

Figurative Language in “Cross Road” Album by Bon Jovi: Semantics Analysis

Adinda Ismidiani ^{a,1,*}, Deden Novan Setiawan Nugraha ^{b,2}^a English Department, Faculty of Humanities Widyatama University¹ adinda.ismidiani@widyatama.ac.id; ² deden.novan@widyatama.ac.id

* Corresponding Author



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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the types of figurative language present in the songs and the meanings conveyed through the lyrics of Bon Jovi's *Cross Road* album. Using a qualitative method, the data were collected and analyzed based on Perrine's classification of figurative language, which includes twelve types; however, this study focuses on six types: simile, metaphor, personification, symbol, hyperbole, and irony. The findings reveal 79 instances of figurative language throughout the album, with the following distribution: metaphor (19 items or 24%), symbol (18 items or 22%), personification (12 items or 15%), hyperbole (14 items or 17%), irony (9 items or 11%), and simile (7 items or 8%). It can be concluded that metaphor is the dominant type of figurative language in this album.

KEYWORDS

Semantics
Figurative Language
Song
Bon Jovi

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1. Introduction

Culture and language are essential components of human life. Humans connect with each other and convey emotions through language (Novan & Nugraha, 2016). The relationship between culture and language is complex and deeply intertwined. Culture, as a product of human creation, does not occur naturally. It is not merely a process that turns language into a spiritual or intangible gift. Rather, culture is constructed by humans and significantly shapes and influences language beyond its natural development. As social beings, humans interact in various ways, one of which is through communication. Language is a fundamental tool in this process, enabling individuals to exchange information and express their intentions, desires, and emotions. Wardhaugh (2006) defines language as an arbitrary system of vocal symbols used for human communication.

Language can generally be divided into two types: literal and figurative. Literal language conveys meanings exactly as stated, which is called literal meaning. In contrast, figurative language conveys meanings that go beyond the literal, known as non-literal meaning, often requiring interpretation through devices such as metaphors, similes, and personification.

Figurative language is one of the most important elements in artistic and emotional expression. It allows speakers and writers to convey meanings that are not directly stated but are implied through creative comparison, symbolism, and other stylistic devices. As a social phenomenon, language manifests in various forms and styles, one of the most expressive being figurative language. Figurative language plays a crucial role in enhancing communication, particularly in literary and artistic contexts. It allows individuals to convey deeper, more emotional, and imaginative ideas beyond literal meaning.

One prominent medium where figurative language is often found is song lyrics. Lyrics serve as a powerful means to express emotions such as despair, heartbreak, regret, or falling in love. Fauzi

(2021) explains that figurative language appears in both written and spoken texts, including books, poems, short stories, advertisements, and songs. These non-literal expressions aim to create imagery and emotional resonance in the audience.

Figurative language, as stated by Perrine (cited in Melly, 2022) is a way of expressing something beyond its literal meaning. Listening to or reading figurative expressions can enhance imagination, evoke emotions, and create mental images that are easier to understand and emotionally impactful. Figurative language often carries meanings that cannot be interpreted literally and require deeper analysis. Hambali (2020) adds that figurative language is used to present imaginative elements in both oral and written forms. Aprilia (2020) emphasizes its role in expressing the writer's or speaker's emotions, making lyrics more engaging. Abrams (1999) states that the use of figurative language is intended to achieve a specific meaning or effect by deviating from the standard meaning or structure of words. This approach adds another layer of interpretation, helping listeners and readers grasp the songwriter's intent. Farmaditsa (2021) notes that lyrics serve not only to convey messages but also to create mental images that help listeners internalize the songwriter's thoughts.

However, understanding figurative language can be challenging. Many people struggle to interpret it, especially non-native English speakers who learn the language through music. This difficulty often leads to confusion or misinterpretation. Dewi et al. (2020), citing Saboe, note that figurative language can obscure meaning and hinder comprehension. Semantics, the study of meaning in linguistics, helps address this issue. Yule (as cited in Dwijanarti, 2019) defines semantics as the branch of linguistics that examines the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. Costantia (2022) emphasizes that semantics aims to understand how meaning is conveyed through language.

Music itself is defined by Merriam-Webster (2023) as the art of arranging tones and sounds into coherent compositions. Trzcinski (in Jati, 2020) highlights music as a significant aspect of youth culture, used for entertainment, emotional expression, social connection, and identity. Similes and metaphors are commonly employed in song lyrics to describe ideas creatively and engage listeners emotionally. When writing a good song, songwriters often use figurative language to express or hide the true meaning (Ratna, 2017). Figurative expressions strengthen and enrich song lyrics, making it important for listeners to understand them to fully grasp the song's message. Bon Jovi, one of the prominent rock bands of the 1980s and 1990s, exemplifies this use of figurative language in their lyrics.

The band's compilation album, *Cross Road*, released on October 11, 1994, is notable for its emotionally resonant and imaginative lyrics. The album achieved commercial success, ranking eighth on the Billboard 200 chart on November 5, 1994, and selling over 21 million copies. One example of figurative language in this album appears in the song "I'll Be There for You," where the lyric "I heard your suitcase say goodbye" uses personification. The suitcase, an inanimate object, is described as if it can speak, symbolizing the emotional pain of separation (Perrine, 1977). Another example appears in the lyric "Shot through the heart, and you're to blame" from the song "You Give Love a Bad Name," which uses metaphor to represent the pain of betrayal in love. In "Bed of Roses," the phrase "I wanna lay you down in a bed of roses" serves as a symbolic metaphor for offering love and comfort despite hardship.

This study selects Bon Jovi's *Cross Road* album as its object of analysis because the lyrics are rich in figurative language. Analyzing these lyrics provides insights into language structure, diction, and stylistic elements that contribute to the aesthetic impact of literary and artistic works. The figurative expressions in Bon Jovi's lyrics allow listeners to experience the intended emotions and messages more deeply. However, the abstract nature of figurative language can hinder understanding, especially for those unfamiliar with its use. Therefore, the problem addressed in this study is the difficulty in identifying and interpreting figurative language in song lyrics, which often leads to misinterpretation of meaning. This study aims to identify and analyze the types of figurative language found in Bon Jovi's *Cross Road* album. By doing so, it seeks to help listeners interpret the lyrics more accurately and appreciate their emotional and artistic value.

2. Method

In conducting this study, the writer uses a descriptive qualitative method to analyze and describe the use of figurative language and to explain the functional meaning of the expressions found in Bon Jovi's rock music album *Cross Road*. Descriptive qualitative research involves collecting and analyzing data in the form of words rather than numbers. Punch (as cited in Swarniti, 2022) defines qualitative research as empirical research in which the data are represented in non-numerical forms.

The technique used to collect the data in this study is content analysis, which involves a detailed examination and interpretation of written material, in this case, song lyrics to identify patterns, themes, and meanings related to figurative language. Content analysis is suitable for analyzing textual data and allows the researcher to systematically classify various types of figurative expressions.

According to Mahsun (2017), the information gathered during qualitative research ought to be described and included in a report on the findings. The descriptive method in this context involves collecting data from written sources, particularly the song lyrics, and interpreting their content in relation to literary theory. As Delaney and Bates (2018) state, this approach helps researchers build a comprehensive picture of the topic by organizing and analyzing data from various textual materials.

The content analysis process in this research involved several stages: First, the researcher conducted a literature review to understand Perrine's theory of figurative language and its application in previous studies. Next, the researcher thoroughly read and interpreted the lyrics to gain a deeper understanding of each song's meaning. The following step involved identifying all words, phrases, and sentences that contain figurative language. After collecting the data, the researcher classified the figurative expressions based on their types according to Perrine's classification.

The data for this research were derived from six selected songs from Bon Jovi's *Cross Road* album: "Bad Medicine," "Livin' on a Prayer," "You Give Love a Bad Name," "Always," "Bed of Roses," and "I'll Be There for You." The analysis focused on six types of figurative language out of twelve defined by Perrine, emphasizing the most frequently occurring forms in the selected texts.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Results

In this chapter, the researcher presents the data analysis and findings after examining the lyrics of six selected songs from Bon Jovi's *Cross Road* album, which contains a total of 14 songs. The selected songs are: *Always*, *You Give Love a Bad Name*, *Bed of Roses*, *Livin' On a Prayer*, *I'll Be There for You*, and *Bad Medicine*.

According to Perrine (1977), figurative language consists of twelve types. However, this study focuses on six types that are most commonly found in song lyrics: personification, hyperbole, metaphor, simile, irony, and symbol. After analyzing the lyrics, the researcher found a total of 79 instances of figurative language distributed among these six types. The frequency and percentage of each type are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Percentage of Figurative Language Found in Cross Road Album

Types of Figuartive Language	Frequency	Percentage
Metaphor	19	24%
Symbols	18	22%
Hyperbole	14	17%
Personification	12	15%
Irony	9	11%
Simile	7	8%

Based on the table above, there are 6 types of figurative language found in the album. They are: Metaphor (19 items or 24%), Symbols (18 items or 22%), Hyperbole (14 items or 17%), Personification (12 items or 15%), Irony (9 items or 11%), and Simile (7 items or 8%). It can be concluded that the most dominant type of figurative language in the album is Metaphor.

The definitions used in this analysis were taken from the Oxford Learner's Dictionaries (www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com). The song lyrics and related information were obtained from online sources. The data were organized based on the types of figurative language and their respective songs to avoid repetition when similar figures of speech appeared in multiple songs. The detailed analysis results are discussed in the following section.

3.2. Discussion

3.2.1 Personification

Personification is a type of figurative language in which non-human objects, abstract ideas, or animals are given human characteristics, actions, or emotions. This figure of speech is often used in literature and music to bring life to inanimate things, making the language more relatable and emotionally engaging for the audience. According to Perrine (1977:64), personification involves attributing human traits to something non-human, such as giving the ability to speak, feel, or act. In Bon Jovi's lyrics, personification is used to convey emotions in a more poetic and symbolic way, enhancing the depth and expressiveness of the song.

Data 1 : "I heard your suitcase say goodbye" In *I'll be there for you* song.

The lyric "I heard your suitcase say goodbye" uses personification. In this way, things that do not actually have human abilities, such as speaking, thinking, or acting, are described as if they could do so. In the lyrics of this song, the personified object is a non-living object, namely "suitcase". In these lyrics, the "suitcase" is given the human ability to speak, in this case saying goodbye. While the act of "saying goodbye" is something that only humans can naturally do. By giving this ability to the suitcase, the author creates the impression that the suitcase has feelings or the ability to communicate.

By describing the suitcase, which often symbolically represents someone leaving as "saying goodbye" the author indirectly wants to convey farewell in a different and more profound way.

Data 2 : "Your love's the potion that can cure my disease" in *Bad Medicine* song.

The lyric "Your love's the potion that can cure my disease" is belongs to personification because it gives love human-like abilities. In the data above, the phrase "love" is likened to a "potion." A potion usually refers to a medicine or mixture of ingredients that has the ability to cure physical ailments. By associating love with a potion, the author creates the image that love has the power to overcome emotional or mental problems, not just physical ones. The phrase "can cure my disease" suggests that love has the active ability to improve one's state. This creates the impression that love is not just a feeling, but also something that can bring about positive changes in one's life. In this context, "sickness" can be defined as emotional pain, sadness, or other personal problems.

By equating love with something that has a healing effect, the singer conveys that love has best power-not just emotionally, but also on an almost "magical" level. This gives the impression that love is not just an ordinary feeling, but something essential and transformative, like a medicine that can improve one's situation.

3.2.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is a type of figurative language that makes a direct comparison between two unrelated things by stating that one thing is another, without using connecting words such as "like" or "as." Through this direct comparison, metaphors create vivid imagery and add depth to the meaning of words, allowing writers and speakers to express complex ideas and emotions in a more impactful

way. In song lyrics, metaphors are often used to convey feelings, experiences, or situations in a more powerful and imaginative manner, helping listeners to connect with the message on a deeper level.

Data 3 : “Till the bird on the wire flies me back to you” in *Bed of Roses* song.

The lyric "Till the bird on the wire flies me back to you" uses a metaphor. Metaphor is a kind of analogy in which two distinct items are directly compared in a concise manner without the use of a connecting words, such as like, as, etc. (Perrine 1977:61). The lyrics use metaphors to convey a deep sense of longing for a loved one. In this metaphor, “bird on the wire” does not literally refer to a bird perched on a wire, but symbolizes a tool or means of communication and connection. In real life, birds are often thought of as messengers in culture and literature, given their role of being free to move around and able to reach distant places. On the other hand, “wire” can be associated with a thin cable or communication line, a symbol that connects two people separated by distance.

When the singer says “fly me back to you,” he is not really wishing for a bird to take him home, but rather expressing his desire to be reunited with the person he misses. This expression reinforces the emotions of longing and separation, as if only with a message, a means of communication, or even imagination, can he feel closer to the person he loves.

Data 4 : “This Romeo is bleeding, but you can't see his blood” in *Always* song.

The lyrics "This Romeo is bleeding, but you can't see his blood" use figurative language, specifically a metaphor, to show deep emotional pain. The lyrics compare “Romeo” to the narrator or singer who is speaking, thus creating a connection between their situation and the characters from Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*. In the lyrics “Romeo” in Shakespeare's work, is a character famous for his deep and passionate love, but also for his suffering from that love. In the context of this song, the speaker identifies himself as Romeo, which symbolizes someone who loves deeply but also suffers greatly from that love. By referring to himself as “Romeo,” the narrator wants to show that his love is great and intense, but it has also left deep emotional scars.

The word “bleeding” usually refers to a physical wound, but in this context, “bleeding” is a metaphor for emotional pain. The speaker feels as if she is badly hurt, but the wound is not physically visible. This illustrates how deep the pain is, like a wound that is bleeding but invisible, only himself can feel the pain from the inside. The phrase “but you can't see his blood” emphasizes the singer's inner wound. This phrase emphasizes that the pain is internal and invisible to others. Although the speaker is suffering, his pain cannot be fully understood by those around him because it is an emotional wound, not a physical one.

3.2.3 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a rhetorical device that uses significant exaggeration to convey a point, resulting in a dramatic impact. According to Perrine (1992), hyperbole is an intentional overstatement used to emphasize the truth, rather than simply being an exaggeration for its own sake.

Data 5 : “You promised me heaven then put me through hell” in *You Give Love a Bad Name* song.

The lyrics "You promised me heaven then put me through hell" uses exaggeration to show how deeply hurt and disappointed the speaker feels. Hyperbole, as defined by Perrine (1977:102), is a figure of speech that uses deliberate exaggeration or overstatement to emphasize a truth or convey strong emotions. In the context of the song lyrics “You promised me heaven then put me through hell” from the song *You Give Love a Bad Name*, there is the use of hyperbole to describe the speaker's feelings of deep hurt and disappointment.

The phrase “You promised me heaven” creates an image of something extraordinary, beautiful and perfect, like a surge full of beautiful skies. Here, “heaven” is used as a symbol for the greatest hope or happiness promised by someone. When someone promises “heaven,” it means that they are making a big promise, giving high expectations that the relationship or situation will be full of love, peace, and happiness.

However, the second part of the lyrics, “then put me through hell,” shows a very contrasting reality. “Hell” is a symbol of suffering, pain, hardship and people suffer very much in hell. By stating that they were “put through hell,” the speaker expresses how bad and painful their experience was compared to the initial promise. While it is literally impossible for someone to actually go through heaven or hell, this phrase metaphorically shows a great degree of disappointment. When someone promises “heaven,” they’re saying everything will be wonderful and perfect. But to then experience “hell” means things turned out horribly and caused a lot of pain. This line emphasizes This huge difference between “heaven” and “hell” creates a strong emotional effect. The speaker feels betrayed as the beautiful hope given to him turns into deep suffering.

Data 6 : “I laughed so hard I think I died” in *Bed of Roses* song

The lyrics “I laughed so hard I think I died” uses figurative language, specifically hyperbole, to emphasize the intensity of the laughter. Hyperbole is a deliberate exaggeration used to create a dramatic effect or convey strong emotions. This phrase is a hyperbole because it shows an exaggerated reaction to a specific moment, which is laughter. Literally, it is impossible for someone to die just from laughing. However, the lyricist chooses to exaggerate these words to express how powerful, profound, and perhaps uncontrollable the moment of laughter is.

In this context, “I think I died” is a creative way to describe the sensation of laughter that is so intense that it feels like the body is unable to bear it. Not only does this hyperbole serve as a way to convey intensity, but it also adds an element of humor or familiarity to the feeling being conveyed. It also illustrates how laughter can be so intense that it is difficult to control. In this context, “dead” serves as a metaphor for losing control of emotions, suggesting that laughter has taken over the situation in a very positive way.

Data 7 : “I’d steal the sun from the sky for you” in *I’ll be there for you* song.

The lyrics “I’d steal the sun from the sky for you” is a hyperbole because it describes something that is impossible. The phrase “steal the sun from the sky” is an impossible act highlights that the statement is illogical when viewed from a scientific or realistic perspective. The sun is a massive star, significantly larger than Earth, and is approximately 149.6 million kilometers away. Therefore, it is physically and technically impossible for anyone to “steal” it.

By saying that the speaker is willing to “steal the sun”, the singer is conveying that he is willing to do anything, even seemingly impossible things, for the sake of his loved one. This depicts a love that is deep, sincere, and full of sacrifice. This kind of hyperbole is often used in poetry or song lyrics to stir the listener's emotions, as this form of expression is more touching than simply saying “I love you very much.”

However, the point of hyperbole is that it is not meant to be interpreted literally. The explanation the phrase is used to describe the overwhelming intensity of feelings of love or dedication” is very appropriate because the main purpose of hyperbole is to create a dramatic impression that accentuates deep emotions or commitment. In addition, this hyperbole also gives the song lyrics a dramatic and artistic feel, making it more memorable for the listener. The poetic effect creates a powerful image of infinite love, even beyond the boundaries of the universe. This style of language helps to reinforce the emotional message that the song is trying to convey, making it more meaningful and memorable.

3.2.4 Simile

Simile is a figure of speech that compares two different things using the words “like,” “as,” “similar to,” “resemble,” or “seems.” It explicitly states the comparison between two things, indicating that they share a common characteristic or quality.

Data 8 : “Your love is like bad medicine” in *Bad Medicine* song.

The lyric "Your love is like bad medicine" is a simile because it directly compares two different things using the word "like." Perrine (1977:61) Defines a simile as an expression that uses a word or phrase like, as, than, resembles, comparable to, or seems to compare two dissimilar objects. In this lyrics "Your love" refers to someone's romantic affection. And "Bad medicine" refers to something unpleasant or harmful, like a medicine that doesn't work or has negative side effects. "Your love" refers to the affection, emotions, or relationship that the speaker has with another person. It's a complex, powerful feeling that involves intense emotional connection. "Bad medicine" refers to medicine that might not work, might have negative side effects, or might even make the person feel worse instead of better. It could also be something unpleasant but still necessary to take in some situations. Bad medicine often evokes feelings of discomfort or harm.

By using the word "like," the song suggests that love, though powerful, can feel similar to bad medicine in that it might be addictive and overwhelming, yet uncomfortable or painful. The comparison highlights how love can both heal and hurt, offering a sense of pleasure and pain at the same time. The term "bad medicine" suggests that while this love might have some good effects, it also comes with problems or difficulties. This simile shows that the relationship has two sides: it is something the speaker needs and desires, yet it also brings pain and challenges.

Data 9 : "Your very first kiss was your first kiss goodbye" in *You Give Love a Bad Name* song.

The Lyrics "Your very first kiss was your first kiss goodbye," creates a simile. Simile is a figure of speech used to compare two different things by using the word "like" or "as." In the lyrics of You Give Love a Bad Name which says "Your very first kiss was your first goodbye kiss," simile is used to compare two opposite things, namely the first kiss and the first goodbye. The first kiss usually depicts happiness and hope in a relationship, but in this lyric, the first kiss is also the first goodbye, which shows that happiness can be followed by sadness.

This simile reveals that although a relationship starts with joy, it can end quickly and bring sadness. So, this simile shows how feelings of happiness and sadness can occur together in a short relationship

3.2.5 Irony

Irony is a figure of speech where the intended meaning is opposite with the literal meaning. It is frequently employed to indirectly communicate thoughts and ideas. Example : “A cat-lover being allergic to cats.” (This shows that a cat-lover should be able to enjoy spending time with cats because they love them. But the reality is the person is allergic to cats, which means they can’t be around them without suffering from allergic reactions (sneezing, itching,))

Data 10 : “It doesn't make a difference if we make it or not” in *Livin’ on a Prayer* song.

The lyrics “It doesn't make a difference if we make it or not.” shows irony. Irony is the difference between what is expressed and what is actually meant. According to Perrine (1977: 103), irony is the inverse of what is said and what it actually means. In this context, the lyrics seem to convey the message that the end result, whether they make it or not, is not that important. However, if we look deeper, it shows the opposite-that they care a lot about the outcome and want to keep fighting.

In this song, although they say “it doesn't matter” if they fail, they are actually talking about the struggle to overcome life's difficulties. They show determination and commitment to sticking together and trying, even in very difficult situations. The song portrays very strong feelings about the importance of maintaining hope and mutual support, even though reality can be very challenging.

The irony here enriches the song by showing the tension between the sense of hopelessness and the determination to keep going. Although they state as if the outcome doesn't matter, in fact the lyrics and mood of this song emphasize more on the importance of fighting and not giving up. It also highlights the themes of love, solidarity, and the belief that they can face any obstacle together.

Data 11 : “I can promise you tomorrow but I can’t bring back yesterday “ in *I’ll be there for you* song

The lyrics "I can promise you tomorrow, but I can't buy back yesterday" shows that the speaker understands the importance of time and recognizes their past mistakes. It points out the difference between what they can do now and what they cannot change. In the case of the lyric “I can promise you tomorrow, but I can't bring back yesterday,” irony comes from the tension between what is possible and what is impossible. The phrase "I can promise you tomorrow" represents hope and optimism. It suggests that the speaker has the ability to influence or shape the future, offering promises and plans for what is yet to come. This part of the statement is forward-looking and filled with potential.

However, the second part, “but I can’t bring back yesterday,” introduces a sharp contrast. Here, the speaker acknowledges their inability to change the past. No matter how much they may wish to undo mistakes or relive moments they regret, they cannot alter what has already occurred. The irony is that the speaker knows time moves forward and that they cannot change what has already happened. While they look ahead with hope, they must also face the reality that the past cannot be changed. This contrast between what can be done in the future and what cannot be fixed from the past highlights the complexity of life we can try to improve but must live with the consequences of the past.

3.2.6 Symbol

A symbol is something that represents more than its literal meaning. According to Perrine (1977:82), a symbol stands for both its literal definition and a deeper, often abstract idea. In literature and music, symbols are used to convey complex themes, emotions, or ideas that go beyond the surface level. For example, in song lyrics, objects, colors, or images often symbolize broader concepts or feelings. As explained in literary analyses, symbols can represent emotions, dreams, social issues, or personal experiences, allowing artists to communicate layered meanings in a subtle and evocative way.

Data 12 : “I Wanna Lay You Down in a Bed of Roses” in *Bed of Roses* song.

The lyric “I wanna lay you down in a bed of roses” illustrates the use of symbolism. According to Perrine (1977:82), a symbol is something that signifies more than its literal meaning. It can sometimes be challenging to differentiate between a metaphor and a symbol. Generally, a metaphor conveys a meaning different from its literal interpretation, while a symbol represents both its literal meaning and additional, often deeper, significance.

In this lyric, the phrase “bed of roses” is not merely a literal bed made of roses. Instead, it represents a deeper concept of profound love, sacrifice, and the ideal of a perfect relationship. Roses are flowers rich in symbolism, especially related to love and beauty. However, roses are also associated with pain or suffering due to their thorns. In this context, the thorns symbolize the challenges or sacrifices that may be encountered in a relationship. Furthermore, the Oxford Dictionary defines “bed of roses” literally as “an easy or pleasant situation.” In this context, the lyric expresses a wish to offer a life of ease and joy to a loved one, going beyond the literal image to convey emotional and symbolic meaning.

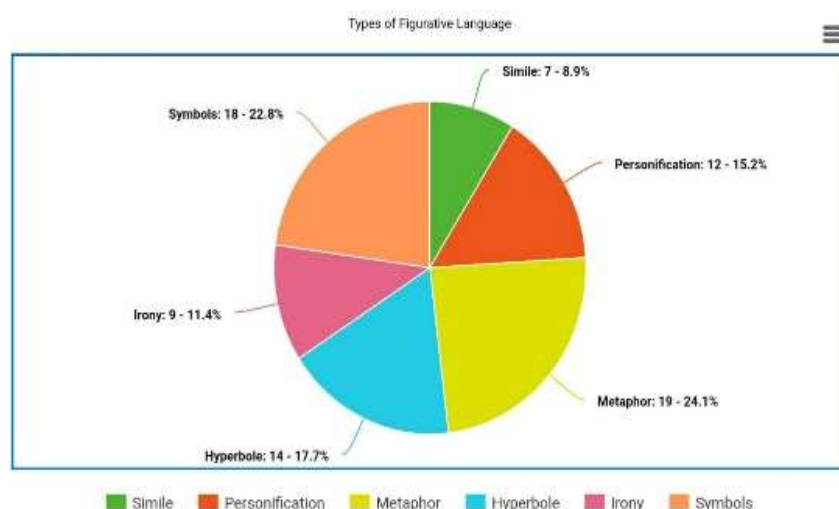


Fig.1. Percentage of Figurative Language Found in Cross Road Album

4. Conclusion

This study analyses the use of figurative language in Bon Jovi's song lyrics on the Cross Road album. The findings show that the use of figurative language, such as Metaphor, Simile, Personification, Hyperbole, Irony, and Symbol. The album Cross Road by Bon Jovi employs various types of figurative language as identified by Perrine. Among these, metaphor is the most prevalent, comprising 24% of the figurative language used, appearing 19 times throughout the album. The next most common type is symbol, representing 22% with 18 occurrences, while simile is the least used at only 8%, appearing just 7 times in the same 6 songs. Similarly, the album 'Cross Road' by Bon Jovi also uses all of the above mentioned types of figurative language. This indicates that figurative language plays a crucial role in conveying the deeper meanings and intentions behind the songs. and figurative language adds an extra dimension to song lyrics, creating deeper and more emotional meaning. Figurative language not only enhances the lyrics aesthetically, but it also helps listeners better understand the message of the song and feel the emotions the songwriter is trying to convey. By understanding the use of figurative language, listeners can appreciate song lyrics more deeply, while songwriters can use this style of language to enhance the appeal and meaning of their work.

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