



## Analysis of Language Style in the Song Lyrics in Nadin Amizah's Album *For the World, Love and Dirt: Stilistica Study*

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### ABSTRACT

Songs are a form of literary work that combine melody and rhythm. This study examines the figurative language and the meaning of figurative expressions found in Nadin Amizah's album "Untuk Dunia, Cinta, dan Kotornya" (For the World, Love, and Its Filth). The purpose of this research is to: (1) describe the types of figurative language and the meanings contained in the figurative expressions used in the lyrics of Nadin Amizah's songs in the album "Untuk Dunia, Cinta, dan Kotornya." The method used is descriptive with a qualitative research type. The research data includes lyrics from the song album "For the World, Love, and Dirty" by Nadin Amizah. The data source of this research is the song lyrics. Data collection techniques include reading, understanding, and grouping data from the results of observation guidelines, namely figurative language style in Nadin Amizah's song lyrics in the album "For the World, Love, and Dirty". Data was analyzed by first selecting narratives, identifying, classifying, analyzing, and presenting the results in descriptive form. The research began with reading the data, classifying, analyzing, describing, and concluding with a summary of the results. The results of this study show that the lyrics in the album "Untuk Dunia, Cinta, dan Kotornya" contain seven types of figurative language: metaphor, simile, personification, allusion, antonomasia, sarcasm, and innuendo. Across these seven types, a total of twenty-eight lyrical excerpts were identified. The analysis of the meanings of figurative language also produced similar findings, with seven types of figurative expressions and twenty-eight lyrical excerpts containing figurative meaning.

*Keywords:* language style, song lyrics, stilistica study

## Analisis Gaya Bahasa pada Lirik Lagu dalam Album Nadin Amizah *Untuk Dunia, Cinta, dan Kotornya: Kajian Stilistika*

### ABSTRAK

Lagu merupakan sebuah karya sastra yang memiliki nada dan berirama. Penelitian ini membahas tentang Gaya Bahasa Kiasan dan Makna Gaya Bahasa yang terdapat pada album lagu "Untuk Dunia, Cinta dan Kotornya" Karya Nadin Amizah. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah: (1) Mendeskripsikan Gaya Bahasa Kiasan dan Makna Gaya Bahasa pada lirik lagu Nadin Amizah dalam album "Untuk Dunia, Cinta, dan Kotornya". Metode yang digunakan metode deskriptif dengan jenis penelitian kualitatif. Data penelitian meliputi lirik dari album lagu "Untuk Dunia, Cinta, dan Kotornya" Karya Nadin Amizah. Sumber data dari penelitian ini yaitu lirik lagu. Teknik pengumpulan data termasuk membaca, memahami, dan mengelompokkan data dari hasil pedoman observasi yaitu gaya bahasa kiasan dalam lirik lagu Nadin Amizah dalam album "Untuk Dunia, Cinta, dan Kotornya". Data dianalisis dengan memilih narasi terlebih dahulu, mengidentifikasi, mengklasifikasikan, menganalisis, dan menyajikan hasil dalam bentuk uraian. Penelitian dimulai dengan membaca data, mengklasifikasikan, menganalisis, mendeskripsikan, dan diakhiri dengan menyimpulkan hasil. Hasil penelitian dan pembahasan ini menunjukkan bahwa lirik lagu dalam album "Untuk Dunia, Cinta, dan Kotornya" terdapat tujuh gaya bahasa kiasan diantaranya gaya bahasa metafora, simile/persamaan, personifikasi, alusi, antonomasia, sarkasme, dan inuendo. Diantara tujuh gaya bahasa kiasan, terdapat dua puluh delapan kutipan lirik lagu. Adapun pada makna gaya bahasa juga didapatkan hasil yang sama, yaitu tujuh gaya bahasa dan dua puluh delapan kutipan lirik lagu.

*Keywords:* gaya bahasa, lirik lagu, stilistika

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## INTRODUCTION

Of the many forms of literary works that have developed in society, researchers focus on songs as research objects because songs are a form of artistic expression that is full of meaning. The songs used as research objects in this study are songs by Nadin Amizah. Nadin Amizah's work was chosen because the lyrics he creates are distinctive, rich in meaning, and full of the use of linguistic styles. Apart from that, until now there has not been much research that specifically examines Nadin Amizah's song lyrics, especially in the album "For Love, the World, and Dirty." In fact, if you look more closely, Nadin Amizah's works contain many implied meanings which are often not understood by listeners, and even give rise to misunderstandings in interpretation. Therefore, this research needs to be carried out to examine the use of language styles contained in these lyrics. According to Susanti & Nurmayani (2020), song lyrics have various forms of messages conveyed through writing in the form of words strung together so as to create an imaginative atmosphere and image for the listener. This makes song lyrics a medium for conveying a songwriter's ideas to the wider community. As a medium for conveying messages, the language used in song lyrics should be communicative and possess aesthetic and positive values. Song lyrics and poetry share similarities, as both use imaginative and aesthetic language. However, song lyrics are accompanied by music, making the message more vivid and emotional. Many songs draw on the composer's real-life experiences, yet they are presented in distinctive language, allowing listeners to feel an emotional connection.

Songs are essentially works of art composed of a series of sounds or voices arranged harmoniously, rhythmically, and melodically. Composers generally use distinctive, engaging, and easily understood language when writing song lyrics, giving the work aesthetic value and a memorable appeal. Therefore, songs can be a highly effective communication tool. Beyond entertainment, songs can also serve as a platform for social criticism,

personal experiences, and the composer's inner reflections. This is where song lyrics can function, like other literary texts, not only as an aesthetic medium but also as a profound message. The various types of literary works we know today, such as poetry, novels, drama, films, biographies, and others, serve as a means of conveying the author's feelings, emotions, and ideas. Songs can also be classified as literary works because they contain lyrics composed with specific word choices. These lyrics contain elements of imagination, experience, and creativity, just like other forms of literature. Many songwriters incorporate personal experiences or perspectives into their works, allowing listeners to feel an emotional connection. In this context, songs are not only a form of entertainment but also a poetic medium containing literary values.

Stylistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the style of language in literary works with the aim of understanding the implied meaning, aesthetic function, and the desired effect of the author. Etymologically, stylistics comes from the word "style," which refers to the way an author uses language to express their thoughts and feelings in a distinctive way. In literary research, stylistic analysis is necessary to see how language is used creatively by the author to produce certain effects. Language in literary works has additional functions, namely providing aesthetic value and supporting the delivery of messages more deeply. Style is often equated with figures of speech, but the two have quite clear differences. Figures of speech are part of style, namely a form of language deviation used to create certain aesthetic effects. However, style has a broader scope because it includes word choice, sentence structure, diction, and the overall language pattern used by the author. Ratna (2013) in Indraswari & Yuliyanto (2023) explains that in a literary work, style plays a more important role than figures of speech, because style shows the characteristics of an author. Thus, this study focuses on the figurative language found in Nadin Amizah's song lyrics as a form of



aesthetic style that builds the character of the lyrics.

Style is the author's way of expressing thoughts through distinctive language that reflects their personality. Keraf (2007) states that style is an attempt to express thoughts through language that engages the author's soul and character. Many people equate style with figures of speech because both utilize linguistic creativity, but the essence of style is not limited to the use of figures of speech alone. Style encompasses the entire technique and habits of a writer in using language. The appropriate use of style helps strengthen the message of a literary work, making it more impactful and able to create a certain atmosphere for the reader or listener. Language functions not only as a means of communication but also as a tool for building social relationships, conveying ideas, and expressing feelings. Language is a system of sound symbols that are arbitrary but agreed upon by the community of users so that they can be used for interaction. In everyday life, language is the primary means for humans to convey thoughts, ideas, and feelings. Satriani et al. (2023) in Asmarandhana et al. (2023) explain that language is a symbolic or acoustic system used as a means of communication between humans. Thus, language plays a vital role in conveying messages, including in literary works such as songs.

Language functions not only as a means of communication but also as a tool for building social relationships, conveying ideas, and expressing feelings. Language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols agreed upon by the community of users, allowing it to be used for interaction. In everyday life, language is the primary means for humans to convey thoughts, ideas, and feelings. Satriani et al. (2023) in Asmarandhana et al. (2023) explain that language is a symbolic or acoustic system used as a means of communication between humans. Thus, language plays a vital role in conveying messages, including in literary works such as songs. Each language is used by a specific community group and has its own distinctive characteristics.

This research focuses on the language style in Nadin Amizah's song lyrics on the album "For Love, the World, and Dirty." This selection was based on the uniqueness of the lyrics which are rich in meaning and aesthetic language. Nadin Amizah is known as a song writer who uses metaphors, symbols and poetic diction to convey messages. However, not all listeners understand the meaning of the lyrics, and misinterpretations often occur. Therefore, stylistic studies are very necessary to interpret the use of language styles and the implied meanings in them. It is hoped that the research results will be able to contribute to public understanding of Nadin Amizah's work and enrich literary studies, especially stylistics.

Based on the research context described previously, this research focuses on two main aspects related to the use of language style in the lyrics of Nadin Amizah's song on the album "For the World, Love, and Dirty". Firstly, what is the figurative language style in the lyrics of Nadin Amizah's song in the album "For the World, Love and Dirt? This analysis includes identifying types of figurative language styles, such as metaphor, personification, simile, hyperbole and other figurative forms. This focus aims to understand how the singer and songwriter builds poetic, emotional and aesthetic nuances through his choice of language. Second, what is the meaning of the figurative language style in Nadin Amizah's song lyrics in the album "For the World, Love and Dirt". Thus, the research is not only describing the form of language style, but also interpreting the depth of meaning behind it. Through these two focuses, it is hoped that this research can provide a comprehensive picture of how Nadin Amizah processes language as a medium for artistic expression in the album "For the World, Love, and Dirty".

The aim of this research was to provide clear direction in the analysis process of the use of language in the lyrics of Nadin Amizah's songs on the album "For the World, Love, and Dirty". In general, this research aims to obtain an in-depth

understanding of the form and meaning of the figurative language styles used in the work. First, this research aims to describe language style The figures of speech found in the lyrics of the songs on the album. This objective includes efforts to identify the types of figurative language styles—such as metaphor, personification, simile, hyperbole, and other figurative forms—that appear in each song. Thus, this study can show how Nadin Amizah creatively processes language to build beauty and expressive power in her lyrics. Second, this study aims to describe the meaning contained in the use of figurative language styles. Through this analysis, the study seeks to uncover the messages, feelings, personal experiences, and values expressed through figurative expressions. This objective can help provide a deeper understanding of the implied meanings that the songwriter wants to convey, so that not only the form of figurative language used, but also the message intended to be expressed. By achieving these two objectives, this study is expected to contribute to stylistic studies and enrich the understanding of the aesthetics of language in Indonesian musical works, especially in the lyrics of Nadin Amizah's works.

This research is expected to provide benefits to various parties related to language studies, particularly in the scope of stylistics and song lyric analysis. These benefits are outlined as follows. First, Benefits for Researchers, this research serves as a means for researchers to apply the knowledge and skills they have acquired during the learning process, especially those related to linguistic studies. Through this research, researchers can deepen their understanding of the use of language figures of speech as a medium for conveying messages, while also gaining experience in conducting stylistic analyses of literary works in the form of song lyrics. Second, Benefits for Readers, this research is expected to broaden readers' insights regarding the importance of language in literary works and other artistic media. Readers can understand how figurative language plays a role in providing beauty, depth of meaning,

and expressive power in song lyrics. Thus, this research can be a useful source of information for anyone interested in language analysis and musical works. Third, Benefits for Students, this research can provide additional knowledge regarding language skills, particularly in the use of language figures of speech in literary works. Students can use this research as a reference or point of reference in compiling further research on similar topics or studies. Furthermore, the results of this study can also assist students in completing academic assignments related to Indonesian language and literature. Fourth, Benefits for Educational Institutions, this research can contribute to the development of teaching materials, especially in courses related to stylistics, discourse analysis, or literary studies. The results of this study can also enrich the literature collection in the reading room and library, particularly in the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, Faculty of Letters and Culture, Gorontalo State University. Thus, this research also supports the improvement of academic quality and learning resources at the institution.

Stylistics is a science that studies the form of language use in literary works which includes all the empowerment of language potential, uniqueness and distinctiveness of language and sound style, choice of words, sentences, discourse, imagery, to figurative language (Al-Ma'ruf, 2012). According to Subroto, et al., 1997 (Siswanto, 2016) this study aims to examine special aspects of language use in literary works, such as the uniqueness in the use of language sounds (rhyme and rhythm), morphological aspects, diction, use of figurative language (figurative language) and word imagery. In addition, according to Turner in Pradopo 1987 ((Fauzan & Isnaini, 2023:2-3) "says that Stylistics is a science that studies the contribution of language use, and the majority is not explicit, the most conscious and most complex in literature".

According to Ratna in (Cahyo et al., 2020:4) between style of language and figures of speech, in literary works, the most important role is clearly



style of language, because through this style of language, the ways of using language media can be applied specifically so that the goal can be achieved optimally. According to Sudjiman 1993 (Fathoni, 2012), style of language and literary variety, the most important thing is how to use language in a certain context, by a certain person and for a certain purpose. However, historically, style of language has always been associated with literary works, especially written works. According to Keraf (2004). The scope of style of language is very broad, not only concerning problems but also the series of words which include phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourse as a whole. Style of language can be interpreted as language that expresses a meaning indirectly. This figurative language style is first formed based on comparison or similarity. Comparing something with something else means trying to find (Keraf, 2006). According to Keraf (2004), the scope of figurative language is very broad, encompassing not only the problem but also the sequence of words, including phrases, clauses, sentences, and the discourse as a whole. Pradopo (in Endraswara, 2003) states that the artistic value of literature is determined by its style. The author's skill in processing words is known as stylistic style. According to Tarigan (Resi, 2023), stylistic style is rhetoric, namely the use of words in speaking and writing to convince or influence listeners and readers. According to Panuti Sujiman (Fatihah et al., 2022), figurative language is language that uses words whose structure and meaning are deliberately deviated from their usual structure and meaning with the aim of achieving freshness and power of expression.

Here are some relevant studies. First, research report conducted by Berliana Intan Valencia et al., in (2024) from Semarang State University with the title "Analysis of Language Style in the short story 'Gubrak' by Seno Gumira Ajidarma". Based on Berliana et al.'s research, the same relevance as this research is discussing language style. However, the research conducted by them has differences in objects and there are several

different language styles with this research. The first difference is in the object, namely Berliana's research examines short stories while this research's object of research is songs. The second difference shows that there are several types of language styles including: repertis, smile, climax, hyperbole, rhetoric, personification, metaphor, and exclamation while this research contains seven language styles including metaphor, simile, personification, allusion, antonomasia, sarcasm, inuendo.

Second, study is the 2023 study conducted by Vita Setiawati et al. from Palangka Raya University entitled "Comparative Style in the Lyrics of Nadin Amizah's Album Selamat Ulang Tahun and Kalah Bertaruh." The study examined informational function, expressive function, aesthetic function, directive function, and phatic function. The relevance of Vita et al.'s study to this study includes the use of songs as objects. The difference between this study and their study is that their study analyzed comparative style in more detail and the stylistic functions of the lyrics of Nadin Amizah's album Selamat Ulang Tahun and Kalah Bertaruh. This study, on the other hand, analyzed figurative language and the meaning of the stylistic meaning. This was reviewed based on the existing problem formulation.

Third, study is the 2021 study by Ulfatun Hasanah et al. at Muhammadiyah University Makasar, entitled "Analysis of Netizens' Use of Sarcasm on Instagram." The relevance of Ulfatun Hasanah's study to this study is only the similarity in its use of stylistic style. The difference between these studies is that Ulfatun's study focused on sarcasm, while this study uses figurative language. The second difference lies in the research object. Ulfatun's research object refers to social media, while this study uses Nadin Amizah's songs.

Fourth, another relevant study is the 2023 study conducted by Vita Setiawati et al. from Palangka Raya University entitled "Comparative Style in the Lyrics of Nadin Amizah's Album Selamat Ulang Tahun and Kalah Bertaruh." The study examined informational function, expressive

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## METHOD

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach, meaning that qualitative research involves understanding and interpreting meaning. Qualitative descriptive research analyzes a person's observed words, both written and spoken. This research method is more precisely directed towards the research objectives (Razak, 2010). The purpose of this study is to identify figurative language styles found in the lyrics of Nadin Amizah's songs from her album "Untuk Dunia, Cinta, dan Kotornya." Furthermore, the purpose of this descriptive research method is to identify, explain, and analyze the collected data. In other words, to describe and interpret existing, non-existent, and unmodified data.

This study uses primary data to conduct the study, and the data in this study are the lyrics of Nadin Amizah's songs from her album "Untuk Dunia, Cinta, dan Kotornya." The data used to describe the figurative language styles in Nadin Amizah's lyrics is the subject from which data can be obtained. The song lyrics from Nadin Amizah's album "Untuk Dunia, Cinta, dan Kotornya" are the data source in this study. The album contains eleven songs: "Don't Swallow," "Bunga Tidur," "Seduction of a Crazy Woman," "Ah, All of Me Celebrated," "Eternal," "At the End of the War," "But Accepted," "Ban Umbrella of God," "Talking," and "Nadin Amizah." Other data sources were obtained from various types of figurative language, including metaphor, simile, allegory, personification, allusion, eponym, epithet,

synecdoche, metonymy, antonomasia, hypalase, irony/synimse/sacrcasm, satire, inuendo, antiphrase, and paranomasia. To analyze the data, this study used a purposive sampling technique.

This study collected data using content review and literature study methods. The content review method collected data by investigating and examining figurative language in the lyrics of Nadin Amizah's songs on the album "For the World, Love, and Dirty." For analysis and conclusion, content review technique was used to collect data about the figurative language style and meaning of Nadin Amizah's song in the album "Untuk Dunia, Cinta, dan Kotornya". This review method is used to remain thorough in this research even in the smallest things so as not to deviate from the rules, so that song analysis can be carried out in a structured manner in the album. As for literature studies, data is collected by listening and reading. This research also requires theories that are relevant to this problem. Therefore, reading other sources that are relevant to the problem to be studied is very necessary. Increasing insight and knowledge about how to solve problems is an advantage of using this method. According to Bogdan and Biklen (Azizi & Rachmadi, 2020: 5) data analysis is an effort made to organize data, sort it into manageable units, synthesize it, search for and find patterns of what is important and what is learned, decide what to tell others. The steps for analyzing data are, selecting narratives contained in the research object, identifying and separating data based on the problems emphasized in table form, and analyzing the collected data.

## RESULT

### 1. Figurative Language in the Lyrics of Nadin Amizah's Song "For the World, Love, and Dirty"

Data 1:

#### 1. Metaphorical Language Style

Me and My Bitterness and Dirtyness

The metaphor in the sentence "Me and My Bitterness and Dirtyness" lies in the use of the words "bitter" and "dirtyness" not meant literally,



but as symbols of bad feelings or experiences. Bitterness represents hardship or suffering, while "dirtyness" can symbolize a person's dark side or faults. This sentence uses metaphor to describe the negative or difficult parts of life that are accepted as part of oneself.

## 2. Sarcasm Language Style

Fuck who am I

In the lyrics "Fuck who am I," there is sarcasm, evident in the phrase "fuck who am I," because it has the opposite meaning to what is said literally. This sarcasm is not just an insult, but a sharp form of irony to express frustration or rebellion against others' views of the singer.

Data 2:

### 1. Metaphorical Language Style

Bunga tidur (Sleeping flower), how are you this morning, honey?

In the lyrics "Bunga tidur (Sleeping flower), how are you this morning, honey?), there is a metaphor. Metaphorical language is evident in the phrase "bunga tidur" (sleeping flower). The phrase "bunga tidur" (sleeping flower) is a figurative language used to refer to dreams that occur while someone is asleep. Bunga tidur can also refer to a song that depicts feelings of fear, shame, and inner pain. This song encourages listeners not to give in to the pain and fear they feel.

"Nyaringnya rambupisah" (sleeping sign)

In the lyrics "Nyaringnya rambupisah" (sleeping sign) there is a metaphorical figure of speech evident in the phrase "Nyaringnya rambupisah" (sleeping sign). This phrase is a figurative language that implies a fresh wound, something that must be left behind, but the feeling of separation still strongly echoes in the soul.

## 2. Simile/Similarity

"Whatever you hold in your arms burns and turns to ashes"

The simile in the lyrics "Whatever you hold in your arms burns and turns to ashes" lies in the indirect comparison between whatever you hold in your arms and something that "burns and turns

to ashes." In this case, the process of burning and ashing depicts how anything held or loved too tightly will be destroyed or lost, similar to something burning and evaporating.

## 3. Inuendo Style

Embedded in, you're not good enough to cultivate

In the lyrics "Terpat Dalam, kau tak baik tuk diusahakan" (you're not good enough to cultivate), there is an inuendo style of language evident in the phrase "you're not good." The phrase "you're not good" contains satire and criticism with indirect suggestions. This sentence also indicates that someone is experiencing difficulties and is afraid of themselves, which is not good enough for others to cultivate.

Data 3:

### 1. Simile Style

"Will subside as it should"

In the lyrics "Will subside as it should" there is a simile, evident in the phrase "like." The lyric quote "like" indicates a comparison between the element being discussed and something else. The quote also contains an open simile because it doesn't provide details about the nature of the simile. In this data, the author uses simile/similarity to convey a message, similar to the previous lyrics, that it's not easy to love oneself. This sentence, when combined with the phrase "Will subside as it should," can convey the meaning that a person will improve if given time and loved for who they are.

### 2. Antonomasia

Call me a crazy woman

In the lyrics "Call me a crazy woman," there is an antonomasia, evident in the phrase "crazy woman." The phrase "crazy woman" is a term used to replace a person's proper name. In this sentence, the author uses antonomasia to convey a woman's feelings of frustration, loss of control, and strong emotions. The term "crazy woman" refers to someone who feels out of control or irrational in a particular situation.

Data 4:

#### 1. Personification

The world is a witness when I'm broken  
Loved as smooth as it should be

In the lyrics "The world is a witness when I'm broken" (likely "the world is a witness when I'm broken"), there is a figure of speech that is evident in the phrase "the world is a witness." In the sentence "the world is a witness," the world, an inanimate object, seems to become a human witness to what is seen. This personification suggests that everyone in the world is witnessing the author's blossoming feelings.

Data 5:

#### 1. Personification

You hold what I doubt

In the lyrics "You hold what I doubt," there is a figure of speech that is evident in the phrase "kuragu." In the sentence "kuragu" which has the root word "doubt." The word "doubt" is a verb, but in personification, the word "doubt" seems to be held like an object. This personification language style is to illustrate that if there are things that make the author afraid, anxious, and hesitant to face them, then the lover will make him believe that he can definitely do it. If night comes and fear attacks you, hold onto what I doubt.

In the lyrics, if night comes and fear attacks you, hold on to what I doubt, there is a personification style of language that can be seen in the phrase fear. In this sentence, fear, which is an adjective, is described as if it could attack like humans. In this sentence, the author uses the language style of personification to show that being afraid of the night attacks means someone who is afraid every night about everything they think and feels self-doubt

#### 2. Inuendo Style

Far from the horror I've imagined

In the lyrics of "Far from the horror I've imagined," there is an inuendo style of language used in the phrase "the horror I've imagined." This sentence contains satire and criticism with an indirect suggestion, evident in the word "the horror

he imagines." In this sentence, the author uses inuendo style to show that someone has realized from their words how scary the night would be, meaning fear of their own thoughts, but it turns out not to be as scary as imagined.

Data 6:

#### 1. Metaphorical Style

We will end and welcome the finish line  
In the lyrics of "we will end and welcome the finish line," there is a metaphorical style of language seen in the phrases "kita" and "selamat garis finis" (we welcome the finish line). The word "kita" literally refers to a person. Meanwhile, the phrase "selamat garis finis" (welcoming the finish line) describes the long wait between a couple referred to in the phrase "kita" (we welcome the finish line) to welcome the happy ending because they have worked together to achieve that happiness. 2. Simile/Similarity

Like an Unfinished, Repeated Laughter  
In the lyrics "Like an Unfinished, Repeated Laughter," a simile/similarity is evident in the phrase "like." In the lyric excerpt, "like" indicates a comparison between the element being discussed and something else. "Tak habis" (unfinished) indicates that something is endless or has no end. The word "tak habis" (unfinished) indicates that the laughter continues continuously without stopping. Meanwhile, the phrase "terusulang" (repeated) indicates that the laughter not only continues without end but also reappears in the same form.

Data 7:

#### 1. Metaphorical Style

I Call Evil That Covers

In the lyrics "kumanggil hantu yang kurung," a metaphorical style is evident in the phrase "evil that covers." The word "evil" does not literally refer to someone or something truly evil, but rather symbolizes negative things such as sadness, pain, or dark, burdensome emotions. Meanwhile, the phrase "covers" describes how the evil seems to be a blanket that envelops or



dominates a person's emotional state. This metaphorical style of language reinforces the meaning that negative feelings or experiences are felt so deeply that they seem to encompass the entire person or mind.

The war is over

In the lyrics of "War is over," there is a metaphorical style of language. The word "War" here does not refer to an actual physical conflict, but rather symbolizes a struggle or conflict in life, whether emotional, mental, or personal. The phrase "War is over" illustrates that the struggle or conflict has ended, and one can move on or achieve peace after going through a difficult period. Therefore, "War" is a depiction of challenges or difficulties faced, not meant literally.

I lay down my arrow and shout victory

In the lyrics of "Ku lay down my arrow and shout victory," there is a metaphorical style of language in the phrase "Laying down my arrow." The word "Arrow" is not meant literally, but rather symbolizes a carefully prepared effort, goal, or action. Laying down my arrow represents preparation to achieve something, such as preparing steps or strategies to face a challenge. Meanwhile, shouting down my victory can be interpreted as a symbol of the feeling of victory or success achieved after a struggle.

## 2. Personification Style of Language

I color your dead hands

The phrase "your dead hands" depicts personification. The hand, which should be an inanimate body part, is given human qualities with the word "die," illustrating that the hand seems to have the ability to live or die like a human. "I color" can also be interpreted as an attempt to revive or give life to something that has died.

Data 8:

### 1. Metaphorical Figure of Speech

A vessel always waiting for me to fill it

In the lyrics "a vessel always waiting for me to fill it," a metaphorical figure of speech is evident in the phrase "vessel and fill it full." The word "vessel" does not literally refer to a person, but

rather describes a container used to hold or store something liquid, solid, or gas. Meanwhile, the phrase "fill it full" depicts how the vessel is filled with needs or hopes. This lyric also depicts a willingness or tendency to continue accepting something that comes.

"But in my hands you grow"

The lyrics "but in my hands you grow" contain metaphorical figures of speech. The phrase "in my hands" does not literally refer to a hand, but rather symbolizes an effort or role given. Meanwhile, you grow, depicting the development or progress that occurs thanks to that attention or effort. Therefore, these lyrics use metaphors to describe how something or someone develops thanks to the help and efforts of others.

Data 9:

### 1. Metaphorical Style

"Our long road, hopefully, will be enjoyable"

In the lyrics, "Our long road, hopefully, will be enjoyable," there is a metaphorical style evident in the phrase "long road." The words "road" and "long" are meant literally, but symbolize the journey of life, which will be long.

Data 10:

### 1. Metaphorical Style

"I am the sky and the rain, the storm and the lightning."

The metaphor in the sentence "I am bitter and dirty" lies in the use of the words "bitter" and "dirty," which are meant literally, but symbolize negative feelings or experiences. Bitter represents hardship or suffering, while dirty can symbolize the dark side or faults within a person. This sentence uses metaphors to describe the negative or difficult parts of life that are accepted as part of the self. Data 11:

### 1. Metaphorical Style

"Your two hands are full of blisters"

The lyrics "Your two hands are full of blisters" contain a metaphorical style. The phrase "Your two hands" symbolizes effort or hard work, while "Blistered" describes the consequences of that effort, namely pain or sacrifice. The blisters here

are not physical wounds, but rather symbols of the hardships that arise from struggle. Therefore, this represents the sacrifice and hard work that bring pain.

"You hold tightly the fallen ashes"

The lyrics "You hold tightly the fallen ashes" use a metaphorical style. The fallen ashes symbolize something that has been lost or cannot be maintained, such as memories or feelings that have passed. Meanwhile, "Hold tightly" represents the effort to hold on to something that can no longer be maintained. Therefore, this depicts the struggle to preserve something that has been lost.

## 2. Personification Style

Last night, the tears finally subsided

The lyrics "Last night, the tears finally subsided" contain personification, as seen in the phrase "tangisnya reda." In this case, tears are likened to rain, which can subside or stop, even though tears are feelings or expressions, not something that simply stops. This gives tears a human quality. These lyrics also illustrate that a person's sadness or tears eventually subside or subside over time.

## 3. Allusive Language Style

My little girl, look at you, many of your dreams have come true

In the lyrics "my little girl, look at you, many of your dreams have come true," there is an allusive language style evident in the phrase "my little girl." The phrase "my little girl" describes similarities between people in real life, such as the meaning of allusion. The data depicts a child who is now an adult and shows that many of her dreams have come true.

## 2. The Meaning of Language Style in Nadin Amizah's Song Lyrics from the Album "For the World, Love, and Dirty"

### 1. Metaphorical Language Style

The metaphorical language style in the song lyrics is shown in the following data.

Me and my bitterness and my dirtyness

The lyrics are taken from the lyrics of the song entitled "Don't Ditelan". These lyrics describe the recognition or acceptance of the negative side or

difficulties in Nadin Amizah. bitter and dirty refer to bad experiences or circumstances experienced. Nadin also describes vulnerability and self-honesty in facing personal shortcomings or difficulties in these lyrics.

Sleeping flower, how are you this morning, darling?

The lyrics are taken from the song entitled "Sleeping Flower". Literally sleeping flower is about escaping into the world of dreams to find peace, especially when facing a difficult and painful reality. This song describes how dreams can be a refuge for unfulfilled feelings and hopes, and how time can ultimately ease the pain.

The loudness of the farewell sign

The lyrics are taken from the lyrics of the song entitled "Sleeping Flower". Literally the lyrics of the sound of separation signs describe the awareness of the end of a relationship that is on the verge of separation, as well as efforts to let go and accept the reality. The term breakup signs also refers to signs or signals that are very clear and can no longer be ignored, that the relationship will soon end. The loudness indicates that the signs are no longer whispers, but have become very obvious. We will end and welcome the finish line

The lyrics are taken from the song "Kekal." The lyrics "We will end and welcome the finish line" tell of accepting the end of a relationship or phase of life with calm and open hearts. This song symbolizes a farewell lived with peace, not sadness or regret. The lyrics convey a readiness to move on and accept fate, while also celebrating the beautiful memories that once existed even though they are no longer together.

I call upon the evil that surrounds

The lyrics are taken from the song "At the End of the War." The lyrics "I call upon the evil that surrounds me" reflect Nadin Amizah's resistance to negativity, or perhaps the process of realizing and accepting a dark reality as part of her emotional journey.

"The war is over"

The lyrics are taken from the song "At the End of the War." The lyrics "War is over" imply that a conflict or struggle experienced by Nadin Amizah



has ended. The word "Usai" indicates that the time for fighting or battling is over, and now it's time to seek peace or move on after overcoming hardship. "I lay down my arrows and shout victory"

The lyrics are taken from the song "At the End of the War." These lyrics reflect Nadin Amizah's dedicated struggle and eventual success. These lyrics also symbolize victory over inner struggles and represent the resolution of internal conflict, the symbolic laying down of weapons, and the recognition that true victory is not about defeating others, but about achieving peace and self-acceptance after weathering life's storms.

"A vessel that always waits for me to fill it"

The lyrics are taken from the song "Tapi Diterima" (But Accepted). The lyrics of "sebuah bejana yang selalu menungguku isinya" (a vessel always waiting for me to fill it) speak of sincerity and self-acceptance. A vessel waiting to be filled can be interpreted as oneself or someone who is always ready to receive, and works can be things that fill that emptiness, such as love, experience, or growth.

"But in my hands you grow" (you grow)

These lyrics imply that someone or someone Nadin Amizah refers to can develop thanks to Nadin's help or efforts. "Ditanganku" (dihandku) indicates a role or effort given, while "Kamu Tumbuh" (you grow) means developing or succeeding because of that help. These lyrics also convey a sense of pride in something that develops through personal attention and effort.

"May Our Long Road Be Enjoyable" (our long road be enjoyable)

These lyrics are taken from the song "Berumung Tuhan" (God's Umbrella). The lyrics of "jalan panjang kita semoga menyenangkan" (our long road be enjoyable) express the hope of living life and all its processes well. The long journey is depicted as a metaphor that is expected to bring happiness. These lyrics also convey a message of optimism and confidence that every step taken in life will lead to goodness and happiness.

I am the sky and its rain, the storm and its lightning.

The lyrics describe someone with strong, turbulent, and unpredictable feelings and emotions. The comparison expresses that I am likened to the universe, full of great power and emotion, like the sky, rain, storms, and lightning. This sentence describes someone with a broad, turbulent soul, and the power to destroy and revive.

Your two hands are full of blisters

The lyrics "Your two hands are full of blisters" depict the effort or hard work that causes Nadin Amizah to suffer or be injured. These lyrics depict sacrifices made through struggle.

You hold tightly the falling ashes

These lyrics describe Nadin Amizah's efforts to hold onto or hold on to something that has been lost or cannot be held on to. "Holding tightly" indicates a strong effort to embrace, while the falling ashes symbolize something fragile and irretrievable, such as memories or the past.

## 2. Simile/Similarity

The simile in the song lyrics is shown in the following data. Whatever you hold onto burns and turns to ashes

These lyrics are taken from the song "Bunga Tidur." The lyrics "whatever you hold onto burns and turns to ashes" illustrate that everything we hold onto or love too much will eventually be destroyed or lost. Nadin Amizah reminds listeners that worldly things are impermanent, and we need to learn not to become too attached to them.

"Will fade away as it should"

These lyrics are taken from the song "Rayuan Perempuan Gila." The lyrics "Will fade away as it should", when associated with the song "Rayuan Perempuan gila," convey the meaning of a struggle and self-acceptance that is not easy, yet there is still a desire to love oneself slowly and naturally. These lyrics reflect that the process of accepting and loving oneself is difficult, but ultimately, the right balance will be found naturally.

Like endless, repetitive laughter

These lyrics are taken from the song "Kekal." The lyrics "Like endless, repetitive laughter" depict complex feelings hidden behind a smile, such as sadness that cannot be fully expressed or happiness

that never feels truly complete. These lyrics can be interpreted as laughter used to mask deep sadness or to demonstrate strength despite vulnerability, implying that there's something more behind the smile.

### 3. Personification Style

The personification style in the song lyrics is shown in the following data.

The world is a witness when I'm broken  
Loved as tenderly as it should be

These lyrics are taken from the song "AH." The lyrics of the world is a witness when I'm broken tell of finding true love that brings happiness and the feeling of being loved in the best way possible, where the world bears witness to gratitude for finally meeting the right person to make one happy.

You hold what I doubted

These lyrics are taken from the song "All I'm Celebrated." The lyrics "You hold what I doubt" convey the power of support and acceptance from a loved one, which can dispel doubt, fear, and anxiety. This support makes a person feel accepted and loved completely, including all their flaws and imperfections.

"If night comes and fear strikes," "You hold what I doubt," "If night comes and fear strikes," "You hold what I doubt," ""

These lyrics are taken from the song "All I'm Celebrated." The lyrics "...," "If night comes and fear strikes," "You hold what I doubt," ""

These lyrics are taken from the song "All I'm Celebrated," "If night comes and fear strikes," "You hold what I doubt," ""

These lyrics are taken from the song "All I'm Celebrated," "Kissed my angry fire," ""

These lyrics are taken from the song "All I'm Celebrated." The lyrics "Kissed my angry fire," "" talk about how to calm anger with love and acceptance. The word "kissed" suggests a gentle act that calms the flames of anger, making it more gentle and humane. The lyrics also reflect the process of emotional healing and how the presence of a loved one can help someone cope with negative emotions and uncertainty in life.

"What was destroyed, you slowly restore"

These lyrics are taken from the song "Kekal." The lyrics "what was destroyed, you slowly restore" tell of a complicated relationship, mutual hurt, and regret. The lyrics depict a couple bound by love but also hurting each other, with nuances of despair, yet also hope for repair.

"I color your dead hands"

These lyrics are taken from the song "At the End of the War." The lyrics "I color your dead hands" convey the idea of trying to revive something that has been lost. Nadin Amizah wants to depict the act of giving life or repairing a situation, as if trying to restore lost meaning.

"Last night, the tears finally subsided"

These lyrics are taken from the song "Nadin Amizah." The lyrics "last night, the tears finally subsided" depict the process of healing or recovery after experiencing grief, ultimately leading to a feeling of calmer emotions and a sense of improvement.

### 4. Allusive Language Style

The allusive language style in the song's lyrics is shown in the following data. My little girl, look at you, many of your dreams have come true.

These lyrics are taken from the song "Nadin Amizah." The lyrics "My little girl, look at you, many of your dreams have come true" describe the achievement of childhood dreams and an expression of gratitude to oneself and those who supported them. This meaning can be interpreted as pride in seeing the "little girl" grow up and realize many of her dreams, despite the doubts and challenges she may have faced along the way.

### 5. Antonomasia Style

The antonomasia style of language in the song lyrics is shown in the following data.

Call me a crazy woman

These lyrics are taken from the song "Rayuan Permpuan Gila." The lyrics of "Call me a crazy woman" tell the story of the inner struggle of a woman who feels insecure, emotionally unstable, and constantly judged for her intense feelings. This song depicts Nadin's personal experience of feeling "crazy" after being treated unfairly in a relationship, as well as her struggle to accept herself and find true love.



## 6. Sarcasm Style of Language

The sarcasm style of language in the song lyrics is shown in the following data.

"Fuck who I am"

These lyrics are taken from the song "Don't Swallow." These lyrics describe someone who doesn't care about themselves or anything about them.

## 7. Inuendo Style of Language

The inuendo style of language in the song lyrics is shown in the following data.

"Embedded deep, you're not good for trying"

These lyrics are taken from the song "Bunga Tidur." The deeply ingrained lyrics, "You're not good enough to try," describe the feeling of losing one's identity and purpose due to an unhealthy relationship. These lyrics express that a person or relationship can feel so burdensome and painful that it feels better not to maintain or pursue it further.

Far from the horror I had imagined

These lyrics are taken from the song "Semua Aku Dirayakan." Far from the horror I had imagined, the lyrics overall depict celebration and gratitude for the experience of love, which turned out to be far more beautiful than previously imagined.

## DISCUSSION

### 1. Figurative Language Style in Nadin Amizah's Song Lyrics on the Album "Untuk Dunia, Cinta, dan Kotornya"

This figurative language style is primarily formed based on comparison or similarity. Comparing one thing with another means trying to find characteristics that indicate similarities between the two things. In this figurative language style, researchers found a metaphor. Metaphors do not use words like comparisons, such as like, like, like, like, as, for example, and so on. Metaphors show or convey something through the medium of another object. In this study, thirteen quotes using metaphor were found in Nadin Amizah's album "For the World, Love, and Dirty." Similes are almost the same as metaphors, except that similes use comparative words such as like, like, like, like,

like, similar, like, similar, and so on. In this study, three quotes using similes were found in Nadin Amizah's album "For the World, Love, and Dirty." Personification contains an element of equality that describes inanimate objects or inanimate objects as if they had human qualities. In this research, ten quotations of the personification language style were found in Nadin Amizah's song album "For the World, Love, and Dirt". In this research, seven quotes were found that used personification language style. In this song album, the author describes inanimate objects as if they had characteristics like living creatures. An allusion is something that refers to a character, place or event. In this research, one quote was found that used an allusion language style in Nadin Amizah's song album "For the World, Love, and Dirty."

Antonomasia language style is a figure of speech that mentions something not by the real name of the object, but by one of the characteristics of the object. Using traits as personal names or other personal names as type names. For example, in this song album we find the lyrics "Crazy Woman" which is interpreted as someone who cannot control their emotions or a woman who is frustrated. In this research, only one song lyric quote was found that contained antonomasia language style in Nadin Amizah's song album "For the World, Love, and Dirty." Sarcasm is a rougher reference than irony and cynicism. In this research, one lyric quote containing sarcasm was found in Nadin Amizah's song album "For the World, Love, and Dirty." The last language style is the inuendo language style. Inuendo is a kind of satire that minimizes the actual reality. In this research, two quotations of song lyrics containing the inuendo language style were found in Nadin Amizah's song album "For the World, Love, and Dirty."

In this album, the author expresses his lyrics as beautifully as possible, creating a lasting impression on the listener. However, this depends on the individual listener. Some may enjoy songs that use figurative language, while others may dislike songs whose language style is difficult to understand. Figurative language is the use of rich

language to achieve a specific effect, bringing a literary work to life. Style and writing are compelling elements in reading. Every writer has a unique style in expressing their ideas. Each piece of writing is influenced by its author, so it can be said that a writer's character influences the work they write.

## 2. The Meaning of Figurative Language in Nadin Amizah's Song Lyrics from the Album "For the World, Love, and Dirty"

The previous discussion outlined figurative language and its types. Therefore, the meaning of figurative language will also be explained, as outlined in the second problem statement.

Figurative language is beautiful language used to enhance an effect by introducing and comparing a specific object or thing with another, more general object or thing (Tarigan, 2013:4). Figurative language is also a means of linguistic expression in prose/poetry.

Figurative language is the use of language that is not based on literal (actual) meaning, but rather uses comparisons or similes to convey deeper meaning or to make writing more interesting and lively. This style of language is often used to distort the meaning of words, add color or nuance to language, and can be found in everyday conversation and literary works. This figurative language style includes metaphor. A metaphor is a figure of speech that directly replaces the characteristics or state of the object being replaced with its substitute. In this metaphorical style, there are thirteen song lyrics from Nadin Amizah's album "For the World, Love, and Dirty." The meaning derived from these thirteen quotes in the metaphorical style is about accepting the negative side of a real experience, such as separation and past pain. A simile is a comparison between two fundamentally different things that are intentionally equated. In the simile/similarity style of language, there are three quotes from song lyrics from Nadin Amizah's album "For the World, Love, and Dirty". The meanings derived from the three quotes in the simile style are about learning that

worldly things are impermanent, the process of accepting and loving oneself, and something complicated behind a smile that blooms.

Personification language style is a type of language style that places human characteristics on inanimate objects and abstract ideas. In the personification language style, there are seven quotes from song lyrics from Nadin Amizah's album "For the World, Love and Dirty". The meaning obtained from the seven quotes in the personification language style is about feeling grateful for finally finding someone who can accept and love the best. Allusion language style is a kind of reference that tries to suggest similarities between people, places or events. In the allusion language style there is a quote from song lyrics from Nadin Amizah's album "For the World, Love and Dirty". The meaning obtained from one quote in this allusion language style is about achieving childhood dreams and expressing gratitude to oneself.

Antonomasia language style is a special form of synecdoche which takes the form of using an epithet to replace a personal name, an official title, or a position to replace a personal name. In the antonomasia language style there is a quote from song lyrics from Nadin Amizah's album "For the World, Love and Dirty". The meaning obtained from one quote in the antonomasia language style is about a personal experience of feeling that he was treated unfairly in a relationship, as well as the struggle to accept himself and find sincere love. The language style of sarcasm is a rougher reference than irony and cynicism. In a sarcastic style, there is a quote from song lyrics from Nadin Amizah's album "For the World, Love and Dirty". The meaning obtained from one quote in the sarcasm language style is about not caring about oneself. The inuendo language style is a kind of satire that minimizes the actual reality. In the inuendo language style there are two quotes from song lyrics from Nadin Amizah's album "For the World, Love and Dirty". The meaning obtained from the two quotes in the inuendo language style is about a painful relationship that can no longer be



maintained, and a celebration of gratitude for a love experience that is much more beautiful than before.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the language style and meaning of the song lyrics in Nadin Amizah's album "For the World, Love and Dirty", in terms of language style, 28 quotes from song lyrics on Nadin Amizah's album "For the World, Love and Dirty" were found.

The language styles found in the song lyrics in Nadin Amizah's album "For the World, Love and Its Dirt" are (1) metaphorical language style, (2) simile/parable language style, (3) personification language style, (4) allusion language style, (5) antonomasia language style, (6) sarcasm language style, (7) inuendo language style. In this research, not all types of language styles can be found in the song lyrics on Nadin Amizah's album "For the World, Love, and Dirty."

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