

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing 50 figurative language collected from two albums by Bring Me The Horizon—Post Human: Survival Horror and Post Human: Next Gen—it was found that there are 3 types of figurative language : Hyperbole, personification and simile. Some songs had some of the same forms of figurative language. Personification, exaggeration, and simile are common forms of figurative language used in this study. In addition, the writer identified various figurative languages such as oxymoron, litotes, metaphor, allusion, repetition, symbolic, and enumeration. The most common form of figure in BMTH's Album is hyperbole, which is an exaggeration utilized for particular effect.

The data showed that the most common types found in both albums were phrasal hyperbole and clausal hyperbole, followed by single-word and comparison hyperbole. Phrasal hyperboles typically emerged through expressive verb or noun phrases, while clausal hyperboles relied on complete exaggerated clauses to portray psychological intensity or emotional breakdown. These types were particularly effective in expressing emotional exhaustion, trauma, self-alienation, and dystopian imagery.

Hyperbolic expressions like *"I'd set myself on fire to feel the burn"*, *"The sky is falling"*, and *"A world's been buried"* demonstrate how BMTH constructs vivid and intense lyrical narratives. Many of these hyperboles contain metaphors,

symbolic exaggerations, and surreal comparisons that transform abstract psychological or social states into emotionally tangible experiences for listeners. Through Claridge's framework, it is evident that hyperbole in BMTH's lyrics functions as a stylistic and rhetorical tool to amplify meaning and emotional resonance. Each type of hyperbole used serves not only to dramatize the content but also to create impact and relatability. These lyrical choices reflect not just poetic creativity, but also critical commentary on mental health, modern anxieties, and identity struggles.

In sum, the 50 data of identified from the two albums illustrate how figurative language, when classified and interpreted through Claridge's and Perrine's typology, plays a central role in shaping the emotional, thematic, and artistic depth of Bring Me The Horizon's music. Their lyrics stand as a compelling example of how Figurative language functions powerfully in contemporary songwriting.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the findings of this research on Figurative language in Bring Me The Horizon's *Post Human* albums, the researcher offers the following suggestions:

1. For future researchers, this study can serve as a reference to explore figurative language in different musical genres or compare the use of figurative across multiple albums or artists. Analyzing the stylistic and emotive variations of figurative language may provide broader insight into the relationship between language and emotion in music.

2. For English literature and linguistics students, this research can be used as a foundation for studying the functions and classifications of figurative language, especially hyperbole, personification, simile using theoretical frameworks such as Claridge (2011) and Perrine (1969). It can also enrich the understanding of poetic and expressive language in contemporary media texts.
3. For educators, the lyrical analysis in this study could be used as supplementary material in teaching figurative language, stylistics, or discourse analysis, especially to show how modern texts use exaggerated language to convey emotional intensity, satire, or social critique.
4. For music enthusiasts and critical listeners, this study encourages deeper appreciation of lyrical content by revealing how hyperboles are strategically used to express complex emotions, psychological states, and cultural commentary. It supports the idea that song lyrics can be analyzed as rich literary texts with meaningful rhetorical devices.

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