



THE FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN BRUNO MARS' ALBUM

Final Project

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

For the degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan in English*

by

Darissa'adah

18420006

**ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM FACULTY OF
LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG**

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APPROVAL

This Final Project entitled “**The Figurative Language in Bruno Mars’ Album**”
written by:

Name : Darissa’adah

NPM : 18420006

Study Program : English Education Study Program

Faculty : Faculty of Language and Arts Education

Was approved by the advisors of the English Education Study Program of the
Faculty of Language and Arts of University PGRI Semarang on:

Day : Tuesday.....

Date : 16-08-2022.....

Has Been Approved By:

Advisor I,



Dr. Rahmawati Sukmaningrum., M.Pd.

NPP. 117901340

Advisor II,



Ajeng Setyorini, S.S., M.Pd.

NPP. 068302108

DECLARATION

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

Semarang, 16.08.2022



Darissa'adah

18420006

RATIFICATION

The Final Project has been ratified by the team of examiners of the faculty of Language and Arts Education of University of PGRI Semarang:

Chairperson/

Secretary/Head of English



Dean of FPBS,

Dr. Asropah, M.pd.
NPP 936601104

Dr. Jafar Sodiq, S.Pd., M.Pd.
NPP 956701117

Examiner I/Advisor I,

Dr. Rahmawati Sukmaningrum., M.Pd.
NPP 117901340

Examiner II/Advisor II,

Ajeng Setyorini, S.S., M.Pd.
NPP 068302108

Examiner III

Rr. Festi Himatu Karima, S.S., M.Hum
(NPP 088201214)

MOTTO

“ Believe in yourself and all that you are. Know that there is something inside you
that is greater than any obstacle”

“Christian D. Larson”

DEDICATION

I dedicate this final project to all those who have helped me in doing it:

1. My parents who I love very much, my father Ahmadi, who always advised me and always give me a spirit to finish this final project and my mother, Ulfah, who always prays for the best for me, give me a spirit, and asks me about the progress of my final project every day.
2. Beloved husband of Bripda Risma Suntika and also my husband's big family who always give me a spirit to finish this final project.
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5. All lecturers in English Education Department who help the writer from first semester until the writer graduate from university.

The writer whises that Allah SWT will give them in return all good things that have been given to her. The writer hopes that this study is useful for the writer in particular and the readers in general.

Semarang,

The Writer

ABSTRACT

Darissa'adah.2022.*The Figurative Language in Bruno Mars' Album*.FinalProject,
English Study Program, Faculty of Language and Arts Education,
University of PGRI Semarang. Advisor 1:Rahmawati S., S.Pd.,M.Pd.
Advisor II: Ajeng Setyorini, S.S., M.Pd.

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This study aims to suppress the answers to the formulation of the problem. The objective of this study are: (1) To find the type of figurative language used in the lyrics of Bruno Mars' songs. (2) To found out the dominant type of figurative language in Bruno Mars' selected songs. And (3) To identify the meaning of the figurative language used in the lyrics of Bruno Mars' selected songs. The design of this study was descriptive qualitative research. The types of data from this study were several Bruno Mars' songs contained in the album Bruno Mars, *It will rain, Count on me, Just the way you are, Talking to the moon, and Grenade*. In this study the writer used the theory of Geoffrey N. Leech. From the analysis, the results of this study showed that the total number of types of language styles used in Bruno Mars' song were 22 (100%). The most dominant figurative language style was hyperbole. There were 16 (73%) hyperbole in the lyrics of the song, 3 (14%) total data of personification, 2 (09%) total data of metaphor, and 1 (4%) simile in the lyric of the song. The existence of figurative language in the songs made the message conveyed more attractive to song listeners. The writer suggested other researchers to continue analyzing figurative language because it can help readers to understand the meaning contained in song lyrics. Another suggestion is for the students who want to analyze figurative language in song lyrics can used other objects such as: novels, film, poetry, etc.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is one of crucial tools of human beings to communicate one other. People need language to communicate, to internet, and to get information from others. Language is the ability that humans have to communicate usually using spoken, manual, movement, or written communication to communicate with other humans. Language functions as a means of communication, a means of self-expression or identity, the expression of imagination, and emotional release.

According to Wibowo, (2001), language is a symbol of meaningful sound and articulation (language produced by speech tools) which is arbitrary and conventional, language is usually used as a communication tool by humans to convey feelings and ideas. The meaning of arbitrary and conventional language is a language that does not have a mandatory relationship between language symbols (which sound) and the concept or understanding intended by the symbol. Usually the relationship between language and its object is only based on an agreement between language speakers in the language community concerned. For more, there are several ways that people can do to express ideas to others, making them easier to understand. One of them is song, song is a popular way can be used to express ideas or express feelings, because the song is loved by both young and old, and also many people pour the expression of feelings and ideas into a song.

Figurative language in the song can make people who listen to the song become interested and curious to know the meaning of the ideas and feelings of the songwriter. But not all songwriters place their meaning implicitly. Trying to understand what songwriters do requires a lot of knowledge, for example we must be able to know the meaning of what the writer conveys in the song. Language is very important for us, especially in everyday life, the existence of language allows us to communicate with each other. One of the languages that is often searched for or used is English. English is currently a popular language, people usually call it an international language. English has many variations which include British English, American etc. Language is usually also used to express ideas such as poetry, songs, and others. Usually the style of language used by poets or singers for the poetry or songs they write is certainly different because their used of figurative language is different.

Songs usually consist of figurative language because figurative language beautifies song lyrics and usually figurative language also functions for satire and parables. Based on these reasons, in this study the writer analyzes the figurative language in the lyrics of the song Bruno Mars. Song lyrics are a series of words expressing one's feelings or short poems that are delivered accompanied by a tone or rhythm in several stanzas that are set to the music to be sung. In songwriting, songwriters usually use figurative language to beautify the language they will use in the song, so that listeners will be more interested in listening to it.

There are many types of literary works that used figurative language, such as poetry, novels, songs, etc. Some of these literary works that we often encounter, one of which is including song lyrics. Song lyrics usually used many types of figurative language to beautify the lyrics and make them more interesting to listen to. Understand song lyrics that used figurative language are not easy without knowing the meaning, therefore there are several ways to make it easier to understand the meaning song lyrics that used figurative language, namely identification and understanding. The reader or listener must know what kind of figurative language is used in song lyrics and also have to understand what the figurative meaning is the language used in the song lyrics. For example, there is figurative language, namely hyperbole, which is a style of language that contains exaggerated statements.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in analyzing figurative language because many singers express conditions or situations written in the lyrics and almost everyone likes to listen to songs. However, sometimes people listen to a song without understanding the meaning of the song in fact, every song has a message to convey to the listener. Therefore, in this study the data taken from the songs of Bruno Mars, the writer is interested in discussing the figurative language contained in the lyrics of the song and tries to describe and classify it. The writer chose Bruno Mars' song to be analyzed because the song is pleasant to hear, meaningful, and many figurative language is found in the songs. In addition, Bruno Mars is a singer who is popular in the world and among teenagers.

In short, this study used songs from a popular singer among teenagers and the world, namely Bruno Mars to find out the types of figurative language contained in Bruno Mars' songs and the meaning of figurative language contained in the song. Some of the differences between this study and other studies are the differences in the object and problem study.

B. Reasons for Choosing the Topic

There are some reasons for choosing the topic about figurative languages, they are as follows:

1. The researcher finds there are many figurative languages used in the song lyrics of Bruno Mars' selected songs.
2. Figurative language is not only used in the poetry but also used in the song lyrics to make the song interest, there are figurative language used in the song lyrics of Bruno Mars' selected songs.
3. These Bruno Mars' selected songs has a deep meaning for our life, its contribution to express our feeling and gives for us spirit to keep our life.
4. The researcher wants to find the the dominant types of figurative language in Bruno Mars' selected songs.

C. Statements of the Problem

Based on the background of study and focus on study above, the writer formulated the problem by making the research question below:

1. What are the types of figurative language used in the lyric by Bruno Mars' selected songs?
2. What are the meaning of figurative language found in the lyrics by Bruno Mars' selected songs?

3. What are the dominant kind figurative language in Bruno Mars' selected songs?

D. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are as follow:

1. to identify the types of figurative language used in the song lyric Bruno Mars'.
2. to describe the meanings of those figurative language.
3. to find out the dominant types of figurative language in those songs.

E. Significance of the Study

Theoretically, in this study, the writer wants the reader to increase their knowledge about the meaning of figurative language in a song lyric, especially the songs of Bruno Mars. Practically, the writer hopes that this study can provide information to readers about the types of figurative language, and is expected to be useful for all readers of this paper.

F. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation between the study and the readers, the following key terms are defined:

1. Figurative language

Figurative language is language that uses figures of speech (as opposed to literal language). There are many types of figurative language such as: metaphor, simile, symbol, hyperbole, irony, etc. Its main purpose is to force the reader to imagine or intuition what the writer meant by the expression or statement.

2. Song lyrics

A song is a single (and often standalone) piece of music, a rhythmic variety of tones or voices also called songs intended to be sung by the human voice with different tones and patterns and still using voice and silence and various forms that often include repeated passages. Songs can be sung solo, two, three or in groups.

Lyrics are the words that make up a song which usually consists of a stanza and a chorus and the lyricist is the lyricist.

3. Bruno Mars

Peter Gene Hernandez, often known as Bruno Mars, is a singer and songwriter. Bruno Mars was born in Honolulu, Hawaii. The genre he uses is R&B funk pop soul reggae Hip Hop rock. Bruno Mars rose to fame in 2010. Bruno Mars has sold more than 130 million records worldwide, making him one of the best-selling artists of all time. He has released seven number one songs on the Billboard Hot 100 since his career began in 2010.

G. Outline of the Research

To help reader understand the overall content of this paper, the study divides it into five parts.

In the first part, the writer will explain six study topics which include the background, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, objective of the study, significances of the study, and definition of key terms.

The second part of the review and related literature, consists of previous study and review related some theories. Review related some theories can support the main chapter of the study, through this section the writer wants to explain the terms and theories that help the analysis.

The third method of learning is considered the most important thing in assessing the quality of learning outcomes. This chapter is divided into the methods used in this study. It describes the research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

The fourth describe about the research findings and the discussion figurative language in Bruno Mars' album.

The last is the conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW AND RELATED LITERATURE

A. Previous Study

To begin this literature review, then writer places previous study to complement the explanation of the references this study. The first previous research is the study entitled “Figurative language in Selected Brian McKnight’s Songs” by Maftunah (2018). This study focused on explaining the meaning of figure of speech used in Brian McKnight’s song as well as revealing the type of figurative language that is most widely used in the song. This study used a qualitative method. From the analysis, the writer found that the figurative language used in Brian McKnight’s song is very diverse. There were 37 data that have been found, 11 data is hyperbole figurative language, 9 data of personification figurative language, 7 data of simile figurative language, 6 data of metaphorical figurative language, and 4 data of metonymy figurative language. It can be concluded that the figurative language that is often used in the song is hyperbole.

The next previous research is the study entitled “Language Style Seen Fro Figurative Language Perspective In Tylor Swift’s Red Album” by Wahyuningtyas (2019). This study focused on investigate the types of figurative language in five of Tylor Swift’s songs, and identifying language styles. This study focused on five of Taylor Swift’s songs from the album “Red” entitled *Red*, *Treacherous*, *I knew you Were Trobule*, *22*, and *Starlight*. The method used in this study using qualitative methods is used to collect and

analyze data through observations from literature studies. The data collection technique used is purposeful sampling, which means intentional sampling, which means intentional sampling and a statistical approach is applied to analyze the object study.

From the results of the study, the writer found 9 figurative languages used in Taylor Swift's songs, namely simile, metaphor, personification, metonym, symbol, paradox, hyperbole, understatement, and irony. The figure of speech that is often used in the song is simile and then followed by metaphor, hyperbole, and symbols.

A study entitled "Figurative Language in Maher Zain's Song Lyrics" by Laila (2020). This study aims to find the types of figurative language in Maher Zain's song and reveal the most dominant type of figurative language in Maher Zain's song. In addition, in analyzing the data the writer uses a qualitative descriptive approach, the study design is content analysis, the title of the song used in Maher Zain's album is *Hold my hand, For the rest of my life, Number one for you, Open your eyes and Wake up*. The theory used in the study is Parrien's language, from the results of the study of 5 songs found 42 lyrics that contain figurative language. The figurative language here is the form of Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Synecdoche, Paradox, Hyperbole, Understetment, and Irony. In the study, it is based on his study. The writer found 14% simile and personification, 5% metaphor and irony, 2% synecdoche and understatement, 7% paradox and 51% hyperbole. It can be

concluded that the figurative language that is often used in Maher Zain's songs is hyperbole.

The next study entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Song Lyrics of "*Speak Now*" Album Tylor Swift's" by Kurniawati (2018). This study aims to find the types of figurative language in the song "*Speak Now*" album by Taylor Swift's and to describe the meaning of the language style used in the lyrics of the song "*Speak Now*" there are 48 language styles. The writer found 17 hyperboles, 10 similes, 8 symbols, 2 metaphors, 2 oximorons, and 1 synecdot. It can be concluded that the figurative language that is often used in Taylor Swift's album "*Speak Now*" is hyperbole.

And then, a study entitled "Figurative Language In Omar Esa's English Nasheed Lyric (A Semantic Analysis)" by Bilal (2018). This study aimed to clarify the types of figurative language found in Omar Esa's nasheed, and to analyze the meaning of the lyrics in Omar Esa's nasheed. This study used a qualitative descriptive method in analyzing the data and the writer also used semantic theory. There were 5 types of figurative language found in the nasheed lyrics of Omar Esa, the writer finds 7 figure of speech of personification, 5 of hyperbole, 3 of methonomy, 2 of simile, and 1 allegory.

The last study entitled "A Study Of Figurative Language Found in Demi Lovato's Selected songs" by Dwi (2018). This study aimed to determine the figurative language used in Demi Lovato's song and to describe the meaning of the lyrics. This study used the library method in wich the writer collects several books related to the topic. In this study, the writer only focused on

associations (similes), metaphors, hyperbole, and personification. There were 4 types of figure of speech contained in Demi Lovato's song, the writer found 7 similes, 4 hyperbole, 3 metaphor, 2 personification.

This study is the same as other study. All of them examine the analysis of figurative language in English songs and use qualitative descriptive methods as study designs and this study is made simple so that readers can understand it more easily. However, in this study the writer tries to clarify the types of figurative language in a song lyric especially in Bruno Mars's song; furthermore, the writer can find out the dominant type of figurative language in Bruno Mars' songs. In short, the writer can conclude that the object and this study are different from the above studies.

B. Review of Related Theories

1. Figurative Language

This chapter includes definitions and related theories to support the subject. The writer has conducted several reviews in various journal sources and internet websites. Figurative language is a style of language that uses language in the form of parables or a way of saying something using another meaning. Figurative language can be found in song lyrics, novels, poetry, etc. There are many types of figurative language such as metaphor, simile, hyperbole, Personification, etc.

Semantics is a study of the meaning as a branch of linguistics. Linguistic itself has brought to the subject of semantics a certain degree of analytic rigour combined with a view of the study of meaning as an

integrated component within the total theory of how language works Geoffrey (1973).

Geoffrey (1973), explaining and describing the meaning in natural language is the aim of semantics. People may even say in ordinary usage more explicit that the goal of semantics is to explain what underlies the use of the word means and related term (sense, nonsense, signify, ambiguous, antonym, synonymy, etc.) in English and other language. The language which uses the unreal meaning is called figurative language in semantic analysis. Figurative language can be understood through studying semantics. Figurative language is a literary tool used by writers to bring the reader into a fantasy. The use of figurative language helps the reader to get a clearer picture of what is going on. It can also be used to convince the reader of something, or to simply entertain the reader Siagian (2022) . According to Deignan et al. (2013), maintained that Figurative language is frequently used in speaking and writing to express ideas and emotions and influence the views and attitudes of others. Figurative languages are forms of language used by authors or speakers delivering something beyond the literal meaning Tarigan Azwardi (2016)

A good language style must contain three elements, namely honesty, politeness, and attractiveness. In addition, figurative language has a very important role as a medium to convey the intended idea or meaning. According to Rahim & Maryadi (2019) figurative language are often presented with words in such a way that they are equated, compared, or

associated, with meanings that are usually unrelated. The existence of language style makes literary works more beautiful, many people are interested in the existence of language styles in literary works and also, the existence of figurative language gives an emotional and persuasive effect on literary works. According Siagian (2022) to Figurative language refers to words or expressions used orally to convey a speaker's intention, idea, or message. Figurative language is a form of writing in which the author's emotions are expressed in a way that the reader may experience specific emotions.

Sinjiardita & Tika (2018) stated that figurative language is a language that contains figures of speech, such as personification, metaphor, simile, and hyperbole, etc. There are many expressions to express feelings or something that has a hidden meaning through song lyric. Figurative language is a type of language that deviates from the language used in traditional, literal ways to describe people or objects or situations Sinambela, (2020).

According to Minderop (2005), figurative language is a language commonly used in a traditional and literal style to describe people or things, language style is also a way of expressing thoughts through in a unique way. With style, the description in the work can more profound and memorable can also beautify the work. Language style includes the meaning of words, pictures, parables, as well as symbols and allegory. While the parables include: simile, metaphor and personification.

Hanaq (2021) explains that figure of speech come from creative writers, using metaphors, analogies, symbols, etc. to stimulate readers' creativity and bring to light emotions and understandings that cannot be expressed using dictionary meanings alone. According to Padillah et al. (2016) , figure of speech are beautiful words, which are used in written language. However, the right use of figure of speech can gives aesthetic effect, and also it can make reader to interpret the aim is conveyed by the author based on his literary work. A figure of speech is to give another meaning to something expression, or suppose something to say something else. Glucksberg (2001) identifies figurative language as language where the meaning does not coincide with literal languages meaning and points at metaphors and idioms as examples of it. (preface) He further discusses the topic of understanding the meaning of figurative language as depending on context. Typical tropes are formed by taking into account the similarity in nature, state, shape, color, place, the time between the two objects being compared. Figurative language is also used to express something in an unusual way, the meaning of unusual here is to express the meaning of the word indirectly.

Verdonk (2002), states that figurative language is kind of stylistics. Figurative language is usually used when someone says or writes something in creating the multiple meaning. The explanation above is in line with the opinion of Morner & Rausch (1991) mention that figurative language is a language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from literal interpretation, when the writer uses literal language; he

or she is simply stating the fact as they are. Figurative language, in comparison, uses exaggerations or alterations to make a particular linguistic point. Figurative language is a language that contains figures of speech. He proposed that the kind of figure of speech only into four, such as (1) metaphor, (2) simile, (3) personification, and (4) hyperbole, namely expressions that make comparisons or associations with another thing which are meant to be interpreted imaginatively rather than literally.

There are various types of figure of speech, in this chapter the writer only focuses on 4 figurative languages according to Geoffrey (1973) The 4 types of figurative language are listed in details in the following:

a. Simile

According to Geoffrey (1973) Simile can specify the ground of the comparison, also a simile can specify a manner of comparison. Padillah et al. (2016) said simile is kind of figure of speech that compare two things conveyed obviously by word; like, as, such, etc. A simile is a figure of speech that contrasts two things, by using conjunctions Zhang et al. (2019). Simile is a figure that expresses something indirectly by an explicit comparison expressed explicitly using conjunctions, for instance, *like*, as an example Muziatun et al. (2022). Simile is a comparative language style that is explicit and uncomplicated, meaning that it will immediately state something that is the same as something that is the same as something else, for that effort to determine the style of simile language, namely there are several words, among others: “like” or “as”

Example: “*His eyes are like stars*”.

The sentence above is simile figurative language. The word “like” is a comparative word to equate eyes with stars, meaning that their eyes shine like stars in the sparkling sky.

a. Metaphor

Geoffrey (1973) stated that Metaphor ...“making believe that tenor and vehicle are identical. But as many writers have observed, the pretense often seems more serious and more real than the real world of literal understanding”. From a linguistic perspective, the literal meaning is always the basis, and the figurative meaning comes from it. Based on Setiawati & Maryani (2018) say that metaphor is a variety of analogy which compares two things directly. On the other hands Hasanah (2013) say that metaphor is generally an implicit comparison (doesn’t use like or as). Metaphors use more specific words like is, are, was, or were. For examples: a) My home is heaven. b) Her lips are roses. c) You are what you eat. d) She is a most beautiful ladies in my village. Burgers et al. (2016) Using visuals, tales, or real-life examples, metaphors are one of the figurative languages that may be used to communicate the characteristics of someone or something.

Metaphor is a form of figurative language that compares two things directly in a short form of embodiment. Muziatun et al. (2022) stated, A metaphor is a figure of speech in which words or groups of words are used without regard to their real meaning, and in which something is expressed

directly in the form of analogical analogies by omitting words where appropriate. Both metaphor and simile are comparisons between two fundamentally different things but the process is almost the same which distinguishes the first point is omitted. The difference between the two is the use of connotative words, in parables using words such like, as, then, similar to, or resemble. While the figurative terms metaphor and it are replaced with literal terms and also direct comparisons but do not use the words: like or us.

Example: *“The leader is the spear of the state = The leader of the spear of the state.*

From the example above, there are indeed similarities between the two, but if the word “is” is omitted, it does not change the meaning of the sentence.

b. Personification

Geoffrey (1973) said that Personification where an abstraction is represented figuratively when humans really combine the three categories, concrete, animistic and humanizing. Padillah et al. (2016) also stated that the point of the personification is to express the abstract ideas to inanimate objects, or aspects of nature are described as if it were human. Personification is one kind of comparison, that is, the way in which one item is compared to other things Deyin (2018). Personification, or prosopopoeia, the rhetorical figure by which something not human is given a human identity or ‘face’, is readily spotted, but the figure’s

cognitive form and function, its rhetorical and pictorial effects, rarely elicit scholarly attention Melion & Ramakers (2016). Based on Pratiwi (2019) personification is a comparison of meaning by giving human characteristics to an object, an animal, or an abstract idea. Personification is a figurative language that describes inanimate objects (on life) or abstractions of inanimate objects as if they have human nature and personification has a special metaphor style that describes inanimate objects acting and speaking like humans.

Example: *The howling wind in the middle of the silent night.*

From the example above, suppose the wind that sounds in the night, the wind does not sound but is felt. Even though the wind is an inanimate object, it is likened to a human.

c. Hyperbole

According Geoffrey (1973) said that hyperbole is frequently concerned with personal values and sentiments: that is with making subjective claims which, however exaggerated, we could not verify unless we were somehow able to get inside the cranium of the person about whom the claims are made. According to Ekasani (2015) hyperbole is a figure of speech which employs an exaggeration that is used for special effect, For example : "I'm so hungry I could eat a horse". A hyperbolic figure of speech is one that is exaggerated to a great extent Muziatun et al. (2022). Based on Claridge (2011) Hyperbole is a type of figurative

language that contains an exaggerated statement, by exaggerating something or giving the impression of being exaggerated until it makes no sense. Hyperbole is the opposite of litotes, which is a form of language that expresses or explains a purposeful exaggeration.

Example: *His house soared to the sky.*

The sentence above is a hyperbole figure of speech because the sentence is too excessive and cannot be logical.

From some of the opinions above, it can be concluded that figurative language is a form of parable that has a way of conveying thoughts or feelings in written or oral form. Figurative language can also be interpreted as a form of language that makes people guess in interpreting the sentence and the choice of words is not said directly but we must know the meaning of the word to be able to understand it. Effective and aesthetic word selection is one of the keys to language style, therefore usually writers in writing literary works will be different from other writers because each writer has a different imaginative language style in creating his work.

2. Song Lyrics

A different form of amusement is listening to music. Through music, numerous expressions and feelings can be expressed. Currently popular music includes lyrics to enhance the musical art. According to Sharndama and Suleiman as quoted in Akporobaro (2006) it has various forms, some of which are rich, imaginative, and depicted in puns, rhythms, and melodies.

There is one thing that is very important in the song, namely the lyrics, the lyrics are quite short poetry and meditative expressions of strong feelings from the thoughts or perceptions of a single speaker meditatively.

According to Siallagan et al. (2017) lyric in a song can complement and beautify the song and make listeners more interested in hearing it. According to Rahim & Maryadi (2019) the meaning of song lyrics is words, expressions, or signs that refers to or is represented and which can be explained using other words. According to Moeliono Peny (2003), lyrics are literary works in the form of poems that contain an outpouring of feelings, as well as song arrangements involving the melody and the singer's voice. According to Firdaus (2013) "Lyrics are printed as a form of communication between the author and the readers". Mainly of the times, they carry a message (whatever that might be) with the purpose of inspiring the listeners, at least, to think about it. Despite being the second component of music, lyrics make a substantial impact to the music itself. The audience gains a profound comprehension of the song's theme thanks to the lyrics, which also serve to make that message clearer. Song lyrics are also an expression of someone about something that has been heard or experienced, to understand the lyrics, one must determine the meaning of the lyrics of the song because usually, the creator uses figurative language in the song, so that listeners not only enjoy the song but can also increase knowledge about the meaning of the song lyrics. According to Rahim & Maryadi (2019) the meaning of song lyrics is words, expressions, or signs that refers to or is

represented and which can be explained using other words. In song lyrics contain the hidden moral values.

Listening to music is an activity that we often encounter, both young and old, because this activity is very comfortable. When people usually listen to music, because songs can be an alternative means to express our feelings and usually song lyrics can be a form of conveying messages in communication by poets. To understand the lyrics, listeners or readers must understand what the lyrics mean because usually in song lyrics there are various types of figurative language. In listening to songs, not only can we listen to them, but we know what the meaning of figurative language is and we gain additional knowledge through song lyrics that contain figurative language. Writers or poets usually create a lot of meaning through their work in expressing their ideas and imaginations freely so as to make the reader or listener gain an understanding of their works.

In addition, people also like to express their feelings, emotions, thoughts usually through poetry, novels, and even songs. But often songs are easier to find and have more fans. Song lyrics function as a means of information, the meaning of information here is to provide information to the public about many things that are told through song lyrics, as a means of education because usually in song lyrics there are messages that can affect personal life, motivated to become a better person, and as entertainment facility. Using figurative language in songs, listeners can enjoy the melody of the song because here the creators express their ideas or imagination

widely or freely by using this language styleso that listeners appreciate their works.

Based on the above understanding, it can be concluded that song lyrics are a series of words that make up a song, each line has a rhyme, and consists of several stanzas. Word lyrics came to be used in the words of a song. The meaning of the lyrics can be explicit nor implicit. Some of abstrack, and almost understandable. Lyrics can be arranged in almost any song.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the method used by the writer in the study and includes the study subject, data sources, and how the writer collected and analyzed the data.

A. Research Design

According to Moleong (2017) Descriptive qualitative research was research in the form of words or study framework as the final output and carried out by understanding phenomena that occur in the research subject. Creswell & Creswell (2018) also stated that qualitative methods depend on text and picture information, have remarkable strides in information investigation, and draw on the assorted design. Descriptive qualitative data was required to described and analyzed the data being investigated. In analyzing data, the researcher used the theory of qualitative research by Creswell & Creswell (2018) which went through some steps: first, organized and prepared the data. Second, read or looked at all data. Then, started coding all of the data. According to Nurmalasari & Apsari (2014) qualitative descriptive studies were the least encumbered studies, compared to other qualitative approaches, by a pre-existing theoretical or philosophical commitment. It means this research displayed the description about the content of this research and it did not calculate the data of this research.

The data source in this research were sentences, clauses, phrases, and even words that contained song lyric of Bruno Mars' hit songs entitled; *It will rain*,

Count on me, Just the way you are, Talking to the moon, and Grenade.

B. Source of the Data

In this study, the data source were Bruno Mars' song. The songs were *It will rain, Count on Me, Just the way you are, Talking to the moon, Grenade.* This lyric has many figurative expressions. The writer focused on analyzed figurative language and dominant figurative language.

Below are the song lyrics that has been chosen:

Table 3. 1
Bruno Mars' Album Title

No	Title
1.	It Will Rain
2.	Count On Me
3.	Just The Way You Are
4.	Talking To The Moon
5.	Grenade

C. Method of Data Collection

In qualitative method, there were several techniques to collected some data such as questionnaires, in-depth interviews, and content analysis. This study used content analysis method to explain figurative language. The content was used to analyze the figurative language in Bruno Mars' songs.

This method used to obtain data about the lyrics of Bruno Mars' songs that has been selected from Official Platform Music. The data are collected through some techniques as follow:

1. Browsing Bruno Mars' song.
2. Collecting Bruno Mars' song. There are 5 songs that reseacher chose, They are : (1.) *It Will Rain*, (2.) *Count On Me*, (3.) *Just The Way You Are*, (4.) *Talking To The Moon*, (5.) *Grenade*,
3. Reading and understanding the lyrics. In this step, the researcher read the lyrics seriously, for the purpose of understanding deeply about the lyric of the songs.
4. Identifying all the words, phrase and sentence containing figurative language. After reading and understanding the lyric of Bruno Mars' songs, the researcher identified or found all words, sentences and phrases contained figurative language as the data.
5. Noting down the data classifying them. After doing the previous step, the researcher classified the data based on the kinds of figurative language.

D. Techniques for Analyzing Data

According to Miles (1994) There were several activities in analyzing research data :

1. Data Reduction

According to Miles (1994) data reduction could be defined as the process of determination, disentanglement, and transformation of the data

to field notes. Data reduction was selected or sorted out important things related to research and the data simplification process but did not eliminate important information the data.

2. Data Display

Data displays organising, summarising and collecting information. Presentation of data in qualitative research involved taking reduced but regular data in the form of summarizing and gathering information. There were many ways to display data such as graphs, charts, networks, diagrams, maps, matrices, etc. Miles (1994), a model of qualitative data analysis, data display was an element or rate. By data display, the researcher considered what should she do, she could analyze or take the different actions based on her understanding Dakwatul Istiqomah (2018).

Data display through beyond data reduction in displaying a structured set of tools so that it could help to draw conclusions and presentations were part of a longer text, diagram, graph, chart, matrix and offer new ways to organize and think about more textually.

3. Drawing and Verifying conclusions

According to Sugiyono (2018) a conclusion in qualitative research was a new finding that had never existed before. In this last step, the researcher compared the current research with the previous study which was the focus in figurative language of song lyrics. Drawing conclusions was the last analytical activity in the analysis process. It was the core in

data analysis, this step is important to conclude and verify. The actions of data analysis:

1. The writer make a table containing sentences that contain figurative language. The table was devided into three columns, namely song lyrics, figurative language, meaning of song lyrics contained in figurative language.
2. Identified the meaning of figurative language in the lyrics of the song Bruno Mars.
3. The writer displayed the data in a table. The table consisted of figurative language techniques, frequencies, and their respective percentages.

According to Hulu et al. (2021) As for the way researchers change the amount of figurative language into percent as follows:

$$x = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

Where:

X = percentage of the obtained figurative language

F = Frequency of each type of figurative language

N = The total number of all figurative language

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer presented the analysis of figurative language in Bruno Mars' songs which has been mentioned in the scope of the problem in chapter one. The writer classified the figurative language contained in Bruno Mars' song and then explains its meaning. In addition, the writer also mentioned the dominant figurative language in Bruno Mars' songs.

A. Findings

1. The type of figurative language used in the lyrics of Bruno Mars' songs

In this study the writer found 4 figurative language. The can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.1
Result of The Data

No	Figurative Language	Data	percentage
1	Simile	1	4%
2	Metaphor	2	09%
3	Personification	3	14%
4	Hyperbole	16	73%
5	Total	22	100%

Based on selected songs from the Bruno Mars' album. There are several figurative languages which include (4%) hyperbole, (09%) personification, (14%) metaphor, and (73%) simile. Based on the

findings above, in this section the study explained and identified figurative language in Bruno Mars' song. The data was taken from the album Bruno Mars. In table 4.1 there are several figurative languages used in analyzing Bruno Mars' songs.

2. The dominant type of figurative language in Bruno Mars' selected songs

From the data above, it can be seen that the most dominant type of figurative language found in the Bruno Mars' selected songs was hyperbole with a total of 16 (73%) data. The data of hyperbole that found by the writer were 5 in the lyrics of the song "*It Will Rain*", 1 in the lyrics of the song "*count on me*", 1 in the lyrics of the song "*just the way you are*", 1 in the lyrics of the song "Talking to the Moon", and 8 in the lyrics of the song "*grenade*".

Then, the writer found that the second type of figurative language that dominant were personification with a total of 3 (14%) data. Those data were 1 personification in the lyrics of the song "*Count on Me*", 1 personification in the lyrics of the song "*Just The Way You Are*", and 1 personification in the lyrics of the song "Talking To The Moon".

Then, the writer found that third type of figurative language that dominant were metaphor with a total of 2 (9%) data. Those data were 1 metaphor in the lyrics of the song "*It Will Rain*", and 1 metaphor in the lyrics of the song "*Grenade*".

Then, the writer found that the least dominant of type of figurative language were simile with a total of 2 data. Those data were 1 (4%) simile in the lyrics of the song “*It Will Rain*”,

We can conclude that the dominant figurative language in the selected songs in Bruno Mars’ album was hyperbole.

3. The meaning of the figurative language used in the lyrics of Bruno Mars’ selected songs

The meaning and classification of figurative language in Bruno Mars’ album. Can be seen in the following table :

Table 4.2
It Will Rain

It Will Rain	Type	Meaning
Leave some morphine at my door Cause it would take a whole lot of medication. (Line – 2)	Metaphor	The figure of a man who are very afraid of the departure of his lover and describes how sick he would be if the lover he loved left him.
Just like the clouds my eyes will do the same. (Line – 15)	Simile	“Just like the clouds, my eyes will do the same” are sometimes obtained equation without mentioning the first object to be compared as the sentence above “just like the clouds”.
If you walk away, everyday it’ll rain rain, rain, rain (Line – 17)	Hyperbole	This sentence are to dramatize a situation due to the man being left behind by the lover he loves until the guy is willing to walk every day even

		though it raining.
I'll pick up these broken pieces till I'm bleeding If that'll make it right (Line – 37)	Hyperbole	In this lyric, the man wants to get love from his lover even though he has to bleed blood and feel a lot of pain.
Cause there'll be no sunlight If lose you baby (Line – 38)	Hyperbole	So here someone has lost his lover, he feels his life is not perfect and I don't mean anything, and the lyrics will no longer be sunshine, these lyrics are so exaggerated.
There'll be no clear skies If I lose you, baby (Line – 39)	Hyperbole	This lyric repeats a person who feels devastated when he loses the lover he loves.
There's no religion that could save me (Line – 6)	Hyperbole	No religion can save me, why does he say that because he has resigned himself to his life due to being abandoned by someone he loves, religion are the pillar of foundation until he says that means he has lost his mind.

Table 4.3 Count on Me

Count on Me	Type	Meaning
I'll be the light to guide you (Line – 4)	Personification	Your friend will always be there when you need his help, when you are in trouble and like your way.
I'll sail the world to find you (Line – 2)	Hyperbole	This word is an exaggeration because a man who is left behind by his partner will sail the world just to find his lover, here there are the word “sail” the world, the world are very wide so itis impossible if he will wade through.

Table 4.4 Just The Way You Are

Just the way you are	Type	Meaning
And when you smile The whole world stops and stares for awhile (Line – 11)	Personification	The world can't stop and stare especially when she smiles, her charming smile. The sun are an inanimate oject but here it is as if the sun has human like properties
Her eyes, her eyes make the stars look like they're not shinin' (Line – 1)	Hyperbole	In this lyric his ayes are so beautiful that it makes the stars look not shining the sentence too much

Table 4.5 Talking To The Moon

Talking to the moon	Type	Meaning
At night when the stars light up my room i sit by myself talking to the moon tryin to get to you (Line – 9)	Personification	The lyric “I sit alone talking to the moon” describes as if the moon has human like properties until spoken to, the moon are an inanimate object.
My neighbors think I’m crazy But they don’t understand You’re all I had (Line – 4)	Hyperbole	Where he sees his lover is even considered an insane person or crazy by others, by people around him, or by his neighbors. They think that people fantasize too much.

Table 4.6 Grenade

Granade	Type	Meaning
To tell the de,vil I said “hey” When you get back to where you’re from (Line – 23)	Metaphore	He compared the girl as evil as the devil.
Gave you all I had and you tossed it in the trash (Line – 7)	Hyperbole	He gave everything to the girl he loved but the girl refused.
To give all your loves is all I ever ask (Line – 9)	Hyperbole	He wants all his love to be given to him, he says it exaggeratedly.
I’d catch a granade for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah) (Line – 11)	Hyperbole	The figure of a man proves that he is willing to catch a genade to prove that he loves

		the girl “Granades” hereis a very dengerous object that can be deadly someone cannot catch it just to prove his love.
I’d jump in front of a train for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah) (Line – 13)	Hyperbole	Someone willing to do anything for the women he loves, until he wants to jump in front of the train.
Yes, I would die for ya, baby (Line – 16)	Hyperbole	In this lyric, describing someone who is wiling to die for his lover, the sentence is too much.
I’d take a bullet straight through my brain (Line – 17)	Hyperbole	“Brain” means the center of the nervous system. When the bullet enters the brain it can kill the person, he will do anything for the one he loves.
Beat me ‘til I’m numb (Line – 22)	Hyperbole	The lyrics show beat until numb, the guy is willing to be hit until it hurts. Hit and numb are redundant.
Yeah, you’ll smile in my face then rip the brakes out my car (Line – 25)	Hyperbole	This songwriter says that the woman he loves will be good to him and accept it’s all wrong he will hurt the guy.

B. Discussion

In this discussion, the writer identified figurative language in Bruno Mars' songs. In this study the writer used the theory of Geoffrey N. Leech to identify figurative language in the song Bruno Mars. The problem formulation behind this study was the first, namely what type of figurative language used in Bruno Mars selected songs. Based on the problem formulation, the study only focused on 4 figurative languages, namely simile, metaphor, personification, and hyperbole. The table above finds 21 figurative language data contained in the song and are divided into several data sections, namely hyperbole 16 (73%), personification 3 (14%), metaphor 2 (09%), and simile 1 (4%).

The second problem formulation are about, what kind of figurative language are dominant in Bruno Mars' chosen songs. It can be concluded that in this study the highest or dominant percentage are hyperbole. The third problem formulation are about, what are the meaning of figurative language in the lyrics of Bruno Mars' selected songs.

1. Figurative language in Bruno Mars Album

a. Simile

Here the writer found 1 selected album lyrics from Bruno Mars that use simile figurative language:

Data 1. Just like the coulds my eyes will do the same. (Line – 15)

The sentence above are an example of a simile, because the writer made a comparison between eyes and clouds. In addition to using the word

“like” to described the eyes and cloudy, the eyes here seem to be cloudy, cloudy here means sadness. Therefore, the writer described someone who were sad indirectly through the lyrics.

b. Metaphor

Here the writer found 2 selected album lyrics from Bruno Mars that use metaphor figurative language:

Data 2. Leave some morphine at my door

Cause it would take a whole lot of medication. (Line – 2)

The lines ‘If you ever leave me, baby’ and ‘Leave some morphine at my door’ described how painful his feeling was if his lover ever left him. The metaphor in the sentence is a phrase “morphine” morphine is a powerful and addictive drug and it is a commonly used metaphor for pain relief. However, the morphine in this line should not interpreted literally; instead, there were an implied meaning in that line. It is associated with the stay of a loved one. In this case, a person’s condition are not fine, he felt pain and sadness. The sentence described a person who were in great pain and sadness.

The lines ‘Cause it would take a whole lot of medication’ described that the man would need a lot of efforts to heal his pain if his lover left him. Morphine represented the idea that great sadness took a lot of effort to relieve. The phrase a whole lot of medication implied a lot of time and effort. Therefore, the phrase medication in that line did not litarally means a medicine.

Data 3. To tell the devil I said 'hey'

When you get back to where you're from (Line – 23)

In this sentence the phrase “devil” are metaphor. Metaphors can sometimes also functioned as subjects, objects, and so on. In this sentence , “To tell the devil I said hey” he compared the girl as evil as a demon. It was not literally means that the girl really an evil, the man would like to described that the girl is tricky using the metaphor as an evil.

c. Personification

Here the writer found 3 selected album lyrics from Bruno Mars that use personification figurative language:

Data 4. I'll be the light to guide you (Line – 4)

“be the light to guide you” are an example of personification because it described an inanimate object, namely “light” as if it were human. Light is a dead thing that did not have a sense to move as it wanted to. The word light in the sentence refers to a role model which means the writer of the lyric wanted to be someone who can be relied on to guide the person he wants.

Data 5. And when you smile The whole world stops and stares for

awhile (Line – 11)

In this sentence the phrase “the whole world stops and stares” in this sentence are described as if the world are alive and has properties like living things. The words “stop” and “stares” implies that the world has a body to move and stop and also has eyes to see and stare.

*Data 6. At night when the stars light up my room i sit by myself talking
to the moon tryin to get to you (Line – 9)*

The phrase in this sentence are “talking to the moon” are an example of personification because it described an inanimate object that seems animate, the moon are an inanimate object that could not do anything, either speak or move because it did not have a mouth like humans. It is clarified that it did not really mean the man would talk with the moon.

d. Hyperbole

Here the writer found 16 selected album lyrics from Bruno Mars that use hyperbole figurative language:

Data 7. If you walk away, everyday it'll rain rain, rain, rain (Line – 17)

In this sentence it are an example of hyperbole because the writer described something excessively. In this sentence the writer stated that the man walked away every day it will rain, this sentence are to dramatized a situation due to the lover he loves until the guy are willing to walk every day even though it raining.

Data 8. I'll pick up these broken pieces till I'm bleeding

If that'll make you mine (Line – 37)

The sentence above contains an overstatement which are an example of hyperbole. The sentence described someone who are willing to hurt himself to get the women he loves, we can conclude that someone who really loves will be willing to do anything to get what he wants. The

word picking up the broken pieces depicts the lyricist's relationship with the person he loves that has ended, and he tries to piece it together and fix what he can in order to be together again.

Data 9. Cause there'll be no sunlight

If lose you baby (Line – 38)

The sentence above described something that is excessive, this sentence shown an example of hyperbole. The sentence described that someone who lose his lover he also lose enthusiasm in his life, that was also impossible for the sun to not shine just because the lover left him. Sunlight in the sentence described that his life becomes dark when the author loses the person he loves. His life become dim and there is no enthusiasm to live tomorrow without her lover.

Data 10. There'll be no clear skies

If I lose you, baby (Line – 39)

The sentence above are hyperbole figure of speech because it shown exaggerating, the sentence described that there will be no clear sky, in fact the sky can change whenever it wants it to be sunny or cloudy we will not know, and this lyric repeats someone who feels devastated when he loses his beloved lover.

Data 11. There's no religion that could save me (Line – 6)

The sentence above are hyperbole because shown exaggerating, the sentence said no religion that could save me, why did he said that because he has resigned to his life because he was abandoned by the person he

loves, religion was the pillar of the foundation until he says it means he has lost common sense.

Data 12. I'll sail the world to find you (Line – 2)

This sentence shown an exaggeration, the sentence described an example of a hyperbole figure of speech because a man left by his partner will travel the world just to find his lover, here there is the word “sail” the world, the world is very wide so it would be impossible if he would wade through it. In the line, the writer described that he would find various ways to find his lover even though he has to sail around the world. The sentence "sail the world" on the line is an exaggeration, it doesn't mean he will travel the world just to find his lover.

*Data 13. Her eyes, her eyes make the stars look like they're not shinin'
(Line – 1)*

The sentence above shown an example of a hyperbole that described a person's eyes that make the stars not shine. The author of the lyric intended to described how beautiful the eyes of someone he loved that it did sparkling and able to dim the shine of the stars. This sentence clarified something excessive, and it was very unlikely that stars did not shine just because of someone's eyes.

Data 14. My neighbors think I'm crazy

But they don't understand

You're all I had (Line – 4)

The sentence above shown an example of hyperbole that described someone who has been abandoned by his lover, and even considered crazy by the people around him. They thought the man was too obsessed. Differences in taste and opinion are expressed in these lyrics, where the neighbor thought he was insane because of his actions brought on by longing. Everyone can alter their appearance based on how they are feeling, even though it may occasionally seem odd to others. But occasionally, people struggle to comprehend that everyone experiences unique emotions and life circumstances that influence their own actions.

Data 15. Gave you all I had and you tossed it in the trash (Line – 7)

This line is an example of hyperbole because it described someone who were willing to gave everything he had just for the girl he loved but the girl instead threw it in the trash, even though the girl did not like the guy, don't throw gifts in the trash that's a bad attitude, at least we appreciate people's gifts. But actually the man didn't really give her everything he had. The word "tossed" described how the girl was really don't appreciate a man who were struggle for her love. And if the man treated the girl right then he wouldn't heartbroken.

Data 16. To give all your loves is all I ever ask (Line – 9)

The sentence shown an example of hyperbole, because it described a person who wanted all his love, by he said it in an exaggeration. The language utilized in the song's lyrics, such as the overblown statement that he "desired all of her love," had a tremendously dramatic effect. This

statement was deemed to be hyperbole since the song's lyrics, which included the line "I wanted all of her love," were expressed in a dramatic manner.

Data 17. I'd catch a grenade for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah) (Line – 11)

The sentence above shown an exaggeration because it described a person who is willing to catch a grenade to show his lover how much he sacrificed. The contextual meaning was that he attempting to prove that he would do anything for her. He tried to prove that he would do anything to win her forgiveness and come back. It was impossible for a person can catch a grenades, if it done a person will die. "Granades" are very dangerous and deadly objects, and it really impossible for someone to catch them. It means that the man really love his girl so much and he will did everything for his girl.

Data 18. I'd jump in front of a train for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah)

(Line –13)

A sentence that used hyperbole, the writer of this lyric did not jump in front of the train in the truth. In this context, the lyric described how great was the love he have for someone. It described that he would jump in front of a train just to prove to his lover that he was willing to do anything even he knew that it was dangerous and there's a possibility that he would be hurt or died for his lover.

Data 19. Yes, I would die for ya, baby

The sentence above described a man who were willing to die for the person he loved, this sentence shown an example of hyperbole because it described an exaggerated sentence, it did not appropriate for him to do something like that just because of someone he loves. There are not many people who have a courage to die even if it is for themselves furthermore for the other people even the love for someone is really great.

Data 20. I'd take a bullet straight through my brain (Line – 17)

The sentence above described something excessive, the sentence described a person who will take a bullet directly in his brain, even though if the bullet entered the brain, that person will surely die. So it did very unlikely if someone took a bullet directly in his brain. Logically, if there was a bullet that hit human's organs, the one who able to take it through surgery was a doctor or surgeon. However, even if it was a doctor or a surgeon would not be able to perform a surgery for himself, which mean those kind of action can only be performed by someone elses.

Data 21. Beat me 'til I'm numb (Line – 22)

The sentence above shown a hyperbole figure of speech, because it used excessive sentences, the sentence described someone who were willing to be beaten until he become numb, to show his sacrifices to someone he loved. It could be a sacrifices that surely would be done even he got pain. Words “beat” and “numb” in this line have an exaggerated meaning of hurt and in pain.

Data 22. Yeah, you'll smile in my face then rip the brakes out my car

(Line – 25)

The sentence above shown a hyperbole figure of speech, because it used excessive sentences, the sentence described how someone he loved will be kind to him, love him, or accept him, and it turns out that the woman he loved would hurt him. The message in the lyrics similar as the expression of a girl make someone fly high to the sky before dropping it abruptly. The word “smile in my face” means that someone whom the writer refers to was treated the writer really well, portrayed a great attitude, look in love with the writer. The word ”rip the brakes out my car” described how the girl hurt the writer after make the writer really in love with her.

2. The dominant type of figurative language in Bruno Mars’ selected songs

The writer concluded there were 4 figurative language used in the song lyrics from the total of 5 songs:

a. In the first song “*It Will Rain*”, the writer found 3 kinds of figurative language, there were :

1) metaphor in 1 song lyrics

“Leave some morphine at my door

Cause it would take a whole lot of medication. (Line – 2)”

2) simile in 1 song lyrics

“Just like the clouds my eyes will do the same. (Line – 15)”

3) hyperbole in 5 song lyrics

“If you walk away, everyday it’ll rain rain, rain, rain

(Line – 17)”

“I’ll pick up these broken pieces till I’m bleeding

If that’ll make it right (Line – 37)”

“Cause there’ll be no sunlight If lose you baby (Line – 38)”

“There’ll be no clear skies If I lose you, baby (Line – 39)”

“There’s no religion that could save me (Line – 6)”

b. In the second song “*Count on Me*”, the writer found 2 kinds of figurative language, there were:

1) Personification in 1 song lyrics

“I’ll be the light to guide you (Line – 4)”

2) Hyperbole for 1 song lyric.

“I’ll sail the world to find you (Line – 2)”

c. In the third song “*Just The Way You Are*”, the writer found 2 the kinds of figurative language, there were:

1) Personification in 1 song lyrics

“And when you smile The whole world stops and stares for awhile (Line – 11)”

2) Hyperbole in 1 song lyric.

“Her eyes, her eyes make the stars look like they’re not shinin’ (Line – 1)”

d. In the fourth song “*Talking To The Moon*”, the writer found 2 the kinds of figurative language, there were:

1) Personification in 1 song lyrics

*“At night when the stars light up my room i sit by myself
talking to the moon tryin to get to you (Line – 9)”*

2) Hyperbole in 1 song lyric

*“My neighbors think I’m crazy But they don’t understand
You’re all I had (Line – 4)”*

e. In the last song “Grenade”, the writer found 2 kinds of figurative language, there were:

1) Metaphor in 1 song lyric

*“To tell the devil I said ‘hey’ When you get back to where
you’re from (Line – 23)”*

2) Hyperbole in 8 song lyrics

*“Gave you all I had and you tossed it in the trash
(Line – 7)”*

“To give all your loves is all I ever ask (Line – 9)”

“I’d catch a grenade for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah) (Line – 11)”

*”I’d jump in front of a train for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah)
(Line – 13)”*

“Yes, I would die for ya, baby (Line – 16)”

“I’d take a bullet straight through my brain (Line – 17)”

“Beat me ‘til I’m numb (Line – 22)”

*“Yeah, you’ll smile in my face then rip the brakes out my
car (Line – 25)”*

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

In this section, there are two things discussed in this chapter, conclusions and suggestions. A conclusion that contains conclusions about the findings of the study above and the discussion in chapter IV, and also provides some suggestion for future generations who want to analyze figurative language in song lyrics.

A. Conclusions

Based on the figurative analysis in the song Bruno Mars, it can be conclude that:

Figurative language is language that used parables both inanimate objects and living things whose meaning is different from literal interpretation, figurative language is usually used to beautify and emphasize what is conveyed. After analyzing the data, the writer found a total of 22, of the total data, consisting of several figurative languages contained in Bruno Mars' selected songs, namely: figure of speech hyperbole (73%), personification (14%), metaphor (09%), and simile (4%). The study only focuses on four figurative languages used in analyzing Bruno Mars' songs. However, the dominant figurative language in this study, namely hyperbole, was found (73%) of the data. Hyperbole is figurative language that describes an idea or emotion in an exaggerated manner.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusions above, the writer has several suggestions for future generations who want to analyze figurative language in song lyrics, the suggestions are as follows:

1. The writer suggests that the next generation of study can find more figurative language and find other types of figurative language that were not found in this study.
2. Generation of the study should look for more references to other figurative language theories in conducting the study.
3. Further the study should read a lot of literary studies related to figurative language, need to understand examples of sentences containing figurative language.
4. The writer hopes that more students will continue to analyze figurative language because it can help readers to understand the meaning contained in the lyrics of the song and students who want to analyze figurative language in song lyrics can use other objects such as: novels, film, and others.
5. For further study, this study can be used as a reference and the writer hope that this study can provide benefits for the next generation of the study.

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APPENDICES

Appendix. 1
Kartu Bimbingan



KARTU BIMBINGAN FINAL PROJECT
MAHASISWA UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG

NAMA : Dariss'adah
 NPM : 18420006
 FAK/PROGDI : FPBS/PEND. BAHASAINGGRIS
 DOSENPEMBIMBING I : Rahmawati Sukmaningrum, S.Pd., M.Pd.

NO	WAKTU BIMBINGAN	MATERI YANGDIKONSULTAS KAN	TANDATANGAN
			PEMB.
1.	24 Nov 2021	Pengajuan Judul (Acc)	
2.	22 Des 2021	Pengajuan Proposal	
3.	24 Des 2021	Revisi Proposal	
4.	16 Jan 2022	Proposal Acc	
5.	18 Maret 2022	Final Project Bab (1-3)	
6.	4 April 2022	Revisi Final Project (1-3)	
7.	7 April 2022	Acc Final Project (1-3)	
8.	1 Agustus 2022	Final Project (4-5)	
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Appendix. 2
Pengajuan Ujian Skripsi

Appendix. 3

Biography of Bruno Mars



Peter Gene Hernandez (born October 8, 1985), known professionally as Bruno Mars, is an American singer-songwriter, record producer, musician, dancer, and music video director. He is known for his stage performances, retro showmanship, and for performing in a wide range of musical styles, including pop, R&B, funk, soul, reggae, disco, and rock. Mars is accompanied by his band, the Hooligans, who play a variety of instruments, such as electric guitar, bass, piano, keyboards, drums, and horns, and also serve as backup singers and dancers.

Born and raised in Honolulu, Hawaii, Mars moved to Los Angeles in 2003 to pursue a musical career. In 2009, he co-founded the production team The Smeezingtons, responsible for various successful singles for Mars himself and

other artists. He rose to fame in 2010 buoyed by the success of "Nothin' on You" by B.o.B and "Billionaire" by Travie McCoy, both of which featured his vocals. That year, Mars released his debut studio album *Doo-Wops & Hooligans*, which blended pop with reggae pop and R&B. It spawned the international number-one singles "Just the Way You Are", "Grenade", and "The Lazy Song". Drawing inspiration from disco, funk, rock, reggae and soul genres, his second studio album, *Unorthodox Jukebox* (2012), was his first number one on the *Billboard* 200. It amassed two *Billboard* Hot 100 number-one songs, "Locked Out of Heaven" and "When I Was Your Man".

In 2014, Mars was featured on Mark Ronson's "Uptown Funk", which topped various music charts, spending a total of fourteen and seven weeks atop the *Billboard* Hot 100 and the UK Singles Chart, respectively. Mars's third studio album, the R&B-focused, *24K Magic* (2016), received seven Grammy Awards, winning the major categories of Album of the Year, Record of the Year, and Song of the Year. The album also yielded the top-five singles "24K Magic", "That's What I Like", his seventh *Billboard* Hot 100 number-one single, and a remix of "Finesse" featuring Cardi B. In 2021, Mars and Anderson .Paak, as Silk Sonic, released the collaborative studio album *An Evening with Silk Sonic*, which delved into 70's R&B and soul and was led by the chart-topping single "Leave the Door Open".

Mars has sold over 130 million records worldwide, making him one of the best-selling music artists of all time. Eight of his songs have reached number one on the *Billboard* Hot 100 and his concert tours are some of the highest-

grossing in history. He has received 15 Grammy Awards (including three Record of the Year wins), four Brit Awards, eleven American Music Awards, 13 Soul Train Awards and holds three *Guinness World Records*, among other accolades. He featured on *Music Week*'s best songwriters (2011) and *Billboard*'s Greatest of All Time Artists (2019) lists and rankings such as the *Time* 100 and *Forbes* Celebrity 100. Mars became the first artist to receive five Diamond-certified songs in the United States and has been regarded as a pop icon due to his influential career.

Appendix. 4

The Lyrics of Bruno Mars' Selected Songs

1. It Will Rain

If I lose you, baby
There'll be no clear skies
If I lose you, baby
Just like the clouds
My eyes will do the same if you walk away
Everyday it'll rain, rain, ra-a-a-ain
I'll never be your mother's favorite

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

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

Sayin', "There goes my little girl
Walkin' with that troublesome guy"

But they're just afraid of something they can't understand

Ooh, but little darlin' watch me change their minds

Yeah for you I'll try, I'll try, I'll try, I'll try

And pick up these broken pieces 'til I'm bleeding

If that'll make you mine

'Cause there'll be no sunlight

If I lose you, baby

There'll be no clear skies

If I lose you, baby

Just like the clouds

My eyes will do the same if you walk away
Everyday it'll rain, rain, ra-a-a-ain
Oh, don't you say (don't you say) goodbye (goodbye)
Don't you say (don't you say) goodbye (goodbye)
I'll pick up these broken pieces 'til I'm bleeding
If that'll make it right
'Cause there'll be no sunlight
If I lose you, baby
And there'll be no clear skies
If I lose you, baby
And just like the clouds
My eyes will do the same if you walk away
Everyday it'll rain, rain, ra-a-a-ain

2. Count on Me

Oh-oh
If you ever find yourself stuck in the middle of the sea
I'll sail the world to find you
If you ever find yourself lost in the dark and you can't see
I'll be the light to guide you
We'll find out what we're made of
When we are called to help our friends in need
You can count on me like one, two, three
I'll be there
And I know when I need it, I can count on you like four, three, two

And you'll be there

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

Ooh-ooh-ooh-ooh

Ooh-ooh-ooh-ooh, ooh, yeah, yeah

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

I'll sing a song beside you

And if you ever forget how much you really mean to me

Every day I will remind you, oh

We'll find out what we're made of

When we are called to help our friends in need

You can count on me like one, two, three

I'll be there

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

And you'll be there

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

Ooh-ooh-ooh-ooh

Ooh-ooh-ooh-ooh, ooh, yeah, yeah

You'll always have my shoulder when you cry

I'll never let go, never say goodbye

You know

You can count on me like one, two, three

I'll be there

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

And you'll be there

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

Ooh-ooh-ooh-ooh

Ooh-ooh-ooh-ooh, ooh

You can count on me 'cause I can count on you

3. Just The Way You Are

Oh, her eyes, her eyes

Make the stars look like they're not shinin'

Her hair, her hair

Falls perfectly without her tryin'

She's so beautiful and I tell her everyday

Yeah, I know, I know

When I compliment her, she won't believe me

And it's so, it's so

Sad to think that she don't see what I see

But every time she asks me, "Do I look okay?"

I say

When I see your face

There's not a thing that I would change

'Cause you're amazing

Just the way you are

And when you smile

The whole world stops and stares for a while

'Cause girl, you're amazing

Just the way you are

Yeah

Her lips, her lips

I could kiss them all day if she'd let me

Her laugh, her laugh

She hates, but I think it's so sexy

She's so beautiful and I tell her everyday

Oh, you know, you know

You know I'd never ask you to change

If perfect's what you're searchin' for, then just stay the same

So don't even bother askin' if you look okay

You know I'll say

When I see your face

There's not a thing that I would change

'Cause you're amazing

Just the way you are

And when you smile

The whole world stops and stares for a while

'Cause girl, you're amazing

Just the way you are

The way you are

The way you are

Girl, you're amazing
Just the way you are
When I see your face
There's not a thing that I would change
'Cause you're amazing
Just the way you are
And when you smile
The whole world stops and stares for a while
'Cause girl, you're amazing
Just the way you are
Yeah

4. Talking to The Moon

I know you're somewhere out there
Somewhere far away
I want you back, I want you back
My neighbors think I'm crazy
But they don't understand
You're all I had, you're all I had
At night, when the stars light up my room
I sit by myself
Talking to the moon
Trying to get to you
In hopes you're on the other side talking to me too
Or am I a fool who sits alone talking to the moon?
Oh-oh
I'm feeling like I'm famous, the talk of the town
They say I've gone mad
Yeah, I've gone mad
But they don't know what I know
'Cause when the sun goes down, someone's talking back
Yeah, they're talking back, oh
At night, when the stars light up my room
I sit by myself

Talking to the moon
Trying to get to you
In hopes you're on the other side talking to me too
Or am I a fool who sits alone talking to the moon?
Ah-ah, ah-ah, ah-ah
Do you ever hear me calling?
(Ah-ah, ah-ah, ah-ah) oh-oh-oh, oh-oh-oh
'Cause every night, I'm talking to the moon
Still trying to get to you
In hopes you're on the other side talking to me too
Or am I a fool who sits alone talking to the moon?
Oh-oh
I know you're somewhere out there
Somewhere far away

5. Grenade

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

Take, take, take it all, but you never give

Should have known you was trouble from the first kiss

Had your eyes wide open

Why were they open? (Ooh)

Gave you all I had and you tossed it in the trash

You tossed it in the trash, you did

To give me all your love is all I ever ask

'Cause what you don't understand is

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

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

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

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

Oh, oh, I would go through all this pain

Take a bullet straight through my brain

Yes, I would die for ya, baby
But you won't do the same
No, no, no, no
Black, black, black and blue
Beat me 'til I'm numb
Tell the devil I said "Hey" when you get back to where you're from
Mad woman, bad woman
That's just what you are
Yeah, you'll smile in my face then rip the brakes out my car
Gave you all I had and you tossed it in the trash
You tossed it in the trash, yes you did
To give me all your love is all I ever ask
'Cause what you don't understand is
I'd catch a grenade for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah)
Throw my hand on a blade for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah)
I'd jump in front of a train for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah)
You know I'd do anything for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah)
Oh oh, I would go through all this pain
Take a bullet straight through my brain
Yes, I would die for ya, baby
But you won't do the same
If my body was on fire
Ooh, you'd watch me burn down in flames

You said you loved me, you're a liar
'Cause you never, ever, ever did, baby
But darling, I'd still catch a grenade for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah)
Throw my hand on a blade for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah)
I'd jump in front of a train for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah)
You know I'd do anything for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah)
Oh oh, I would go through all this pain
Take a bullet straight through my brain
Yes, I would die for ya, baby
But you won't do the same
No, you won't do the same
You wouldn't do the same
Ooh, you'd never do the same
No, no, no, no oh



**KARTU BIMBINGAN FINAL PROJECT
MAHASISWA UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG**

NAMA : Dariss'adah
NPM : 18420006
FAK/PROGDI : FPBS/PEND. BAHASAINGGRIS
DOSENPEMBIMBING I : Rahmawati Sukmaningrum, S.Pd., M.Pd.

NO	WAKTU BIMBINGAN	MATERI YANGDIKONSULTAS KAN	TANDATANGAN PEMB.
1.	24 Nov 2021	Pengajuan Judul (Acc)	
2.	22 Des 2021	Pengajuan Proposal	
3.	24 Des 2021	Revisi Proposal	
4.	16 Jan 2022	Proposal Acc	
5.	10 Maret 2022	Final Project Bab (1-3)	
6.	4 April 2022	Revisi Final Project (1-3)	
7.	7 April 2022	Acc Final Project (1-2)	
8.	1 Agustus 2022	Final Project (4-5)	
9.	16 Agustus 2022	Acc Final Project	
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MAHASISWA UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG**

NAMA : Dariss'adah
NPM : 18420006
FAK/PROGDI : FPBS/PEND. BAHASAINGGRIS
DOSENPEMBIMBING II : Ajeng Setyorini, S.S., M.Pd.

NO	WAKTU BIMBINGAN	MATERI YANGDIKONSULTAS KAN	TANDATANGAN PEMB. II
1.	30 Nov 2021	Pengajuan Judul (Acc)	
2.	10 Januari 2022	Pengajuan Proposal	
3.	18 Januari 2022	Revisi Proposal	
4.	26 Januari 2022	Proposal (Acc)	
5.	24 Maret 2022	Final Project Bab (1-3)	
6.	16 ags 2022	Final Project (4-5)	
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YAYASAN PEMBINA LEMBAGA PENDIDIKAN PERGURUAN TINGGI PGRI SEMARANG
FAKULTAS PENDIDIKAN BAHASA DAN SENI
UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG
Kampus : Jalan Sidodadi Timur Nomor 24 Semarang Indonesia. Telp. (024) 8448217, 8316377
Faks. (024)8448217 Website: www.upgris.ac.id

BERITA ACARA UJIAN SKRIPSI

Pada hari ini Jumat 19 Agustus 2022, berdasarkan susunan tim penguji Skripsi :

1. Nama : Dr. Asropah, M.Pd.
Jabatan : Ketua
2. Nama : Dr. Jafar Sodik, S.Pd, M.Pd.
Jabatan : Sekretaris
3. Nama : Rahmawati Sukmaningrum, S.Pd.,M.Pd
Jabatan : Anggota (Penguji I)
4. Nama : Ajeng Setyorini, S.S., M.Pd
Jabatan : Anggota (Penguji II)
5. Nama : Rr. Festi Himatu Karima, S.S.,M. Hum
Jabatan : Anggota (Penguji III)

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

Nama : Darissa'adah Fakultas : FPBS
N.P.M : 18420006 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Program Pendidikan : Strata 1

Judul Skripsi :
THE FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN BRUNO MARS' ALBUM

Nilai :

Demikian berita Acara Ujian Skripsi dibuat untuk diketahui dan dipergunakan seperlunya oleh pihak-pihak yang berkepentingan.

Ketua,

Dr. Asropah, M.Pd.

Sekretaris,

Dr. Jafar Sodik, S.Pd, M.Pd.

Penguji I,

Rahmawati Sukmaningrum, S.Pd.,M.Pd

Penguji II,

Ajeng Setyorini, S.S., M.Pd

Penguji III,

Rr. Festi Himatu Karima, S.S.,M. Hum



Mengetahui,
Dekan

Dr. Asropah, M.Pd.
FNSP/NIP 936601104



YAYASAN PEMBINA PENDIDIKAN PERGURUAN TINGGI PGRI SEMARANG
UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG
FAKULTAS PENDIDIKAN BAHASA DAN SENI
JALAN GAJAH RAYA NO. 40 SEMARANG

USULAN TEMA DAN PEMBIMBING SKRIPSI

Yth. Ketua Program Studi *)

1. Pend. Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
2. Pend. Bahasa dan Sastra Jawa di Semarang

Dengan hormat,

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini,

Nama : Darissa'adah

NPM : 18420006

bermaksud mengajukan tema skripsi dengan judul :

The Figurative Language In Bruno Mars' Album.

30/11-2021

Ace judul

Selanjutnya, dosen pembimbing skripsi kami serahkan sepenuhnya kepada Ketua Progdii, dengan keputusan pembimbing :

1. Dr. Rahmawati Sukmaningrum, S.Pd., M.Pd
2. Ateng Setyotini, S.S., M.Pd

Menyetujui,
Ketua Program Studi,

Dr. Japa Sodik S.Pd. M.Pd.
NIP./NPP. 956701117

Semarang, 24 November 2022

Yang mengajukan,

Darissa'adah