

Simile Expressions in 'Everything at Once' Song Lyrics by Lenka

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ABSTRACT

In this digital era 4.0, more and more people are realizing the importance of learning foreign languages, especially English. They learn through any source they can access digitally and one of the media used is through music and songs. But actually learning English through songs has its own challenges because song lyrics are often different from spoken language, one of which is the use of language style. This research aims at analyzing simile expressions found in the song lyrics of 'Everything at Once' by Lenka. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative to analyze the types of simile expressions found in the song lyrics. The analysis of the types of simile expressions is carried out using theory of Zhang and Fromilhague. The result of analysis shows that 'Everything at Once' song has 38 simile expressions and they all belong to the type of closed and explicit simile.

Keywords: simile, song, lyrics.

ABSTRAK

Di era digital 4.0 ini, semakin banyak orang yang menyadari pentingnya belajar bahasa asing, khususnya bahasa Inggris. Mereka belajar melalui sumber apapun yang dapat mereka akses secara digital dan salah satu media yang digunakan adalah melalui musik dan lagu. Namun sebenarnya belajar bahasa Inggris melalui lagu memiliki tantangan tersendiri karena lirik lagu seringkali berbeda dengan bahasa lisan, salah satunya adalah penggunaan gaya bahasa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis ekspresi simile yang terdapat dalam lirik lagu 'Everything at Once' karya Lenka. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis ekspresi simile yang terdapat dalam lirik lagu. Analisis tipe-tipe ekspresi simile dilakukan dengan menggunakan teori Zhang dan Fromilhague. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa lagu 'Everything at Once' memiliki 38 ekspresi simile dan semuanya termasuk dalam tipe simile tertutup dan eksplisit.

Kata kunci: simile, lagu, lirik.

INTRODUCTION

The globalization era makes people thrive and develop their knowledge by learning another language or culture. People learn and open their mind for something new and

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search for any information which supports their knowledge improvement. In this era, people are interested to make a friend with anyone from other country or even spread their existence to around the world by visiting many countries they need and add their insight. So, they will look for the way to make it happens by learning or at least to know the culture or even the language of the country first.

People learn through any source they can access digitally and one of the media used is through music and songs, because music and song have universal characteristic that can fit to people in all ages, no matter their gender, religion, nationality and race. All people love and enjoy music.

But actually, learning English through songs has its own challenges because language in song lyrics is often different from spoken language. There must be time when we get confused of the song is about, what certain line means, or what certain expression tries to say. It happens because there is a style of language being used in the lyrics.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze one of the styles of language (figure of speech) of the lyrics from Lenka that the writers have chosen. The style of language is divided into several sections namely; simile, metaphor, idiom, personification, symbol, hyperbole, litotes, imagery, figure of sound, alliteration, assonance, and onomatopoeia. However, this research will be focus on simile only because it is important to know how the style of language especially simile expressions occur in song lyrics. See if simile can beautify the song lyrics and how the song writer expresses her imaginations into simile, so that we do not only enjoy the music but also understand the meaning of the lyrics. Realizing the linguistics behind the song lyrics is exactly good for reader's English improvement too.

The writers realized that, in using style of language, the singer or song writer wanted to deliver the feel and soul of the song with another way to be described. The writer found song called Everything at Once by Lenka that would be used in this research as example which in this case, the song lyrics are mentioned by simile expressions. This song use simile in almost of the whole song lyrics.

Lenka is a famous singer and song writer whom the writer might sure that the most of readers from 1990's up to 2000's know, so it would be better if there is such a common knowledge between the writer and the readers. Finally, the writer decides to bring "Simile Expressions in Everything at Once song lyrics by Lenka" as a title for this research.

Statement of The Problems

Based on the background that has described above, the problem which can identify are:

1. What are the types of similes found of *Everything at once* song lyric?
2. How simile expression occurs in *Everything at once* song lyric?

Scope of The Problem

Based on the writers decision, the writers will focus on simile in *Everything at once* song lyric by Lenka. This research is limited in simile expressions of the song lyric.

Aims of The Research

The research is aimed to describe:

1. The type of similes found of *Everything at once* song lyric by Lenka
2. The simile expression occurs in *Everything at once* song lyric by Lenka

Theoretical Review

Definition of Simile

The word simile is derived from Latin word 'Simile', meaning 'resemblance and likenesses', technically it means the comparison of two objects with some similarities (Elaheh, 2011). Simile is a comparison of two different objects. Even the objects are different and compared, those objects are united in a phrase or a sentence because they have similarities and give a sight of resemblance and likenesses in it so that being a good art in written or spoken.

Simile is a comparison between two unlike things that uses 'like' or 'as.' It is simply told by Cleary that simile is used to compare two different things in a phrase or sentence that is usually using "like" or "as (B.p, 2009). Cleary defines simile along with its pattern for the use of the simile writing.

A figure of speech in which one thing is likened to another, dissimilar thing by the use of "like," "as," etc. ("a heart as big as a whale," "her tears flowed like wine") (Mardy,

2009). From the example by Grothe, it can be seen that, there is no relation between “heart” with “whale,” or “tears” with “wine,” but with “like” or “as” within phrase between, so it is become a speech with meaning beyond that.

Simile is an imaginative, and therefore poetic, means of giving a vivid description or of expressing a truth (Grenville, 1935). Kleiser did not defined simile as an element that is used to compare things but defined it as a description to illustrate something clearly or even expressing the truth.

From those definitions above, the writer concludes that similes are phrases, figure of speech, and the related word *similar* derive from the Latin *similis* (meaning ‘like’, ‘likenesses’, and ‘resemblance’), which are make a comparison between dissimilar or two unlike things and which one thing is likened to another by using “like” or “as”, so that it would be make an imaginative and therefore poetic, means of giving a vivid description so that is being a good art in written or spoken. Simile is also such a poetic accessory that makes writing becomes so special and artistic.

Types of Simile

As the writer has described in a sub chapter before, that simile is a figure of speech that compare two unlike things by using “like” or “as”, simile has its types also. In terms of structure, simile can be divided into two types: closed similes and open similes (Xiuguo, 2005). The thing that comes first into the writer’s mind is Zhang want to make a boundary to separate about many similes based on the characteristic of the author of similes, it is related what if the author has an open-minded or closed-minded so it will influence their vividness into simile. But the next statement as Zhang stated about both types definition literally makes the writer changes her mind.

A closed simile refers to the simile with which the common quality or the ground of comparison is clearly stated (Xiuguo, 2005). When the comparison is clearly stated, the author gives a clear sight of his or her vividness to the readers or the listeners of the song. For example, “He is obese like a pig” is a closed simile, because in this sentence, the common quality or the comparison ground is stated: both “he” and the “pig” are “obese” (Xiuguo, 2005). So, the writer formulates it to the simile in *Everything At Once* song lyric,

the song lyric example is “as brave as a bear”, it might be compared to the author of the song lyrics who want to compare him/herself with a bear. Because it is clear that both “the author” and “the bear” are “brave.” At least, it is what the author of the song lyric wanted can be understood by the readers or listeners.

The second type of simile is open similes. An open simile refers to the simile with which the common quality of the two unlike elements is unstated (Xiuguo, 2005). When the things are unstated, there is a kind of sense or conceptual that readers have to figure out or comprehend. For example, “He is like a pig” is an open simile because people may attach various qualities like, “greedy”, “obese”, “dirty”, “lazy”, etc., to the pig (Xiuguo, 2005). Since the common quality of the two things is not stated, there will be many possibilities.

For instance, the song lyric of *Honeybee*, “I’m like a hummingbird.” The readers may look upon the “velocity”, “size”, “beauty” or “habitat” of the bird. To understand an open simile, one has to resort to the context (Xiuguo, 2005). However, the open simile is harder than the closed simile for readers to look upon or consider.

Similes have different types and classification, too (Elaheh, 2011). There are two another types of similes, there are explicit simile and implicit simile, as quoted In explicit simile, sense or point of similarity is stated directly. Most of the sentences with ‘as...as’ structures are of this kind: ‘as light as feather’, ‘as hot as fire’ (Elaheh, 2011). For instance, the writer takes the Everything At Once song lyric, “as mean as a wolf” that the sense or point of similarity is stated directly also.

Implicit simile, however, is the one whose sense is not stated directly and leave the onus of interpretation to the reader. Most words with ‘like’ are of this types: ‘eat like a bird: Eat very little’, ‘live like a pig: Live very untidily’, ‘swim like a fish: Swim very well’ (Elaheh, 2011). The writer takes the example from Essberger (2015), “He smokes like a chimney” (para. 3). It seems the readers need to take an interpretation to it and this would be so many difference interpretations from different thought also.

From the explanations above, the writer takes a conclusion. Simile has different types which come from different experts. The first is from Zhang, he declared that simile has closed simile and open simile type. Closed simile gives a clear sight of the author’s

vividness to the readers or listeners about the two objects to be compared, so the two objects of the simile are clearly stated. While, open simile is harder to comprehend because it makes the readers or listeners have to look upon some speculations about what the two objects have to be compared, which means it is not clearly stated. Then, the second is from Fromilhague who declared that simile has explicit simile and implicit simile type. Explicit simile is similar like closed simile because the similarity of the two objects is also stated directly. For implicit simile, it is exactly the opposite of the explicit one that the two objects to be compared is not stated directly. It is clearly seen that those types are meant to be related each other where there are some similar definitions of the types from both experts; stated directly or clearly stated objects of simile and unstated directly or unclearly stated objects of simile. Closed simile and explicit simile has objects that are clearly stated or stated directly, while open simile and implicit simile has objects that are unclearly stated or unstated directly.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method of this research is descriptive qualitative. In the making of this research, the writer listens to the songs, finds simile expressions in the lyrics, analyzes the simile expressions using the chosen theory from library research, and categorizes the simile expressions based on the type.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

1.1 Types of Similes Found in 'Everything at Once' Song Lyrics

1. *As sly as a fox, as strong as an ox
As fast as a hare, as brave as a bear
As free as a bird, as neat as a word
As quiet as a mouse, as big as a house*
 - a. "As sly as a fox" is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the "fox" that both of them are "sly".
 - b. "As strong as an ox" is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the
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comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “ox” that both of them are “strong”.

- c. “As fast as a hare” is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “hare” that both of them are “fast”.
- d. “As brave as a bear” is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “bear” that both of them are “brave”.
- e. “As free as a bird” is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “bird” that both of them are “free”.
- f. “As neat as a word” is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “word” that both of them are “neat”.
- g. “As quiet as a mouse” is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “mouse” that both of them are “quiet”.
- h. “As big as a house” is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “house” that both of them are “big”.

2. *As mean as a wolf, as sharp as a tooth*
As deep as a bite, as dark as the night
As sweet as a song, as right as a wrong
As long as a road, as ugly as a toad

- a. “As mean as a wolf” is an explicit simile because the sense or point of similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “wolf” that both of them are “mean”.
 - b. “As sharp as a tooth” is an explicit simile because the sense or point of similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “tooth” that both of them are “sharp”.
 - c. “As deep as a bite” is an explicit simile because the sense or point of similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “bite” that both of them are “deep”.
 - d. “As dark as the night” is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the
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comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “night” that both of them are “dark”.

- e. “As sweet as a song” is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “song” that both of them are “sweet”.
- f. “As right as a wrong” is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “wrong” that both of them are “right”.
- g. “As long as a road” is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “road” that both of them are “long”.
- h. “As ugly as a toad” is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “toad” that both of them are “ugly”.

3. *As pretty as a picture hanging from a fixture*

Strong like a family, strong as I wanna be

Bright as day, as light as play

As hard as nails, as grand as a whale

- a. “As pretty as a picture hanging from a fixture” is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “picture hanging from a fixture” that both of them are “pretty”.
 - b. “Strong like family” is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “family” that both of them are “strong”.
 - c. “Strong as I wanna be” is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with “a thing that the person wants to be” that both of them are “strong”.
 - d. “Bright as day” is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “day” that both of them are “bright”.
 - e. “As light as play” is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “play” that both of them are “light”.
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- f. “As hard as nails” is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “nails” that both of them are “hard”.
- g. “As grand as a whale” is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “whale” that both of them are “grand”.

4. *As warm as the sun, as silly as fun*
As cool as a tree, as scary as the sea
As hot as fire, cold as ice
Sweet as sugar and everything nice

- a. “As warm as the sun” is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “sun” that both of them are “warm”.
- b. “As silly as fun” is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “fun” that both of them are “silly”.
- c. “As cool as a tree” is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “tree” that both of them are “cool”.
- d. “As scary as the sea” is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “sea” that both of them are “scary”.
- e. “As hot as fire” is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “fire” that both of them are “hot”.
- f. “Cold as ice” is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “ice” that both of them are “cold”.
- g. “Sweet as sugar” is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “sugar” that both of them are “sweet”.

5. *As old as time, as straight as a line*
As royal as a queen, as buzzed as a bee
As stealth as a tiger, smooth as a glider
Pure as a melody, pure as I wanna be

- a. "As old as time" is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the "time" that both of them are "old".
- b. "As straight as a line" is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the "line" that both of them are "straight".
- c. "As royal as a queen" is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the "queen" that both of them are "royal".
- d. "As buzzed as a bee" is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the "bee" that both of them are "buzzed".
- e. "As stealth as a tiger" is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the "tiger" that both of them are "stealth".
- f. "Smooth as a glider" is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the "glider" that both of them are "smooth".
- g. "Pure as a melody" is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the "melody" that both of them are "pure".
- h. "Pure as I wanna be" is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with "a thing the person wants to be" that both of them are "pure".

Based on those explanations above, the writer concludes that the author of the *Everything At Once* song lyric has created the song lyric which is easy enough to understand. Because, the writer analyzed that the whole of similes in song lyrics are closed simile, which the common quality of comparison is stated. The whole of similes in *Everything At Once* song lyric also an explicit simile, which the sense or point of similarity is stated directly.

1.2. How Simile Expressions Occur in 'Everything at Once' Song Lyrics

1. *As sly as a fox, as strong as an ox*
As fast as a hare, as brave as a bear
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*As free as a bird, as neat as a word
As quiet as a mouse, as big as a house*

- a. Simile of “as sly as a fox” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “fox” and both of them have similarity to be “sly”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “sly” like a “fox” and to know that the person is or wants to be very sly.
- b. Simile of “as strong as an ox” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “ox” and both of them have similarity to be “strong”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “strong” like an “ox” and to know that the person is or wants to be very strong.
- c. Simile of “as fast as a hare” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “hare” and both of them have similarity to be “fast”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “fast” like a “hare” and to know that the person is or wants to be very fast and quickly.
- d. Simile of “as brave as a bear” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “bear” and both of them have similarity to be “brave”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “brave” like a “bear” and to know that the person is or wants to be very brave or show bravery.
- e. Simile of “as free as a bird” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “bird” and both of them have similarity to be “free”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “free” like a “bird” and to know that the person is or wants to be free to go anywhere.
- f. Simile of “as neat as a word” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “word” and both of them have similarity to be “neat”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “neat” like a “word” and to know that the person wants to be very good and admirable.
- g. Simile of “as quiet as a mouse” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or needs to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone wants to be compared with “mouse” and both of them have similarity to be “quiet”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “quiet” like a “mouse” and to know that the person is or wants to be very quiet.
- h. Simile of “as big as a house” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “house” and both of them have similarity to be “big”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “big” like a “house” and to know that the person is or wants to be very big.

2. *As mean as a wolf, as sharp as a tooth
As deep as a bite, as dark as the night
As sweet as a song, as right as a wrong
As long as a road, as ugly as a toad*

- a. Simile of “as mean as a wolf” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “wolf” and both of them have similarity to be “mean”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “mean” like a “wolf” and to know that the person is or wants to be causing trouble.
 - b. Simile of “as sharp as a tooth” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “tooth” and both of them have similarity to be “sharp”. So, the readers or
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listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “sharp” like a “tooth” and to know that the person is or wants to be very sharp.

- c. Simile of “as deep as a bite” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “bite” and both of them have similarity to be “deep”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “deep” like a “bite” and to know that the person is or wants to be very deep.
- d. Simile of “as dark as a night” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “night” and both of them have similarity to be “dark”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “dark” like a “night” and to know that the person is or wants to be very dark and creepy.
- e. Simile of “as sweet as a song” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “song” and both of them have similarity to be “sweet”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “sweet” like a “song” and to know that the person is or wants to be very nice.
- f. Simile of “as right as a wrong” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “wrong” and both of them have similarity to be “right”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “right” like a “wrong” and to know that the person is or wants to be correcting something bad and wanted revenge.
- g. Simile of “as long as a road” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “road” and both of them have similarity to be “long”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “long” like a “road” and to know that the person is or wants to be very long like a destination.
- h. Simile of “as ugly as a toad” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “toad” and both of them have similarity to be “ugly”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “ugly” like a “toad” and to know that the person is or wants to be very ugly or has a strange look.

3. *As pretty as a picture hanging from a fixture*
Strong like a family, strong as I wanna be
Bright as day, as light as play
As hard as nails, as grand as a whale

- a. Simile of “as pretty as a picture hanging from a fixture” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “a picture hanging from a fixture” and both of them have similarity to be “pretty”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “pretty” like “a picture hanging from a fixture” and to know that the person is or wants to be very pretty and looks very nice.
 - b. Simile of “strong like a family” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “family” and both of them have similarity to be “strong”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “strong” like a “family” and to know that the person is or wants to be very strong emotionally.
 - c. Simile of “strong as I wanna be” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “a thing that the person wants to be” and both of them have similarity to be “strong”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “strong” like a “he or she wants to be” and to know that the person is or wants to be very strong every time he or she needs a strength.
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- d. Simile of “bright as day” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “day” and both of them have similarity to be “bright”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “bright” like a “day” and to know that the person is or wants to be feeling positive and happy all day long.
- e. Simile of “as light as play” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “play” and both of them have similarity to be “light”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “light” like a “play” and to know that the person is or wants to be very light and brilliant.
- f. Simile of “as hard as a nails” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “nails” and both of them have similarity to be “hard”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “hard” like a “nails” and to know that the person is or wants to be very hard.
- g. Simile of “as grand as a whale” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “whale” and both of them have similarity to be “grand”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “grand” like a “whale” and to know that the person is or wants to be great and extraordinary.

4. *As warm as the sun, as silly as fun*
As cool as a tree, as scary as the sea
As hot as fire, cold as ice
Sweet as sugar and everything nice

- a. Simile of “as warm as the sun” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “sun” and both of them have similarity to be “warm”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “warm” like a “sun” and to know that the person is or wants to be friendly and kindhearted.
 - b. Simile of “as silly as fun” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “fun” and both of them have similarity to be “silly”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “silly” like “fun” and to know that the person is or wants to be ridiculous and funny.
 - c. Simile of “as cool as tree” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “tree” and both of them have similarity to be “cool”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “cool” like a “tree” and to know that the person is or wants to be very cool and strong.
 - d. Simile of “as scary as the sea” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “sea” and both of them have similarity to be “scary”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “scary” like “sea” and to know that the person is or wants to make someone afraid and frightening.
 - e. Simile of “as hot as fire” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “fire” and both of them have a similarity to be “hot”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “hot” like “fire” and to know that the person is or wants to be very hot and has a sexy look.
 - f. Simile of “cold as a ice” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “ice” and both of them have similarity to be “cold”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “cold” like “ice” and to know that the person is or wants to be very cold and not showing any emotion.
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- g. Simile of “sweet as sugar” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “sugar” and both of them have similarity to be “sweet”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “sweet” like “sugar” and to know that the person is or wants to be so sweet and adorable.

5. *As old as time, as straight as a line*
As royal as a queen, as buzzed as a bee
As stealth as a tiger, smooth as a glider
Pure as a melody, pure as I wanna be

- a. Simile of “as old as time” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “time” and both of them have similarity to be “old”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “old” like “time” and to know that the person is or wants to be everlasting.
- b. Simile of “as straight as a line” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “line” and both of them have similarity to be “straight”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “straight” like a “line” and to know that the person is or wants to be really straight and to the point.
- c. Simile of “as royal as a queen” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “queen” and both of them have similarity to be “royal”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “royal” like a “queen” and to know that the person is or wants to be very rich and royal.
- d. Simile of “as buzzed as bee” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “bee” and both of them have similarity to be “buzzed”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “buzzed” like a “bee” and to know that the person is or wants to be very noisy.
- e. Simile of “as stealth as a tiger” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “tiger” and both of them have similarity to be “stealth”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “stealth” like a “tiger” and to know that the person is or wants to be very quiet and not wanting to attract attention.
- f. Simile of “smooth as a glider” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “glider” and both of them have similarity to be “smooth”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “smooth” like a “glider” and to know that the person is or wants to do something without any difficulty.
- g. Simile of “pure as a melody” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “melody” and both of them have similarity to be “pure”. So, the readers or listeners have vividness about someone or something that wants to be “pure” like a “melody” and to know that the person is or wants to be very pure.
- h. Simile of “pure as I wanna be” occurs in the song lyrics when the author wants to give a sight or wants to tell the readers or listeners that something or someone needs to be compared with “a thing that the person wants to be” and both of them have similarity to be “pure”. So, the readers or listeners have a vividness about someone or something that wants to be “pure” like “a thing that the person wants to be” and to know that the person is or wants to be very pure every time he or she needs to be.

Based on those explanations above, the writer concludes that the simile expressions in *Everything At Once* song lyric occurs well enough, because the similes give clearly sight that represent the object.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

CONCLUSION

The song 'Everything at Once' is a song where almost all of the lyrics are simile expressions in the form of comparison using the word "as". The simile phrases in the song compare the singer to an animal or object. In total there are 38 simile expressions in the lyrics of the song. And according to the theory of Zhang and Fromilhague, all these simile expressions are included in the closed simile and explicit simile types. Since they are all belong to explicit simile, the simile expressions in the lyrics are easy to understand.

Simile is a style of language that is often found in song lyrics. And like the purpose of using similes in other songs, the use of similes in the song 'Everything at Once' is to give a deeper meaning and a clear and imaginable description by the listener of the song about what the singer or songwriter wants to be.

SUGGESTIONS

From all of the problems that have already discussed in previous page, the writer is going to give some suggestions to the next researcher and the reader and also to the writer self in order it can make this paper useful to others in later.

1. For the next researcher:

The writer suggests the readers to learn more song by using linguistic aspect. For example: researcher can learn the song from such as; meaning of song, figure of speech in the lyrics, and others. The writer will also expect for the next researcher can analyze this song more deeply so the meaning of this song can send as well as to the reader of this paper or the viewer of this song itself.

2. For the readers:

The writers really know about the weaknesses and the limitation of creating this paper, so the writer expects there is a researcher of this movie to complete or makes this research by using the same aspect in analysis. In order this paper can useful to other in later.

The writer also expects is a suggestion or some critics to makes build this paper to be perfect and complete.

Finally, the writers finish to arrange this paper, maybe there are still a lack of theory from this paper, in order to making a better paper in the future the writer look for some suggestion and critics from the readers about this paper. The writer also hopes that this paper will be useful to all. For all the attention, the writer say thank you.

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