CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN

FORUM KOMUNIKASI ILMIAH DAN EKSPRESI KREATIF ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Linguistic Errors on the Compositions Made by Second Year Students of English Department of UNIPA Kampus Blitar

Penerapan Square Analysis Mathematic (SAMAT) Melalui INSTA pada Materi Bangun Datar Segi Empat Di MTs Al Muslihuun Tlogo Blitar

Penerapan Pembelajaran *Project Based Learning* (PjBL) dalam Upaya Meningkatkan Kemampuan Menyusun Strategi Pemebelajaran pada Mahasiswa PPKn Universitas PGRI Adi Buana PSDKU Blitar

> Deskripsi Pembelajaran Barisan dan Deret Aritmatika dengan *Problem Based Learning* Di SMK

An Analysis of Types of Sentences Found in KangGURU Voices in KangGURU Magazines

Penyelesaian Relasi Rekursif

Written Language Errors Viewed From Surface Strategy Taxonomy

Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif *Think Pair Share* dengan Media Kartu Soal pada Materi Statistika Siswa Kelas VIII-A SMPN 1 Kesamben

An Analysis of Figurative Language in City of Evil by Avenged Sevenfold

Fungsi Sosial dan Ekonomi Bank Sampah Semanding Berseri Bagi Masyarakat Desa Banggle Kecamatan Kanigoro Kabupaten Blitar

Multiple Correlations of Students' Structure and Vocabulary Mastery Toward Their Writing Ability of The First Year Students At MTs Maftahul Ulum Karangsono 1

Analisis Proses Berpikir Reflektif Siswa dalam Memecahkan Masalah pada Materi Fungsi Komposisi dan Invers

Penerapan Media *GeoGebra* pada Materi Bangun Ruang Sisi Datar pada Siswa SMP Bustanul Muta'allimin

Critical Analysis on Sound Devices and Figures of Speech of Emily Bronte's Poems

Analisis Kemampuan Pemecahan Masalah Matematika Berdasarkan Teori Krulik dan Rudnick pada Siswa SMK

Terbit 31 Oktober 2022

CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN Forum Komunikasi Ilmiah dan Ekspresi Kreatif Ilmu Pendidikan

Terbit dua kali setahun pada bulan April dan Oktober Terbit pertama kali April 1999

Ketua Penyunting

Feri Huda, S.Pd. M.Pd

Wakil Ketua Penyunting

Dra. Riki Suliana RS, M.Pd M. Khafid Irsyadi, S.T., M.Pd

Penyunting Ahli

Drs. Saiful Rifai'i, M.Pd Drs. Miranu Triantoro, M.Pd

Penyunting Pelaksana

Dr. Drs Udin Erawanto, M.Pd Suryanti, S.Si. M.Pd Cicik Pramesti, S.Pd. M.Pd

Pelaksana Tata Usaha

Kristiani, S.Pd. M.Pd Suminto & Sunardi

Alamat Penerbit/Redaksi: Universitas PGRI Adi Buana Kampus Blitar: Jl. Kalimantan No. 111 Blitar, Telp. (0342) 801493. Langganan 2 Nomor setahun Rp. 200.000,00 ditambah ongkos kirim Rp. 50.000,00.

CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN diterbitkan oleh Universitas PGRI Adi Buana Kampus Blitar. **Direktur Operasional**: Dra. Riki Suliana RS., M.Pd.

Penyunting menerima artikel yang belum pernah diterbitkan di media cetak yang lainnya. Syarat-syarat, format dan aturan tata tulis artikel dapat diperiksa pada *Petunjuk bagi Penulis* di sampul belakang dalam jurnal ini. Artikel yang masuk akan ditelaah oleh Tim Penyunting dan Mitra Bestari untuk dinilai kelayakannya. Tim akan melakukan perubahan tata letak dan tata bahasa yang diperlukan tanpa mengubah maksud dan isinya.

Petunjuk Penulisan Cakrawala Pendidikan

- 1. Artikel belum pernah diterbitkan di media cetak yang lainnya.
- 2. Artikel diketik dengan memperhatikan aturan tentang penggunaan tanda baca dan ejaan yang baik dan benar sesuai *Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia yang Disempurnakan (Depdikbud, 1987)*
- 3. Pengetikan Artikel dalam format Microsoft Word, ukuran kertas A4, spasi 1.5, jenis huruf *Times New Roman*; ukuran huruf 12. Dengan jumlah halaman; 10 20 halaman.
- 4. Artikel yang dimuat dalam Jurnal ini meliputi tulisan tentang hasil penelitian, gagasan konseptual, kajian dan aplikasi teori, tinjauan kepustakaan, dan tinjauan buku baru.
- 5. Artikel ditulis dalam bentuk esai, disertai judul sub bab (heading) masing-masing bagian, kecuali bagian pendahuluan yang disajikan tanpa judul sub bab. Peringkat judul sub bab dinyatakan dengan jenis huruf yang berbeda, letaknya rata tepi kiri halaman, dan tidak menggunakan nomor angka, sebagai berikut:

PERINGKAT 1 (HURUF BESAR SEMUA TEBAL, RATA TEPI KIRI)

Peringkat 2 (Huruf Besar-kecil Tebal, Rata Tepi Kiri)

Peringkat 3 (Huruf Besar-kecil Tebal, Miring, Rata Tepi Kiri)

- 6. Artikel konseptual meliputi; (a) judul, (b) nama penulis, (c) abstrak dalam bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris (maksimal 200 kata), (d) kata kunci, (e) identitas penulis (tanpa gelar akademik), (f) pendahuluan yang berisi latar belakang dan tujuan atau ruang lingkup tulisan, (g) isi/pembahasan (terbagi atas sub-sub judul), (h) penutup, dan (i) daftar rujukan. Artikel hasil penelitian disajikan dengan sistematika: (a) judul, (b) namanama peneliti, (c) abstrak dalam bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris (maksimal 200 kata), (d) kata kunci, (e) identitas penulis (tanpa gelar akademik), (f) pendahuluan yang berisi pembahasan kepustakaan dan tujuan penelitian, (g) metode, (h) hasil, (i) pembahasan (j) kesimpulan dan saran, dan (k) daftar rujukan.
- 7. Daftar rujukan disajikan mengikuti tata cara seperti contoh berikut dan diurutkan secara alfabetis dan kronologis.
 - Anderson, D.W., Vault, V.D., dan Dickson, C.E. 1993. *Problem and Prospects for the Decades*
 - Ahead: Competency Based Teacher Education. Barkeley: McCutchan Publishing Co.
 - Huda, N. 1991. *Penulisan Laporan Penelitian untuk Jurnal*. Makalah disajikan dalam Loka
 - Karya Penelitian Tingkat Dasar bagi Dosen PTN dan PTS di Malang Angkatan XIV, Pusat Penelitian IKIP MALANG, Malang, 12 Juli.
 - Prawoto, 1998. Pengaruh Pengirformasian Tujuan Pembelajaran dalam Modul terhadap Hasil
 - Belajar Siswa SD PAMONG Kelas Jauh. Tesis tidak diterbitkan. Malang: FPS IKIP MALANG.
 - Russel, T. 1993. An Alternative Conception: Representing Representation. Dalam P.J. Nlack & A. Lucas (Eds.) *Children's Informal Ideas in Science* (hlm. 62-84). London:Routledge.
 - Sihombing, U. 2003. *Pendataan Pendidikan Berbasis Masyarakat*. http://www.puskur.or.id.Diakses pada 21 April 2006.
 - Zainuddin, M.H. 1999. Meningkatkan Mutu Profesi Keguruan Indonesia. *Cakrawala Pendidikan*. 1 (1):45-52.
- 8. Pengiriman Artikel via email ke hudaferi@gmail.com paling lambat 3 bulan sebelum bulan penerbitan.

CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN

Forum Komunikasi Ilmiah dan Ekspresi Kreatif Ilmu Pendidikan

Volume 26, Nomor 2, Oktober 2022

Daftar Isi

Linguistic Errors on the Compositions Made by Second Year Students of English Department of UNIPA Kampus Blitar Dessy Ayu Ardini	1
Penerapan Square Analysis Mathematic (SAMAT) Melalui INSTA pada Materi Bangun Datar Segi Empat Di MTs Al Muslihuun Tlogo Blitar	11
Penerapan Pembelajaran <i>Project Based Learning</i> (PjBL) dalam Upaya Meningkatkan Kemampuan Menyusun Strategi Pemebelajaran pada Mahasiswa PPKn Universitas PGRI Adi Buana PSDKU Blitar	24
Deskripsi Pembelajaran Barisan dan Deret Aritmatika dengan <i>Problem Based Learning</i> Di SMK	38
An Analysis of Types of Sentences Found in KangGURU Voices in KangGURU Magazines Feri Huda	48
Penyelesaian Relasi Rekursif	73
Written Language Errors Viewed From Surface Strategy Taxonomy Herlina Rahmawati	85
Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif <i>Think Pair Share</i> dengan Media Kartu Soal pada Materi Statistika Siswa Kelas VIII-A SMPN 1 Kesamben	94
An Analysis of Figurative Language in City of Evil by Avenged Sevenfold	102

Fungsi Sosial dan Ekonomi Bank Sampah Semanding Berseri Bagi Masyarakat Desa	
Banggle Kecamatan Kanigoro Kabupaten Blitar	112
Rama Nofita Sari, Udin Erawanto, Miranu Triantoro	
Multiple Correlations of Students' Structure and Vocabulary Mastery toward Their Writing Ability of the First Year Students at MTs Maftahul Ulum Karangsono 1	123
Analisis Proses Berpikir Reflektif Siswa dalam Memecahkan Masalah pada Materi Fungsi Komposisi dan Invers	144
Sindy Anggretha Mirabella W.P., M. Khafid Irsyadi, Kristiani	
Penerapan Media <i>GeoGebra</i> pada Materi Bangun Ruang Sisi Datar pada Siswa SMP Bustanul Muta'allimin	155
Critical Analysis on Sound Devices and Figures of Speech of Emily Bronte's Poems	168
Analisis Kemampuan Pemecahan Masalah Matematika Berdasarkan Teori Krulik dan Rudnick pada Siswa SMK	178

AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN CITY OF EVIL BY AVENGED SEVENFOLD

Moch. Sany Arrizal F⁽¹⁾, Annisa Rahmasari⁽²⁾
<u>annisarahmasari87@gmail.com</u>
Universitas PGRI Adi Buana Kampus Blitar

Abstrak: Bahasa kiasan adalah bahasa yang biasanya digunakan oleh banyak penulis dan penyair untuk menceritakan sesuatu dengan cara yang tidak biasa, yaitu secara tidak langsung memberitahukan artinya. Sebagian besar penulis dan penyair menggunakan bahasa kiasan untuk membuat puisi dan lagu menjadi prismatik, artinya lebih bermakna tidak langsung. Melalui penelitian ini peneliti memutuskan untuk menemukan bahasa kiasan yang muncul di album City of Evil. Dengan alasan tersebut peneliti merumuskan penelitian ini dengan judul. Sebuah Analisis Bahasa Kiasan yang digunakan dalam album City of Evil.

Kata Kunci: analisis, bahasa figuratif, avenged sevenfold

Abstract: Figurative language is the language which usually used by many authors and poets to tell something with unusual manner, namely indirect tell the meaning. Most of the authors and poets use the figurative language to make the poem and song to be prismatic, means that it has more indirect meaning. Through this research the researcher decides to find the figurative language that appears in City of Evil album. With the reason mentioned the researcher formulates this research under the title, An Analysis Figurative Language used in Avenged Sevenfold City of Evil album.

Keywords: analysis, figurative language, avenged sevemfold

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer describes about bayground study, statement of problem, objectives of the study significance of the study, limitation of the study and Definition of the key terms.

Background of the Study

Language as a means of communication. Language is one of essential parts of our life. It is apparently needed. Language is the one of tool to communicate with others. Language is a way to communicate with others; it cannot

be replaced by anything. In this world, especially in our daily life, we need communication with others because we are as a social being. We need communication also to fulfill the necessities of our life. community has entered the globalization. We should be able to master international language, namely English. People define English as one of the most important languages used to communicate internationally.

Communication is process of transferring message from the speaker to the listener. In the communication, people use language as the media to deliver their ideas other. One of media is song, It has the biggest role to share messages to the world.

A song is short poem set to music intended to be sung to make pleasant sound in rhythm harmony. It is usually the reflection of the composers feelings or ideas. They can used in song to express their thoughts and feelings. Words in song sometimes used as media by the composer to criticize or to from society. To achieve their purpose, the composers use figurative language in each of the lyrics, with aim to compare anything. Some composers use hyperbole, simile, metaphor, personification, irony, sarcasm, and apostrophe in their writing/lyric.

As far as we know that song is a part of literature. Meyer (1997:1). Song is the act or art of singing. Song of music with words

that are song has a function to express the thoughts and feeling.

Listening song is fun activity, but the listerners cannot get pleasure don't understand they figurative language that commonly found in song. They can be used in songs to express the thoughts and feelings of the author. "Music without words is poetry, only not generalized sense" (Putry Ayu, 2012). The song consist of figurative since the figurative language language is used in the lyrics that is written well. The descriptive words of figurative language has a meaning in sense other than literal, even the words convey precise meaning. Based on reason, it brings the writer of the research to analyze. In this research the writer analyzed figurative language in the lyrics of Avenged Sevenfold's in City of album.

All the songs by Avenged Sevenfold have a genre of rock genre and all the songs have a very deep meaning. avenged sevenfold has the most famous song in the city of evil album which is like seize the day which is very famous song because it tells about using our time as well as possible so that we don't regret it. Because it's a writer became interested in analyzing figurative language in the avenged sevenfold song. There are several reasons why researchers choose figurative language for semantic analysis it means in the song lyrics. First, because this song consists of a figure speech. So, that makes it interesting songs to be sung and accepted in the community. Secondly, the Avenged song Sevenfold has a rock genre that is very well-liked to be popular throughout the world community. As a singer he must know the meaning of any lyrics songs. So when he will bring the listener to sing the song he sings. Expression and appreciation is an important element when someone sings a song. A music lover must understand concepts in figurative language. The writer himself must master theory in figurative language.

In this study writers takes the lyrics from a singer and song writer, Avenged Sevenfold (2005), from album "City of Evil". He wrote all the song lyrics. He arranged words; formulated sentences for the songs in order that listeners could catch thoughts and feelings

Words in song sometimes used as media by the composer to criticize or to from society. To achieve their purpose, the composers use figurative language in each of the lyrics, with aim to compare anything. Some composers use hyperbole, simile, metaphor, personification, irony, sarcasm, and apostrophe in their writing/lyric.

As far as we know that song is a part of literature. Meyer (1997:1). Song is the act or art of singing. Song of music with words that are song has a function to express the thoughts and feeling.

Listening song is fun activity, but the listerners cannot get pleasure if they don't understand the

figurative language that commonly found in song. They can be used in songs to express the thoughts and feelings of the author. "Music without words is poetry, only not generalized sense" (Putry Ayu, 2012). The song consist of figurative language since the figurative language is used in the lyrics that is written well. The descriptive words of figurative language has a meaning in sense other than literal, even the words convey precise meaning. Based on reason, it brings the writer of the research to analyze. In this research the writer analyzed figurative language in the lyrics of Avenged Sevenfold's in City of album. A song is short poem set to music intended to be sung to make pleasant sound in rhythm harmony. It is usually the reflection of the composers feelings or ideas. They can used in song to express their thoughts and feelings.

Words in song sometimes used as media by the composer to criticize or to from society. To achieve their purpose, the composers use figurative language in each of the lyrics, with aim to compare anything. Some composers use hyperbole, simile, metaphor, personification, irony, sarcasm, and apostrophe in their writing/lyric.

Figurative Language

Figurative language is language that uses words of expressions with meaning this is different from the literal interpretation. When a writer uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the facts as they are. Figurative language, in comparison, uses exaggerations or alterations to make a particular linguistic point.

Most of the authors and poets use the figurative language to make the poem and song to be prismatic, means that it has more than one meaning. Figurative language is the language which usually used by many author and poet to tell something with unusual manner, namely indirectly tell the meaning. It words usually has an allusion meaning (Waluyo, 1987). Figurative language is more effective to express the author purpose. one of the manner to express something much with easier and shorter language (Perrine, 1956). Reaske (1966) states figurative language is a kind of language the departs from the language employed the traditional literal ways of describing persons of object. It is usually immediately obvious whether a writer is using figurative language or language. Reaske (1966) states that there are many kinds of figurative language

Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figurative of speech exaggeration. Hyperbole differs from exaggeration in that it is extreme or excessive. Sometimes it is used for comic purpose, but more often it is used seriously. Hyperbole can produce a very dramatic effect (Reaske, 1966). It is often confused with simile or a metaphor because it often compares two objects. The difference is a hyperbole is an

exaggeration. For example, "His feet were as a big as a barge". It looks like simile. It is comparing foot sixe of barge. Everyone knows that a barge is approximately 700 feet long. **Simile**

A simile is direct comparison between things, which are not particularly similar in their essence. A poet introduces a simile through a connecting word which signals that a comparison is being made: the most frequently connectives are "like" "and" but "than" is also used (Reaske, 1966). For example is "The world still turns like you said it would".

Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure of speech like simile (comparison), but there are so comparison words such as *like* and *as* to separate human and nonhuman. Metaphor sees human and nonhuman being. It is the figure of speech, which compares one thing to another directly. A metaphor is usually created through the use of some forms of the verb to be. (Reaske, 1966) It as kind of short cut, for example, "life is hungry animal" means the life is compared with a hungry animal. The comparison takes characteristic of hungry animal. The characteristic of hungry is wild. For this life is hungry animal.

Personification

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary (2000) states that personification is the arbitrary of human qualities to an inanimate object. Personification can be recognized when the figure that

endows animals, ideals, abstraction and inanimate object with human form. The representing of the imaginary creatures or things as having human personalities, intelligence, and emotion. In a simple words, personifications occurs when an inanimate object are personified with human form. For example: "The wind speaks in whisper" it is already known that "speaks" in the characteristics of human, and to be able to speak, it needs the articulator organ to make it possible which the wind does not have. Therefore, the characteristic is given to personify the inanimate object. Another example of the used personification is "The pen is dancing on the paper" inanimate thing, which has human ability to dance. Literally, the sentence means the pen is dancing on the paper just like human. It is possible. So we take the have to meaning which figuratively, means that someone is using the pen to write on the paper.

Irony

Irony is a figure of speech resulted from the contrast between the actual meaning of a word or statement and the suggestion of another meaning. The intended implication is often actually a mockery of what is literally being stated. Irony can be light, comic, and playful. It is delightful and refreshing because we are brought directly into the company of a poet. This effect is not limited to verbal irony. There can be irony in situation, in work as a

whole, and etc. (Reaske, 1966). For example, "You have very beautiful handwriting until I can read it".

Sarcasm

The word "Sarcasm" comes from a Greek word "Sarkaneous". The word "Sarkaneous" itself is derived from the verb "Sarkasein" which means tearing up like "A dog, biting lip because of anger, or speaking is bitterness". If compared to irony or cynicism is rude. Sarcasm bitterness contains or mockery. "Sarcasm can be ironic and sometime not. Thus, it is obvious that this figurative language is simple, bitter, or cutting speech, intended to hurt feelings (Perrine, 1956). For instance, if one of the members of a class lifts up her hand on the discussion of this poem and says, "I don't understand", and the instructors responses with a tone of heavy disguise in his voice. Well, I wouldn't expect you to, he is being sarcastic but not ironical, he means exactly what she says.

Apostrophe

The word "Apostrophe" comes from Greek Aspostrophe, "turning away". According Shakespeare, William an exclamatory rhetorical figures of speech, when a speaker or breaks off and direct speech for an imaginary person or abstract quality or idea. In dramatic words and poetry, it is often introduced by the word "O" (not to be confused with exclamatory "oh"). Act 3, scene 3, hamlet April 3, 2013. The apostrophe has two functions, it indicated both the possessive case and constructions. This might seem simple, but it cause a lot of problems. An apostrophe is used by some writers to pluralize for abbreviation, acronym, and symbol where adding just rather than may leave thing ambiguous or inelegant. It is often used to convey extreme emotion, as in Claudius's impassioned speech in Hamlet. But apostrophe in never used with possessive pronouns: his, here, its, ours, yours, theirs.

Song

In music, a song is a composition for voice or voices, performed by singing. A choral or vocal song may be accompanied by musical instruments, or it may be unaccompanied, as in the case of a cappella songs. A song may be for a solo singer, a duet, trio, or larger ensemble involving more voices. Song with more than one voice to a part are considered choral works. Songs can be broadly divided into many different forms, depending on the criteria used.

Song is metrical composition or other set of the words adapted for singing or intended to be sung. It is a (short) poem in thymed stanza (Hornby, 1995). In music, a song is a composition for voice or voices, performed by singing. A song may be accompanied by musical instruments, or it may unaccompanied, as in the case of a cappella songs. The lyric (words) of songs are typically of a poetic, rhyming nature, although they may be religious verses or free prose

(Peake, 1980). Just in the case with poetry

Lyric

Lyrics (in singular form lyric) are a set of words that make up a song, usually consisting of verses and choruses. The meaning of lyrics can either be explicit or implicit. Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible, and in such cases, their explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter and symmetry of expression. The lyricist of traditional musical forms such as Opera is known as a librettist. The language of song is not much different from that of poetry. Semi (1988) who says, "Song is a short poem that expresses the emotions".

Abram states that : "Lyrics poetry gets its name from once having been set to music and chanted to the accompaniment of a lyre; nut that's ancient history". (Abrams, 1968)

Biography of Avenged Sevenfold

Artist Biography by Christina 'Sounding Seventh Fuoco the Trumpet One of the more successful and accessible metalcore outfits of the early 21st century, Avenged Sevenfold endured changes both stylistic and internal during their rise from teenage troublemakers commercial success story. Part of the New Wave of American Heavy Metal movement, they debuted in 2001 with Sounding the Seventh Trumpet, and maintained a pure metalcore esthetic before adopting a more modern rock/heavy metalforward style on 2005's City of Evil.

They broke into the mainstream in 2007 with the release of their eponymous fourth LP and continued to cast a spell both at home and abroad with subsequent efforts Nightmare (2010) and Hail to the King (2013) achieving gold and platinum status, and 2016's The Stage earning a Grammy nomination.

Waking the Fallen members of Avenged Sevenfold (or A7X) were still attending high Huntington school in Beach. California when they formed their band in 1999. Nevertheless, it didn't take long for M. Shadows (vocals), Zacky Vengeance (guitar), Synyster Gates (guitar), the Reverend (drums), and Johnny Christ (bass) to make an impression with their aggressive hybrid of metal, hard rock, and punkpop. The band made its official debut in July 2001, releasing Sounding the Seventh Trumpet on the Goodlife label before moving to the Hopeless roster for 2003's Waking the Fallen. Warner Bros. took interest in the band's aggressive sound and issued its breakthrough release, City of Evil, in June 2005. The album reached number 30 on Billboard's Top 200, propelled in part by the Top Ten success of the single "Bat Country." The accompanying music video was heavily rotated on MTV and Fuse, where live appearances also helped boost Avenged's growing profile, and the band ultimately won the Best New Artist Award (though they were hardly newcomers) at the 2006 MTV Video Music Awards.

Live in the LBC and Diamonds in the Rough As demand for their music increased, Avenged Sevenfold canceled their tour dates for fall 2006 and set to work on a fourth studio album. Boasting a grittier sound than previous releases, self-titled/self-produced appeared in October 2007, debuting at number four on the Billboard Top 200 and spinning off the radio single "Almost Easy." The album also fared well in England, where three songs cracked the Top Five of the U.K. rock charts, and Avenged Sevenfold helped support the release by touring North America on the Taste of Chaos tour. Released in September 2008, the concert and film package Live in the LBC and Diamonds in the Rough captured the band during a tour stop in Long Beach. In 2009, the band announced plans to begin work on its third studio release. That same year, drummer Jimmy "The Rev" Sullivan passed away at the age of 28, and in 2010 the band released Nightmare with replacement drummer Mike Portnoy (Dream Theater). In 2011, they recorded the song "Carry On" for the Call of Duty Arms: Black Ops video game, before releasing 2013's Hail to the King, which featured new drummer Arin Ilejay of Confide, and reached the number one spot on the Billboard 200.

The Stage Citing "creative differences," Ilejay left the group shortly after the album's release, and was replaced by Brooks Wackerman (Mass Mental, Bad Religion), who would man the kit for the band's

studio outing, Voltaic seventh Oceans. The band eventually dropped the release without promotion, and under a different title; The Stage arrived in October 2016 following a live-streamed, 360degree, 3-D performance atop the Capitol building in Hollywood. The record was their longest to date and was described by the band as a concept album exploring the theme of artificial intelligence. The 16closing track, "Exist." minute featured a spoken word appearance from revered astrophysicist Neil deGrasse Tyson. The band continued to expand on the album by releasing a string of singles in 2017, including a cover of the Rolling Stones' "As Tears Go By." The single "Mad Hatter" arrived in September 2018 in conjunction with the video game soundtrack Call of Duty: Black Ops 4. January 2020 saw the arrival of the unreleased Hail to the King track "Set Me Free," which appeared on the re-release of the 2008 concert LP Live in the LBC and Diamonds in the Rough, which was issued later that February.

METHOD

Research Design

The design of the study is descriptive qualitive because the researcher analysis, describes and identifies the figurative language in Avenged Sevenfold '' City of Evil album". Descriptive research designed to obtain information about the current status of phenomenon.

Descriptive research design is a scientific method which involves observing and describing the behavior of a subject without influencing it in any way. It is directed to determine the nature of situation as exiting at the same of the study.

Object of the Research

The object of the research is figurative language used in Avenged Sevenfold lyric City of evil album

Instrument

In analysis the lyrics of the song, the document(album) functioned as the instrument.

Data Collection Procedure

The data is collected from eleven Avenged Sevenfolds songs in City of Evil album.

- 1. Getting the album.
- 2. Listening to the Avenged Sevenfolds songs
- 3. Reading and writing the lyrics of Avenged Sevenfolds Songs.
- 4. Scripting of the lyrics

Data Analysis

The data that have been collected by the researcher is further analysis by the following procedures:

- 1. Presentation of the data.
- 2. Identify of figurative language found in every Avenged Sevenfold songs by underline.
- 3. Group the figurative language from 11 songs.
- 4. Determine the meaning of the song that contains the figurative language in the lyrics of the songs.
- 5. Arranges the figurative language based on the frequency.

6. Draw a conclusion after doing the two step above.

CONCLUSION

After the research doing analyzing and discussing about the figurative language with Avenged Sevenfold, the researcher found many types of figurative language in every songs. But the researcher focused into seven figurative language such as hyperbole, simile, metaphor, personification, sarcasm and apostrophe. In conclusion, the first song Avenged Sevendfold album entitled Beast and the Harlot, the researcher found five types figurative language. They were hyperbole, metaphor, irony, and sarcasm. In the second song, Burn It Down, the researcher found three types figurative language. They were hyperbole, metaphor, and the alliteration. In third song. Blinded in Chains, the researcher found four types figurative language. hyperbole, they were simile, parallelism, and alliteration. In the fourth song is Bat Country which has three type of figurative language. They were hyperbole, metaphor, and alliteration. In the third song, Blinded in Chains, the researcher found four types figurative language. they were hyperbole, simile. parallelism, and alliteration. In the fourth song is Bat Country which has three type of figurative language. They were hyperbole, simile, and parallelism. In the faith song, Trashed and Scattered. the researcher found three types

figurative language. They hyperbole, simile, and alliteration. The sixth song was Seize the Day, the researcher found three types figurative language. They were hyperbole, metaphor. and personification. The classification has continued into the seventh song, Sidewinder, the researcher found three types figurative language. They were hyperbole, metaphor, and alliteration.

The eight song was The Wicked End, the researcher found three types figurative language. They were personification, simile and alliteration. The ninth song Strength of the World, the researcher found two types figurative language was hyperbole and alliteration. The teen entitled Betrayed, song the researcher found one types figurative language has metaphor. The last song entitled M.I.A, the researcher found one types figurative language has metaphor.

From those songs, it could be found that there are many types of figurative language used in the lyric of songs. Figurative language was the use of varieties of language that represents or describe something by choosing and arranging of the words in the sentence to obtain a certain effect. Based on the result of this research, it is found five types of figurative language in Avenged Sevenfold album entitled "City Of Evil", They were hyperbole, metaphor, irony, and alliteration. While, the most dominant type of

figurative language used was alliteration.

If we didn't understand about language style, we would difficult to understand the author means. Study about language especially language style is important, because we could learn about the kinds of language style itself especially figure of speech and we could try to make a good written text.

SUGGESTION

The researcher proposes some suggestion, but this does not mean that it has perfect finding. For the readers and the further researcher who are interested in analyzing literary works about song lyrics. It is suggested to understand the whole of song. Understanding the language style it will make them easier to catch the meaning, even the theme of the song. For the further researcher it is hoped that this thesis can be used as referenced to conduct another research on language style in other object.

REFERENCES

Cameron, L. (2003) *Metaphor in Educational Discourse*. London: Continuum.

Gluckberg, Sam. 2001.

Understanding
Figurative Language.
New York: Oxford
University Press

- Keraf, G. (2002), *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*.Jakarta: PT.
 Gramedia Pustaka
 Utama.
- McArthur, Tom. 1992. The Oxford Companion to the English Language. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Oxford University. 2000. Oxford

 Advanced Learners

 Dictionary. United

 Kingdom. Oxford

 University Press
- Perrine, Laurence, and Thomas R.ARP. 1992. Sound and Sense; An Introduction To Poetry, 8h Edition. Southern Methodist University.
- Reaske, Christoper Russci. 1996. *How to Analyze Poetry*.

 New York: Monarch

 Press
- Retrieved from website en.wikipedia.org/wiki/An alysis on 20/4/2022 07:00 p.m
- Retrieved from website en.wikipedia.org/wiki/So ng on 20/4/2022 07:00 p.m
- Retrieved from website en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ly rics on 20/4/2022 07:00 p.m
- Retrieved from website en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Br uno_Mars on 20/4/2022 07.15 p.m
- Waluyo, Herman J. 1987. *Teori dan Apresiai Puisi*. Jakarta:
 Erlangga.