



The Analysis of Language Style in Avril Lavigne's Song Lyrics on the Love Sux Album

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to describe the types of language styles in Avril Lavigne's song lyrics on the Love Sux album. The research method used is descriptive qualitative method. The theory used by the author to analyze the song lyrics of Avril Lavigne's Love Sux album is Tarigan's theory which is divided into 4 groups of stylistic types, namely comparison, opposition, linkage, and repetition. The result of this research is that the author draws the conclusion that there are 4 data or 7% parable, 6 data or 10% metaphor, 9 data or 15% hyperbole, 2 data or 3% ellipsis, 18 data or 31% epizeukis, and 20 data or 34% anaphora. With this the author draws the conclusion that, the most dominant type of language style in Avril Lavigne's song lyrics on the Love Sux album is anaphora. Avril Lavigne tends to use anaphora because there are many repetitions of phrases at the beginning of each sentence in each song on the Love Sux album which gives a strong message and a significant impact in conveying the message in the song.

Keywords: Analysis, language style, song lyrics.

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Introduction

Song lyrics are an expression or expression of a person's inner thoughts about things they see, hear, feel, or experience (Rahayu, 2019). Song lyrics are a series of sentences or words arranged into one song and consist of verses that convey the meaning or idea of the creator to the listener to convey the content and intent of the song (Arikunto, 2010). Writers usually use specific language and easy-to-understand expressions when writing songs, so that listeners can appreciate them more and remember them more easily. When expressing experiences, songwriters use wordplay and language to create interest and uniqueness in their song lyrics. According to (Noriku, 2016) song lyrics have unique and distinctive characteristics compared to other literary works, because the ideas conveyed through song lyrics are enhanced by melody and rhythm that are in accordance with the context of the lyrics (Rawati, 2020).

Song lyrics are a person's personal expression or expression about things that can be seen, felt, or experienced (Oktaviana, 2021). In conveying their experiences, poets or songwriters use wordplay and language to give charm and uniqueness to their lyrics or verses. Song lyrics also consist of language that is produced from the interaction between the songwriter and the listener of the song. The personal experiences expressed in the song lyrics reflect whatever they notice, hear, or experience. Song lyrics are a series of words in a song that is sung. According to (Ramadhanita, 2016) that songs are a medium for conveying messages expressed in rhythm.

Every song lyric that is created has a specific purpose that it wants to convey to its listeners (Bagaskara, 2019). Words that are arranged in an interesting style of language by the author are sung with emotion by the singer, becoming an attractive element in the entire work of art. In this study, the researcher is interested in studying song lyrics because they are considered a form of poetry that is the feelings of its creator. With the style of language, of course, the beauty of a work of art will be increasingly visible.

Style is the aesthetic use of language to enhance an effect by introducing and comparing a specific object or concept with a more general object or concept (Depdiknas, 2008). In short, a particular style of language can create or change meaning. In rhetoric, style refers to the use of words when speaking or writing with the aim of convincing or influencing others. There is a reciprocal relationship between style and words. The more vocabulary a person knows, the more diverse their style of language will be. Using style more widely will certainly enrich the understanding of its users. Therefore, learning style of language is an important approach in language teaching that functions to help students gain broader knowledge (Tarigan, 2013). Style of language can be interpreted as a person's way of expressing something, such as a poem or song lyrics.

Style of language in rhetoric, namely the use of words in speaking and writing to convince or influence readers and is better known as style (Astuti, 2011). The word style means from the Latin *stylus*, a kind of tool for writing on wax plates. This is in accordance with the opinion of (Keraf, 2006) that the word style has developed into the ability and expertise to write or use words beautifully that can show the soul and personality of the author.

Style is the arrangement of words that arise from emotions or experiences felt by the author, which produces certain reactions in the reader (Panjaitan, 2015). Style gives life to sentences and gives movement to sentences. This style of language is used to create certain reactions and make readers have different thoughts (Ratmaji, 2014). Style of language is a distinctive way to express ideas and emotions, both through speech and writing. The way an author uses a certain language to tell his story so that it leaves a positive impression on the reader is known as style of language.

There are various types of language styles and each type has unique differences (Tukey, 1997). The classification of these types of language styles in the theoretical study by (Tarigan, 2013). Types of language styles are divided into four, namely: (1) comparative language style, (2) contradictory language style, (3) linking language style, and (4) repetitive language style. This study only focuses on four types of language styles, namely comparative language style, contradictory language style, linking language style, and repetitive language style.

Comparative language style is a language style that makes an expression by comparing an element or condition with another element or condition (Sucipto, 2015). The variety of comparative language styles is divided into ten, namely, simile, metaphor, personification, depersonification, allegory, antithesis, pleonasm and tautology, periphrasis, prolepsis or anticipation, and epianorthesis.

Contradictory style of language is a style of language whose meaning is contrary to the existing words (Dian, 2023). Style of language includes hyperbole, litotes, irony, oxymoron, paronomasia, paralipsi, zeugma or syllepsis, satire, inuendo, antiphrasis, paradox, climax, anticlimax, apostrophe, anastrophe, apophrisis, hysteron proteron, hypallage, cynicism, and sarcasm.

Linking style of language is a style of language to link an element with another element (Moleong, 2007). Included in the types of linking figures of speech are metonymy, synecdoche, allusion, euphemism, eponym, epithet, antonomasia, erotesis, parallelism, ellipsis, gradation, asyndeton, and polysyndeton.

Repetitive style of language is a style of language that contains repetition of sounds, words, syllables, phrases, or important and more prominent parts of sentences repeatedly (Pradopo, 2014). This type of style of language includes alliteration, assonance, antanaklasis, chiasmus, epizeukis, tautotes, anaphora, epistrofa, simplek, mesodilopsis, epanalepsis, and anadiplosis.

According to (Nurindahsari, 2019) the right words to express a certain intention must be in accordance with the situation. In situations like this, the right style must be used. Style is a way of using language (Rosidah, 2012). Style is part of diction related to words that are unique or characteristic, or that have high artistic value (Suaib, 2018). Style can be used in strategic thinking and script planning, including song scripts, so that we can assess the personality, character, and abilities of someone who uses that language (Yunadi, 2023). In addition, style can also be limited as a way of expressing thoughts through language in a distinctive way that shows the soul and personality of the writer.

In this study, the researcher will conduct a study to determine the language style contained in the songs on the Love Sux album. The Love Sux album was chosen as the subject of the study because the lyrics of the songs are interesting to analyze. Avril Lavigne has many popular songs such as in the Love Sux album: Cannonball, Bois Lie, Bite Me, Love It When You Hate Me, Love Sux, Kiss Me Like the World Is Ending, Avalanche, Deja Vu, F.U, All I Wanted, Dare to Love Me, and Break of a Heartache. Avril Lavigne herself is known worldwide for her creative and innovative song lyrics, which are very distinctive and interesting. This is because in every song lyric she is creative and also uses language style to beautify each lyric. Avril Lavigne is one of the famous singers with almost all of her albums that sold well in the 90s whose song lyrics are always unique and interesting.

Style is sometimes difficult to interpret for general listeners, because they have different abilities, especially in the style of language in Avril Lavigne's songs. Researchers argue that analyzing the style of language contained in English song lyrics can be a fun way to learn the language and foster one's own interest in adding vocabulary. Each song has many messages and it is necessary to analyze the meaning of the song to understand the song.

Methodology

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. This approach was chosen to describe the style of language in Avril Lavigne's song lyrics on the Love Sux album. (Rukajat, 2018) stated that qualitative research is a type of research whose findings are not obtained through qualification procedures, statistical calculations, or other forms of methods that use numerical measurements. Qualitative research emphasizes language as a means of research (Mamik, 2015). The data collected are in the form of words or sentences from existing images, not in the form of numbers or figures. Based on this description, this descriptive method study concludes the results of the analysis using only words. The primary data source in this study is Avril Lavigne's song lyrics on the Love Sux album. While secondary data is data related to the research being conducted. The secondary data source in this study is data in the form of articles and writings found from internet media (browsing) related to the writing being done.

Research Results

The following is a table describing the types of language styles in Avril Lavigne's Love sux album. The comparative language style consists of Similes and Metaphors. The oppositional language style only includes hyperbole. The linking language style only includes ellipsis. While the repetition language style consists of epizeukis and anaphora.

Table 1. The Description of Language Style in Avril Lavigne's Song Lyrics on the Love Sux Album

No.	Song Title	Song Lyrics	Type Language Style
1.	Cannonball	<i>Like a ticking time bomb, I'm about to explode</i>	Parable
2.	Cannonball	<i>I just deleted <u>every</u> memory from inside of my head</i>	Hyperbole
3.	Cannonball	<i><u>Are you ready? Are you ready? Are you ready?</u> Lets go</i>	Epizeukis
4.	Cannonball	<i>I'll come in hot <u>like a cannonball, like a cannonball</u></i>	Epizeukis
5.	Cannonball	<i>I hope that when you see me face it starts to <u>make you feel a little sick</u></i>	Hyperbole

6.	The Lie Bois	<u>You</u> got a sharp tongue, like arazor blade <u>You</u> put a knife into my backand tried to write your name	Anaphora
7.	The Lie Bois	I worshipped your religion I was faithful, you were the one who sinned, damn	Anaphora
8.	Boy Lie	Cause <u>boys lie, boy lie</u>	Epizeukis
9.	The Lie Bois	<u>Lie, lie, lie, lie, lie,</u> but girls lietoo	Epizeukis
10.	The Lie Bois	<u>Boy</u> cry and so will you <u>Boy</u> lie and girls lie too	Anaphora
11.	Bite Me	Better to fuck with someone <u>like</u> me Hey you, forever andever you're gonna wis I was your wifey	Parable
12.	Bite Me	Hey you, <u>forever and ever</u> you're gonna be I was yourwifey	Hyperbole
13.	Bite Me	<u>You</u> lie and I got played <u>You</u> threw it all away	Anaphora
14.	Bite Me	<u>Should've</u> helped, <u>shoul've</u> treated me right	Anaphora
15.	Bite Me	I bet you taste me on the <u>tip ofyour tongue</u> <u>Tip</u> <u>of your tongue, tip of your tongue</u>	Epizeukis
16.	Bite Me	I feel fast when I <u>know I shouldrun</u> <u>Know I should run, know Ishoulda run</u>	Epizeukis
17.	Love It When You Hate Me	Don't call me baby	Ellipsis
18.	Love It When You Hate Me	I know it's crazy I love it when you hate me	Anaphora
19.	Love It When You Hate Me	I've been so depressed, I don'tthink <u>anyone</u> could save me	Hyperbole
20.	Love It When You Hate Me	<u>Look at</u> what you did, girl, <u>look at</u> how you changed me	Anaphora
21.	Love It When You Hate Me	<u>Your heart's so cold,</u> but I lovethe way you lie	Metaphor

22.	Love It When You Hate Me	<i>The highs, <u>the</u> lows, <u>the</u> yes', the no's</i>	Anaphora
23.	Love It When You Hate Me	<i>You're so hot when you hate <u>me</u></i>	Metaphor
24.	Kiss Me Like The world Is Ending	<i>Yeah, it's just <u>like</u> me to be kind all or nothing</i>	Parable
25.	Kiss Me Like The world Is Ending	<i>I can't stop, try to catch me if you can I was born on the run, but I'll die holding your hands, yeah</i>	Anaphora
26.	Kiss Me Like The world Is Ending	<i><u>Just like the the world is ending</u> <u>Just like the world is ending</u></i>	Epizeukis
27.	Kiss Me Like The world Is Ending	<i>Let's <u>meet up after we die</u></i>	Hyperbole
28.	Kiss Me Like The world Is Ending	<i>Do you promise it's <u>forever</u> ?</i>	Hyperbole
29.	Kiss Me Like The world Is Ending	<i>Will you meet <u>me up in Heaven?</u> <u>Up in Heaven?</u></i>	Epizeukis
30.	Love Sux	<i>When I think of you, I just wanna <u>throw up</u></i>	Hyperbole
31.	Love Sux	<i>Your <u>love</u> is like <u>a weapons</u>, what is the obsession?</i>	Metaphor
32.	Avalanche	<i>I say that I'm just fine, but I don't feel straight on the inside (Alright on the inside) <u>I say that</u> I'm okay, that I don't feel okay right now, no</i>	Anaphora
33.	Avalanche	<i>And I'm <u>note</u> okay, I'm <u>note</u> okay, no</i>	Epizeukis
34.	Avalanche	<i>Honestly, I can't <u>shake it, shake it, shake it</u></i>	Epizeukis
35.	Avalanche	<i><u>It's like I'm runnin' from an avalanche</u> <u>It's like I'm runnin' from an avalanche</u> <u>It's like I'm runnin' from an avalanche</u></i>	Anaphora
36.	Deja vu	<i>They say you're a saint, but you act <u>like</u> a sinner</i>	Parable

37.	Deja vu	You're not romantic, your fore are <u>hopeless</u>	Metaphor
38.	Deja vu	<u>It's time to act your age</u> <u>It's the same thing over and over again</u>	Anaphora
39.	FU	<u>I my waste breath</u> on you	Hyperbole
40.	FU	<u>I try to tell you about it</u> <u>I yell, scream and shout it</u>	Anaphora
41.	FU	<u>Pack your bags, call it quit</u>	Ellipsis
42.	FU	<u>All this time</u> I thought one day you would listen <u>All this time</u> hoping you would change <u>All this time</u> I spent wishing you would listen	Anaphora
43.	FU	<u>All this time, all this time</u>	Epizeukis
44.	FU	<u>I'm fucking over you</u> <u>I'm fucking over you</u>	Epizeukis
45.	All I Wanted	<u>I was always</u> crushing on the wrong boys <u>I was always</u> yelling when I should've been sittin' down	Anaphora
46.	All I Wanted	And I'll be ready, waiting 'til you <u>come back around</u> <u>Come back around, come back around</u>	Epizeukis
47.	All I Wanted	<u>From the</u> city that never loved you <u>From the</u> town I always hated	Anaphora
48.	All I Wanted	I would <u>have to pass out on</u> me friend's couch	Hyperbole
49.	Break Of A Heartache	Oh, <u>no-no-no-not</u> -today	Epizeukis
50.	Break Of A Heartache	Death <u>a shitty hand</u> , you'll never understand	Metaphor
51.	Break Of A Heartache	<u>I don't wanna cry like that</u> <u>I don't wanna feel</u> that bad <u>I don't wanna</u> take another rip, 'nother rip	Anaphora
52.	Break Of A Heartache	<u>Nother</u> bruise, <u>nother</u> break of a heartache	Anaphora

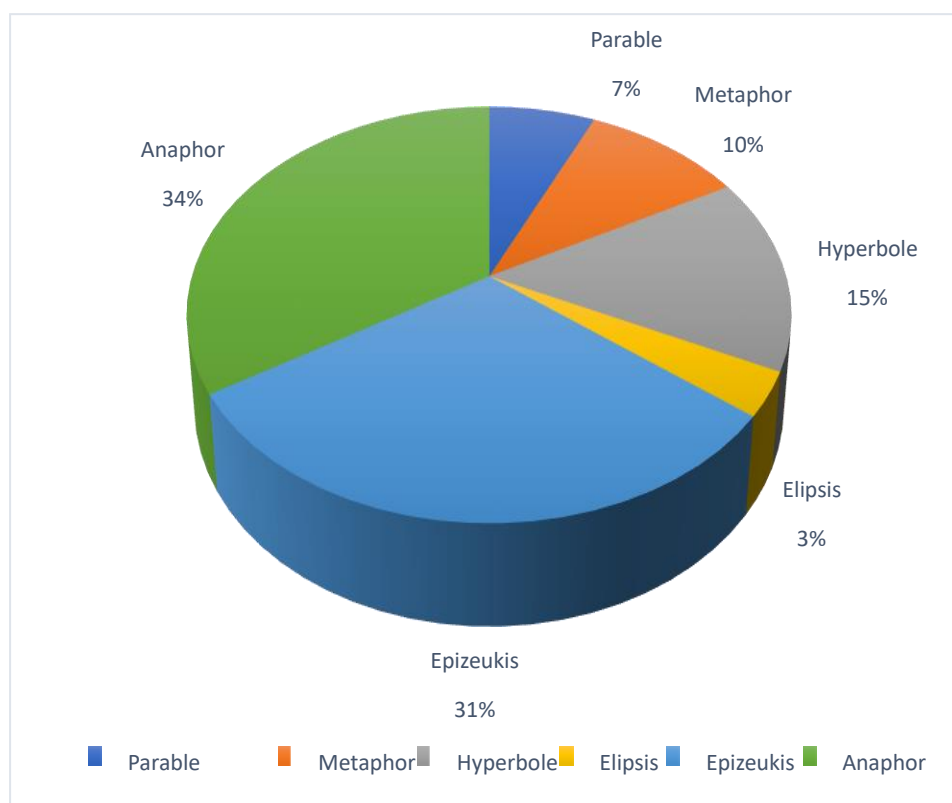
53.	Dare To Love me	<i>It's not that I don't care, <u>it's</u> just me scared</i> <i><u>It's</u> scary</i>	Anaphora
54.	Dare To Love Me	<i><u>If you dare to love, if you dare to love me</u></i> <i><u>If you dare to love, if you dare to love me</u></i>	Epizeukis
55.	Dare To Love Me	<i>'Cause I know it's a <u>slippery slope</u></i>	Metaphor
56.	Dare To Love Me	<i>Only <u>tell me if you care, tell me if you care, tell me if you care</u></i>	Epizeukis
57.	Dare To Love Me	<i>Only <u>tell me if you dare, tell me if you dare, tell me if you dare</u></i>	Epizeukis
58.	Dare To Love Me	<i><u>Would you understand, stay hand in hand?</u></i> <i><u>Would you love me through the darkest of nights?</u></i>	Anaphora
59.	Dare To Love Me	<i><u>Would you love me? Would you still love me?</u></i>	Anaphora

Based on the data obtained, the author found 59 data on song lyrics contained in the Love Sux album by Avril Lavigne. The author found that Avril Lavigne tends to use anaphoric language in her song lyrics. The use of anaphoric language style is 20 song lyrics or 34% of the total, the parable language style is 4 song lyrics or 7% of the total, the metaphor language style is 6 song lyrics or 10% of the total, the hyperbolic language style is 9 song lyrics or 15% Of the total, the epizeukis language style contains 18 song lyrics or 31% of the total, and the least frequently found is the ellipsis language style, there are 2 song lyrics or 3% of the total data.

Table 2. The Presentation of Language Style in Avril Lavigne's Song Lyrics on the Love Sux Album

No.	Type Style Language	Frequency	Presentation
1.	Parable	4	7%
2.	Metaphor	6	10%
3.	Hyperbole	9	15%
4.	Ellipsis	2	3%
5.	Epizeukis	18	31%
6.	Anaphora	20	34%
Amount		59	100%

Table 3. The Total Percentage of Types of Language Style in Avril Lavigne's Song Lyrics on the Love Sux Album



Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, the following are some conclusions, namely: Avril Lavigne's songs on the Love Sux album contain types of language styles. The language style contained in the song lyrics on the Love Sux album is a comparative language style consisting of 1) simile, and 2) metaphor. The language style of opposition only consists of hyperbole. The language style of linking only consists of ellipsis. The language style of repetition consists of 1) epizeukis, and 2) anaphora. This album has 12 song titles and the author examines all the song titles, namely: Cannonball, Bois Lie, Bite Me, Love It When You Hate Me, Kiss Me Like The World Is Ending, Love Sux, Avalanche, F.U, All I Wanted, Break Of A Heartache, and Dare To Love Me. Based on the percentage of data findings, the author obtained a total of 59 data with a percentage of 100%. In the type of figurative language, the author found 4 data with a percentage of 7%, in the type of metaphorical language style, the author found 6 data with a percentage of 10%, in the type of hyperbole language style, the author found 9 data with a percentage of 15%, in the type of ellipsis language style, the author found 2 data with a percentage of 3%, in the type of epizeukis language style, the author found 18 data with a percentage of 31%, while in the type of anaphora language style, the author found 20 data with a percentage of 34%. So it can be concluded that the type of anaphora language style is more dominant than the types of simile, metaphor, hyperbole, ellipsis, and epizeukis language styles. From these results it can be seen that Avril Lavigne tends to use the anaphora language style of repeating phrases in her songs on the Love Sux album.

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