising in cases when word has multiple conceptual meaning. That means a person feel anxious and cannot thinking clearly.

Song lyric:

I'm black and blue to tell the truth. Meaning: black and blue that describe a person's feeling of being emotionally or mentally hurt. It is arising in cases when word has multiple conceptual meaning. That describe people's unstable emotion or mental state.

Connotative Meaning

Connotation pertains to the subjective dimension of meaning, encompassing the emotional impact that a word triggers. It incites and elicits sensations, emotions, perspectives, evaluations, and convictions, alongside specific intentions. Connotation has both individual and shared aspects (Parera, 2004). There were two data sets used as examples, as follows:

Song lyric:

I'm givin' up on all my demons. Meaning: the word '***demons***' which refer to inner struggle or negative though. it is describing a conscious decision to overcome their personal challenges or let go of their negative thoughts.

Song lyric:

If you're drownin' in your doubt. Meaning: the word '***drownin'***' which means overwhelmed or trapped by one's doubts or uncertainties. It is describing that the person has emotional intensity and challenges associated with love.

Social Meaning

Leech (1981) states that social meaning pertains to how a segment of language communicates information about the societal context in which it is employed. There were two data sets used as examples, as follows:

Song lyric:

Neon lights, shinin' bright on the innocent. Meaning: the word '*shinin*' that describes the vivid of atmosphere nightlife could influence and evocate innocent person. It is describing Shibuya nights have an evocative picture of the energetic and dynamic nightlife atmosphere.

Song lyric:

Hanging by a thread, so close to the edge. Meaning: the word '*thread*' that represent connection, possibly indicating a delicate emotional or physical state. It is describing people state that depends on a danger situation or condition.

Discussion

The analysis of figurative language in ONE OK ROCK's album 'Luxury Disease' shows a variety of literary techniques that make the lyrics deeper and more emotionally powerful in which eight types of figurative language were found and used, comprising 1) hyperbole, 2) irony, 3) metaphor, 4) personification, 5) simile, 6) litotes, 7) metonymy, and 8) oxymoron. This range of figurative language is important for several reasons. Firstly, the frequent use of metaphors (29 instances) highlights their importance in creating vivid and imaginative comparisons that help listeners visualize and connect with the song's themes on a deeper level. Metaphors are a powerful tool in song writing because they allow artists to convey complex ideas and emotions in a relatable and impactful way. As previously stated, a metaphor is a type of comparison that doesn't use words like "like" or "as," but instead directly associates one object with another. Dewi, Hidayat, & Alek (2020) also found metaphors to be a significant figurative expression in their study, emphasizing their role in creating vivid imagery and emotional depth. Personification and hyperbole,

each appearing 7 times, add a lot of expressiveness to the lyrics. Personification gives human qualities to non-human elements, making the narrative more relatable and engaging. Perrine (1992) describes personification as attributing human traits to animals, objects, or abstract concepts. Rahmani (2020) identified personification as a key figurative language in "A Million Dreams," highlighting its importance in making lyrics relatable. Hyperbole, which involves exaggerated statements, highlights certain aspects of the lyrics, making them more memorable and striking. Perrine (1992) notes that hyperbole is often used to create humour and sensational impact. Dewi, Hidayat, & Alek (2020) also found hyperbole to be the most prominent figurative expression in their study, underscoring its impact on the lyrics. The use of oxymorons (5 instances) shows the band's skill in combining contradictory terms to create thought-provoking and impactful expressions. This technique adds complexity and intrigue to the lyrics, encouraging listeners to think about the deeper meanings behind the words. An oxymoron is a paradoxical combination of words or expressions with opposite meanings (Israel, 2019). Irony, found twice in the album, adds sophistication and unexpected twists to the lyrics, engaging listeners by challenging their expectations and prompting them to think critically about the song's message. Irony involves using words in a way that deviates from their conventional meaning (Ramanathan, 2025). Dewi, Hidayat, & Alek (2020) also identified irony as a significant figurative language in their study, highlighting its role in adding depth and complexity to the lyrics. Although simile, litotes, and metonymy are used less frequently (each with 1 instance), they still contribute to the richness of the language in the album. Similes compare two different things using "like" or "as," providing clear and relatable imagery, and it draws comparisons between objects that are entirely different but share certain common features. Litotes, an understatement, and metonymy, which substitutes a related term for the actual thing, add subtlety and nuance to the lyrics. Misbah Obaid, Aleem Shakir (2014) found metonymy to be the most commonly employed figure of speech in Pakistani English newspapers, highlighting its versatility in different contexts. Richardson (2007) model of Newspaper evaluation through Critical Discourse Analysis also emphasizes the importance of metonymy in creating vivid imagery and conveying deeper meanings.

Overall, the album "Luxury Disease" showcases a diverse range of figurative language, enhancing the storytelling and emotional depth of the songs. This variety helps create engaging and thought-provoking lyrics that resonate with listeners, making the music more impactful and memorable. Figurative language in songs is essential for expressing emotions, painting vivid images, and adding depth and complexity to the lyrics.

In addition to identifying the types of figurative language used in the song, this study also reveals the types of meaning of the figurative language used in the lyrics of ONE OK ROCK's album 'Luxury Disease.' Overall, this album encourages listeners to look within themselves and discover their true identities. Each word in these songs can bring out many emotions, leaving the unable to articulate their feelings (Juslin, 2019). The use of these various types of figurative meanings in ONE OK ROCK's "Luxury Disease" album enriches the lyrical content, making it more engaging and emotionally resonant. Affective meanings allow listeners to connect personally with the emotions conveyed in the songs. Reflected meanings add depth by incorporating multiple layers of interpretation. Connotative meanings evoke strong emotional responses, while social meanings provide context and situational relevance. By employing these figurative meanings, ONE OK ROCK effectively communicates complex emotions and societal observations, enhancing the listener's experience and understanding of the songs. This multifaceted approach to lyricism not only makes the music more impactful but also allows for a richer, more nuanced interpretation of the band's artistic expression.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of figurative language in ONE OK ROCK's album "Luxury Disease" reveals a rich and diverse use of literary devices that enhance the lyrical depth and emotional resonance of the songs. The study identified various types of figurative language, including metaphors, personification, hyperbole, oxymorons, irony, similes, litotes, and metonymy. Each type of figurative language contributes uniquely to the overall meaning and impact of the lyrics. Additionally, the exploration of figurative meanings— affective, reflected, connotative, and social—provides deeper insights into the emotional and contextual layers embedded in the songs. This multifaceted approach to lyricism not only enriches the listener's experience but also underscores the band's artistic expression and the power of figurative language in music.

Given the significant role of figurative language in enhancing the emotional and aesthetic appeal of song lyrics, it is recommended that English educators incorporate the study of figurative meanings into their classroom activities. By analysing song lyrics, students can develop a deeper understanding of how figurative language functions and its impact on communication. Finally, the topic about figurative meaning can be integrated into some courses in English Language Education Department, so that lecturers can foster a more engaging and dynamic learning environment. Thus, students will not only improve their language skills but also develop a greater appreciation for the artistry and emotional depth of figurative language in music and literature.

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