# FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE BRUNO MARS SONGS

Final Project

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan* in English

by :

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**ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM**

**FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION**

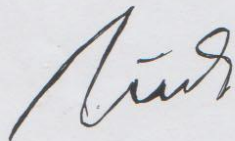**UNIVERSITY OF PGRI SEMARANG**

**2022**

## APPROVAL

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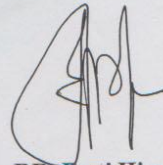
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# DECLARATION

I certify that this final project is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this final project. Other researchers' opinions or findings included in the final project are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

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# RATIFICATION

This final project has been ratified by the team of examiners of the Faculty of Language and Arts Education of University of PGRI Semarang:

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## MOTTO

*Pray and work hard*

## DEDICATIONS

This final project is dedicated to:

1. Myself, for being strong and doing a great job. Love me unconditionally.

2. My beloved parents, Subagiyo and Tinah, also my beloved younger sisters, Fidela and Banati, for the love, supports, prayer, advice, and sacrifice. You are my inspiration in reaching my dream and my success.

3. My entire friends.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

# ABSTRACT

Meivia Haniq R. 2022, *"Figurative Language in the Bruno Mars' Songs"* Final Project, English Education Study Program, Faculty of Art and Language Education (FPBS) Universitas PGRI Semarang. The first advisor: Th. Cicik Sophia Budiman, S.S., M.Pd. and the second advisor: RR. Festi Himatu Karima, S.S.,M.Hum.

**Keywords**: *Figurative Language, Bruno Mars' songs*

This research is about "figurative language in the Bruno Mars' songs". The objectives of this research are: (1) to describe the type of Figurative Language in the Bruno Mars' songs. (2) to find out the dominant type of Figurative Language used in analyzing Bruno Mars' songs. The researcher used descriptive qualitative. The goal of this research is to make it easier for students to understand figurative language by employing familiar English songs. To gather data, the researcher employed Bruno Mars' songs "Grenade", "It Will Rain", "Talking to the Moon" and Count on Me, the researcher acts as an observer, data collector, and data analyst. Observation, by gathering the lyrics of each song, library research, listening to them on the internet, and then looking for figurative language words in each lyric by looking at the song's background. Moreover figurative language help students learn when they are learning English in a class by using songs, because when students learn through songs it makes it easier to understand English. Every song has a meaning and language whose purpose is to beautify when conveying massages and is then expressed with figurative language in the song. The second reason is to prevent listeners from interpreting the message a songwriter is trying to get over in a song.

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# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

## A. Background of the study

A song of music is defined as a complete work that includes components of melody, lyrics, and orchestration, as well as notation. Everyone enjoys music because it brings peace and purpose to the world, whether in reality or in one's imagination a song, according to Hornby (2010:1419) is a short piece of music with lyrics that you sing. A song is a piece of music with a melody, a rhythm, and words. Every word in a song or piece of music is referred to as a lyric. The song is (music) communication and song (lyric) discussion, according to Bruscia in Grocke and Wigram (2007:158), and both are provided here for the goal of clarifying subtle differences. People do not comprehend the meaning of songs, but they enjoy them because the tone, sound or vocalist sings with understanding is lovely and tranquil to those who hear it. Various songs can be used as moral messages or poetry in everyday life.

Based on the statement above, the researcher chooses song because song is on the of literary works. Song is any the song event there is the attention of it being set to music in this research, the researcher chooses the literary problem with the song it was feeling songs. The study was described the song that has Figurative Language, figurative language is when words are used to communicate a meaning that is different from the literal meaning. When a researcher uses literal language, he or she is just expressing the facts as they are. This is due to the fact that figurative language embodies the essence of style and beauty. The

fundamental goal of figurative language, in contrast to literary language, is to require readers to conceptualize or intuit what an author means by a phrase or statement, according to Pradopo (2010:62) a wide range of literary tactics and components are regularly used in the figurative language genre. According to Hornby (1974:822) a song lyric is a short poem with a number of verses set to music and intended to be sung. Songwriters frequently use figurative language to enhance the language they use in their songs. It prompts the paper's author to investigate the rationale. Because there are still many people who do not understand the figure of speech used in songs and most of them already understand the meaning because of the presence of figurative language to beautify which uses metaphorical language is more powerful, the author conducted research on "Figurative Language in the Bruno Mars' songs" to make it easier for listeners in learning English such as listening, there are still many people who do not understand the figure of speech used in songs and most of them already understand the meaning because of the presence of figurative language to beautify Figurative Language which is more powerful.

**B. Reason for Choosing this Topic**

These are some reasons why the researcher chooses the topic:

The researcher is interested in analyzing figurative language in Bruno Mars' songs for some reason. First the researcher wanted to learn deeper into the various types of figurative language in the Bruno Mars' songs and the dominant type of figurative language in Bruno Mars' songs. Moreover figurative language

help students learn when they are learning English in class by using songs, because when students learn through songs it makes it easier to understand English. Every song has a meaning and language whose purpose is to beautify when conveying massages and is then expressed with figurative language in the song. The second reason is to prevent listeners from interpreting the message a songwriter is trying to get over in a song.

## C. Statment of the Problem

The problems of the study are formulated as follow:

1. What are the different sorts of Figurative Language in the Bruno Mars' songs ?

2. What it is dominant type of Figurative Language in the Bruno Mars' songs ?

## D. Objectives of the Study

According to the statements of the problem the study above, the objectives of this research are as follows:

1. to describe the type of Figurative Language in the Bruno Mars' songs.

2. to find out the dominant type of Figurative Language used in analyzing Bruno Mars' songs.

**E. Significances of the Study**

The following are the significance of this study based on the study's purpose:

1. Theoretically

The findings and data are likely to be useful to English students, instructors, and future academics. The work resulted in the study of metaphorical language, the findings of this study, according to the researcher, will help to develop English teaching and learning in Indonesia. Despite the fact that it will only have a minimal impact on society, the conclusions of this study, according to the researcher, will assist students and teachers.

2. Practically

The findings of this study may be useful as a supplement to future research, especially for those interested in learning more about figurative language to enhance to study of language :

a. The Students

To excite and enthuse students about studying English, as well as to assist students in making learning more interesting and meaningful.

b. The Teachers

To provide better figurative language and meaning for teaching English in elementary school, begin the phrase with.

c. The School

To raise educational standards and expand English language instruction.

d. The Researcher

To strengthen his English teaching skills and get experience with observation, figurative language and the meaning of Bruno Mars songs.

## F. Outline of the study

The study's background, the problem of the study, the purpose of the investigation, the significances of the research, the definition of important terminology, and the graduating paper outline are all included in Chapter I, which is separated into five chapters in order.

Chapter II provides a literature review, a review of past investigations, and the study's hypothesis.

Chapter III discusses research methodology, which includes the research design, the research object, the research source, the data gathering method and the data collection technique.

The research findings and discussion are covered in Chapter IV, the writer explains the study's research findings and debate in this chapter.

Conclusions and suggestions are covered in Chapter V, this chapter discusses the conclusion as well as the writer's recommendations.

# CHAPTER II

# LITERATURE RIVIE/W

## A.   PREVIOUS STUDIES

The first previous study is "*Analysis Figurative Language from Song HINGGA UJUNG WAKTU creation Eross Candra*" from Siswanti Puji Lestari, Syaima Nur and Sary Sukowati Volume 2 Nomor 1, Januari 2019. Each lyric in the song must have a specific purpose to be conveyed to the listener. Therefore, every song lyric will be delivered in an attractive language. Writing song lyrics will not be separated from the style of language used by the poet, whether it includes choice of words or diction, sentence structure, and figure of speech. The goal of this study is to describe the figure of speech used in the song's lyrics. *"Till the End of Time"* by Eross Candra Sheila On 7 through stylistic studies. The assessment of the object of this research uses data analysis is a technique for analyzing data namely by reading the song lyrics will be evaluated and the meaning of the song lyrics will be understood, then find the words that contain figure of speech in the lyrics of the song and describe it. The results of the stylistic analysis of the song lyrics until the end of time shows that the lyrics of the song contain various kinds of figure of speech including figure of speechratio; similes, personifications and metaphors, hyperbole contradictions and figurative language epiphoric parallelism. The researcher analyzed the lyrics of the song *"Till the End of Time"* using a stylistic study because language style is one of the objects of stylistic study. This study is intended to describe the role of beauty in the usage of

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certain linguistic forms, starting with sound, lexical, structural, figurative language, rhetorical means, and graphology. In addition, the study stylistics also aims to determine how far and in what way and how to achieve special effects, the author employs linguistic indicators (Nurgiyantoro, 2014). This study focused on the purpose in the use of language forms, of beauty namely: the song's lyrics use figurative language or explanations *"Till the End of Time"*. Through this study, researchers will describe what figure of speech are you using is contained in the lyrics the track by step data analysis : 1) read the lyrics of the song until the end of time intensively, 2) understand the significance of the song's lyrics, then 3) find the words which contains the song's lyrics contain a figure of speech that is described.

The second previous study is Erniyanti, Didin, and Alek published *"Investigating Figurative Language in Lose You to Love Me Song Lyric"* in Erniyanti, Didin, and Alek vol 13 no 1 (2020) offered an analysis of figurative language in Selena Gomez's songs. The descriptive qualitative methodology was used in this study, along with a structuralist approach that included hyperbole, irony, paradox, personification, repetition and simile. Following that, the many varieties of figurative language were classified and examined. Six forms of Figurative Language were discovered: hyperbole (33.3%), irony (11.1%), paradox (22.3%), personification (11.1%), repetition (11.1%), and simile (11.1%). Figurative language is prevalent in song lyrics because they are distorted by adding creative meanings to explicit words.

The third previous study is This paper covered Farhan Muhammad, Didin Nuruddin Hidayat, Alek Alek vol 13 no 1 (2021) *"An Analysis of Figurative Language in Marron 5 Nobody's Love Song Lyrics"*. This research used the descriptive qualitative methodology to examine the usage of figurative language and meaning in the lyrics of Marron 5's song "Nobody's Love". The reading of the lyrics is the starting point for the analysis. Second, the researchers attempted to identify words, phrases, and phrases associated with figurative language, as well as the context of each figurative language. In the third phase, the researchers took some notes on metaphorical language and then discussed the results of each category. The study discovered five distinct types of metaphorical phrases. Personification (20%), Hyperbole (30%), Irony (20%), Simile (20%) and Repetition (20%) are all types of language that may be found in this song's lyrics.

*"The Analysis of Figurative Language in Endless Love Song Lyric"* by Ibrahim, Muhaiminah A., Ruslan Hasyim vol 8 no 2 is the fourth preceding study (2019). The types and meanings of figurative language in " Endless Love" were determined using a descriptive technique. Primary data and secondary data were segregated from the information acquired for this investigation. The core data came from the song's lyrics, while the secondary data was analyzed using a pure structuralism approach, with a focus on figurative language kinds and meanings. According to the conclusions of this study, there are seven forms of figurative language in song lyrics. Hyperbole (32 %), Metaphor (12 %), Pleonasm (8 %), and Personification (8 %) garnered the most votes (4 %).

The fifth previous study is *"Figurative Languages in William Shakespeare's poem* : a Fairy Song, a Madrigal, Bridal Song, Dirge and Sonnet " from Raflis Universitas Ekasakti vol 2 no 1 (2018) the goal of this research is to look at different varieties of metaphorical language. The researcher describes literary work as a non-based structure that functions as an internal literary aspect in terms of data analysis. Documentation is used to locate data that is relevant to the study in data gathering procedures. The author takes a formalist approach to data analysis, with all of the information needed to understand the work contained inside the work itself. Formalist criticism's main purpose is to figure out how elements in Shakespeare's poetry interact with text content to provide meaning to the reader. According to the findings of this thesis, figurative language in Shakespeare's poetry may be separated into simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification and repetition.

The researcher looks for figurative language uses away to understand each stanza and word in the Bruno Mars' songs, and that use some figurative language books for getting inspiration and idea to know figurative language on song. The goals of his research are to discover the figurative language utilized in Bruno Mars' songs lyric and to examine the context meaning of such figurative language.

## B. REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES

### 1. Figurative Language Definition

The majority of people regard language as a plain and literal means of communicating information. There are however, a few misunderstandings

began to develop implying that even when people accept the language literally, misunderstandings can occur between the writer's goal and the readers. Words carry a great deal of power. There is a difference between denotation and connotation, the meaning is implied or veiled. Figurative language is used in a lot of literary works. The distinctiveness or special divergence employed by authors to beautify texts is referred to as style language in literary works. Language style, specifically figurative language, is an art form affected by conscious feelings or experiences. The writer expresses his ideas through figurative language. Literary works will be more lovely and appealing regardless of the author's language style. Language has a pleasing appearance and communicates a message having a sense of empathy at the same time. According to Siswantoro, literature is insipid without the aesthetics of language (2005 :24).

To achieve a special meaning or effect, figurative language deviates from what speakers of a language understand to be the conventional or standard meaning or sequence of words. Figures of thinking or tropes, and figures of speech or rhetorical figures or schemes, are the two types of figurative language (Leech 1969:4).

a. Hyperbole

Like the other two figures, hyperbole is frequently focused with personal values and sentiment, i.e., making subjective assertions that we couldn't verify no matter how exaggerated, unless we could get inside the cranium of the person about whom the claims are made, according to Leech (1969:168). The

researcher came to the conclusion that hyperbole is a figure of speech in which concepts are exaggerated for emphasis. For example:

I've told him a thousand times.

b. Simile

Simile is an overt and metaphor is a convert comparison, according to Leech (1969:156). Which implies that we may make an approximately equivalent simile for each metaphor by writing out comparing the tenor and vehicle and highlighting their similarities (either through likes or some other formal metric) for example, the researcher concludes that similes are parables:

Her face is moon light.

c. Metaphor

A metaphor according to Leech (1969:151) is a claim that one item is the same as another, or a comparison made between two objects that are fundamentally unconnected. For example, the researcher came at the following conclusion:

Library is science field.

d. Personification

Personification, in which an abstraction is symbolically depicted as a human, according to Leech (1969:158), encompasses all of their categories: concreteness, animistic, and humanizing. According to the academics, personification is a sort of language in which inanimate objects are given human characteristics or activities, such as:

Students are summoned to their classrooms by a school alert.

e. Irony

According to Leech (1969:171), irony is a type of communication that presupposes two audiences one who understands the speaker's meaning and the other who is gullible enough to accept the remark at face value. By asserting that irony is a satirical figure of speech, the researcher concludes that In satire, irony is a figure of speech employed in the inverse sense of the word:

He puts in a lot of effort till he fails the test.

f. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech in which the name of one item is substituted for the name of another thing with which it is associated." writes Leech (1969: 156) the study came to the conclusion that metonymy is when you communicate something by utilizing other words that are linked to it (for example, a trademark).

Jono was doing his laundry while listening to jazz.

g. Litotes

"The term litotes is often used to describe a specific sort of understatement in which a speaker utilizes negative language when a positive one would have been more powerful and obvious." Leech adds (1969:169). According to the study, a litotes is a remark that diminishes or weakens something for example:

You won't be sorry!

# CHAPTER III

## METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

### A. Research Design

In this study, the researchers used descriptive qualitative research. The the goal of a description qualitative the purpose of research is to characterize the situation phenomenon being studied. The research findings are directed toward generalization, and the data collection approach is triangulation (mixed). The data analysis can be inductive or qualitative and data analysis can be qualitative or inductive. The researcher presented the findings in a narrative fashion.

### B. Object of the research

The subject of this study is Bruno Mars' album 2 from 2010, which includes the songs "It Will Rain", "Talking to the Moon", "Grenade" and "Count on Me". Their music is really pleasant to listen to, and the melodies have a strong emotional impact. The text of Bruno Mars' songs lyrics served as the research's data sources. The researcher is looking into different types of Figurative Language in Bruno Mars' songs.

## C. Role of the Research

In this study, the researcher acts as an observer, data collector, and data analyst. Observation, study documenting, library research, and internet browsing are all used by the writer to obtain knowledge. To gain a clear picture of the data analysis and to get the best outcome of Figurative Language in Bruno Mars' songs, the researcher used coding techniques.

## D. Method of Data Collection

After the researcher found the Figurative Language in the Bruno Mars' songs, she analyzed the result using qualitative data analysis to answered the In this study, the problem is stated as follows: furthermore, the non interactive technique was utilized by the researcher to examine the contents of documentary items such as newspapers, books and both spoken and written discourse. In this study, the researcher counted and examined the various types of metaphorical language in the Bruno Mars' songs. In addition, there are steps which used in collecting the data:

1. Searching the song lyric Bruno Mars entitled "Grenade", "Talking to the Moon", "It Will Rain", "Count on Me ". (https://g.co/kgs/SFYD66)

2. Listening Bruno Mars songs (brunomars.com)

3. Reading the songs lyric Bruno Mars (Brunomars.com)

4. Identifying song lyric

The purpose of identifying is to determine what type of metaphorical language is used in the lyrics of the music. The author used coding to make the analysis easier.

5. Song lyric classification

The use of metaphorical language in the song lyric was examined. The author categorizes the many types of Bruno Mars' songs use a lot of figurative languages. The analysis data could be organized in a table for easy comprehension.

## E. Method of Data Analysis

After the researcher found the figurative language in the Bruno Mars songs he analyzed the result using qualitative data analysis to answer this study, the problem is stated. Furthermore, the non-interactive strategy was used by the researcher. In this study, the researcher counted and analyzed the kind of figurative language found in Bruno Mars' songs In addition there are steps:

1. Listening to the Bruno Mars songs

2. Reading the lyrics of Bruno Mars songs

3. Identifying lyric in a song the identification of data is the third phase in data analysis, the goal of identifying is to figure out what kind of metaphorical language is employed in the song's lyrics.

4. Classifying song lyric

The song lyrics which analyzed were classified based on the metaphorical language types. The researcher classified how many kinds of figurative

language which are used in Bruno Mars' songs. The data of analysis could be arranged in the table to make clearly comprehension.

5. Calculating the percentage of the data

The researcher calculated the amount of In song lyrics, figurative language is used and came to a conclusion regarding the most common and least common figurative language. Here, one must figure out what percentage of quantity an out of quantity b is p. (Cancinatus & Sheffect, 2016: 146). $p = a: b \times 100\%$ is the appropriate formula.

6. Making a table of the data

The researcher will be able to identify the forms of figurative language that are frequently used in song by creating a table to categorize each symbolic language in the lyric of the songs.

7. Interpreting

Interpretation is the process of attributing meaning to data. The researcher analyzed the data in this study depending on the research problems.

8. Making conclusion

Finally, the researcher came to a conclusion and provided recommendations based on the findings.

# CHAPTER IV

## RESEARCH FINDING AND DISSCUSSION

In this study, the researcher would like to present the data of the research and answer the statement of the problem that has been explained in chapter I. The analysis of the data started from research findings to the discussion in this chapter, the researcher would like to discuss the kinds of Figurative Language in Bruno Mars' songs.

### A. Research Finding

After presenting the methodology of the research in chapter III, the researcher classified the data based on Leech's (1969) theory on the kinds of Figurative Language in Bruno Mars' songs lyric of "Grenade", "It Will Rain" and "Count on Me" and "Talking to the Moon". After the researcher has chose an explanation for the analysis of Figurative Language, the researcher read and analyzed each line of a song lyric, and the researcher classified each Figurative Language they were litotes, allegory, personification, hyperbole, irony, and paradox.

After identifying data in Figurative Language, the researcher put the data into the pie chart so the researcher languages number of Figurative Language in Bruno Mars' songs.

. 1. Kinds of Figurative Language

In this pie chart are kinds of Figurative Language and percentages will be analyzed in the next part.
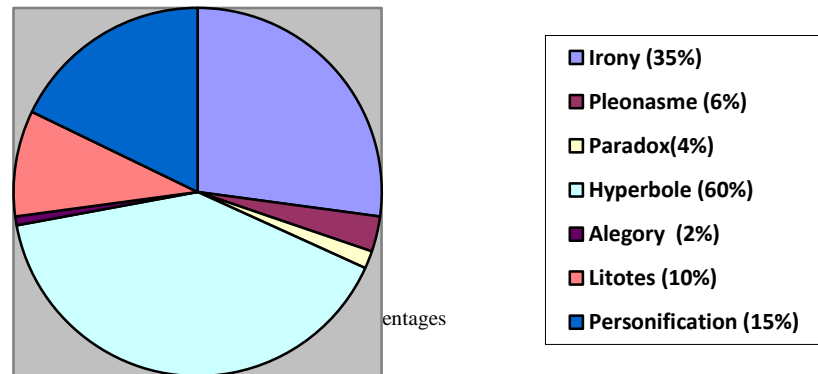


From the pie chart above the researcher found some types of figurative language in Bruno Mars' songs are 129 data, are paradox 2 or 4%, irony 35 or 35%, hyperbole 52 or 60%, allegory 1 or 2%, personification 23 or 15%, litotes 12 or 10% and pleonasm 4 or 6%. The type of that dominant figurative language that has the highest frequency is hyperbole.

a. Figurative Language in Bruno Mars' song the title "Grenade"

In analyzing the data, the researcher divided the lyrics of the song titled "Grenade" into the type of figurative language. figurative types found were irony, pleonasms, paradox, hyperbole and allegory. In types of figurative language, one or more sentences. Below is the figurative language in the "Grenade" song.

4.1 Table of figurative language in "Grenade" song

| No | Figurative Language Types | Lyric | Code |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Irony | a) Easy come, easy go | A01 |
| | | b) That's just you live, oh | A01 |
| | | c) Take take take it all | A02 |
| | | d) But you never give | A02 |
| | | e) And you tossed in the trash | A06 |
| | | f) You tossed it in the trash you did | A07 A09 |
| | | g) Cause what you don't understand is | A21 |
| | | h) Mad woman bad woman | A22 |
| | | i) That's just what you are yeah | A23 A24 |
| | | j) You will smile my face then rip | A25 |
| | | k) And you tossed it in the trash | A27 |
| | | l) You tossed it in the trash | |

| | | you did | A34 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | m) Cause what you don't understand is | A38 |
| | | n)But you won't do the same | A39 |
| | | o)You said you loved me you're a liar | A47 |
| | | p)Cause you never ever did baby | A48 |
| | | q)But you won't do the same | A49 |
| | | r) No you won't do the same | |
| | | s) You wouldn't do the same | A50 |
| | | t) Oh you will never do the same | |
| 2. | Hyperbole | a)To give me all I ever asked | A08 A10, A28 |
| | | b)I would catch a grenade for ya | A11, |
| | | c)Throw my hand on a | A29, A41 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | blade for ya | A12, |
| | | d) I would jump in front of a train for ya | A30, A42 A13, |
| | | e) You know I would do anything for ya | A31, A43, |
| | | f) I would go through all this pain take a bullet straight through my brain | A14, A15, A32, A33, |
| | | g) Yes I would die for ya baby | A44, A45 |
| | | h) Beat me till I numb | A16, |
| | | i) To give me all you love is all Iove is all I ever asked | A34, A19 A08 |
| | | j) Throw my hand on a blade for ya (yeah) | A11, |
| | | k) If my body was on fire, ooh | A29, A41 A36 |
| | | l) You would watch me burn down in flames | A37 |
| | | m) But darling still catch a grenade for ya | A40 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| 3. | Allegory | a) Gave you all I had | A24 |
| 4. | Paradox | a) I would go through all this pain take a bullet straight through my brain | A15, A33 |
| 5. | Pleonasm | a) Had your eyes wide open | A04 |
| | | b) Why were they open? | A05 |
| | | c) Tell the devil I said hey when you get back to where you're from | A20 |

1. Irony

Irony is a device based on the opposition of meaning to the sense (dictionary and contextual) it means that the statement opposites with the real (Boggs and Petrie, 2008: 80), my opinion is figure of speech used to satire by saying the opposite usually occurs when a action is taken based on certain expectations but in reality the opposite of initial expectations.

First of all the meaning conveyed in the Granade lyric song is :

**" Easy come, easy go " (A01)**

A satirical sentence for a woman who certainly that she arbitrarily comes and goes without anything wrong with the aim that the repays the feelings and sacrifices that a man has made.

The second song is :

**" Madwoman bad woman that's just what you are yeah "**

**(A24 and A25)**

In the lyrics of this song which means crazy woman, a bad woman a lover's sentence of annoyance to a woman who doesn't know how to feel and sacrifices he has gone through to fight for his love, and he doesn't even thank you.

2. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that contains a pointed statement of exaggeration as it is (Keraf, 2009: 135) Pardede (2002: 23) states that hyper emphasizes ex integral terms for emphasis my opinion an exaggerated figurative speech expressed far less than when it is actually used.

A song Grenade is :

**" I'd catch a grenade for ya " (A10) and (A28)**

In this lyric has a very unlikely meaning that I will catch a grenade or you want to prove to her that she really loves him, evidence with

sincerity and full struggle to give everything for someone he loves until grenade for himself means life and death for him.

### " Yes I would die for ya baby " (A34) and (A46)

In this lyric has he loves his lover so much that he is willing to sacrifice all his body and soul to death he will still sacrifice everything, someone who wants to prove the sincerity of his feelings to a special person in his life and death, the meaning of which is very excessive which basically he loves until his life.

### " Beat me till I'm numb " (A19)

It mean you beat me until I'm numb it's too much because he is so angry, his feelings are not reciprocated, when there is someone who loves him sincerely but he doesn't like it when he has feelings for him he hopes that he beats him until he hates himself.

### " To give me all your love is all I ever ask " (A08) and (A26)

This lyric means to give my love that I never as felt means that he hopes to have felt, someone who asks to give a sense of sincere love without being forced or asked but he must have a sense of how to give proof that he really loves sincerely.

### " I'd jump in front of a train for ya " (A12) and (A30) and (A42)

The meaning of this lyric is very unlikely he wants to jump in front of the train which basically he wants to show his sincere feelings to

his lover, someone who wants to prove the sincerity of his love by jumping on the train in front of his eyes so that he believes with all his love just for him an exaggerated sentence that basically wants to prove his sincerity.

**" You know I'd do anything for ya " (A13) and (A31) and (A43)**

The meaning of this lyric he wants to sacrifice everything for his lover to prove the sincerity of his love, excessive sentences when someone loves without having to be asked to prove what to do for someone he loves.

**" I would go through all this pain and take a bullet straight through my brain " (A14, A15, A32, A33, A44, A45)**

The meaning of this lyric he will accept the consequences that are not as expected until death, someone who wants to prove the sincerity of his feeling when he loves even though it hurts his image is like a bullet that hits my brain too much sentence because so that he believes in the sincerity of his love.

**" But darling still catch a grenade for ya " (A40)**

The meaning of this lyric it means he will still love him even though you won't be able to love me and will give anything for you, he really wants to prove that he is sincerely in love with reckless whatever way is done in

order to have the same feeling of love to the point of describing he wants to catch a grenade for you a very exaggerated sentence.

3.  Allegory

Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning. In another word, allegory is a description usually a narrative in which a person, places, and things are employed in a continuous system of equivalent (Suhendi, 2017:8) beside according Tarigan (1986:125) allegory is a figure of comparison which is told with symbols, two pieces of wholeness based on their overall similarities. My opinion allegory is simply a form of figurative language that is essentially an extended metaphor.

A song entitled Grenade :

**" Gave you all I had and you tossed it in the trash " (A06, A24)**

I will give everything for you whatever I have (love) but you throw it all away (turn away).

4.  Paradox

In the Study of Poetry (1990), Rachmad Djoko Pradopo defines contradiction as "the presence of a contradiction induced by paradox or irony." A paradox figure of speech is a type of language that expresses something paradoxical or opposing. My opinion paradox is a meaning that is contradictory but true when explaining a sentence with a different meaning but the purpose is correct.

First lyric song :

**"I would go through all this pain and take a bullet straight through my**

**brain" (A15, A33)**

The paradox in the lyrics of this song is that it describes he will feel pain when he rejects his love and lets the bullet in his skull. Focus on the statement he will be in pain when his love rejects him and lets the pain stab in his head.

5. Pleonasm

Pleonasm is a figure of speech that employs words with similar meanings. Although the impression obtained appears to be less effective, this is done on purpose to have the desired affirmative effect Ratna (2009: 167). In my opinion a figure of speech that either adds information to an already clear statement or provides information that isn't required.

First lyric song:

**"Had your eyes wide open" (A04)**

Pleonasm is included in the words of this song because it suggests that you should have done it without being told concentrate on the song's meaning.

Second lyric song:

**"Why were they open" (A05)**

The lyrics describe why they are honest with each other about their feelings. This statement doesn't need to be written because the difficulties of loving someone is obvious.

Third lyric song:

**"Tell the devil I said hey when you get back to where you're from"**

**(A20)**

The lyrics explain why they are open about their feelings with each other. This comment is unnecessary because the challenges of loving someone are self-evident.

b. Figurative Language in the Bruno Mars' songs in title "Count On Me"

Analyzing the data, the researcher divided the lyrics of the song titled "Count On Me" into four type of figurative language. The give figurative types found were irony, litotes, personification and allegory. In each types of figurative language there are one or more sentences. Below is the figurative language in "Count On Me" song.

4.2 Table of figurative language in "Count On Me"

| No | Figurative Language Types | Lyric | Code |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Hyperbole | a. If you ever find yourself stuck in the middle of the sea | B01 |
| | | b. I will sail world to find you | B02 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | c. If you ever find yourself lost in the dark and you can't see | B03 |
| | | d. And you just can't fall asleep | B11 |
| | | e. And if you ever forget how much you really mean to me | B13 |
| | | | B18 |
| | | f. I will be there | B21 |
| | | g. You will always have my shoulder when you cry | B22 |
| | | h. I will never let go | |
| 2. | Personification | a. I will be the light to guide you | B04 |
| | | b. You can count on me like 1, 2, 3 | B24 |
| | | c. I can count on you like 4, 3, 2 | B19 |
| 3. | Litotes | a. Never say goodbye | B22 |
| | | b. You can count on me cause I can count on you | B28 |
| 4. | Irony | a. When we are called to help our friends in need | B06 |
| | | b. And I know when I need it | |

| | | c. And you will be there | B08 |
| | | d. Cause that's what friends are supposed to do oh yeah | B09 |
| | | | B10 |

1. Hyperbole

A song entitled Caunt On Me :

**" I will sail the world to find " (B02)**

The meaning of song will be a friend who is always there for you no matter how far, even though you are far from me I will still look for you I will still be your best friend forever.

**"And you just can't fall asleep I will sing a song beside you " (B14)**

If you want can't sleep I will sing a song for you, when you feel difficult I will always help and will always be with you.

**" And if you ever forget how much you really mean to me " (B03)**

A friend who doesn't want to be forgotten, so that you always remember this friend of yours who is always with you even though it's difficult and happy.

**" You will always have my shoulder when you cry " (B21)**

When you are sad you can tell me I always be here for you, I will always be your protector when you are sad cry on my shoulder with

the meaning of always being there for friends when you are hurt when you are happy and always together.

2. Personification

Personification, according to Nurgiantoro (2017, p. 235), is a figure of speech that gives inanimate objects human characteristics. Because the given nature is only possessed by humans, this figure of speech is frequently referred to as such. My opinion is the figure of speech of personification compares humans with inanimate objects. The language is written in a way that makes the item seem human.

First lyric song :

**"I will be the light to guide you" (B04)**

In this lyric, I will be the light that guides you, which indicates that I will always be a human who is with you, which is characterized as the light of an inanimate item that appears to life like a human.

Second lyric song :in

**"You can count on me like 1, 2, 3" (B19)**

With an image of the number 123 inanimate objects as if humans can aid you wherever you are, this song indicates you can count on me as the number 123 means you can need me at any moment and I'll always be there for you.

Third lyric song :

**"I can count on you like 4, 3, 2" (B24)**

This lyric means I can bank on you like 432 indicates you can trust me who is always there for you like 432 that dies just like humans who are always there for you.

3. Litotes

Lilotes figure of speech, according to Keraf (2010, p. 132) is a type of language intended to describe something with the intention of humbling oneself. That example, phrases will be used to lower something that is truly higher in this form of language. In my opinion, Litotes, the polar opposite of exaggeration, narrows or minimizes an expression. Because the reality is not as claimed, this form of language is typically employed to degrade.

First lyric song :

**"Never say goodbye" (B22)**

In the song's lyrics, he says he'll stay here and won't say goodbye to someone he admires.

Second lyric song :

**"You can count on me cause I can count on you" (B28)**

This song's lyrics say, "You can rely on me because I can rely on you," implying that the purpose is to make him dependent on him at all times.

4.  Irony

The Ironic figure of speech, according to Aminuddin (2013, p. 246), is a form of language that explicitly conveys concealed meanings in an explicit fashion. That is, the hidden meaning is communicated by things that are different from, and even contradict, the actual meaning. In opinion, irony is a language that contradicts or contradicts existing truths.

First lyric song:

**"When we are called to help our friends in need" (B06)**

In this line, he simply needs us and considers us to be his pals when we are summoned.

Second lyric song :

**"And I know when I need it" (B08)**

According to the words of this song, calling him signifies I require his assistance; else, I would not require it.

Third lyric song :

**"And you will be there" (B09)**

This song's lyrics state that if I call you, you will come; else, you will not come.

Next lyric song :

**"Cause that's what friends are supposed to do oh yeah" (B10)**

When you do what I want, that's what friends say when I call you, and when you need your help, you're always there wherever it is, according to the lyrics of this song.

C. Figurative Language in Bruno Mars' songs in the title "Talking to the Moon"

Analyzing the data, the researcher divided the lyrics of the song titled "Talking to the Moon" into types of figurative language. The give figurative types found were irony, repetitision, paradox, hyperbole, and litotes. In each type of figurative language, there are one or more sentences. Below is the figurative language in the "Talking to the Moon" song.

4.3 Table of figurative language in "Talking to the Moon"

| No | Figurative Language Types | Lyric | Code |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Hyperbole | a. There will be no clear skies if I lose you, baby | C01 |
| | | b. You're all I have | C06 |
| 2. | Personification | a. Just like the clouds my eyes will do the same | C02 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | b. If you walk away, every day it will rain rain rain | C03 |
| | | c. Talking to the moon | C04, C15, C18, C20, C31, C34, C36, C42, C45 |
| | | d. At night when the stars light up my room | |
| | | e. Talking to me too | C13, C29 |
| | | | C13, C34, C43 |
| 3. | Irony | a. Somewhere far away | C06 |
| | | b. My neighbours think I'm crazy | C09 |
| | | c. But they don't understand | C10 |
| | | d. I'm feeling like I'm famous | C21 |

| | | e. They say I have gone mad | C23 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | f. But they don't know what I know | C25 |
| | | g. Do you ever hear me calling | C30 |
| | | h. I know you're somewhere out there | C46 |
| 4. | Litotes | a. I sit by myself | C14, |
| | | b. The talk of the town | C31 |
| | | c. Yeah I have gone mad | C22 |
| | | d. Or am I a fool who sits alone | C23, |
| | | | C24 |
| | | | C36 |
| 5. | Repitisi | a. Try to get to you | C16, |
| | | b. In hopes you' re on the other side | C33 |
| | | | C17, |
| | | c. Someone's talking back | C34 |
| | | d. Yeah there talking back | |
| | | e. Still try to get to you | C27 |
| | | f. In hopes you're on the other side | C28 |
| | | | C41 |
| | | | C42 |

1.  Hyperbole

A song entitled Talking to the Moon is:

**" Talking to the moon " (C04) and (C15) and (C20) and (C31) and (C36) and (C44)**

The meaning of sentence**s** he expresses his heart in the middle of the night accompanied by the moon he tells all the problems he faces with his lover, when someone is sad he needs someone to listen to his problems then he goes out to see the moon who seems to live a friend can listen to the problems in his life only the moon can listen to all my heart's inanimate objects that look like humans.

**" Cause when the sun goes down someone's talking back " (C17)**

The meaning of sentences is when the sun goes down is that's where he listens to my problems he answers my questions that are sad in the middle of the night, only a dream that can grant my message to someone far away miss you till late at night.

**" Cause every night I talking to the moon " (C26)**

He is sad if there is no lover of encouragement, he wants someone to accompany him every night he is very lonely he needs a friend to solve his problem.

2. Irony

Keraf (2010, p. 143) claims that an ironic figure of speech is a reference that wishes to communicate something other than what it genuinely wishes to communicate. In my opinion irony is a language that contradicts or contradicts existing truths the words used appear to be praise at first look.

First lyric song :

**"Somewhere far away" (C06)**

This phrase means "somewhere far away," which refers to a location that is extremely remote and difficult to locate.

Second lyric song :

**"My neighbors think I'm crazy" (C10)**

This lyric implies that my neighbor believes he is insane although, in fact, he is not since he is melancholy and daydreams frequently.

Third lyric song :

**"But they don't understand" (C10)**

This lyric implies that, despite being informed, my neighbor does not understand and does not understand the problem in me.

Four lyric song:

**"I'm feeling like I'm famous" (C21)**

In this stanza, he is famous because his family believes he is insane, despite the fact that he is sad and lonely.

Next lyric song:

**"They say I have gone mad "(C23)**

This lyric implies that their neighbors believe they are insane while they are

not because they are unaware of the problem.

**"But they don't know what I know" (C25)**

This line implies that their neighbors are unaware of the reality and already

believe they are insane for being popular in the community.

**"Do you ever hear me calling" (C38)**

Have you ever heard me call you I miss you until I think a mad person often

talks on the moon anxious to meet you, as in this song?


**"I know you're somewhere out there" (C46)**

Which means I know you are out there means he is far from him who is far

from human life


3. Litotes

Litotes figure of speech, according to Damayanti (2013, p. 51), is a

style of language in the form of claims that reduce the actual reality.

This reduction of reality is done in regard to litotes in order to

humble oneself. In my opinion litotes is a statement that downplays

or undermines something while simultaneously stating the polar

opposite.

First lyric song:

**"I sit by myself" (C14, C31)**

Someone who feels lonely may believe that he is alone, although this is not the case; friends and parents are still around. With that phrase, he humbled himself.

Next lyric song:

**"The talk of the town" (C22)**

This song implies that the entire city is talking about me because they believe I'm insane, but it's not true because he's lonely with that phrase, he humbled himself.

**"Yeah I have gone mad" (C24)**

They are glad to hear that comment, which shouldn't be like that, in this song, which indicates he says yes, I am insane with that phrase, he humbled himself.

**"Or am I a fool who sits alone" (C36, C44)**

He asks, "Am I a stupid person who doesn't have anyone and feels lonely and misses someone who always tells the moon?" in this song. With that phrase, he humbled himself.

4. Repetitision

A literary device that repeats the same word or phrase numerous times to make writing simpler and easier to remember is the repetition figure of speech. In prose and poetry, there are various different sorts of repeating figures. It might be a single word, a

phrase, or a whole sentence as a rhetorical device. It can also be a beautiful statement that is repeated throughout the narrative to show its importance Sholikhati (2019). In my opinion, the repetition that is employed frequently reflects this type of language. The purpose remains the same, and repetition is used to underline the point.

First lyric song:

**"Try to get to you" (C16, C33)**

The significance of this line attempting to communicate with you clarifies what actually occurred.

Next lyric song:

**"In hopes, you're on the other side" (C34, C42)**

This sentence's meaning implies that he is also on his side. In this song, he says repeatedly that he wishes he will always be in his heart.

**"Someone's talking back" (C27)**

What does this statement mean? Someone has solved all of my problems. It is frequently stated that the meaning of this sentence remains unchanged.

**"Yeah there talking back" (C28)**

Someone has solved all of my problems. It is frequently stated that the meaning of this sentence remains unchanged.

**"Still try to get to you" (C41)**

The meaning of this line is that it is attempting to discuss all of his difficulties.

D. Figurative Language in the Bruno Mars' song in the title "It Will Rain"

Analyzing the data, the researcher divided the lyrics of the song titled "It Will Rain" into four types of figurative language. The give figurative types found were irony, personification, hyperbole, and litotes. In each type of figurative language, there are one or more sentences. Below is the figurative language the in "It Will Rain" song.

4.4 Table of figurative language in "It Will Rain"

| No | Figurative Language Types | Lyric | Code |
|----|---------------------------|-------|------|
| 1. | Hyperbole | a. If you ever leave me, baby | D01 |
|    |           | b. Cause it would take a whole lot of medication | D03 |
|    |           | c. There is no religion that could save me | D06 |
|    |           | d. No matter how long my knees are on the floor | D07 |
|    |           | e. Will keep you by my side | D09 |
|    |           | f. Will keep you from walking out the door | D10 |
|    |           | g. Oh well little darling watch me change their minds | D22 |
|    |           | h. I will for you pick up | D27, D32 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | these broken pieces till I'm bleeding<br><br>i. If that will make you mine | D25 |
| 2. | Personification | a. Cause there will be sunlight if I lose you baby<br><br>b. There will be no clear skies if I lose you baby<br><br>c. Just like the clouds my eyes will do the same<br><br>d. If you walk away every day it will rain | D11, D26<br><br><br>D12, D27<br><br>D13, D28<br><br><br>D14, D29 |
| 3. | Irony | a. To realize what we used to have<br><br>b. So keep in mind all the sacrifices I'm making<br><br>c. Yeah for you I will try<br><br>d. Oh don't you say goodbye | D04<br><br><br>D08<br><br><br>D23<br><br>D30, D31 |

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4. | Litotes | a. I will never be your mother's favorite | D15 |
|  |  | b. Your dad can't even look me in the eyes | D16 |
|  |  | c. Oh if I was in their shoes | D17 |
|  |  | d. Till I'm bleeding if that will make it right | D33<br>D28 |
|  |  | e. Just like the clouds, my eyes will do the same | D29 |
|  |  | f. If you walk away everyday it will rain |  |

1. Litotes

Litotes is a comparison of meaning in a form of understatement always deliberate (Leech 1969: 169) the researcher agree with his explanation about litotes.

**" I will never be your mother's favorite " (D15)**

The meaning of the sentence I will not be your mother's favorite because your mother thinks that you are the sicker than me and your life is getting ruined.

**"Your dad can't even look me in the eyes" (D16)**

It indicates that your father refuses to visit me because he believes I am a bad guy, despite the fact that the most important thing is not to run away from a man's obligation.

**"Oh if I was in their shoes" (D17)**

It indicates that if he were in my shoes, he would be deeply dissatisfied and saddened by his treatment; the fact is that he will not be able to grow into the person he desired.

**" Just like the clouds my eyes will do the same " (D28)**

The meaning of this sentence shows the contents of his heart when without him his heart will feel lonely, using this figure of speech because in this lyric explains when he loses someone very special in life he will feel sad like a cloud but for claudy explanations, an in the animate object is like a creature.

**" If you walk away every dar it will rain " (D29)**

The meaning of this sentence is when he leaves her forever he will be sad like it rains everyday, when someone is lost in his life he will be sad every day and cry like rain that always falls to the earth inanimate object that seems alive.

**"Till I'm bleeding if that will make it right" (D33)**

If he is in my shoes, it implies that if that is the greatest method to make them happy, but the reality is that parents create opportunities for their children to be happy in their lives.

2. Hyperbole

A song entitled It Will Rain is :

**"If you ever leave me, baby" (D01)**

It indicates that if you want to leave me, you should leave me enjoy the fact that it isn't like that since it expresses itself in a lot of words.

**"Cause it would take a whole lot of medication" (D03)**

It indicates that if you continue to abandon me, I will become unwell and require a large amount of medication to recover.

The truth is that when a problem is properly solved, it does not have to be that way.

**"No matter how long my knees are on the floor" (D09)**

It indicates that no matter how long he kneels on the floor because he asks his parents for the blessing of a very harsh sentence, when that person is wrong, his parents know what is best for him.

**"Will keep you from walking out the door" (D22)**

It signifies that I prevent you from passing through the door, implying that you must stay with me despite the fact that I do not have my parents' approval.

**"If that will make you mine" (D25)**

If that's the greatest method to make you my forever, that's an overblown sentence because your parents don't approve of your relationship because there's an issue if it's the best for you.

**" There's no religion that could save me " (D06)**

The meaning of this song he thinks that no one else can save me except his lover who becomes the sun for him, he has no one to protect him he feels alone he stands alone without anyone accompanying him excessive sentences actually he still has a god.

**" Will keep you, baby by my side " (D09)**

The meaning of this song he wants to keep his lover who is always a passion in his life he is always with him, he wants to maintain the relationship whenever he wants to know that he really loves him.

**" Ooh well little darling watch me change their minds " (D24)**

He hopes to fix everything between our relationship and the way your parents think, he wants to maintain this relationship and change your parents' thinking of me who is ugly in their eyes.

**" I will pick up these broken pieces till I'm bleeding " (D37)**

He is a boy who wants to prove everything even though our parents don't approve of our relationship, although hurt by the words of your parents who judged me ugly he wanted to defend excessive sentences when his parents don't approve of our relationship so we can accept it is the best.

3. Personification

Personification or cognition, according to Tarigan (2013, p. 17), is a figure of speech that assigns human or human attributes to inanimate objects and abstract ideas. Personification is a figurative language used to describe inanimate objects that exhibit human-like features.

In terms of human conduct, sentiments, and character, the subject is portrayed as if it were a human being. My opinion is a comparison with inanimate objects such as humans.

First lyric song:

**"Cause there will be sunlight if I lose you baby" (D11, D26)**

It means there will be no sunlight if I lose you. Comparative sentences are similar to living things who are terrified of losing someone they care about.

Next lyric song:

**"There will be no clear skies if I lose you baby" (D12, D27)**

If I lose someone I care about, it means there will be no clear sky. Comparative sentences are used to persuade the reader that the thing is dead as if it were alive.

**"Just like the clouds my eyes will do the same" (D13, D28)**

The significance is as hazy as my vision. The image depicts an analogy between inanimate items and individuals who are sad.

**"If you walk away every day it will rain"(D14, D29)**

It means it will rain every day if you leave my life. If you lose, the visual of the text ensures that you will cry and feel unhappy every day.

4. Irony

Irony, according to Leech (1969:171), is a form of communication that involves two audiences: one who knows the speaker's meaning and the other who is foolish enough to take the comment at face value. By claiming that irony is a satirical figure of speech, the researcher comes to the conclusion that irony is a figure of speech used in the inverted sense of the word in satire.

First lyric song:

**"To realize what we used to have" (D04)**

It entails comprehending that what we used to have was a partner's solitude while they were struggling together and having dreams for the future.

Next lyric song;

**"So keep in mind all the sacrifices I'm making" (D08)**

Remember my sacrifice when fighting for our relationship until now is a satirical phrase directed at a partner who has been disappointed

**"Yeah for you I will try" (D23)**

Then remember that for the sake of our connection, I will attempt to obtain your parents' blessing a satire sentence to the girl who does not receive the blessing

**"Oh don't you say goodbye" (D30, D31)**

Don't say farewell to me; I'll prove all my efforts to get all sarcastic phrases to girls who don't have their parents' blessing.

The dominant type of figurative language in Bruno Mars's songs is hyperbole because, from the data I researched, we can see from the song "Grenade" there is 5 figurative language, " It Will Rain" there are 4 figurative languages, "Count on Me" there are 4 figurative languages and "Talking to the moon" there are 5 figurative languages. That belongs to hyperbole.

## B. DISCUSSION

In this part, the researcher explained the research findings that the researcher has mentioned before. The researcher has some kinds of "Figurative Language in Bruno Mars' Songs" which is chosen by the researcher. The research findings of this study also proved that figurative language is not only found in poems. It also can be found in every song. Figurative language is a way that the song researcher used to express his/her ideas, feeling, and thoughts. Through figurative language, the song researcher of "Bruno Mars' songs" presented the hidden message and meaning of the song. Thus, it needs a deep understanding in interpreting the meaning of the song. In this chapter the researcher gives a thorough description of the data analyzed so that it is easier to comprehend. Using a formalist technique, the researcher must know what elements are utilized in songs like to earlier research such as the first Analysis Figurative Language

the study " The Analysis of Figurative Language in Endless Love Song Lyric " by Ibrahim, Muhaiminah A., Ruslan Hasyim vol 8 no 2 (2019), which examines the figure of speech in the song using a qualitative descriptive method and then determines the figure of speech with a different meaning and the figurative language in the song, as opposed to the study of figurative language in the Bruno Mars' songs, which examines a song and looks for the most dominant figure of speech by paying attention to the lyrics, secondary and primary research were used to collect data, namely the original meaning of the language and the meaning of figurative language, the previous research focused more on the original meaning of each song's lyrics, whereas this study focused on the background of each song. For example, the song "Grenade," which means moon, has meaning even though a lover who desires the moon will almost certainly be granted by the man because he wishes to demonstrate his sincerity.

Based on the data dominant type of researcher found figurative language in Bruno Mars songs is hyperbole because provides a detailed explanation of the data analyzed so that it can be more understandable. From the result of the research, the researcher found several figurative language names in the "Grenade" song found 21 lyrics irony, 3 lyrics pleonasm, 2 lyrics paradox, 21 lyrics hyperbole, and 1 lyric allegory, so for hyperbole and irony, there are a lot of balances in this song. Once every meaning that uses excessive figurative language and satirical sentences to express to someone the sacrifice that has been given to someone he loves he will do anything to

get sincere love from the girl. For the song "Talking to the Moon" the figurative language are 10 lyrics hyperbole, 11 lyrics personification, 5 lyrics irony, 6 lyrics litotes, and 1 lyric pleonasm. The most common song found in this song of figurative language is hyperbole which uses a lot of exaggerated figurative language to convince feelings that is very sad because they miss you. Somebody for the song "Count On Me" found 10 lyrics hyperbole, 3 lyrics personification, 2 lyrics litotes, and 4 lyrics irony in this song is the most used figure of speech hyperbole to convince his best friend when is indeed a friend who is always there for him. For the song "It Will Rain" hyperbole figure of speech is found in as much as 11 lyrics, 9 lyrics personification, 5 lyrics irony, and 4 lyrics litotes in this song are the most commonly found using hyperbole exaggerated figurative language to convince his lover of his sacrifice to ask for the blessing of girls parents. The hyperbola figure of speech is the consequence of the total data that is frequently found.

# CHAPTER V

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter contains conclusions and suggestions after doing this research the researcher make findings and discussions in chapter IV and provides suggestion to the next researchers who are interested in the same field.

## A. Conclusions

After analyzing the songs, the researcher concludes that :

1. Some figurative languages are irony, litotes, personification, hyperbole, and allegory. Based on data, the researcher found there was 7 figurative language. It consisted of paradox 2 or 4%, irony 35 or 35%, hyperbole 52 or 60%, allegory 1 or 2%, personification 23 or 15%, litotes 12 or 10% and pleonasm 4 or 6%. Because each song's background is unique, the song "Grenade" is about a man who wants to prove his sincerity by fighting for a lover till he gets the moon if he asks for it however in the song's lyrics there are numerous meanings of exaggeration figure of speech to persuade his girlfriend. While the song "Talking to The Moon" tells of a lonely woman who does not have someone to be with her, she can only tell her problems with the shining moon that always accompanies her when there is a problem, but it's merely a delusion of a girl who, in reality, is unable to listen to the difficulties she's experiencing between personification and hyperbole, there are a lot of persons in the lyrics of this song. The song "Count On Me" tells the

story of a friend who wishes to always be together, just like numbers 1 2, and 3 always help each other and are always there when you miss him. When you miss him, count 4 5, and 6, and I will come to you, because he depicts the figures as realities, several figures of personification are discovered. The song "It Will Rain" tells of a love that does not receive a parental blessing because they are aware of the treatment of men outside who are very naughty, but the man wants to prove to his lover that he loves him by following his parents' wishes, but the woman refuses because she loves the man very much, when you leave. I will be like the rain that never stops falling every day the picture will be depressing and many personifications and hyperbolic figures of speech will be discovered.

2. After the researcher take the data and classifies them based on the categories of figurative language, she concludes that in song lyrics, found in every song telling love and friendship dominant figurative language is hyperbole because a distinct background is used for each song. and benefit of semantics is making it easier to learn English in a few sentences song with the research to make it easier to learn to understand the content of meaning and figurative language used in each song whose purpose is to beautify the meaning of the song.

**B. Suggestions**

The research provides some suggestions such as:

1. The researcher should a different theory as the fundamental to analyze because there are many theories about figurative language. It will be better if the next researcher selects another theory so it will give the reader a new point of view.

2. Before writing this research, the next researcher must read many books, journals and others as references.

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# APPENDICES

**GRENADE**

**Code "A"**

Easy come, easy go, that's just how you live, oh     (A01)

Take, take, take it all, but you never give  (A02)

Should have known you was trouble from the first kiss (A03)

Had your eyes wide open (A04)

Why were they open? (Ooh) (A05)

Gave you all I had and you tossed it in the trash (A06)

You tossed it in the trash, you did (A07)

To give me all your love is all I ever ask (A08)

'Cause what you don't understand is (A09)

I'd catch a grenade for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah) (A10)

Throw my hand on a blade for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah) (A11)

I'd jump in front of a train for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah) (A12)

You know I'd do anything for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah) (A13)

Oh, oh, I would go through all this pain (A14)

Take a bullet straight through my brain (A15)

Yes, I would die for ya, baby (A16)

But you won't do the same (A17)

Black, black, black and blue (A18)

Beat me 'til I'm numb (A19)

Tell the devil I said "Hey" when you get back to where you're from (A20)

Mad woman, bad woman (A21)

That's just what you are (A22)

Yeah, you'll smile in my face then rip the brakes out my car (A23)

Gave you all I had and you tossed it in the trash (A24)

You tossed it in the trash, yes you did (A25)

To give me all your love is all I ever ask 9 (A26)

Cause what you don't understand is (A27)

I'd catch a grenade for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah) (A28)

Throw my hand on a blade for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah) (A29)

I'd jump in front of a train for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah) (A30)

You know I'd do anything for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah) (A31)

Oh oh, I would go through all this pain (A32)

Take a bullet straight through my brain (A33)

Yes, I would die for ya, baby (A34)

But you won't do the same (A35)

If my body was on fire (A36)

Ooh, you'd watch me burn down in flames (A37)

You said you loved me, you're a liar (A38)

Cause you never, ever, ever did, baby (A39)

But darling, I'd still catch a grenade for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah) (A40)

Throw my hand on a blade for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah) (A41)

I'd jump in front of a train for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah) (A42)

You know I'd do anything for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah) (A43)

Oh oh, I would go through all this pain (A44)

Take a bullet straight through my brain (A45)

Yes, I would die for ya, baby (A46)

But you won't do the same (A47)

No, you won't do the same (A48)

You wouldn't do the same (A49)

Ooh, you'd never do the same (A50)

# COUNT ON ME

## Code "B"

If you ever find yourself stuck in the middle of the sea (B01)

I'll sail the world to find you (B02)

If you ever find yourself lost in the dark and you can't see (B03)

I'll be the light to guide you (B04)

We'll find out what we're made of (B05)

When we are called to help our friends in need (B06)

You can count on me like one, two, three (B07)

I'll be there And I know when I need it, I can count on you like four, three, two (B08)

And you'll be there (B09)

'Cause that's what friends are supposed to do, oh, yeah (B10)

If you tossin' and you're turnin' and you just can't fall asleep (B11)

I'll sing a song beside you (B12)

And if you ever forget how much you really mean to me (B13)

Every day I will remind you, oh (B14)

We'll find out what we're made of (B15)

When we are called to help our friends in need (B16)

You can count on me like one, two, three (B17)

I'll be there

And I know when I need it, I can count on you like four, three, two (B18)

And you'll be there (B19)

Cause that's what friends are supposed to do, oh, yeah (B20)

You'll always have my shoulder when you cry (B21)

I'll never let go, never say goodbye (B22)

You know (B23)

You can count on me like one, two, three (B24)

I'll be there

And I know when I need it I can count on you like four, three, two (B25)

And you'll be there (B26)

Cause that's what friends are supposed to do, oh, yeah (B27)

You can count on me 'cause I can count on you (B28)

## Talking to the moon

### Code "C"

I know you're somewhere out there (C01)

Somewhere far away (C02)

I want you back, I want you back (C03)

My neighbors think I'm crazy (C04)

But they don't understand (C05)

You're all I had, you're all I had (C06)

At night, when the stars light up my room (C07)

I sit by myself (C08)

Talking to the moon (C09)

Trying to get to you (C10)

In hopes you're on the other side talking to me too (C11)

Or am I a fool who sits alone talking to the moon (C12)

Oh-oh

I'm feeling like I'm famous, the talk of the town (C13)

They say I've gone mad (C14)

Yeah, I've gone mad (C15)

But they don't know what I know (C16)

'Cause when the sun goes down, someone's talking back (C17)

Yeah, they're talking back, oh (C18)

At night, when the stars light up my room (C19)

I sit by myself (C20)

Talking to the moon (C21)

Trying to get to you (C22)

In hopes you're on the other side talking to me too (C23)

Or am I a fool who sits alone talking to the moon (C24)

Ah-ah, ah-ah, ah-ah

Do you ever hear me calling (C25)

(Ah-ah, ah-ah, ah-ah) oh-oh-oh, oh-oh-oh

'Cause every night, I'm talking to the moon (C26)

Still trying to get to you (C27)

In hopes you're on the other side talking to me too (C28)

Or am I a fool who sits alone talking to the moon (C29)

Oh-oh

I know you're somewhere out there (C30)

Somewhere far away. (C31)

## It Will Rain

### Code "D"

If you ever leave me, baby (D01)

Leave some morphine at my door (D02)

'Cause it would take a whole lot of medication (D03)

To realize what we used to have (D04)

We don't have it anymore (D05)

There's no religion that could save me (D06)

No matter how long my knees are on the floor (oh) (D07)

So keep in mind all the sacrifices I'm makin' (D08)

To keep you by my side (D09)

To keep you from walkin' out the door (D10)

'Cause there'll be no sunlight (D11)

If I lose you, baby     (D12)

There'll be no clear skies     (D13)

If I lose you, baby    (D14)

Just like the clouds     (D15)

My eyes will do the same if you walk away     (D16)

Everyday it'll rain, rain, ra-a-a-ain     (D17)

I'll never be your mother's favorite     (D18)

Uh, your daddy can't even look me in the eye     (D19)

Ooh, if I was in their shoes, I'd be doing the same thing   (D20)

Sayin', "There goes my little girl     (D21)

Walkin' with that troublesome guy     (D22)

But they're just afraid of something they can't understand   (D23)

Ooh, but little darlin' watch me change their minds       (D24)

Yeah for you I'll try, I'll try, I'll try, I'll try   (D25)

And pick up these broken pieces 'til I'm bleeding   (D26)

If that'll make you mine   (D27)

'Cause there'll be no sunlight   (D28)

If I lose you, baby (D29)

There'll be no clear skies (D30)

If I lose you, baby (D31)

Just like the clouds   (D32)

My eyes will do the same if you walk away (D33)

Everyday it'll rain, rain, ra-a-a-ain (D34)

Oh, don't you say (don't you say) goodbye (goodbye)   (D35)

Don't you say (don't you say) goodbye (goodbye)       (D36)

I'll pick up these broken pieces 'til I'm bleeding    (D37)

If that'll make it right   (D38)

'Cause there'll be no sunlight   (D39)

If I lose you, baby   (D40)

And there'll be no clear skies   (D41)

If I lose you, baby   (D42)

And just like the clouds   (D43)

My eyes will do the same if you walk away   (D44)

Everyday it'll rain, rain, ra-a-a-ain (D45)

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| 12. | | | |
| 13. | | | |
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## BERITA ACARA UJIAN SKRIPSI

hari ini Senin  18 Juli 2022, berdasarkan susunan tim penguji Skripsi :

ma        : Dr. Asropah, M.Pd.
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ma        : Dr. Jafar Sodiq, S.Pd, M.Pd.
batan     : Sekretaris

ama       :  Th. Cicik Sophia B, S.S., M.Pd.
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batan     : Anggota (Penguji II)

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batan     : Anggota (Penguji III)

gan ini menyatakan bahwa mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah telah diuji skripsinya.

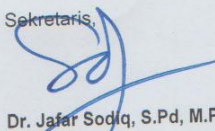a         : Meivia Haniq Rahmawati        Fakultas          : FPBS
M         : 17420049                      Program Studi     : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
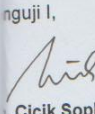                                          Program Pendidikan : Strata 1

ul Skripsi   :
IGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE BRUNO MARS' SONGS

i            :

nikian berita Acara Ujian Skripsi dibuat untuk diketahui dan dipergunakan seperlunya oleh pihak-pihak yang
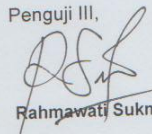kepentingan.

ua,                                                              Sekretaris,


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nguji I,                      Penguji II                         Penguji III,


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