

PROMOTING MORAL MESSAGES BEHIND FIGURATIVE LANGUAGES IN *NIRWANA'S* SONG LYRICS

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Abstract

Figurative Language is commonly used in literary work, especially in a song lyric. The song is also commonly used by English teachers as a medium in the teaching process. It makes the learning proses becomes more interesting and satisfying. Besides, the song also contains a moral message which is implied in the lyrics which can be used by the teachers to teach the students in building the characters. This research is aimed at finding the types and meaning of the figurative language used in Nirvana's song lyrics and explaining the interpretation of the meanings which support moral message. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The data of this research are the words, phrases, and sentences of Nirvana songs that use figurative language. The data source is taken from all of Nirvana's song lyrics in the "Never Mind" Album. The result of the research indicates that, there are 13 types of figurative language, those are Metaphor (32.7%), Symbolism (30.2%), Idiom (9.5%), Hyperbole (5.2%), Metonymy (3.4%), Satire (3.4%), Synecdoche (2.6%), Pun or Paronomasia (2.6%), Litotes (2.6%), Paradox (2.6%), Simile (1.7%), and Personification (0.9%), whereas that the most moral messages delivered in Nevermind Album are bravery and honesty.

Keywords: *moral message, figurative language, Nirwana's song lyrics*

INTRODUCTION

Language is not only used by humans to communicate with others, but also to express their feeling, ideas, or even emotion. The term of such usage of the language is called literature. Literature is a human expression's form (Rexroth, 2020). Literature is a written work of art form which related to the feeling's expression of a human (Fitria, 2018:70). The work of literature is commonly called a literary works. The form of literary works embodies prose, drama, and poetry.

Song also becomes one of the literary works. A song contains lyrics, such as Griffee (2001, as cited in Setiawati & Maryani, 2018) said that a song is part of music composed with the arrangement of words to create a meaningful message. The lyrics also can be included as poetry. It means that a lyric contains a beautiful language inside which is written to create a more interesting song to hear and transmit a meaningful message. In the literary works field, sometimes the messages do not appear explicitly instead of implicitly. To know the meaningful messages and the beautiful languages which are used in the lyrics of a song, it needs figurative language.

Figurative is an arrangement of words, phrases, or even sentences that are created in an imaginative way become unusual meanings (Hornby, 1995:433, as cited in Sutiyono, 2013). Such an example is presented in the lyrics of Nirvana's song: "*Come as you are, as you were, as I want you to be, as a friend, as a friend, as an old enemy*". In these lyrics, the sentence "*Come as you are*" does not mean that someone must come to the singer or the songwriter but it means that people must become themselves, do not have to become others. The sentence can be included as an idiom.

Song also becomes one of the literary works which is commonly used by English teachers as a medium to teach materials for the students. It contributes to avoid a boring learning process. Besides that, the messages are brought by the lyrics of a song can contribute moral values to

the students, it can be a significant thing for the teachers to build their students' characters. By way using a song, the students not only can learn English more interesting and satisfying but also can improve their manners to build the characters. Therefore, understanding figurative language is important to both English learners and teachers.

Considering those phenomena above, the researchers decided to analyze the figurative language in Nirvana song Lyrics. Nirvana was a rock band formed in Aberdeen, Washington, America in 1987. The founder, the leader, the singer-songwriter, and the guitarist is Kurt Cobain, the bassist is Krist Novoselic, and the drummer is Dave Grohl (Wikipedia, 2020). Even though the band had eliminated after the death of the singer, but Nirvana is a hugely popular and controversial band since 1987 and becomes legendary now. Nirvana Band blends pop melodies with noise, which is combined with their specialty of humiliation and social-alienation. It makes Nirvana song's lyrics contain uncommon phrases and the meanings are hidden behind the lyrics, in which it makes the researchers interest to know the types of figurative language, the meaning and the interpretation of the meaning in supporting moral messages. Therefore, the researchers conducted the research entitled *Figurative Language in Nirvana Song Lyrics*.

Figurative Language

According to Keraf (2006:129), the term of Figurative Language or Figure of Speech comes up about in XVIII. Previously the term was called Trope which means a deviation is more popular than the term figurative language, but after the popularity, the trope is regarded as the use of beautiful language but misleading. Then, the term changed to the figure of speech or figurative language. The reason why figurative language coming up is to give variety in language which means to avoid boredom in using a language and to imply meaning in language. Both of them beautify a language that it becomes more interesting (Keraf, 2006:129-130). Tarigan as cited in Setiawati, and Maryani (2018:262) defined figurative language is a form of language which is used by authors to transmit an implied meaning beyond the literal meaning.

Meaning is a source of message of a communication (Maftuhah, 2018:16). Every meaning implied that meaning always brings some messages which are inserted by the authors to the listeners. It means that without the figure of speech, a language is just plain. For instance, the sentence of literal meaning "it is raining" and the sentence of figurative language "The sky is crying". Both of the sentences have the same meaning which intends that the rain is falling, but we can see the difference between them, or the first sentence is plain without variety in the sentence which makes the reader or listener becomes bored, and the second sentence has beautiful language which makes the reader or listener becomes more interesting to read or listen. Therefore, it can be concluded that the presence of figurative language is really important for people to beautify a language and to give specific effects in using a language.

Another reason comes from Wijayanti (2017:2) who stated that figurative language gives an imaginative impression to listeners or readers. With the figures (picture) in the mind, it also helps to convey meaning in a language faster and more clearly (Jauhari, 2015:8).

Types of Figurative Languages

Based on Keraf's statement (2006:130-145) there are several types of figurative language. They are Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Eponym, Epithet, Synecdoche, Metonymy, Antonomasia, Hipflask (Hipalase), Irony, Satire, Paronomasia, Euphemism, Litotes, Hyperbole, and Paradox. And two other types of figurative language as are cited in Muhyiddin (2015:13-14) those are Symbolism and Idiom.

Simile

A simile is a figure of speech that compares two things explicitly, it means that a simile compares unlike items directly in which it usually uses the connective words “Like” or “As”. Example: You are as cold as ice, you are willing to sacrifice our love. (The Lyrics by Foreigner). Based on the example above, the lyrics do not mean to weather, but the lyrics are referring to compare a woman to the nature of ice to illustrate her emotions (Kelly, 2020, August 27).

Metaphor

A metaphor is a figure of speech that compares two things implicitly which are unrelated but contribute some common characteristics. Example: I have been drawn into your magnet tar-pit trap. (The lyrics of Heart-Shaped Box by Kurt Cobain, Nirvana). Based on the example above, the lyric means that Kurt Cobain obsessed so much with his wife (Courtney Love). No matter how hard Kurt tries to go away, he always backs into her. Kurt compares her to a magnet, tar-pit, and trap that have the characteristics to pull strongly such as iron, metal, etc.

Personification

A personification is a figure of speech that has a comparison of something not human (inanimate objects) to a human being. It gives non-human the characteristics of the attributes of a human. It means that non-human as if can be as human as if it can do something, say something, and has a feeling. Example: “And so today, my world it smiles. Your hand in mine, we walk the miles. Thanks to you it will be done. For you to me are the only one.” (The lyrics by Led Zeppelin). Based on the example above, we can see the word “world” can smile like a human, as we know that “world” cannot smile like a human, the smile illustrates that something has a feeling and it is feeling happy. The word is given attributes of a human.

Eponym

An eponym is a name of a person, place, or thing that is frequently correlated with specific characteristics so that something takes its name to state the characteristics. Example: You are a “Hercules” and she is a “Helen from Troya”. Based on the examples above, we can see that the name “Hercules” is used to state power, and the name word “Helen from Troya” is used to state beauty.

Epithet

An epithet is such a reference which states a specific characteristic of a person or thing. The statement describes or changes the name of a person or thing. Example: “King of the Jungle”, or “Princess of the Night”. Based on the examples above, we can see that “King of the Jungle” is used to describe a lion. And “Princess of the Night” is used to describe a moon.

Synecdoche

A synecdoche is a figure of speech that substitutes the part of thing for the whole or the whole of thing for the part. Example: Look at that redhead!. Based on the example above, the word “redhead” does not just mean to the red hair (part of the body), but it means to a person (the whole of the body).

Metonymy

A metonymy is a substitution of the use of a word to state another thing because it is closely related to. Example: The man is an old salt. Based on the example above, “salt” is associated with “sailor”, because meaningfully they are closely related to.

Antonomasia

An antonomasia is a specific synecdoche in form of an epithet in which a descriptive phrase replaces a person's name. Example: We arrived in Uncle Sam yesterday, we should fill the immigration first after our arrival. Based on the example above, "Uncle Sam" means United State. Uncle Sam is used to replacing the name of the United State of America. In the historical view, in the last time, American armies usually made jokes to replace Uncle Sam as their country's name, United State. Uncle Sam is a supplier of meat for them.

Hipflask (Hipalase)

Hipflask or Hipalase (Indonesian) is a figure of speech in which a specific word is used to explain a word, whereas it should be used to explain another word. Example: She laid down on the restless pillow. Based on the example above, the "restless" is pointed to convey the person, not the pillow. It means that she felt restless.

Irony

The irony is a figure of speech that is used to convey a meaning of a word in which the meaning is opposite of the literal meaning. It is usually used to satirize a person. Example: She is the most beautiful girl in the world. Based on the example above, the meaning of "beautiful" is ugly, it is used because the speaker wants to satirize the person. She is used to doing not take a bath.

Satire

Satire is a figure of speech which has characteristic in criticizing sharply human with ridiculous or even nasty criticism. The significant purpose of this figure of speech is to fix the bad sides of humans, either individuals or society. Example: A human creates a phone, or a phone creates a human? Based on the example above, the sentences criticize people who used a phone exaggeratedly, as if the human cannot leave the phone. It is bad because it makes human forget their real social environment.

Paronomasia

Paronomasia is a figure of speech that plays words in similar sounds but has different meanings. Paronomasia is also called Pun.

Example:

Mercutio : "Nay, gentle Romeo, we must have you dance."

Romeo : "Not I, believe me. You have dancing shoes with nimble soles; I have a soul of lead ... So stakes me to the ground I cannot move..." (In the novel Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare).

Based on the example above, we can see that "soles" and "soul" have a similar sound, but the meaning is different. Shakespeare makes it to create a humorous effect.

Euphemism

Euphemism is a figure of speech that replaces word of phrase from uncomfortable word to smoother word to avoid harsh, impolite, and unpleasant for others. Example: The man had lived on the street for two months. Based on the example above, the phrase "on the street" is used to replace "homeless". The use "on the street" is a smoother phrase than "homeless".

Litotes

Litotes is a figure of speech that has a form of understatement of the literary exaggeration to affirm a positive sentiment. Example: Let's come to my little cottage. Based on the example above, the phrase "little cottage" does not mean that the house is little, instead, the house is big. The speaker is humble.

Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that has a form of overstatement of literary exaggeration to create a heightened effect. Example: The employee feels buried under a mountain of work. Based on the example above, the meaning of “a mountain of work” is that the employee has a lot of work must do, it makes the employee becomes tired, bored, confuse, etc.

Paradox

A paradox is a figure of speech that appears as a contradictory statement toward itself. Example: Some of the biggest failures I ever had were successes. Based on the example above, we can see the statement that the failures are contrary to the successes. The person said that he/she ever got the biggest failures, but the failures are successes. It means that sometimes the successes become worried moments because it contains a comfort zone that can make people feel satisfied and lazy to do more.

Symbolism

Symbolism is a figure of speech that uses symbols of words or phrases to indicate ideas or others. The symbols usually do not explain well in the sentences or statements, but they give clear information which is commonly known by many people implicitly. Example: A china’s husband gives his wife a red rose on her birthday. Based on the example above, we can see that in Chinese culture the “red rose” is used to symbolizes property and happiness. Therefore, it means that the husband gives property or happiness to his wife on her birthday.

Idiom

An idiom is a figure of speech that uses an expression to give implicit meaning. And it is only known by people through commonly used. Example: It is raining cats and dogs. Based on the example above, we can see that the sentence does not mean that the cats and the dogs fall from the sky, but it means that it is heavy rain and people get hard to go outside.

Moral Messages

According to Earle (1992, as cited in Setiawan, 2014:17), a moral is referred to a character, a personality, and manners. And then, Gunarsa (1986, as cited in Dyzan J, 2018:21-22) added that moral is values of behavior which should be done by humans. The behavior is a set of good or bad manners which should be conformed to the social standards (Hurlock, 1956, as cited in Setiawan, 2014:18). It comes from the habit and tradition of the society (Hurlock, as cited in Sari, 2019:22).

A message is sometimes called a value. A value is a positive quality of something interesting, desirable, good, useful, and important. Therefore, from the explanation above can be concluded that a moral message is any information of human’s behavior values in the society which can be learned to improve the quality of the moral.

Suseno (1998, as cited in Wakil, 2015:48) stated that the measurement of moral focuses on the personality and the society. Then, Hornby (2010, as cited in Pratiwi, 2019) divided the personality and the society moral into eleven kinds of moral message, those are:

Bravery

Bravery is an admirable quality of the personality strength in confronting difficult things.

Humbleness

Humbleness means a quality of a person of being modest and unpretentious.

Honesty

Honesty means a quality of the personality of being honest.

Fortitude

Fortitude is a mental and emotional quality of a person in facing unwanted things.

Thankfulness

Thankfulness means a moral of personality of feeling gratitude and appreciative.

Kind-hearted

Kind-hearted means an admirable moral of personality of having or showing kindness.

Sincerity

Sincerity means a personality quality of being sincere.

Love and Affection

Love and Affection means a personality feeling of liking and caring for someone or something.

Sympathetic

Sympathetic means a personality feeling of being sympathy or compassion for someone or a situation.

Cooperativeness

Cooperativeness means a trait of a person to do something together.

Trustworthiness

Trustworthiness means a quality of a person that inspires reliability

Nirwana's Song Lyrics

Sumarno et al. (2018:435) stated that "In music, a song is a composition of voices, performed by singing or alongside with musical instruments". Then, on another side, Griffiee (2001, as cited in Setiawati and Maryani, 2018:261) explained that a song is a part of music composed with an arrangement of words to create a meaningful message. In line with that, Baker (1907:183, as cited in Jauhari, 2015:14) stated that a song consists of a short lyric or narrative poem composed with a musical background. The short rhymes of music contain an imagination, a feeling, an idea, an illusion, and a message of the song-writer which is included in the lyrics of a song (Dewi et al., 2020:7). Those explanations tell us that a song is an arrangement of music that is composed with voices from the arrangement of words (lyrics) to create a meaningful moral message.

Then, a lyric is an arrangement of words that are used to make up a song (Dewi et al., 2020:9). The arrangement of words has characteristics of poetic and rhyming, it also sometimes contains verses (Sumarno et al., 2018:435). Besides that, lyrics contain a meaning, in line with Northrop (2011:42, as cited in Jauhari, 2015:19) who stated that "The lyrics are the genre in which the poet, like the ironic water, turns his back on the audience. It is also the genre which most clearly shows the hypothetical core of literature, narrative, and meaning in their literal aspects of word-order and word-pattern". Therefore, we can say that a lyric is a set of arrangement of words which are created from a beautiful language to make up a song and transmit meaning.

Nirvana was a rock band formed in Aberdeen, Washington, America in 1987. The founder, the leader, the singer-songwriter, and the guitarist become a person, he is Kurt Cobain, the bassist is Krist Novoselic, and the drummer is Dave Grohl (Wikipedia, 2020). Even though the band had eliminated after the death of the singer, but Nirvana is a hugely popular and

controversial band since 1987 and becomes legendary now. Nirvana Band blends pop melodies with noise, which is combined with their specialty of humiliation and social-alienation. It makes Nirvana song's lyrics contain uncommon phrases, and the meanings are hidden behind the lyrics.

The specialty of humiliation and social-alienation in the lyrics of Nirvana cannot be separated with the historical background of Kurt Cobain. Kurt Cobain was born on February 20, 1967 at Aberdeen, Washington, US. Cobain is known as a quiet, temperamental and also emotional person. He got the personality from the divorce of his parent when he was 9 years old. It makes Cobain runs to a music and start to consume a heroin. During the last years of his life, Cobain struggles with heroin addiction and chronic health problems such as depression. Cobain died on April 5, 1994 at Seattle, Washington, US from a self-inflicted shotgun wound to the head. The historical of Kurt Cobain's life affects the specialty of the lyrics of Nirvana's songs. Therefore, from the historical above, the meaning of the lyrics are not only hidden behind the lyrics but also related to the moral messages which can be learned to improve the moral quality of human.

Grunge is the genre of the music of Nirvana. Nirvana has three albums, they are "Bleach" in 1989, then "Nevermind" in 1991, and "In Utero" in 1993. Album "Nevermind" got unexpected mainstream success which expected just copies of 250.000 but in real the album sold approximately 400.000 copies in a week. It reached number one on the US Billboard 200, the lead single "Smells like Teen Spirit" peaked at number six on the US Billboard Hot 100. Then, other successful singles had been produced: "Come as You Are", "Lithium", and "In Bloom". "Nevermind" was also voted the best album of the year in Jazz & Pop critics' poll.

Besides that, Nirvana had received an American Music Award, Brit Award, Grammy Award, MTV Video Music Awards, and NME Awards. And nirvana also received the top of hits on the Billboard Alternative Songs, number-one albums on the Billboard 200. In 2004, Nirvana also was categorized as the 100 greatest artists of all time by Rolling Stone. And in 2014, Nirvana was included into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research employs qualitative method. The data of this research was the words, phrases, and sentences of Nirvana songs which used figurative language. The data source was taken from all of Nirvana song lyrics in the "Nevermind" Album. The album consists of 13 songs. The songs and the lyrics were found in JOOX Android Application.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Types and Meanings of Figurative Language in Nirvana's Song Lyrics

After identifying the types and the meaning of figurative language used in the lyrics of thirteen songs, the researcher continued to recapitulate the frequency of the types of figurative language found in each song which can be seen below.

In the first song "Smells like Teen Spirit", it was found 14 data which were divided into 6 Metaphor, 1 Metonymy, 2 Pun, 1 Euphemism, 1 Litotes, 1 Paradox, and 2 Symbolism. This song uses those figurative languages to express the song writer's (Kurt Cobain) portrayal of his real life especially dealing with the bad experiences with heroin.

In the second song "In Bloom" there are 10 data which are divided into 4 Metaphor, 1 Personification, 1 Synecdoche, 3 Symbolism, and 1 Idiom. A disharmony in life is represented by the meaning of the figurative languages found in the second song.

In the next song “Come as you are” the writers found 7 data which were divided into 1 Simile, 1 Metaphor, 1 Paradox, 3 Symbolism, and 1 Idiom. In this song the writer wanted to express his being depressed to face facts he did not want.

In the next song “Breed” it was found 8 data which were classified into 2 Metaphor, and 6 Symbolism. The meaning of this song refers to the writer’s disappointment due to his parent’s life; and that made him hopeless and have no care for his future.

In the fifth song “Lithium” the researchers found 14 data which were classified into 1 Synecdoche, 2 Metonymy, 5 Hyperbole, 4 Symbolism, and 2 Idiom. That the imagination of childhood came to the writer’s current life is the meaning of this song. The figurative languages in this song expresses the writer’s care and help for people suffering from bad destiny.

In the sixth song “Polly” it was found 12 data which were classified into 1 Simile, 3 Metaphor, 5 Symbolism, and 3 Idiom. This song shows a kind of an empathy and care for others having difficulties.

In the seventh song “Territorial Pissings”, the researchers found 8 data which were classified into 3 Metaphor, 1 Synecdoche, 1 Metonymy, 1 Satire, 1 Pun, and 1 Symbolism. This song indicates that people might have their own opinion of a certain thing.

In the eighth song “Drain you”, there were 8 data which were classified into 6 Metaphor, and 2 Symbolism. This song tells about a relationship that means a responsible freedom among people. A fair relationship does not contain any forces.

In the ninth song “Lounge Act”, there were 7 data which were classified into 3 Metaphor, 3 Symbolism, and 1 Idiom. In the tenth song “Stay Away” found 10 data which divided into 6 Metaphor, 1 Paradox, 2 Symbolism, and 1 Idiom.

In the eleventh song “On a Plain” there were 11 data which were classified into 2 Metaphor, 2 Satire, 2 Euphemism, 2 Litotes, 1 Hyperbole, 1 Symbolism, and 1 Idiom. And in the twelfth song “Something in the Way”, the researchers found 5 data which were classified into 1 Metaphor, 1 Satire, 2 Symbolism, and 1 Idiom. In the thirteenth song “Endless Nameless” found 2 data which divided into 1 Metaphor and 1 Symbolism. That a disappointment might cause people to do even bad things as their projection is expressed in these songs.

After recapitulating the types of figurative language which found in each song, then the researchers continued to recapitulate the frequency of the types of figurative language found in the whole songs which can be seen in the table below.

Table 1
Frequency of the Types of Figurative Language in Nirvana’s Song Lyrics

No	Types of Figurative Language	Frequency	Percentage
1	Simile	2	1.7%
2	Metaphor	38	32.7%
3	Personification	1	0.9%
4	Eponym	0	0%
5	Epithet	0	0%
6	Synecdoche	3	2.6%
7	Metonymy	4	3.4%
8	Antonomasia	0	0%
9	Hipflask (Hiplase)	0	0%
10	Irony	0	0%
11	Satire	4	3.4%
12	Pun (Paronomasia)	3	2.6%
13	Euphemism	3	2.6%

14	Litotes	3	2.6%
15	Hyperbole	6	5.2%
16	Paradox	3	2.6%
Table 1 Continued			
No	Types of Figurative Language	Frequency	Percentage
17	Symbolism	35	30.2%
18	Idiom	11	9.5%
Total		116	100%

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there are 13 of 18 types of figurative language found in Nirvana's song lyrics in Nevermind Album. Whereas, Eponym, Epithet, Antonomasia, Hiflask (Hipalase), and Irony are not used in the song lyrics of Never Mind Album. And then, Metaphor becomes the most-used types of figurative language in Nirvana song lyrics in Nevermind Album with total 38 data of 116 data (32.7%).

The Interpretation of Figurative Language Promoting Moral Message

The following is the interpretation of figurative languages promoting moral messages found in Nirvana's song lyrics. According to Suseno (1998, as cited in Wakil, 2015:48), the measurement of morals focuses on the personality and the society. Then, Hornby (2010, as cited in Pratiwi, 2019) divided the personality and the society moral into eleven kinds of moral message, those are: Bravery, Humbleness, Honesty, Fortitude, Thankfulness, Kind-Hearted, Sincerity, Love and Affection, Sympathetic, Cooperativeness, and Trustworthiness.

After identifying the types and the meaning of figurative language used in the lyrics of thirteen songs, the researchers continued to interpret the meaning which supporting moral message which can be seen in the below.

Table 1
Interpretation of the Meanings Promoting Moral Message

No	Song Lyrics	The Dominated Types of Figurative Language	The Interpretation of the Meaning in Supporting Moral Message
1	Song 1	Metaphor	Imaginative and expressive impression's song: Bravery.
2	Song 2	Metaphor followed by Symbolism	Song which figure out something imaginatively and symbolically: Fortitude.
3	Song 3	Symbolism	Critical and imaginative diction: Honesty, Kind-Hearted and Bravery.
4	Song 4	Symbolism	This song is more philosophical: Love and Affection, Cooperativeness, and Trustworthiness.
5	Song 5	Hyperbole	Very crucial expression's song: Fortitude.
6	Song 6	Symbolism	A woman emancipation's song: Sympathetic.
7	Song 7	Metaphor	More beautiful language: Love and Affection, Kind-hearted, and Cooperativeness.
8	Song 8	Metaphor	A critical language impression: Love and Affection.

9	Song 9	Metaphor and Symbolism	More interesting implied message behind in the correlation of the song writer's important life: Trustworthiness.
10	Song 10	Metaphor	The song has a clear information about the song writer's expression although it is hidden behind an implied meaning: Bravery, Sincerity and Honesty.
11	Song 11	Metaphor, Satire, Euphemism, and Litotes	The song has more beautiful diction with several different shape of figurative language: Honesty and Fortitude.
12	Song 12	Symbolism	More clearly figured out. This is a depiction song: Thankfulness and Humbleness.
13	Song 13	Metaphor and Symbolism	More expressive song: Honesty and Bravery.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion is that there are 13 types (out of all 18 types) of Figurative Language used in Nirvana's song lyrics of Never Mind Album. Furthermore, Metaphor is the most frequently used in the lyrics with a total of 38 of 116 data (32.7%). Then, the next figurative language is Symbolism with 35 of 116 data (30.2%). Then, there are 11 data of Idiom of 116 data (9.5%). The next is Hyperbole with 6 of 116 data (5.2%). Then, the same number of Metonymy and Satire in which both had 4 of 116 data (3.4%). And next is Synecdoche with 3 of 116 data (2.6%), Pun or Paranomasia with 3 of 116 data (2.6%), Euphemism with 3 of 116 data (2.6%), Litotes with 3 of 116 data (2.6%), Paradox with 3 of 116 data (2.6%). Then, Simile with 2 of 116 data (1.7%), and the last is Personification with 1 of 116 data (0.9%).

Besides, it was also found that there are several promoting moral messages based on the interpretation of the types of figurative language and the meaning. The moral messages mostly delivered in Never Mind Album were bravery and honesty act. Even though, besides, the researchers also found a Fortitude, Love and Affection, Cooperativeness, Trustworthiness, Kind-Hearted, Sympathetic, Sincerity, Thankfulness, and Humbleness act.

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