CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN

FORUM KOMUNIKASI ILMIAH DAN EKSPRESI KREATIF ILMU PENDIDIKAN

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Forum Komunikasi Ilmiah dan Ekspresi Kreatif Ilmu Pendidikan

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Daftar Isi

AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE LYRICS OF BRUNO MARS ALBUM "DOO-WOPS & HOOLIGANS

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Abstrak: Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) Untuk mengetahui jenis majas yang digunakan dalam lirik Album "Doo Wops & Hooligans" Bruno Mars, (2) Mendeskripsikan bagaimana frekuensi majas dalam lagu ini, (3) Untuk mengetahui arti dari kiasan yang digunakan dalam tuturan yang digunakan dalam lirik di Album Doo Wops & Hooligan. Desain penelitian dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif karena peneliti menganalisis, mendeskripsikan, dan mengidentifikasi bahasa kiasan dalam lagu Bruno Mars berdasarkan teori dasar pragmatik. Data dikumpulkan dari sebelas lagu yang digubah oleh Bruno Mars. Data yang telah dikumpulkan peneliti dianalisis dengan prosedur sebagai berikut (1) Peneliti menentukan makna lagu, (2) Peneliti menganalisis bahasa kiasan: simile, metafora, hiperbola, personifikasi, ironi, paralelisme, dan aliterasi, (3) Peneliti membuat kesimpulan setelah melakukan dua langkah di atas. Secara keseluruhan peneliti menemukan 12 hiperbola, 6 simile, 5 metafora, 3 personifikasi, 1 ironi, 3 paralelisme, dan 13 aliterasi. Dan persentasenya adalah 27,9% untuk hiperbola, 14% untuk simile, 11,6% untuk metafora, 7% untuk personifikasi, 2,3% untuk ironi, 7% untuk paralelisme, dan 30,2% untuk aliterasi. Peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa majas yang paling dominan digunakan oleh pencipta adalah aliterasi dan majas yang paling jarang digunakan adalah, hiperbola, simile, metafora, ironi, dan paralelisme.

Kata Kunci: analisis, bahasa kiasan, lagu, lirik

Abstract: The objectives of the study were (1) To find out the kinds of the figure of speech that used in the lyrics of Bruno Mars "*Doo Wops & Hooligans*" Albums, (2) To describe how the frequency of the figure of speech in this song, (3) To know the meanings of the figure of used in the speech used in the lyrics on Doo Wops & Hooligans Album. The research design of this study is descriptive because the researcher analyzes, describes, and identifies the figurative language in Bruno Mars songs on the basic theories pragmatics. The data were collected from eleven songs composed by Bruno Mars. The data which have been collected by the researcher were analyzed in the following procedure (1) The researcher determined the meaning of the song, (2) The researcher analyzed the figure speech: simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, irony, parallelism, and alliteration, (3) The researcher put a conclusions after doing the two steps above. Totally the researcher finds 12 hyperboles, 6 similes, 5 metaphors, 3 personification, 1 ironies, 3 parallelism, and 13 alliteration. And the percentage are 27.9% for hyperbole, 14% for simile, 11.6% for metaphor, 7% for personification, 2.3% for irony, 7% for parallelism, and 30.2% for alliteration. The researcher conclude that the most dominant figure of speech used by the composer is alliteration and

less frequently used figure of speech composer are, hyperbole, simile, metaphor, irony, and parallelism.

Key Words: analysis, figurative language, song, lyric

INTRODUCTION

A song is short poem set to music intended to be sung to make pleasant sound in rhythm and harmony. It is usually the reflection of the composers feelings or ideas. Words in song sometimes used as media by the composer to criticize. To achieve their purpose, the composers use figurative language in each of the lyrics. Some composers use hyperbole, simile, metaphor, personification, irony, sarcasm, and apostrophe in their writing/ lyrics. One of popular singers is Bruno Mars because his songs are good to listen. And the songs are very interesting and touching emotions. His song "Just the way You are" became number one and won the Grammy Award for Best Male Pop Vocal Performance in 2010. In this study writer took the lyrics from Bruno Mars (2010), from album "Doo-Wops & Hooligans". Based on that facts, the researcher wanted to find out deeply about literary works especially songs of Bruno Mars, the lyrics of Bruno Mars songs having figurative languages used in songs by Bruno Mars, and the most figurative language that used in Bruno Mars songs. Specifically, the writer formulated the purpose of the study as follows: 1)To find out types of figurative language are found in the lyrics of Bruno Mars in Doo-Wops & Hooligans album; 2)To find to frequency of the figurative language in the lyrics of Bruno Mars in Doo-Wops & Hooligans album; 3)To find the contextual meaning of the figurative language used the song lyrics Bruno Mars in Doo-Wops & Hooligans album.

THEORETICAL REFERENCES
Figurative Language

Figurative language is a language that uses words or expressions the meaning of which is different from the literal interpretation. When writer uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the facts as they are. Figurative language, in comparison, uses exaggeration or alterations to make a particular linguistic point. Most the authors and poets use the figurative language to make the poem and song to be prismatic, it means that it has more than one meanings. Figurative language is the language which usually used by many author and poet to tell something with unusual manner, namely indirectly tell the meaning. It usually has an allusion meaning. Figurative language is more effective to express the author purpose because: (1) Figurative language is able to produce the imaginative pleasure; (2) figurative language is the way to produce the addition all imagination in a poetry, so that

something abstract to be alive and make the poetry or song more enjoyable; (3) figurative language is the manner to increase the feel intensity of the author to express the author's feeling; (4) figurative language is the manner to concentrate the meaning which will expressed and one of the manner to express something much with easier and shorter language (Perrine, 1956). Reaske (1966) states figurative language is a kind of language that departs from the language employed the traditional literal ways of describing persons of object. It usually immediately obvious whether a writer is using figurative language or literal language. Reaske (1966) states that there are many kinds of figurative language, which are described below:

Hyperbole

Hyperbole is figure of speech which employs exaggeration. Hyperbole differ from exaggeration in that is extreme or excessive. Sometime is used for comic purpose. But more often is used seriously. Hyperbole can produce a very dramatic effect (Reaske 1966). Hyperbole or overstatement is exaggeration in language. Overstatement is so common that we have come to expect it as a natural part of colorful speech and writing. The example : He has so hungry, he ate that whole cornfield for lunch, stalks and all, he is older than the hill, and I will always love you for a thousand years. Like all figures of speech, overstatement may be used in a variety of ways. It may create humor or seriousness, stimulate the imagination or restrain it. Evoke sympathy or despair, and so on. Like other figures of speech, overstatement is found in all type of writing, except scientific report where literal language must be used.

Simile

Simile is a direct comparison between things, which are not particularly similar in their essence. A poet introduces a simile through a connecting word which signals that a comparison is being made; the most frequently connective are "like" "and" but "than" is also used (Reaske, 1966). For example is "The world still turns like you said it would.

Metaphor

The word "metaphor" derives from Greek word "meta" means "over" and "pherein" means "to carry", which states an analogy, similarity and relation between two things. Holman in Cameron (2003:2) states that Metaphor is not just a surface ornamentation of language but a phenomenon of human thought processes, then metaphor in real word language becomes an investigative focus. The metaphor makes a qualitative leap from a reasonable, perhaps prosaic comparison, to an identification or fusion of two objects, to make one new entity partaking of the characteristics of both. It compares two things without uses comparative words such as like, as, than, similar to or resembles. From this

deceptively simple root, metaphor has come to mean different things to different people, so much so that specialists in the area are often tempo-rarely confounded when asked for a definition of metaphor. The two major senses of the term are captured in the Oxford English Dictionary (1996). The first sense identifies metaphor as a type of language: "A figure of speech in which a name or descriptive word or phrase is transferred to an object or action different from, but analogous to, that to which it is literally applicable; an instance of this is a metaphorical expression." The second sense identifies metaphor as a form of conceptual representation: "A thing considered as representative of some other (usually abstract) thing: A symbol." (Gluckberg: 2001: 4). Metaphors directly compare two subjects. Metaphor is a figure of speech which concisely compares two things by saying that the one is the other. (McArthur: 1996: 653)

Personification

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary (2000) states that Personification is the arbitrary of human of qualities to an inanimate object. Personification can be when the figure that endows animals, ideals, abstraction and inanimate object with human form. The presenting of the imaginary creatures or things as having human personalities, intelligence, emotion. Personification is a statement attributes human qualities to non-human entities, such as objects or animals. People say the wind howls or opportunity knocks, for instance. Neither the wind nor opportunity can do these things, but these personifications vividly convey a particular idea. Keraf (2002) explained that "Personification is the assigning of human characteristics to non humans."

For example: The moon smiles at us, the trees are waving to the tiger, and the wind touched my skin

Irony

Irony language device, either in spoken or written from (verbal irony), in which the real meaning is concealed or contradicted by literal meanings of the words, or in a theatrical situation (dramatic irony), in which there is an incongruity between what is expected and what occurs. Verbal irony arises from a sophisticated or resigned awareness of contrast between what is and what ought to be and expresses a controlled pathos without sentimentality. Wales (1989:208) stated that metonymy is a form of indirection that avoids overt praise or censure.

Parallelism

Pararelism is the state of being parallel or of corresponding in some way, and the use of successive verbal construction in poetry or prose that correspond in grammatical structure, sound, meter, meaning, etc. According to Nordquist (2013) state the parallelism is Similarity of structure in a pair or series of related words, phrases, or clauses. For example: - We can't hide, we

can't deny > can't to running away from the truth**.**

Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of the initial consonant in two or more words. It is a deliberate phonological device. It is also mostly associated with literary, especially poetic, but it is also found in popular idioms, tongue twister, and advertising language.

Song

In music, a song is a composition for voice or voices, performed by singing. A choral or vocal song may be unaccompanied, as in the case of a cappella songs. A song may be for solo, singer, a duet, trio, or larger ensemble involving more voices. Songs can be broadly divided into many different forms, depending on the criteria used. Song is metrical composition or other set of words adapted for singing or intended to be sung. It is short poem in rhymed stanza (Hornby, 1995). A song may be for a solo singer, a duet, trio, or larger ensemble involving more voices. Songs with more than one voice to a part are considered choral works. Songs can be broadly divided into many different forms, depending on the criteria used. One division is between "art songs", "pop songs", and "folk songs". Other common methods of classification are by purpose (sacred vs secular), by style (dance, ballad, Lied, etc.), or by time of origin (Renaissance, Contemporary, etc.).

Lyrics

Lyrics (in singular form lyric) are a set words that make up a song, usually consisting of verses and choruses. The meaning of lyrics can either be explicit or implicit. Some lyrics are abstract. Almost unintelligible, and, in such cases, their explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter, symmetry of expression. The language of song is not much different from that of poetry. (Semi, 1988) says: "*Song is a short poem that expresses the emotions*".

Some Related Studies

Riyan, 2013, in this thesis entitled An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Lyrics of Linkin Park Album "Minutes to Midnight". He wanted to find what types and describe of figurative language are found in the it lyrics?. In the analyze the researcher found figurative language which consists of hyperbole, simile, metaphor, personification, irony, sarcasm, and apostrophe. Sutiyono, 2013, in this thesis An Analysis of Figurative Language in Avril Lavigne's songs of *the best damn thing* album. He wanted to find what types and describe of figurative language are found in the it lyrics?. In the analyze the researcher found figurative language which consists of hyperbole, simile, metaphor, personification, irony, pararelism, and alliteration.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The design of the study is descriptive qualitative because the researcher

analyzes, describes and identifies the figurative language in Bruno Mars Doo-Wops & Hooligans album. Descriptive research was designed to obtain information about the current status of phenomenon. Descriptive research design is a scientific method which involves observing and describing the behavior of a subject without influencing it in any way. It is directed to determine the nature of situation as exiting at the time of the study.

Data Collection Procedure

The data is collected from ten Bruno Mars songs in Doo-Wops & Hooligans album. Getting the album, Listening to the Bruno Mars songs, Reading and writing the lyrics of Bruno Mars songs and Scripting of the lyrics

Data Analysis

The data that have been collected by the researcher is further analyzed by the following procedures: Presentation of data, Identify the figurative language found in every Bruno Mars song by underlining, Group the figurative language from 10 songs, Determining the meaning of the song that contains the figurative language in the lyrics of songs, Arranging the figurative language based on the frequency and

Drawing a conclusion after doing the step above.

DATA PRESENTATION

The data are classified in two categories; (1) the type of seven figurative language used in the lyrics of Bruno Mars album such as *hyperbole, simile, metaphor, personification, parallelism, alliteration.* (2) The analysis of the sentences from the lyrics that included figurative language used in the lyrics of Bruno Mars album. The finding and discussion are presented as follow: The researcher analyzes ten songs of Album. And title from the album are : **1)** Grenade**, 2)** Just the Way You Are**, 3)** Our First Time**. 4)** Runaway Baby**, 5)**The Lazy Song**, 6)** Marry You**. 7)** Talking to the Moon**, 8)** Liquor Store Blues**, 9)** Count on Me**, 10)** The Other Side

The Type of Figurative Language Used In The Lyrics of Bruno Mars Album

The types of Figurative Language used in the lyrics of Bruno Mars album are *hyperbole, simile, metaphor, personification, repetition, alliteration.* The classifications of figurative language used with in the lyrics are presented is the following explanations;

Grenade

Lyrics	Figure of speech	Contextual meaning
<u>Easy come, easy go</u>	Metaphor	The man's lover always erratic
That's just how you live, oh		
<u>Take, take, take it all</u>	Alliteration	She take the man's love but never give

		her love to him
But you never give		
Should've known you was trouble		
From the first kiss		
<u>Had your eyes wide open</u>	Alliteration	She was mean or tricky
<u>Why were they open?</u>		
<u>Gave you all I had</u>	Hyperbole	The man's give his love to her
And you tossed it in the trash		
You tossed it in the trash, you did		
<u>To give me all your love is all I ever asked</u>	Hyperbole	The man is only asked love from his girl
'Cause what you don't understand is...		
I'd catch a grenade for you	Hyperbole	He willing to die for her
Throw my hand on a blade for you		
I'd jump in front of a train for you		
You know I'd do anything for you		
<u>Oh, I would go through all this pain</u>	Irony	He can through all his pain
Take a bullet straight through my brain		
Yes, I would die for you, baby		
But you won't do the same		
<u>No, no, no, no</u>	Alliteration	
<u>Black, black, black and blue</u>	Alliteration	
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		
If my body was on fire		
Oh, you'd watch me burn down in flames		
You said you loved me, you're a liar		
'Cause you never, ever, ever did, baby		

Just The Way You Are

Lyrics	Figure of speech	Contextual meaning
Oh, her eyes, her eyes <u>make the stars look like they're not shinin'</u>	Metaphor	The girl has beautiful eyes
<u>Her hair, her hair</u> falls perfectly without her trying	Alliteration	Her hair is perfectly tidy
<u>She's so beautiful</u> and I tell her everyday	Hyperbole	The man so proud about his pretty girl.
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		
<u>Her lips, her lips,</u> I could kiss them all day if she'd let me	Alliteration	He would kiss her lover everyday
<u>Her laugh, her laugh</u> she hates but I think it's so sexy	Alliteration	Her laugh make him love her so much
She's so beautiful, and I tell her everyday		
Oh you know, you know, you know I'd never…		
When I see your face		
There's not a thing that I would change		
<u>'Cause you're amazing Just the way you are</u>	Hyperbole	He love her woman just the way you are
And when you smile		
The <u>whole world stops and stares</u> for a while	Alliteration	Everyone are impressed about her

Our First Time

Lyrics	Figure of speech	Contextual meaning
<u>Don't it feel good babe, don't it feel good babe</u>	Parallelism	He asked the girl if did she feel satisfied
'Cause it's <u>so brand new babe</u>, it's so <u>brand new babe</u>	Parallelism	That they do something that they never done before
And then here we are (here we are),		

in this big old empty room		
Staring at each other, who's gonna make the first move?		
Been doing our thing for a minute, and now both our hearts are in it		
The only place to go is all the way		
Oh babe, Is that alright? Is that okay?		
Girl no need to be nervous,		
'Cause I got you all night, don't you worry about a thing no, no, no,		
Just go with it, go with it, go with it	Alliteration	He asked the just let it flow
And I will go real slow with it, slow with it		
It's our first time		
Clothes are not required, for what we got planned		
Ooh, girl your my desire, your wish is my command		
Treat you like a princess,	Hyperbola	He treat his girl well
Ooh girl your so delicious Like ice cream on a sunny day,	Simile	He enjoy his girl
gonna eat you before you melt away, yeah		

Run Away Baby

Lyrics	Figure of speech	Contextual meaning
Well looky here looky here ah what do we have?		
Another pretty thing ready for me to grab		
But little does she know that I'm a wolf in sheeps clothing	Personification	The girl know that he have other intentions
'Cause at the end of the night it is her I'll be holding		
I love you so		
That's what you'll say		
You'll tell me baby, baby please don't go away		
But when I play, I never stay		

Lyrics	Figure of speech	Contextual meaning
To every girl that I meet here, this is what I'll say		
Run run runaway, runaway baby		
Before I put my spell on you		
You better get get getaway, getaway darling		
'Cause everything you heard is true		
You poor little heart will end up alone		
<u>'Cause lord knows I'm a rolling stone</u>	Hyperbole	He realizes that he can't change from his bad behavior
So you better run run runaway, runaway baby		
Uh, ah yeah		
Well <u>let me think, let me think</u>, ah what should I do?	Parallelism	He thinks another way to get girls to be his lover
So many eager young bunnies that I'd like to pursue		
Now even though…		
Now even now they eating out		
The palm of my hand		
There's only one carrot		
And they all gotta share it		

4.1.4   The Lazy Song

Lyrics	Figure of speech	Contextual meaning
<u>Today I don't feel like doing anything</u>	Simile	He is couch potato
I just wanna lay in my bed		
<u>Don't feel like picking up my phone</u>	Simile	Even to hold his phone
So leave a message at the tone		
'Cause today I swear I'm not doing anything		
Uh <u>I'm gonna kick my feet up and stare at the fan</u>	Hyperbole	He just don't want to do any of things
Turn the TV on		
Throw my hand in my pants		
Nobody's gon' tell me I cant, no		
I'll be loungin' on the couch just		

Lyrics	Figure of speech	Contextual meaning
chillin' in my snuggie		
Flip to MTV so they can teach me how to Dougie		
'Cause in my castle I'm the freakin' man		
Oh		
Yes I said it		
I said it		
I said it 'cause I can		
Today I don't feel like doing anything		
I just wanna lay in my bed		
Don't feel like picking up my phone		
So leave a message at the tone		
'Cause today I swear I'm not doing anything		
Nothing at all		
Ooh hoo ooh hoo		
Hoo ooh ooh		
Tomorrow I'll…		
Yeah, I <u>might mess</u> around and get my college degree	Alliteration	he not really wish that he will graduate from college
I bet my old man will be so proud of me		
But sorry pops you'll just have to wait		

4.1.5 Marry You

Lyrics	Figure of speech	Contextual meaning
<u>It's a beautiful night,</u>	Personification	A happy night for him
We're looking for something dumb to do.		
Hey baby,		
I think I wanna marry you		
Is it the look in your eyes,		
Or is it this dancing juice?		
Who cares baby̎s		
I think I wanna marry you.		
Don't say no, no, no,no-no;		
Just say yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah-yeah		
And we'll go, go, gogo-go		

Lyrics	Figure of speech	Contextual meaning
If you're ready, like I'm ready	Metaphor	If her ready, the man will ready
I'll go get a ring let the choir bells sing like oooh	Hyperbola	He will buy rings and married in the church with his girl
So whatcha wanna do?		
Let's just run girl		
If we wake up and you wanna break up that's cool.		
No, I won't blame you		
It was fun girl.		
Just say I do,		
Tell me right now baby,		
Tell me right now baby.		

4.1.6   Talking The Moon

Lyrics	Figure of speech	Contextual meaning
I know you're some where out there		
Some where 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.	Personification	He sit alone when nobody around him and he just 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?		
I'm feeling like I'm famous	Simile	He thinks that every one knows him
The talk of the town	Alliteration	Everyone in his town talking about him

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		

4.1.7   Liquor Store Blues

Lyrics	Figure of speech	Contextual meaning
Standing at this liquor store,		
whiskey coming through my pores	Personification	Sweat come from his skin
Feeling like I run this whole block	Simile	He thinks that he own the whole block
Lotto tickets, cheap beer,	Alliteration	He thinks if he win a lottery he can buy a lot of beer
that's why you can catch me here		
Tryin' to scratch my way up to the top		
'Cause my job's got me going no where		
So I ain't got a thing to lose		
Take me to a place where I don't care		
This is me and my liquor store blues		
I'll take one shot for my pain		
One drag for my sorrow		
I get messed up today		
I'll be okay tomorrow		
Me and my guitar tonight singing to the city lights		
Tryin' to leave with more than what I got		
'Cause 68 cent just ain't gonna pay the rent		
So I'll be out until they call the cops		
Here comes Junior Gong, I'm flying high like superman	Simile	He feels so druink until his body feels numb
And thinking that I run the whole block		

I don't know if it's just because pineapple kush between my jaws		
Has got me feeling like I'm on top		
<u>Feeling like I would a stand up to the cops</u>	Simile	He thinks that he can beat the cops
And stand up to the big guys, because de whole lot a dem saps		
All de talk dem a talk and dem fly make no drop		
Nuff ghetto youth cannot escape the trap		

4.1.8 Count of Me

Lyrics	Figure of speech	Contextual meaning
<u>If you ever find yourself stuck in the middle of the sea</u>	Hyperbole	When he thinks that he lost in the nowhere
<u>I'll sail the world to find you</u>	Hyperbole	He will go everywhere to find his love
If you ever find yourself lost in the dark and you can't see		
<u>I'll be the light to guide you.</u>	Hyperbole	He will be the one in her lover life
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, you'll be there		
'Cause that's what friends are supposed to do,		
oh yeah , oooooh oooooh , yeah yeah		
If <u>you're tossin`</u> and <u>you're turnin'</u> and you just can't fall asleep	Alliteration	
I'll <u>sing a song</u> beside you	Alliteration	He will sing a song for his lover
And if you ever forget how much you really mean to me		

Everyday I will remind you		
Find out what we're made of		
When we are called to help our friends in need		

4.1.9 The Outher Side

Lyrics	Figure of speech	Contextual meaning
Truth of the matter is I'm complicated	Metaphor	The main trouble in his relationship is just him
You're as straight as they come		
You go 'bout your day, baby		
While I hide from the sun		
You know I, I've been waiting on the other side		
And you, all you gotta do is cross the line		
I could wait a whole lifetime but you just gotta decide		
You know I, I've been waiting on the other1		
Waiting on the other1 side		
If they say life's a dream call this insomnia		
'Cause this ain't Wonderland, it damn sure ain't Narnia		
And once you cross the line, you can't change your mind		
Yeah, I'm a monster but I'm no Frankenstein	Metaphor	He is scary but he is not a monster

Analyzes of the Sentences from the Lyrics that Included Figurative Languange Used in The Lyrics of Bruno Mars Album
Hyperbole

1. Gave you all I had
   This lyric means that the man's give his love to her.
2. To give me all your love is all I ever asked

The composer means that he just need all her love.

3. I'd catch a grenade for you
   In this line, that the man will give everything for his love.
4. She's so beautiful
   The composer means that his girl is beautiful.
5. 'Cause you're amazing Just the way you are

The composer means that he love his girl just the way she is.

6. Treat you like a princess

In this line, that the man in this song will treat his girl well.

7. 'Cause lord knows I'm a rolling stone

This lyric means that he can't change his bad behavior.

8. Uh I'm gonna kick my feet up and stare at the fan

The composer means that He just don't want to do any of things.

9. I'll go get a ring let the choir bells sing like

This lyric means that the man in this song will by his girl ring and married in the church.

10. If you ever find yourself stuck in the middle of the sea

This mean that when he thinks that he lost in the nowhere

11. I'll sail the world to find you

In this line means that the man will do everything to find his love.

12. I'll be the light to guide you.

This lyric means He will be the one in her lover life

Simile

1. Ooh girl your so delicious Like ice cream on a sunny day

The composer means that he enjoy his girl

2. Today I don't feel like doing anything

The man in this song don't want to do anything.

3. Don't feel like picking up my phone

It means that he even don't want to hold his phone

4. I'm feeling like I'm famous

In this line, that he feel like everyone knows him.

5. Feeling like I run this whole block

The composer mean that he thinks that he own the whole block

6. Feeling like I would a stand up to the cops

The composer means that he thinks that he can beat the cops

Metaphor

1. Easy come, easy go

The composer means that the man's lover always erratic.

2. Oh, her eyes, her eyes make the stars look like they're not shinin'

It means that the girl has beautiful eyes.

3. If you're ready, like I'm ready

This lyric means if her ready, the man will ready.

4. Truth of the matter is I'm complicated

The composer means that the main trouble in his relationship is just him.

5. Yeah, I'm a monster but I'm no Frankenstein

This lyric means he is scary but he is not a monster.

Personification

1. But little does she know that I'm a wolf in sheeps clothing

This line means that the girl know that he have other intentions

2. I sit by myself talking to the moon.

The composer means that he sit alone when nobody around him and he just talking to the moon.

3. Whiskey coming through my pores

This line means that sweat come from his skin.

Irony

1. Oh, I would go through all this pain

This lyric means he can through all his pain.

Parallelism

1. Don't it feel good babe, don't it feel good babe

   This line means that he asked the girl if did she feel satisfied.

2. 'Cause it's so brand new babe, it's so brand new babe

   The composer means that that they do something that they never done before.

3. Well let me think, let me think, ah what should I do?

   This line means that he thinks another way to get girls to be his lover.

Alliteration

1. Take, take, take it all

   This line means that she take the man's love but never give her love to him.

2. Had your eyes wide open

   This line means that She was mean or tricky.

3. No, no, no, no

   Its repeat the first letters and sounds in the line.

4. Black, black, black and blue

   Its repeat the first letters and sounds in the line.

5. Her hair, her hair falls perfectly without her trying

   This line means that Her hair is perfectly tidy

6. Her lips, her lips, I could kiss them all day if she'd let me

   This line means that He would kiss her lover everyday.

7. Her laugh, her laugh she hates but I think it's so sexy

   This line means that Her laugh make him love her so much

8. Just go with it, go with it, go with it

   This line means that He asked the just let it flow

9. Yeah, I might mess around and get my college degree

   This line means that he not really wish that he will graduate from college.

10. The talk of the town

    This line means that Everyone in his town talking about him

11. Lotto tickets, cheep beer

    This line means that He thinks if he win a lottery he can buy a lot of beer.

12. tossin` and turnin'

13. I'll sing a song

    This line means that He will sing a song for his lover.

Percentage of Figurative Language

No	Figurative Language	Frequency	Percentage
1	Hyperbole	12	27,9%
2	Simile	6	14%
3	Metaphor	5	11,6%
4	Personification	3	7%

No	Figurative Language	Frequency	Percentage
5	Irony	1	2,3%
6	Pararellism	3	7%
7	Alliteration	13	30,2%
	Total	43	100%

CONCLUSION

The first song Doo-Wops & Hooligans album entitle *Grenade,* the researcher found five types figurative language. They were hyperbole, metaphor, irony, and alliteration. In the second song, *Just The Way You Are,* the researcher found three types figurative language. They were hyperbole, metaphor, and alliteration. In the third song, *Our First Time*, the researcher found four types figurative language. they were hyperbole, simile, parallelism, and alliteration. In the fourth song is *Runaway Baby* which has three type of figurative language. They were hyperbole, simile, and parallelism. In the faith song, *The Lazy Song*, the researcher found three types figurative language. They were hyperbole, simile, and alliteration. The sixth song was *Marry You*, the researcher found three types figurative language. They were hyperbole, metaphor, and personification. The classification has continued into the seventh song, *Talking The Moon*, the researcher found three types figurative language. They were hyperbole, metaphor, and alliteration. The eight song was *Liquor Store Blues*, the researcher found three types figurative language. They were personification, simile and alliteration. The ninth song *Count Me*, the researcher found two types figurative language was hyperbole and alliteration. The last song entitled *The Outher Side*, the researcher found one types figurative language has metaphor. From those songs, it could be found that there are many types of figurative language used in the lyric of songs. Figurative language was the use of varieties of language that represents or describe something by choosing and arranging of the words in the sentence to obtain a certain effect. Based on the result of this research, it is found five types of figurative language in Bruno Mars album entitled *"Grenade"*, They were hyperbole, metaphor, irony, and alliteration. While, the most dominant type of figurative language used was alliteration, there are 13 from 43 analysis.

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