

EXAMINE BRUNO MARS SONG'S SYMBOLIC LANGUAGE

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Abstract

Music is popular among the general people, but learning to use English-language music is difficult. We use a Bruno song that was highly popular in the 2006 era. We examine figurative language in Bruno Mars' song by using descriptive qualitative method, which is a language sweetener that serves to beautify the meaning of each song's lyrics. There are various figurative languages in Bruno Mars' song, each with its own language style to beautify the message. Music contains significance that a writer tries to transmit to listeners based on personal experience or social life by employing figurative language to enhance meaning and keep listeners interested in the song. The goal of this research is to make it easier for students to understand figurative language by employing familiar English songs. based on research analysis 7 types of figurative language in the Bruno Mars' songs are 129 data, they are paradox 2 or 4%, irony 35 or 35%, hyperbole 52 or 60%, allegory 1 or 2%, personification 23 or 15%, litotes 12 or 10% and pleonasm 4 or 6%. The type of that dominant figurative language that has the highest frequency is hyperbole.

Keywords: figurative language in the bruno mars songs

a. Introduction

Language is the primary tool that humans utilise from an early age to communicate with someone who wishes to be communicated with. Indonesian and English are the languages of instruction for students. Music is a form of expression that incorporates rhythm, tone, and language beautiful and unique, each piece of music has a different meaning. A writer has an impression and message to convey, so music is written in such a way that it has a beautiful and unique meaning by employing figures of speech whose purpose is to beautify the language and make it interesting to listen to.

Figurative language is a language style or technique used to enhance the meaning of songs and poetry Pradopo (2010). The meaning of a song has a meaning or message that a writer wants to hear from the public, such as social problems, social experiences, and the author's own experience. Music is a distinct rhythm, tone, and language that is listened to with the intention of entertaining the heart as well as aiding students' acquisition of Indonesian / English. As a result, songs and music must work together to create beautiful tunes.

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Many students in Indonesia continue to learn English through songs since songs make learning English very simple. By evaluating this data, we can make learning easier in areas like metaphorical language, because Bruno Mars was a wonderful band in the 1990s and has numerous albums whose songs have many meanings that are very beautiful and unique in someone's life, to find figurative language in Bruno Mars songs.

Using Leech's (1964) theory, this study examines the interpretation of each song lyric including figurative language, such as "Granade", "Talking to the Moon", "It Will Rain" and "Count on Me". The goal of this study is to identify some figurative language found in Bruno Mars songs, as well as which figurative language is utilised most frequently.

b. Literature Review

Figurative Language

The vast majority of people consider language to be a straightforward and literal means of conveying information. However, a few misconceptions emerged, showing that even when individuals take the language literally, miscommunications between the writer's goal and the reader's can occur. Words are really powerful the meaning is suggested or disguised in the contrast between denotation and connotation. Many literary works employ figurative language style language in literary works refers to the individuality or special divergence used by authors to beautify materials. The art form of figurative language, in particular, is influenced by conscious feelings or experiences the writer uses figurative language to communicate his thoughts. Literary works will be more appealing and beautiful regardless of the language style of the author language has a beautiful aesthetic while also communicating a message with a sense of empathy. Siswantoro believes that literature is meaningless without the beauty of language (2005 :24). Figurative language deviates from what speakers of a language believe to be the conventional or normal meaning or sequence of words in order to create a specific meaning or effect. The two sorts of figurative language are tropes and figures of speech, sometimes known as rhetorical figures or schemes (Leech 1969:4).

a. Hyperbole according to Leech, hyperbole, like the other two figures, is frequently concerned with personal values and sentiment, i.e., making subjective claims that we couldn't verify, no matter how exaggerated, unless we could go inside the brain of the person about whom the allegations are made (1969:168).

b. According to Leech, a simile is an overt similarity, whereas a metaphor is a veiled comparison (1969:156). This suggests that we can approximate an equal simile for each metaphor by comparing the tenor and vehicle and emphasising the similarities (either through likes or some other formal metric).

c. According to Leech (1969:151), a metaphor is a claim that one item is the same as another, or a comparison drawn between two fundamentally unrelated objects.

d. According to Leech (1969:158), personification, in which an abstraction is symbolically depicted as a human, encompasses all of their categories: concreteness, animistic, and humanising.

e. Irony, according to Leech (1969:171), is a kind of communication that requires two audiences: one who knows the speaker's intent and the other who is foolish enough to take the comment at face value.

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f. Metonymy is a figure of speech in which the name of one thing is swapped for the name of another." Leech writes (1969: 156).

g. "Litotes is a phrase that describes a type of understatement in which a speaker uses negative language when a positive one would have been more strong and evident." Leech continues (1969:169).

Reason Choosing this Topic

1. To determine the type of Figurative Language in the Bruno Mars' songs and its meaning.
2. To determine which type of Figurative Language is more dominant in the Bruno Mars' songs.

Statment of the Problem

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

Objectives of the Study

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

c. Method

The researchers discovered metaphorical language in Bruno Mars' songs and used qualitative data analysis theory Leech (1964) to assess the results in order to solve the study's problem. Furthermore, the researchers utilised a non-interactive technique. The researchers counted and examined the types of metaphorical language contained in Bruno Mars' songs for this study.

Steps include:

1. Listening to Bruno Mars' music
2. Listening to Bruno Mars' songs and reading the lyrics
3. Recognizing a song's lyric

The third phase of data analysis is data identification. The purpose of identifying is to determine what kind of metaphorical language is used in the lyrics of the music.

4. Lyric classification, the metaphorical language kinds were used to classify the music lyrics that were studied.

5. Bruno Mars' songs contain a variety of figurative language, according to the researchers.

The analysis data could be organized in a table for easy comprehension.

6. Calculating the data's percentage

The researchers assessed how much figurative language is used in song lyrics and came up with a list of the most common and least common figurative It is necessary to determine what percentage of quantity an is p out of quantity b.Cancinatus and Sheffect (2016), p. 146. The correct formula is $p = \frac{a}{b} \times 100$ percent.

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7. Organizing the data into a table

By developing a table to categorize each symbolic language in the lyric of the songs, the researchers will be able to determine the types of figurative language that are frequently employed in song.

8. Translation

The process of assigning meaning to data is known as interpretation. The data in this study was assessed by the researchers based on the research problems.

9. Reaching a decision

Finally, based on the findings, the researchers came to a conclusion and made recommendations.

d. Finding and Discussion

Research Findings

The researchers explained the research findings that were mentioned previously in this section. The researchers have a collection of "Figurative Language in Bruno Mars' Songs" that he has picked. This study's findings also demonstrated that Figurative Language is not limited to poems. Every song contains it as well. The song researchers employ Figurative Language to describe his or her ideas, feelings, and thoughts. The song researchers for "Bruno Mars' songs" used Figurative Language to reveal the song's hidden message and significance. As a result, deciphering the song's message requires a thorough comprehension. Based on the data, the researchers discovered that Bruno Mars' song uses metaphorical language to provide a full explanation of the data investigated, making it more understandable. The study discovered various figurative language in the "Granade" song, including 21 lyrics irony, 3 lyrics pleonasm, 2 lyric paradox, 21 lyrics exaggeration, and 1 lyric allegory, indicating that there are many balances in this song for hyperbole and irony. Once every meaning that employs excessive figurative language and satire words to explain to someone the sacrifice that has been paid to someone he loves, he will do anything to win the girl's sincere love. There are ten hyperbole lyrics in the song "Talking to the Moon," and eleven hyperbole lyrics. 11 lyrics are about personification, 5 are about irony, 6 are about litotes, and 1 is about pleonasm. The most common song in this song of figurative language exaggeration, which employs a lot of overblown figurative language to persuade sentiments that they miss you. Someone discovered 10 hyperbole, 3 personification, 2 litotes, and 4 irony in the song "Count On Me." Hyperbole is the most commonly employed figure of speech in this song to persuade his closest buddy that he is actually a friend who is always there for him. There are 11 exaggeration figures of speech in the song "It Will Rain," 9 lyrics of personification, 5 lyrics of irony, four lyrics the most prevalent litotes in this song use hyperbole and excessive figurative language to persuade his sweetheart of his sacrifice and ask for the blessing of the girl's parents.

Table 1. Figurative Language in the Bruno Mars' songs in "Granade" song

No	Figurative Language Types	Lyric	Code
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1.	Irony	a) Easy come, easy go	A01
		b) That's just you live, oh	A01
		c) Take take take it all	A02
		d) But you never give	A02
		e) And you tossed in the trash	A06
		f) You tossed it in the trash you did	
		g) Cause what you don't understand is	A07
		h) Mad woman bad woman	A09
		i) That's just what you are yeah	A21
		j) You will smile my face then rip	A22
		k) And you tossed it in the trash	A23
		l) You tossed it in the trash you did	A24
		m) Cause what you don't understand is	A25
		n) But you won't do the same	A27
		o) You said you loved me you're a liar	A34
		p) Cause you never ever did baby	A38
		q) But you won't do the same	A39
		r) No you won't do the same	A47

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		s) You wouldn't do the same	A48
		t) Oh you will never do the same	A49
			A50
2.	Hyperbole	a) To give me all I ever asked	A08
		b) I would catch a grenade for ya	A10, A28
		c) Throw my hand on a blade for ya	A11, A29, A41
		d) I would jump in front of a train for ya	A12, A30, A42
		e) You know I would do anything for ya	A13, A31, A43,
		f) I would go through all this pain take a bullet straight through my brain	A14, A15, A32, A33, A44, A45
			A16, A34,
		g) Yes I would die for ya baby	A19
		h) Beat me till I numb	A08
		i) To give me all your love is all I love is all I ever asked	A11, A29, A41
		j) Throw my hand on a blade for ya (yeah)	A36
		k) If my body was on fire, ooh	A37
		l) You would watch me burn down in flames	
		m) But darling still catch a grenade for ya	A40

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

Table 2. Types of Figurative Language in "Count On Me" song

No	Figurative Language Types	Lyric	Code
1.	Hyperbole	a. If you ever find yourself stuck in the middle of the sea b. I will sail world to find you c. If you ever find yourself lost in the dark and you can't see d. And you just can't fall asleep e. And if you ever forget how much you really mean to me f. I will be there g. You will always have my shoulder when you cry	B01 B02 B03 B11 B13 B18 B21

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		h. I will never let go	B22
2.	Personification	a. I will be the light to guide you b. You can count on me like 1, 2, 3 c. I can count on you like 4, 3, 2	B04 B24 B19
3.	Litotes	a. Never say goodbye b. You can count on me cause I can count on you	B22 B28
4.	Irony	a. When we are called to help our friends in need b. And I know when I need it c. And you will be there d. Cause that's what friends are supposed to do oh yeah	B06 B08 B09 B10

Table 3. Types Figurative Language in "Talking to the Moon" song

No	Figurative Language Types	Lyric	Code
1.	Hyperbole	e. There will be no clear skies if I lose you, baby f. You're all I have	C01 C06

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2.	Personification	<p>a. Just like the clouds my eyes will do the same</p> <p>b. If you walk away, every day it will rain rain rain</p> <p>c. Talking to the moon</p> <p>d. At night when the stars light up my room</p> <p>e. Talking to me too</p>	<p>C02</p> <p>C03</p> <p>C04, C15, C18, C20, C31, C34, C36, C42, C45</p> <p>C13, C29</p> <p>C13, C34, C43</p>
3.	Irony	<p>a. Somewhere far away</p> <p>b. My neighbours think I'm crazy</p> <p>c. But they don't understand</p> <p>d. I'm feeling like I'm famous</p> <p>e. They say I have gone mad</p> <p>f. But they don't know what I know</p> <p>g. Do you ever hear me calling</p> <p>h. I know you're somewhere out there</p>	<p>C06</p> <p>C09</p> <p>C10</p> <p>C21</p> <p>C23</p> <p>C25</p> <p>C30</p> <p>C46</p>
4.	Litotes	<p>a. I sit by myself</p>	<p>C14, C31</p>

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		b. The talk of the town	C22
		c. Yeah I have gone mad	C23, C24
		d. Or am I a fool who sits alone	C36
5.	Repitisi	a. Try to get to you	C16, C33
		b. In hopes you're on the other side	C17, C34
		c. Someone's talking back	
		d. Yeah there talking back	C27
		e. Still try to get to you	C28
		f. In hopes you're on the other side	C41
			C42

Table 4. Types Figurative Language in "It Will Rain" song

No	Figurative Language Types	Lyric	Code
1.	Hyperbole	a. If you ever leave me, baby	D01
		b. Cause it would take a whole lot of medication	D03
		c. There is no religion that could save me	D06
		d. No matter how long my knees are on the floor	D07
		e. Will keep you by my side	D09

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		<p>f. Will keep you from walking out the door</p> <p>g. Oh well little darling watch me change their minds</p> <p>h. I will for you pick up these broken pieces till I'm bleeding</p> <p>i. If that will make you mine</p>	<p>D10</p> <p>D22</p> <p>D27, D32</p> <p>D25</p>
2.	Personification	<p>a. Cause there will be sunlight if I lose you baby</p> <p>b. There will be no clear skies if I lose you baby</p> <p>c. Just like the clouds my eyes will do the same</p> <p>d. If you walk away every day it will rain</p>	<p>D11, D26</p> <p>D12, D27</p> <p>D13, D28</p> <p>D14, D29</p>
3.	Irony	<p>a. To realize what we used to have</p> <p>b. So keep in mind all the sacrifices I'm making</p> <p>c. Yeah for you I will try</p> <p>d. Oh don't you say goodbye</p>	<p>D04</p> <p>D08</p> <p>D23</p> <p>D30, D31</p>

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

g. Conclusion

The researchers conclude that there is irony, litotes, personification, hyperbole, and alegori in the songs after evaluating them. The researchers discovered seven figurative languages based on data. It included paradox 2 or 4%, irony 35 or 35%, hyperbole 52 or 60%, allegory 1 or 2%, personification 23 or 15%, litotes 12 or 10%, and pleonasm 4 or 6%. The researchers find that song lyric, finding every song tell love and friendship dominating figurative language is exaggeration and benefit from semantics is make it simpler to learn english in a few phrases song after classifying the data using the categories of figurative language. With the goal of making it easier to absorb and comprehend the meaning material.

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