THE ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN THE LYRIC OF BRUNO MARS'S SONGS

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ABSTRACT

Language is tool of human beings to communicate each other. People can express their ideas, thought, and feelings through language. One of the ways to learn language is by used song. According to Apsari (2012), by using songs the students tend to be more active in the teaching and learning process. It showed that people can learn English through song. Actually, in fact so many people do not really understand about figurative language, how to classify the type and explain the denotative meaning each figurative meaning. The research design used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. The unit analysis of research is the figurative languages, contextual, connotative, denotative meaning, and the dominant of figurative which are found in the song lyric of Bruno Mars's songs. The researcher chose five songs in the album Doo-Woops & Hooligans. The songs were Grenade, Just the way you are, marry you, Talking to the Moon, and Count on Me. In doing analysis, the researcher used identification, classification, and analysis. The result of the analysis showed that the types of figurative language in the five songs are metaphor, repetition, paradox, symbol, hyperbole, allegory, apostrophe, simile, and synecdoche. In the five songs that have been selected, the dominant of figurative language is repetition. The contextual meanings of figurative language were different from connotative meaning.

Keywords: figurative language, songs, lyric

INTRODUCTION

In learning English, people need to understand the meaning and the form of language. There are many ways that can be used by the people to learn English. One of the ways is by using song. The students tend to be more active in the language teaching and learning process by using songs (Apsari, 2012). It showed that song is one of the effective ways to learn English. According to Griffee in Setiawati & Maryani (2018) song is formed words as the part of the song. Some people express theit ideas and feeling into a song. Besides, there are messages that can be delivered in the song.

Many songs contain of figurative language. The figurative language is the type of language which is shorter than the meaning. It is commonly applied in the

song. According to Harya (2017) figurative language is language that uses the words with a different meaning from the literal interpretation. So, it needs to infer the meaning of the words, because it can be not understandable if the words interpreted literally by using the dictionary. People have to think deeper to understand the figurative language. To understand the lyrics which contains figurative language, it is important to know and find the meaning of figurative language.

The researcher wants to concerns about figurative language. Actually, in fact so many people do not really understand about figurative language, how to classify the type and explain the denotative meaning each figurative meaning. Every song has many messages and need to analyze the meaning in order to understand the song. From the phenomena the researcher is interested in conducting the study of figurative language used in Bruno Mars's songs.

METHOD

The design of research used is a qualitative approach. The researchers used qualitative descriptive. The purpose of the qualitative descriptive method is to describe factually and accurately about the details of a place and its characteristics in a systematic way. In this method the techniques used are search, collection, and data analysis. In qualitative research analysis, it is very important to provide an understanding of the results of the data found in detail. (Moleong, 2009:3). The subject of research that used is the song lyric. The unit analysis of research is the figurative languages, contextual, connotative, denotative meaning, and the dominant of figurative which are found in the song lyric of Bruno Mars's songs. In this research, the instrument was human instrument. The songs were Grenade, Just the way you are, Marry you, Talking to the Moon, and Count on Me. The lyrics were taken from www.azlyrics.com. Then, the researcher analyzed the song lyric by using some theories. In doing data analysis, the researcher uses procedures as identification, classification, and data analysis

FINDINGS

After choosing some of the songs from the album Doo-Woops & Hooligans by Bruno Mars, the researcher took the lyric from www.azlyrics.com. The songs were Grenade, Just the way you are, marry you, Talking to the Moon, and Count on Me. The song lyrics can be seen below. The researcher found nine types of figurative language. They are simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, paradox, synecdoche, apostrophe, symbol, irony, understatement, repetition, metonymy, and litotes.

In the five songs from Bruno Mars, the researcher found nine kinds of figurative language. They are metaphor, repetition, paradox, symbol, hyperbole, allegory, apostrophe, simile, and synecdoche. The number of figurative languages was different in every song. The dominant of figurative language is repetition. The types of figurative language will be shown on the diagram below:
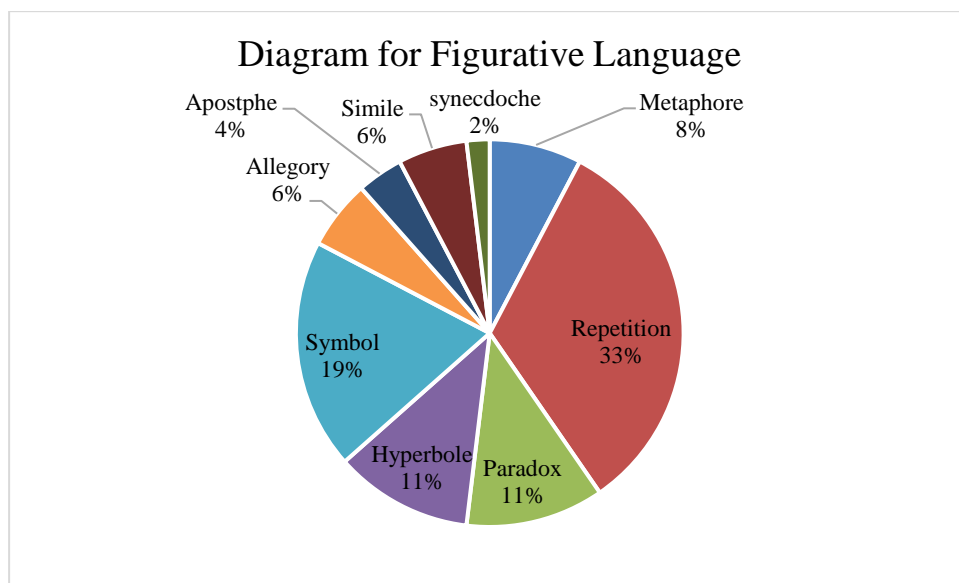

Figure 1. Diagram for Figurative Language

In the five songs from Bruno Mars, the researcher also made a description. The description of figurative sentences, connotative meaning, denotative meaning, and contextual meaning in the song lyric can be seen below:

Table 1
The Lyric of Grenade

No	Figurative Sentences	Code	Connotative Meaning	Denotative Meaning	Contextual Meaning
1	Easy come, easy go, that's just how you live, oh	S-1 L-1	The meaning of easy come, easy go is someone who always come and then go easily	Someone who always fall in love and break the relationship easily	The phrase "easy come" is used to describe someone who always falls in love easily. Then the phrase "easy go" is used for describing someone who break the relationship easily
2	Take, take, take it all, but you never give	S-1 L-2	It means that someone takes it all without give the things	Someone who did not love back after the one love him/her	"Take it all" is used to describe the love that has given by someone. Meanwhile "never give" is used to describe that someone did not love back
3	Gave you all I had and you tossed it in the trash	S-1 L-6	The sentence mean that someone has given what he/she has, but it was useless	Someone who give love, but it has been rejected	"Gave you all I had" is used to describe the effort of someone for his/her love. "You tossed it in the trash" is used to describe the rejected love.
4	To give me all your love is all I ever ask	S-1 L-8	The one who asks someone to give his/her love	The one who wants to be loved	The sentence used to describe someone's hope that he/she want to be loved
5	I'd catch a grenade for ya\nThrow my hand on a blade for ya\nI'd jump in front of a train for ya	S-1 L-10,11,12	The one who catch a grenade, throw the hand on a blade, and jump in front of the train	The one who did the dangerous things for his love	The three sentences used to describe that the one did anything for someone he/she loved.
6	You know I'd do anything for ya	S-1 L-13	The one who did anything for someone	The one who did the effort for someone	The sentence is used to describe that the effort of someone for his/her love
7	Yes, I would die for ya, baby\nBut you won't do the same\nNo, no, no, no	S-1 L-16,17,18	The one is ready to die but someone he/she love will not do the same.	The one will do whatever for his/her love but it ignored	"Yes, I would die" means the one does everything for his love, but it has been useless because his love ignored him/her. It can be seen from "but you won't do the same". The words "No, no, no, no" is used to confirm what his love did
8	Black, black, black and blue	S-1 L-19	These are the color	It means hopeless	The colors are used to describe the hopeless situation

9	Tell the devil I said "Hey" when you get back to where you're from	S-1 L-21	The one say hey to the devil	The love is being devil and tricky	The word "devil" used to tell that the love is tricky
10	If my body was on fire Ooh, you'd watch me burn down in flames	S-1 L-37,38	The man was burnt and the woman was only watched.	The man was hurt, but the woman did not care.	"If my body was on fire" is used to show that the man was hurt. "Ooh, you'd watch me burn down in flames" is used to describe that the woman did no care

Table 2
The Lyric of Just the Way You are

No	Figurative Sentences	Code	Connotative Meaning	Denotative Meaning	Contextual Meaning
1	Make the stars look like they're not shinin'	S-2 L-2	Her eyes make the stars are not shining	The woman's eyes shine so bright	The man like her eyes.
2	She's so beautiful and I tell her everyday	S-2 L-5, 6	The woman is beautiful and the man tell her about it	The man agrees if the woman is beautiful	The use of "And I tell her everyday" is to describe that the man admits it
3	Yeah, I know, I know When I compliment her, she won't believe me	S-2 L-8, 9	The man compliments the woman, but she will not believe it	The woman did not respond the man's compliment	The woman does not interest with the man's words
4	And it's so, it's so Sad to think that she don't see what I see	S-2 L-10, 11	The man is sad because the woman does not understand him	The woman does not understand him	The use of "Sad to think that she doesn't see what I see" is used to describe what the man feels because the woman does not understand him
5	There's not a thing that I would change	S-2 L-15	There is nothing that man will change	The man accepts the woman as she is	The man accepts the woman as she is
6	The whole world stops and stares for a while	S-2 L-19	The world stops and stares the woman	The woman makes the man amazed	The man feels amazed when he sees the woman
7	So don't even bother askin' if you look okay	S-2 L-33	The woman asked if she look okay	The man asked the woman to stop asking	The man asked the woman in order to not insecure

Table 3
The Lyric of Marry You

No	Figurative Sentences	Code	Connotative Meaning	Denotative Meaning	Contextual Meaning
1	It's a beautiful night	S-3 L-1	The night is beautiful	The nice day to say something	The perfect day for the man to say something
2	Well, I know this little chapel on the boulevard we can go	S-3 L-9	There is a little chapel	The man wants to take the woman into a little chapel	The man wants to marry the woman
3	Who cares if we're trashed, got a pocket full of cash we can blow	S-3 L-12	They have a lot of money that can buy anything	The man ready to marry her	The man feels enough to marry the woman
4	I'll go get a ring, let the choir bells sing like, ooh	S-3 L-27	The man will look for a ring and choir bell	The man will marry her	The man will marry her right now
5	Let's just run, girl	S-3 L-29	The man as the woman to run	The man asks the woman to marry with him	The man marries the woman
6	If we wake up and you wanna break up, that's cool	S-3 L-30	The man makes a parable	The man is ready if the woman wants to break	The man is ready if the woman wants to break

Table 4
The Lyric of Talking to the Moon

No	Figurative Sentences	Code	Connotative Meaning	Denotative Meaning	Contextual Meaning
1	I know you're somewhere out there	S-4 L-1	Someone who know who is out there	The man is far away from his girl friend	The man and his girlfriend are separated
2	Somewhere far away	S-4 L-2	In a place that far away	The man does not know the place of woman	The use of "Somewhere far away" is to describe the situation of the man who does not know the woman's existence
3	You're all I had	S-4 L-7	The man on has her	The man loves the woman so much	"You're all I had" is used to describe the man's feeling that he loves the woman so much

4	I sit by myself Talking to the moon	S-4 L-10	The man sits alone and talking to the moon	The man is alone and hope that he can meet the woman	The use of "I sit by myself" to describe the loneliness. The phrase "talking to the moon" is to describe the hope to meet someone
5	In hopes you're on the other side talking to me too	S-4 L-12	The man hopes that the woman telling him to from the other side	The man misses the woman so much	The use of "on the other side talking to me too" is to describe that the man misses the woman and hope she miss him too
6	Or am I a fool who sits alone talking to the moon?	S-4 L-13	The man think that he is a fool because he talks to the moon	The man feel that he is not okay	"Or am I a fool who sits alone talking to the moon?" is used to describe that the man is not okay and without her by his side
7	the talk of the town	S-4 L-15	The people in the town talk about him	Many people around the man talk about his condition	The man's condition is so bad
8	But they don't know what I know	S-4 L-18	They do not know about what the man knows	Everyone does not know the man's feeling	It is so sad because there is no one who understand the man's feeling

Table 5
The Lyric of Count on Me

No	Figurative Sentences	Code	Connotative Meaning	Denotative Meaning	Contextual Meaning
1	If you ever find yourself stuck in the middle of the sea I'll sail the world to find you	S-5 L-1, 2	The man will help a friend if he/she stuck in the middle of the sea	The man will help a friend when she needs	Every time a friend needs a help, the men will be there for her
2	If you ever find yourself lost in the dark and you can't see I'll be the light to guide you	S-5 L-3, 4	When a friend lost, the man will be the light	The man will help a friend when he/she need	Every time a friend needs a help, the men will be there for him/her
3	You can count on me like one, two, three	S-5 L-7, 8	When a friend needs him, just	The man always ready to help	The use of "like 1, 2, 3" to describe that the man will help

			say 1, 2, 3and the man will be there	him/her	a friend as soon as possible
4	I can count on you like four, three, two And you'll be there	S-5 L-10, 11	When the man needs a friend's help, just say 4, 3, 2 and the man will be there	The man hopes that his friend always ready to help him.	The use of "like 4, 3, 2" to describe that a friend can help him as soon as possible
5	You'll always have my shoulder when you cry	S-5 L-21	The friend has the man's shoulder when he/she cry	The man will always be there when a friend is sad	The use of "You'll always have my shoulder" is to describe that the man will always be there for a friend. "When you cry" is to describe a sadness.

DISCUSSION

The subject in this research was songs from Bruno Mars. According to Muldoon (2013) defined songs as composed words or a short poem to be sung with the music as the background. In learning English, song can be used to teach by the teacher. teaching English to the students by using songs has many positive impacts (Weda, 2009). One of the song's functions is it can be provided for some languages with a suitable way to teach and practice the several skills (Griffee, 1992). Besides, the song is included to literature. Klaler in Suhendi (2017:1) Literature is the expression of person in the form of text, but every text or written document cannot be categorized as literature. Song has been classified into the literature because it has some elements.

Lyric and figurative languages are the part of song elements. Williams in (Siregar, 2017) states that the lyric is often refer to expressive words and it took place as the primary organizing principle of the written work. According to Risdianto (2011) figurative language is arranged word that makes explicit comparisons between different things by using figures of speech like similes and metaphors.

The uses if figurative language is (1) figures of speech are a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, making the abstract concrete and more sensuous poetry, (2) figurative language affords imaginative pleasure, (3) figures of speech are an effective meaning of concentration a way of saying much briefly, and (4)

figures of speech are a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statement and conveying attitudes along with information.

The researcher chose the five songs from Bruno Mars to be analyzed. For the first, the researcher analyzed the types of figurative language in the songs by using Perrine's theory. According to Perrine in Sari (2016) there are personification, metaphor, simile, irony, symbol, hyperbole, synecdoche, metonymy, allegory, paradox, understatement, apostrophe, and repetition. Below is the result of the analyzed and the reason why it could be the figurative language.

1. Metaphor

Metaphor is a figurative language that compares two subjects directly and does not use words: like, same, as, etc. In the song lyric, the researcher found the used of the words that compare two things or subjects.

Table 6
Analysis of Metaphor

No	Lyric	Code	Reason
1	Easy come, easy go, that's just how you live, oh	S-1 L-1	The life was compared with the word "Easy come, easy go"
2	Tell the devil I said "Hey" when you get back to where you're from	S-1 L-21	The girl was compared with the devil
3	If you ever find yourself stuck in the middle of the sea	S-5 L-1	You were compared with yourself who stuck in the middle of the sea
4	If you ever find yourself lost in the dark and you can't see	S-5 L-3	You were compared with yourself who lost in the dark and you can't see

From the table 6 above it can be concluded that the first and fifth song has used the metaphor. There were two metaphors in the first song and two in the fifth song.

2. Repetition

Repetition is a style of language that uses the repetition of words as an affirmation to convey a certain meaning. The use of repetition is to make a confirmation. It can be seen below:

Table 7
Analysis of Repetition

No	Lyric	Code	Reason
1	Take, take, take it all, but you never give	S-1 L-2	
2	No, no, no, no	S-1 L-18	
3	Black, black, black and blue	S-1 L-19	
4	Oh, her eyes, her eyes	S-2 L-1	
5	Her hair, her hair	S-2 L-3	
6	I know, I know	S-2 L-8	
7	And it's so, it's so	S-2 L-10	
8	Her lips, her lips	S-2 L-23	
9	Her laugh, her laugh	S-2 L-25	All of the repetition here were used to make a confirmation and emphasizing
10	Oh, you know, you know, you know	S-2 L-29	
11	Don't say no, no, no, no, no	S-3 L-15	
12	Just say yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah	S-3 L-16	
13	And we'll go, go, go, go, go	S-3 L-17	
14	if you're ready, like I'm ready	S-3 L-18	
15	I'm feeling like I'm famous	S-4 L-14	
16	If you tossin' and you're turnin'	S-5 L-17	
17	You can count on me 'cause I can count on you	S-5 L-46	

From the table 7 above, it can be concluded that repetition was became the most used in the five songs. The second song has used many repetitions.

3. Paradox

Paradox is any apparent contradiction that is nevertheless true. It has been used in the Bruno Mars's songs. Below is the paradox that has been found:

Table 8
Analysis of Paradox

No	Lyric	Code	Reason
1	Gave you all I had and you tossed it in the trash	S-1 L-6	The man who has given everything, but it was useless
2	Yes, I would die for ya, baby But you won't do the same	S-1 L-16, 17	The man did everything, but it was useless
3	If my body was on fire Ooh, you'd watch me burn down in flames	S-1 L-37, 38	The man was in the dangerous moment, but the women did not care
4	When I compliment her, she won't believe me	S-2 L-9	The woman did not believe what the man said
5	Sad to think that she don't see what I see	S-2 L-11	What the saw was different
6	But they don't know what I know	S-4 L-18	The man knew was different with them knew

Based on the table 8 above, it can be seen that Paradox were only used in the first, second, and fourth song. There were three in the first song, two in the second song, and one in the fourth song.

4. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a language style that is intentionally exaggerated or exaggerated statement. This is a figure of speech that intends to obtain a certain effect. Hyperbole in the song can be seen below:

Table 9
Analysis of Hyperbole

No	Lyric	Code	Reason
1	To give me all your love is all I ever ask	S-1 L-8	In reality, not all the love that want to give him
2	You know I'd do anything for ya (yeah, yeah, yeah)	S-1 L-13	The man did not do everything for the woman
3	and I tell her everyday	S-2 L-6	Not for everyday he tells it for the woman
4	When I see your face There's not a thing that I would change	S-2 L-18, 19	The world still run when the man sees woman's face
5	You're all I had	S-4 L-7	The man has another thing
6	Every day I will remind you, oh	S-5 L-21	Not for everyday he reminds for the woman

Based on the table 9, it can be concluded that Hyperbole was used in the first, second, fourth, and fifth song. There were two in the first and second song and also one in the fourth and fifth song.

5. Symbol

Symbol means the use of something as it is to convey a statement. This kind of figurative language in the song of Bruno Mars's can be below:

Table 10
Analysis of Symbol

No	Lyric	Code	Reason
1	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)	S-1 L-10, 11, 12	Grenade, blade, and train were object for dangerous thing.
2	It's a beautiful night	S-3 L-1	Beautiful night was the object for the man to marry her
3	Well, I know this little chapel on the boulevard we can go	S-3 L-9	Little chapel was the symbol of marry place
4	I'll go get a ring, let the choir bells sing like, ooh	S-3 L-27	The ring was the symbol of marry
5	If we wake up and you wanna break up, that's cool	S-3 L-30	Cool was become object of sadness
6	Somewhere far away	S-4 L-2	Far away was the symbol of distant
7	I sit by myself Talking to the moon	S-4 L-10	Talking to the moon was used to tell that the man loneliness
8	Or am I a fool who sits alone talking to the moon?	S-4 L-13	A fool was object of the situation of man's loneliness
9	I'll sail the world to find you	S-5 L-2	Sail was used to show that the man would help his friend
10	You'll always have my shoulder when you cry	S-5 L-21	Shoulder was the object to show the solution when his friend sad

Based on the table 10, it can show that Symbol was used in the first, third, fourth, and fifth song. There were three in the first and fourth song, four in the third song, and two in the fifth song.

6. Allegory

Allegory is a language style in the form of a narrative or description and has a second meaning inside. The Bruno Mars's songs were used Allegory. It can be seen below:

Table 11
Analysis of Allegory

No	Lyric	Code	Reason
1	When I see your face There's not a thing that I would change	S-2 L-14, 15	The other meaning was the man accept her
2	So don't even bother askin' if you look okay	S-2 L-33	The other meaning was the reminder for the woman
3	Who cares if we're trashed, got a pocket full of cash we can blow	S-3 L-12	The meaning was the way to be happy

From the table 11, it showed that Allegory has been used in the second and third song. There were two in the second song and one in the third song.

7. Apostrophe

Apostrophe means a language style that uses a greeting to someone who is not present or something that is not human but as if it were life. The usage is in the present and can answer what is being said. It can be seen below:

Table 12
Analysis of Apostrophe

No	Lyric	Code	Reason
1	I know you're somewhere out there	S-4 L-1	The woman was out there and not with the man
2	In hopes you're on the other side talking to me too	S-4 L-12	The woman was in a unknown place and not with the man

From the table above 12, it can be seen that apostrophe only used in fourth song. There are two apostrophes in this song.

8. Simile

Simile is a comparison between one thing and another that is expressed directly and explicitly. It uses the words: like, as, of, as same as, look like, or appears. In the songs, Simile can be seen below:

Table 13
Analysis of Simile

No	Lyric	Code	Reason
1	Make the stars look like they're not shinin'	S-2 L-2	The use of stars looks like they're not shinin'
2	You can count on me like one, two, three	S-5 L-7	The use of like 1, 2, 3
3	I can count on you like four, three, two	S-5 L-10	The use of like 4, 3, 2

From the table 13, it can be concluded that Simile has been applied in the second and fifth song. There were only on in the second song and two in the fourth song.

9. Synecdoche

In synecdoche, the expression of something by taking a part for the whole. Using a synecdoche can simplify what is being said by stating only the significant things. In the songs, Synecdoche can be seen below:

Table 14
Analysis of Synecdoche

No	Lyric	Code	Reason
1	The talk of the town	S-4 L-15	The people in the town was changed into the word "town"

From the table 14, it showed that only one Synecdoche in the songs. The implementation was on the fourth song.

CONCLUSION

This conclusion is used to answer the focus of the research. There are three research focuses. The research focuses are the types, the dominant, and the

contextual meaning of figurative language. The type of figurative language in the five songs are metaphor, repetition, paradox, symbol, hyperbole, allegory, apostrophe, simile, and synecdoche. In the five songs that have been selected, the dominant of figurative language is repetition. The contextual meanings of figurative language were different from connotative meaning.

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