



<http://jees.ejournal.id>

JEES: Journal of English Education Studies

ISSN (Print): 2615-613X || ISSN (Online): 2615-6083



An Analysis of Figurative Language in The Lyrics Let It Go Song by Idina Menzel

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Figurative Language,
Let It Go Song,
Idina Menzel

ABSTRACT

This research analyzes the use of figurative language in the lyrics of the song "Let It Go" by Idina Menzel, which is widely known as a theme song of Disney's "Frozen". The study aims to identify and classify various types of figurative language, such as metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, idiom, alliteration, and symbolic expressions, and interpret their meanings using a qualitative descriptive approach. Drawing on Ferdinand de Saussure's semiotic theory, the research decodes the song's linguistic signs (signifier and signified) to explore how language shapes meaning, emotion, and imagery in the lyrics. The findings show that the lyrics are rich in figurative expressions that represent Queen Elsa's inner transformation, emotional struggles, and the symbolism of freedom and empowerment. Hyperboles and personifications are used to enhance the imagery of Elsa's magical powers, while similes and metaphors illustrate emotional depth and resilience. The study concludes that figurative language in "Let It Go" not only adds aesthetic value but also serves as a powerful medium to convey character development and thematic elements such as identity, self-acceptance, and liberation. This research highlights the importance of understanding figurative language in songs to grasp deeper meanings and emotional nuances.



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INTRODUCTION

The word art in English is called art, and the word art comes from Latin which means skill or intelligence. The definition of art today is very broad, covering all aspects of human life. Because art is an expression of the feelings of the human soul which are realized in the form of works that have elements of refinement and beauty

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Apart from that, the presence of music seems to provide enthusiasm and colour in a person's life. Apart from providing a sense of enthusiasm and colour in people's lives, music can also unite people who have the same musical tastes to form a group. Music is also a way of communicating through sound and tone which is expected to convey messages in an interesting way so that it can be well received by listeners.

This type of music was first published in Indonesia through electronic print media; In the past, vinyl records and films were a type of Dutch entertainment music accompanied by Balinese and Sundanese Javanese Gamelan. Apart from being part of diplomacy, music also functions to convey messages through tone and sound.

The Big Indonesian Dictionary defines music as the science or art of composing sequenced tones or sounds, combinations and temporal relationships to produce compositions (sounds) that have balance and unity, and tones or sounds that are arranged in such a way as to contain rhythm, song and harmony (especially that can produce those sounds). In other words, music can be interpreted as notes arranged to create a song rhythm.

In this study, the researcher chose the song "Let it go" song by Idina Menzel. This song was composed by married couple, Kristen Anderson Lopez and Robert Lopez. This song is one of the soundtracks for the Disney-produced animated film Frozen. This song is very popular among the people, both teenagers and children are very happy to sing this song. Even if seen from the official YouTube site Idina Menzel, the song Let It Go has been watched up to 25 million times.

The song let it go tells the story of a queen who chose to exile herself from her kingdom, not without reason the queen left the kingdom because she has the power to turn anything she touches into ice. When leaving the kingdom, the queen also sang the song let it go which, if translated into Indonesian, means "Lepaskan saja" At the beginning of the song, the queen is described as feeling sad for leaving the palace. The queen named Elsa prefers to exile herself from the kingdom of her late father and mother. While in the middle of the song the queen seems to get a new spirit and start the kingdom she built with her strength. Accompanied by Olaf the snowman character that the queen made. Until the end of the song, the tone, voice and lyrics that are delivered are so cheerful and uplifting.

Language has an important role so that humans can communicate with each other. Communication is one of the processes that occur in the world, both face-to-face and through social media. Broadly speaking, communication can be interpreted as a tool for exchanging information, cooperating with other people, making buying and selling transactions, and carrying out many other activities that use language. Figurative language can also be a noticeable deviation from what the user of a language understands because of the quality of the meanings of the words, or the standard order of the words, and being aware of some special meaning or effect.

Language has a variety of figurative languages, some examples of which are metaphors, parables, antithesis, hyperbole, and paradox. In general, figurative language is a type of language that departs from the language used traditionally and literally. Furthermore, Griffiths argues that semantics is the study that give a knowledge of meaning encoded in the vocabulary of a language and in its patterns to construct more complex meanings, as far as sentence meaning.

Figurative language is a tool for expressing language, so figurative language is often used to represent the feelings and thoughts of the writer or speaker who uses the figurative language. By using figurative language, actually a literary work will be more alive, more effective, and more suggestive for the readers/listeners. In addition, by using figurative language in a work, the work will attract attention, create freshness, be more alive, and create a clear picture of imagination. Figurative language is a language that cannot be understood according to what written.

The use of language in figurative language must be investigated properly and it is necessary to choose words, besides that it is also necessary to pay attention to the sentences used so that in this

figurative language, the meaning contained can be known directly. In figurative language there are other meanings in a word and expression, here it works to beautify a word. In determining figurative language, usually using a comparison of meanings that appear can be broader and imaginative.

In figurative language, the meaning contained in the word component refers to a group of words that exaggerates and changes words. To give a sense of beauty and emphasis on what is being conveyed, figures of speech are needed. Figurative language is used as a tool to assist readers in conveying information and messages.

Figurative language is usually used by poets or writers to describe ideas, inspiration in other beautiful and dense forms of language so that it can get a poetic effect. Figurative in literary language is not only used in poetry, drama but also in linguistic studies in the use of writing song lyrics. Figurative language which often appears a lot will be analysed in this research. There are many types of figurative language such as metaphor, simile, symbol, personification, hyperbole, allusion, idiom, pun, onomatopoeia, alliteration, eponymous, epithet, synecdoche, metonymy, antonomasia, hipalase, irony, satire, antiphrasis, paronomasia, allegory, parable, fable and alusio. But here only some types of figurative language will be discussed.

Personification is giving quality, feeling, action, or characteristic to die (not live) object. According to Keraf (2022), "which describes inanimate objects or objects that are inanimate is a kind of figurative language that seems to have a human element". Personification can be seen through metaphorical characteristics which can be an act of analogy which is not living, speaking, like a human being.

Idioms are distinctive expressions that cannot be explained with the literal meaning of individual words but can add to the beauty and appeal of a language. From broader proverbs, idioms are patterns structures that deviate from the general rules of language. Usually in the form of a phrase, by focusing on the meaning of the word form it, idioms cannot be explained grammatically (Keraf, 2022). Idiom are overused expressions. Idiom usually has meaning different from dictionary definition. In idioms there is an unclear meaning of individual words. Actually, the meaning of the idiom does not come from the words that form it, but is formed after the words are combined. By looking at the context used, it is the right way to understand the idiom. People also often use idioms for humour or for comment on yourself, others, and situations.

According to Keraf (2021), hyperbole is that figure contains redundant, by exaggerate something or be discussed style that contains exaggeration similarity. While unclear similarity is comparison between two things conveyed obviously that doesn't have in common. Hyperbole is a kind of figurative language in which the speaker says something while interpreting another thing.

Simile usually compares between 1 item like any other item. In its use, the comparison in simile is conveyed indirectly because it uses a connecting word. According to Keraf (2021), simile is a comparison that is explicit. What is meant explicitly in comparison is that it implies the same thing with another thing. To that end, it requires an effort that explicitly. Simile compares two different things that are incompatible. Similes are usually used in speaking, writing, singing, etc. Similes are also often used in novels, films, poems, songs and others so that they can make sentence descriptions better and more interesting. This simile is usually used by someone to give meaning to something then compared to using figurative words. The function of similes is to help describe one thing with another that seems unrelated.

Alliteration is repeated consonant sounds at the beginning of word. According to Dewinda (2023) alliteration is explanation by repeating words which has been said many times to get the thing that is steady and interesting. The simple rule can be given for why and how to use certain sounds, but no such general rule exists. However, poets will use certain letters or some sound to give cultural connotations which in their readers' minds – this relies on sound symbolism. Somewhere, the

alliteration can give function very simply as a means of accentuate the dominate image in the piece. But, not sound that has any meaning, there are general rules to thumb for alliteration.

Metaphor is a figure of speech which in its expression does not use a "like" or "as" comparison. The word comparison used in this metaphor is not the real meaning but an image based on similarities. According to Keraf (2021) comparing two things into a short form in the kind of analogy is a metaphor. Therefore, in this metaphor there is no need to use the word "like" because between the first subject and the second subject it is already connected and flows. In metaphor, imaginative power is needed to be able to identify one subject with another. Because there are two tenors that contain the idea of the subject of comparison and the description used to convey the subject. In the actual metaphor, the comparison word used is not the actual word, but an image based on similarities.

Symbolic is a figurative language that compares one thing with another symbol. Other symbols used have the meaning is the same depending on what sentence the symbol is used in. According to Kennedy (2022), a symbol is a kind of sign (a word or thing) that indicates something outside and outside of itself. So the sign that appears later will be in the word used in the sentence. Comparisons used usually use symbols, objects, animals, symbols, or figures. This symbolic figure of speech can also provide an image to refine the actual meaning, therefore that it can provide a beautiful effect for the reader. The symbols used in magazines are usually also familiar therefore that they can be recognized by the reader.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The researcher used a qualitative approach. According to Hennink, M., Hutter, I., & Bailey, A (2020) qualitative research is research that intends to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects such as behaviour, perceptions, motivations, actions and others holistically and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, in a special natural context by utilizing various natural methods. Qualitative research according to Hendryadi, et. al, (2019: 218) is a process of naturalistic inquiry that seeks an in-depth understanding of natural social phenomena.

According to Sugiyono (2018: 213) a qualitative research method is a research method based on philosophy that is used to research scientific conditions (experiments) where researcher as instruments, data collection techniques and qualitative analysis put more emphasis on meaning. Qualitative research methodology aims to analyze and describe phenomena or research objects through social activities, attitudes and perceptions of people individually or in groups. Qualitative researcher, those who engage in this form of inquiry have assumptions about deductively testing theories, establishing safeguards against bias, controlling for alternative or counterfactual explanations, and being able to generalize and replicate findings.

While the qualitative type used by researcher is more descriptive qualitative type. The descriptive qualitative research method according to Sugiyono (2018: 86) is a study conducted to determine the value of an independent variable, either one variable or more (independent) without making comparisons or connecting with other variables. This means that this research only wants to know how the condition of the variable itself is without any influence or relationship to other variables such as experimental or correlation research.

Meanwhile, according to Arikunto (2019: 3) descriptive research is research that is intended to investigate the circumstances, conditions or other matters that have been mentioned, the results of which are presented in the form of a research report. Descriptive research is a form of research aimed at describing existing phenomena, both natural phenomena and man-made phenomena which can include activities, characteristics, changes, relationships, similarities, and differences between one phenomenon and another (Sukmadinata, 2017: 72).

The research design in this study was to analyse the meaning of motivation in the lyrics of the song *Let It Go* by using Saussure's semiotic theory, namely signifier and signified, as well as syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations. The focus of this research is the song lyrics popularized by Idina Menzel. So, in this study the signifier is the song lyrics, the signified is the result of the meaning of the song lyrics

The research was conducted on the lyrics of a song entitled "*Let It Go*" by Idina Menzel and the researcher was directly involved in the research to interpret it in the lyrics of the song which is the most of the animated film *Frozen*. Because this research is semiotic research, the research location is not like of field researcher. The research subjects in this study were individuals. This means that researcher become research subjects. The object of the research is a song entitled "*Let It Go*" by Idina Menzel. The primary data comes from the main source, namely from the lyrics of the song "*Let It Go*" by Idina Menzel. Researcher chooses references from several books and websites as references and data reinforcement.

Triangulation is the most commonly used method of checking data validity. This method is done by utilizing something other than the data for checking or as a comparison against the data. In this case the researcher uses a data triangulation technique or it can also be called source triangulation, where the researcher will compare the results of the observation analysis with related documents. Data triangulation directs the researcher in collecting data using various existing sources with text sources and literature documents that strengthen the analysis semiotics.

Meaning is an inseparable part of semantics and is always attached to whatever we say. The definition of meaning is very diverse. Ferdinand de Saussure revealed, as quoted by Abdul Chaer, meaning as an understanding or concept that is owned or contained in linguistics. Related to this, Aminuddin revealed that meaning is the relationship between language and the outside world that is mutually agreed upon by language users so that they can be mutually understood.

Georgios, one of the Greek Shopis figures, argues that what is put into words means that is what is put out, there is no transfer of shared ideas or concepts directly from one mind to another. Empiricists, like Hume, believed that words gave names to ideas referring to things. Language is a distorting medium because words are a substitute for confusing ideas.

In this study, the researcher used triangulation to verify the data. It is necessary to use the triangulation method (Noble et al, 2019). Credibility refers to how reliable the research is. Validity can be seen from how far study to accurately evaluate a concept or ideas under investigation. According to Denzin (in Noble 2019) stated that there are four kinds of triangulation techniques: (1) data triangulation, which retrieves data through the correctness of various methods and sources of data acquisition, (2) investigator triangulation, which uses several researchers in data collection and analysis (3) theoretical triangulation, which compares the findings and conclusions generated in research with relevant theoretical perspectives theory and 4) methodological triangulation, by comparing information and data in different ways such as interviews and observations.

From this type of triangulation, researchers used theoretical triangulation to obtain the validity of the data. In this case, the researcher triangulated based on the source. This triangulation will be carried out by comparing the information from the analyzed data with the theory used.

Data analysis in this study refers to the search for meaning and signs in the lyrics of the song "*Let It Go*" by Idina Menzel which is useful for seeing the meaning of the struggle of someone who has succeeded in gaining strength within himself. In the lyrics of the song. This data analysis was carried out by dividing the entire song into several verses, then the researcher would analyze it using Ferdinand de Saussure's semiotic theory.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Below the author analysis the types of figurative language found in songs.

Table 1. Let It Go Song's

No	Lyrics	Types of figurative language
1.	The snow glows white on the mountain tonight	Hyperbola
2.	A kingdom of isolation and it looks like I'm the queen	Methapor
3.	Let it go	Idiom
4.	The wind is howling	Personification
5.	Turn away and slam the door	Hyperbola
6.	That perfect girl is gone	Hyperbola
7.	Let the storm range on	Personification
8.	My power flurries through the air in to the ground	Simile
9.	And I'll rise like the break of dawn	Simile
10.	Wrirling strom	Alliteration
11.	Frozen fractals	Alliteration

Table 2. Into the Unknown Song's

No	Lyric	Types of figurative language
1.	Thousand reasons	Hyperbola
2.	You're not a voice	Methapor
3.	You're just a ringing in my ear	Symbolic
4.	These walls	Symbolic
5.	Secret siren	Symbolic
6.	Blocking out your calls	Symbolic
7.	You're the answer	Symbolic

Table 3. Some Things Never Changes Song's

No	Lyric	Types of figurative language
1.	Clouds are moving	Personification
2.	The future is calling	Personification
3.	Like the feel of your hand in mine	Simile
4.	Like how we get just fine	Simile
5.	Like candlelight	Simile
6.	Like the love that I feel for her	Simile
7.	Like how reindeers are easier	Simile

8. Stone wall	Symbolic
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"The wind is howling", This underlined in lyrics song above was categorized into personification because in this lyric it can be seen that there are compare between wind is howling. The howling here can be likened to like this swirling storm inside.

"Let the storm range on", This underlined in lyric song above into personification because the words let the storm range on like a figure of speech, an object will be given properties, characters or actions that are usually related to humans.

"Clouds are moving", The underlined in lyrics song (3) above was categorized into personification because the clouds can't move as human. The verb move added to make clouds can do as human do.

"The future is calling", The underlined in lyrics song table (3) above was categorized into personification because adding verb "calling" to future.

According to Keraf (2021), hyperbole is that figure contains redundant, by exaggerate something or be discussed style that contains exaggeration similarity.

While unclear similarity is comparison between two things conveyed obviously that doesn't have in common. Hyperbole is a kind of figurative language in which the speaker says something while interpreting another thing.

Hyperbole was found in lyrics of song (1) entitled Let It Go, song (2) entitled Into the Unknown and song . The data related to the use of hyperbole are presented in the following lyrics

"The snow glows white on the mountain tonight", the song lyrics underlined (1) above are categorized as hyperbole because in the lyrics it can be seen that it means the mountain is shining like it is wearing a very bright lamp.

"Turn away slam the door", The song lyric The underlined in lyrics song (1) above was categorized into hyperbole because in these lyrics it can be seen if it means to leave behind. "That perfect girl is gone", the underlined in lyrics song above was categorized into hyperbole because in these lyrics it can be seen if it can't be no more perfect than what is. "There's Thousand reason", The underlined in lyrics song (2) entitled into the unknowns song above was categorized into hyperbole because thousand reasons mean some or much reasons the word "thousand" is extreme form of "much".

Simile usually compares between 1 item like any other item. In its use, the comparison in simile is conveyed indirectly because it uses a connecting word. According to Keraf (2021), simile is a comparison that is explicit. What is meant explicitly in comparison is that it implies the same thing with another thing. To that end, it requires an effort that explicitly. Simile compares two different things that are incompatible. Similes are usually used in speaking, writing, singing, etc. Similes are also often used in novels, films, poems, songs and others so that they can make sentence descriptions better and more interesting. This simile is usually used by someone to give meaning to something then compared to using figurative words. The function of similes is to help describe one thing with another that seems unrelated.

Simile was found in lyrics of song (1) entitled Let It Go, song (3) entitled in some things never changes songs. The data related to the use of simile are presented in the following lyrics.

"And I'll rise like the break of dawn", The underlined in lyrics song (1) above was categorized into simile because in these lyrics it can be seen if there are comparing herself to a break or dawn. "My power flurries through the air into the ground", The underlined in lyrics song (1) above was categorized into simile because in these lyrics it can be seen if there are my power flurries through the air into the ground, the thing mentioned first (the thing being compared) is stated to have the

same nature or character as something. the latter (something as a comparison). "Like the feel of your hand in mine", the underlined in lyrics song (3) above was categorized into simile because it compares (some things) and (the feel) of your hand with like as preposition.

"Like how we get just fine", the underlined in lyrics song (3) above was categorized into simile because it compares (some things) and (we get along just fine) with like as preposition. "Like candlelight", the underlined in lyrics song (3) above was categorized into simile because compare bad planning with candle light using like preposition. "Like the love that I feel for her", the underlined in lyrics song (3) above was categorized into simile because it compares (some things) and (the love) with like as preposition. "Like how reindeers are easier", the underlined in lyrics song (2) above was categorized into simile because it compares some things and how reindeers are easier with like as preposition. Symbolic is a figurative language that compares one thing with another symbol. Other symbols used have the meaning is the same depending on what sentence the symbol is used in. According to Kennedy (2022), a symbol is a kind of sign (a word or thing) that indicates something outside and outside of itself. So, the sign that appears later will be in the word used in the sentence. Comparisons used usually use symbols, objects, animals, symbols, or figures. This symbolic figure of speech can also provide an image to refine the actual meaning, therefore that it can provide a beautiful effect for the reader. The symbols used in magazines are usually also familiar therefore that they can be recognized by the reader. Symbolic was found in lyrics of song (2) entitled Some Things Never Change, song (3) entitled Into the Unknown and song. The data related to the use of symbolic are presented in the following lyrics.

"You're just a ringing in my ear", the underlined in lyrics song (3) above was categorized into symbolic because (you are) just ringing mean is cannot forgotten. "These walls", the Underlined in Lyrics Song (2) Into the Unknown Song's Above Was Categorized into Symbolic Because the Wall Mean Reject Sense. "Secret siren", the underlined in lyrics song (2) above was categorized into symbolic because it represents the memories "with you". "Blocking out your calls", the underlined in lyrics song (2) above was categorized into symbolic because it represents forgot the memories with you. "You're the answer", the underlined in lyrics song (2) above was categorized into symbolic because it represents, I love you. "Stone wall", the underlined in lyrics song (3) above was categorized into symbolic because the stone wall is strong object that as symbol or refers to somethings that never fall.

Metaphor is a figure of speech which in its expression does not use a "like" or "as" comparison. The word comparison used in this metaphor is not the real meaning but an image based on similarities. According to Keraf (2021) comparing two things into a short form in the kind of analogy is a metaphor. Therefore, in this metaphor there is no need to use the word "like" because between the first subject and the second subject it is already connected and flows. In metaphor, imaginative power is needed to be able to identify one subject with another. Because there are two tenors that contain the idea of the subject of comparison and the description used to convey the subject. In the actual metaphor, the comparison word used is not the actual word, but an image based on similarities.

Metaphor was found in lyrics of song (1) entitled Let it go and song, (2) entitled into the unknown songs. The data related to the use of metaphor are presented in the following lyrics. "A kingdom of isolation and it looks like I'm the queen", the underlined in lyrics song (1) above was categorized into metaphor because the comparison not equal, that are you and voice. "You're not a voice", the underlined in lyrics song (3) above was categorized into metaphor because the comparison not equal, that are you and voice.

Idioms are distinctive expressions that cannot be explained with the literal meaning of individual words but can add to the beauty and appeal of a language. From broader proverbs, idioms are patterns structures that deviate from the general rules of language. Usually in the form of a phrase, by focusing on the meaning of the word from it, idioms cannot be explained

grammatically (Kerap, 2022). Idiom are overused expressions. Idiom usually has meaning different from dictionary definition. In idioms there is an unclear. The meaning of individual words. Actually, the meaning of the idiom does not come from the words that form it, but is formed after the words are combined. By looking at the context used, it is the right way to understand the idiom. People also often use idioms for humour or for comment on yourself, others, and situations. "Let it go", the underlined is idiom because in this lyric it can be seen that needs to relax.

Alliteration is repeated consonant sounds at the beginning of word. According to Dewinda (2023) alliteration is explanation by repeating words which has been said many times to get the thing that is steady and interesting. The simple rule can be given for why and how to use certain sounds, but no such general rule exists. However, poets will use certain letters or some sound to give cultural connotations which in their readers' minds – this relies on sound symbolism. Somewhile, the alliteration can give function very simply as a means of accentuate the dominate image in the piece. But, not sound that has any meaning, there are general rules to thumb for alliteration.

"Willing storm", the underlined is alliteration. Because it repeats the first Vowel. "Frozen fractals", the underlined in lyrics song (1) above was categorized into alliteration because it's repeating the first vowel.

Based on the research findings, the researcher presented figurative language in the Idina Menzel selected songs and the meaning of Idina Menzel selected songs. The researcher found figurative language in the song let it go by Idina Menzel such as figurative language metaphor, personification, metaphor, idiom, alliteration, and symbolic.

To analyse the data of figurative language, the researcher use theory by Kerap (2001) and (2008), Dewinda (2013), and Kennedy (1983). And the meaning of songs in this research uses the theory from Leech (2019). According to Kerap (2009) there are 14 types of figurative language such as metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, irony, paradox, apostrophe, metonymy, allegory, synecdoche, repetition rhetoric, litotes, and parallelism. But here only some types of figurative language will be presented.

To understand the meaning of the song that is heard, it is important to understand the meaning of figurative language in each song. Meaning is part of the semantics attached to what is said. But in determining the meaning is difficult because everyone's views are different. As said by Pateda (2001) that the meaning of are astonishing words and terms. Therefore, it is necessary to make careful considerations in determining the meaning in a word.

In Idina Menzel selected song it is, there are summarize meaning off all figurative language in each song which analysed. The song (1) entitled Let It Go, in this song almost figurative language talks about Elsa's live story by describe her ability, emotions, and her sociality.

Her ability is about ice and cold. Almost the figurative language in this song represented the meaning of cold and snow that is Elsa's weird ability in this song. The representation using hyperbole because hyperbole can help to describe an object and make it bigger than expectation (Kerap, 2001).

Changes, in this song most if figurative language are tell about the something in past never changed. The meanings are represented by using simile. Simile are good figurative language to explain about describe and highlight a point by using comparison between two objects that have same implicit meanings (Kennedy, 1983). The simile in these songs is used to point or highlight the theme that is the something in past never changed.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of analysis of figurative language and meanings in Idina Menzel selected songs. The researcher concluded the overall research findings in the song Let It Go by Idina

Menzel. Research findings show that there are 7 meanings of figurative language such as idiom, personification, metaphor, alliteration, hyperbole, simile, symbolic, which are used in song language Let It Go by Idina Menzel.

Next, the Idina Menzel selected songs in Frozen II contain a simile as a dominant figurative language. This is a different result with the related literature that stated the most used of figurative language in modern songs are hyperbole and metaphor. The simile used in the selected song are represent a explicit content that imagining a character or object in Frozen II with using that lyrics Her ability is about ice and cold. Almost the figurative language in this song represented the meaning of cold and snow that is Elsa's weird ability in this song. The representation using hyperbole because hyperbole can help to describe an object and make it bigger than expectation (Keraf, 2001). The hyperbole in song (1) help to describe about Elsa's power and make the listener imagining her super power. The song (2) entitled Some Things Never Changes, in this song most if figurative language is told about the something in past never changed.

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