THE USE OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE AND IMAGERY IN SONG'S LYRICS

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Abstract

In writing literary works, most authors express their feelings using figurative language. The languages used in scholarly works usually represent their characters' explicit and implicit feelings and thoughts. We may use figurative language to create unique and aesthetic communication. This study aims to find out the use of figurative language and imagery found in the two songs from Bruno Mars' album entitled "Talking to the Moon" and "It Will Rain". The researchers use a qualitative method with a descriptive approach in this research. This research showed that figurative language and imagery found in Bruno Mars' selected song lyrics represented the author's feelings and expressions delivered indirectly. Based on research findings, the writer found some figurative language in Bruno Mars' songs. The most figurative language used in the lyrics of Bruno Mars' selected songs is "Hyperbole". This is usually used to emphasize human expression. The writer used hyperbole to make the lyrics more interesting to the listeners. In conclusion, these two songs use figurative language and imagery. In literature, a writer uses figurative language to express and emphasize the elements of feeling, emotion, and experiences of human beings. By using figurative languages and imageries, the readers can understand and imagine the writer's goals.

Keywords: figurative language, imagery, song lyrics, literary work

Abstrak

Dalam karya sastra, sebagian besar pengarang mengungkapkan perasaannya dengan menggunakan bahasa kiasan. Bahasa yang digunakan dalam karya sastra biasanya mewakili perasaan dan pemikiran tokohnya secara tersurat maupun tersirat. Seseorang mungkin menggunakan bahasa kiasan untuk menciptakan komunikasi yang unik dan estetis. Peneliti bertujuan untuk mengetahui penggunaan bahasa kiasan dan perumpamaan yang terdapat pada dua lagu dari album Bruno Mars yang berjudul "Talking to the Moon" dan "It Will Rain". Peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa bahasa kiasan dan gambaran yang terdapat pada lirik lagu pilihan Bruno Mars mewakili perasaan dan ekspresi penulis yang disampaikan secara tidak langsung. Penelitian ini menemukan beberapa bahasa kiasan dalam lagu pilihan Bruno Mars. Bahasa kiasan yang paling banyak digunakan oleh pengarang dalam lirik lagu-lagu Bruno Mars adalah "Hiperbola" yang menyatakan sesuatu secara berlebihan. Bahasa kiasan ini seirng digunakan untuk menekankan suatu ekspresi. Penulis menggunakan hiperbola untuk membuat lirik lebih menarik bagi pendengar. Dua lagu ini menggunakan berbagai macam bahasa kiasan dan perumpamaan. Dalam karya sastra, seorang pengarang menggunakan bahasa kiasan sebagai cara untuk mengungkapkan dan menekankan unsur perasaan, emosi, dan pengalaman manusia. Dengan menggunakan bahasa kiasan dan perumpamaan, pembaca dapat memahami dan membayangkan tujuan dari si penulis karya.

Kata kunci: bahasa kiasan, perumpamaan, lirik lagu, karya sastra

1. Introduction

Language is a means of communication. Language is one of the crucial tools for human beings to communicate with one another. By language, people will be able to interact with others. We need language to exchange information, communicate, and interact with others. That also can be a medium to express a human's feelings. People can express their thoughts, feelings, and ideas using language. Hornby (1987) states "Language is a human and non-intensive method of communicating ideas, feelings, and desires utilizing a system of sounds and sound symbols." In literary works, most authors express their feelings by using figurative language in their writing. The languages used in literary works convey the explicit as well as the implicit feelings and thoughts of their characters. Someone may use figurative language to create unique and aesthetic communication because figurative language contains kinds of expressions on utterance types such as irony, sarcasm, hyperbole, idioms, metaphors, jokes, stereo-typed expressions such as cliches, and others expressions (Handayani, 2022).

To learn the language, we do not only understand the form of language but also the meaning. There are many ways for people to do and deliver their ideas to other people so that people can understand their minds. One of the ways is putting the thought by writing it into literary works for instance poems which can be used as song lyrics. Many people put their feelings and ideas into a song. A song can deliver many messages. Someone can convey his thoughts to many people through a song so that they will know his feelings and ideas. Songs can express someone's feelings such as love, social relationships, political matters, and other feelings. In this era, people can speak to others through song. In conclusion, a song can be used as a tool to deliver our thoughts, ideas, and feelings so that other people will understand who we are and what we are thinking of.

A songwriter may write a song lyric based on their experiences in other words. The meaning of the lyrics is also an expression of something that has been seen, heard, or experienced by the poet or the songwriter. Therefore, by using a song the songwriters try to communicate with the listeners about something in their mind because a song has the power to influence its listeners through beautiful lyrics so that the listeners would love to sing it.   The song is a kind of literature works. Sometimes, some people find it difficult to understand the meaning of a song because the lyrics contain figurative language. It means that we cannot take the meaning of the lyrics by only translating them literally. A songwriter usually puts the meaning implicitly. In the attempt to understand the meaning of what a songwriter means in the song, a piece of further knowledge is needed. A song has strengths and weaknesses. A song usually has beautiful lyrics so that the listeners will enjoy singing it. While enjoying the lyrics,

the listeners also can get the message that the songwriter wants to tell. In writing a song, the songwriter is usually influenced by feeling around or themselves. Each songwriter has their style in making a song.

There are various ways for someone to express his ideas as well as his expressions and ideas to others. One of them is by writing literary works. Through writing a song or a poem, someone can pour his feelings and ideas (Nurcitrawati at al., 2019). To attract the listeners' attention, most songwriters use figurative language. Figurative language which used to give special effects by introducing and comparing an object or certain matter. For example: "I'd climb every mountain and swim every ocean" describes an exaggerated song lyric, which means nobody could do that thing. Perrine (cited by Cahyaningrum & Wandasari, 2023) stated that *"figurative language is the language using ... defined a figure of speech in any way of saying something other than the ordinary way."*. From the explanation above, it is concluded that figurative language is a tool to express through a special language that shows the soul and the songwriter's personality. Sugiyono (2013) states that in to understand literary work, such as poems and songs, someone has to understand the meaning not only by understanding the form of language and pronunciation of the language used by the author.

There have been several researchers who conducted some research on the topic of figurative language. Aziza (2022) had her research analysis from the song's album and focused only on the kinds of figurative language found in the album, whereas this recent research focuses on the imagery of the figurative language. Azmi et al. (2023) took their research data from BBC Learning English, not from songs, whereas this recent research takes its data from two songs. Masruri (2011), who also took figurative language as his research topic, focused his analysis on figurative language in Westlife's selected songs called "Hyperbole". He found that the song had a great exaggeration to emphasize a point and contained expressive or comic effects. Whereas, this current research used the different songs as his research data and focused on the discussion of figurative language and imagery. The difference between this recent study and the previous study conducted by Masrusi is the implementation of figurative language in literature works.

To attract the listener's focus, imagery usage is very important because imagery is one of the elements of poetry that assist authors in expressing what they feel through the human sense. According to Burton (1974), *"imagery in poetry is an appeal to the sense through words. Through the senses the emotions and intellect of listener can be swiftly stirred; consequently, poetry makes much use of imagery"*. From the explanation above, it is concluded that the

listener can imagine what the writer hears, holds, and feels, and understand objectively every word.

2. Literary Review

Based on the research problem above, the researchers discuss some theories they use in the data analysis namely the definition of lyrics, poetry, kinds of figurative languages, and kinds of imagery.

2.1. Lyrics of Poetry

Like today's songs, lyric poetry conveys the lyricist's deepest feelings or ideas. Lyric poetry, like songs, has a musical aspect or distinctive tune that allows others to sing along. Most lines of poetry are kept short and written from the first-person point of view. There is always a certain tone or feeling conveyed by the author. Such feelings are often associated with extremes in life, especially love, death, or other deep emotional experiences. Regardless of the subject matter, lyric poetry is noted for its brevity, melodic quality, and emotional impact. There are two classifications in the poetry genre, namely lyric poetry and narrative poetry. Poetry with a narrative focus prioritizes lyrical storytelling. It is similar to what DiYanni (2002) stated that is *"The lyric is more a poetic manner than a form; it is more variable and less subject to strict convention than narrative poetry".* She stated that the song's lyric usually uses simple words but they have more feeling and meaning. She also described that *"Lyric poetry is typically characterized by brevity, melody, and emotional intensity. The music of lyrics makes them memorable, and their brevity contributes to the intensity of their emotional expression".* Based on the statement above, lyric poetry is used by the author to be a medium to convey and express what they feel and experience. The music of the lyrics makes them show all expression.

2.2. Figurative Language

Figurative language is useful for increasing the impact, persuasiveness and effectiveness of a reading. Metaphors and similes are examples of figurative language that provide readers with a fresh perspective by going beyond the literal meaning of the words. In contrast, figurative tactics such as alliteration, imagery, and onomatopoeia engage the reader's senses when reading a text. This can also be seen as an additional way to provide deeper meaning to a text so that a phrase or sentence has a deeper meaning than its literal meaning. Instead of using literal language that only presents facts, writers use figurative language to add interest or dramatic value to their written work.

Knickerbocker & Reninger (1963) stated that figurative language is embedded in and closely connected to our culture, behavior, and way of life. The figurative language contains images that are used in a certain way to explore, not just to know something. This figurative language can take the form of repetition and arrangement of words that have lexical meanings or phrases with special meanings that are not based on the literal meaning of the words. Figurative language gives deeper meaning to the text of literary works and it can emphasize the meaning. It also can make the sentence more alive and impressive to the readers (Astina et al., 2021). Rosa (2013) also stated that figurative language is the use of language that cannot be taken literally. The figurative language says something other than ordinary ways or says one thing that is different from the primary meaning of the words. Figurative language is often used in daily communication, in literary works (such as novels, poems, songs, and short stories), in speech, and also in an advertisement. There are many types of figurative language (Keraf, 2009). They are personification, metaphor, alliteration, hyperbole, irony, litotes, metonymy, paradox, synecdoche, allegory, euphemism, repetition, cynicism, sarcasm, and imagery.

2.3. Simile

Perrine (1992) stated, "Simile is the explicit comparison of two things, indicated by the word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar, resemble, or seems." In addition, Abrams (2018) states that "simile is a comparison between two distinctly different things explicitly indicated by the word "like" or "as"." Look at this sentence "*Lydia's style as funny as a barrel of monkeys*." This sentence compares Lydia's style with a barrel of monkeys. This sentence used the phrase "*as ...as*" which is a simile characteristic.

2.4. Personification

Keraf (2009) stated, "Personification is a kind of figurative language that describes inanimate objects or lifeless objects as if they have human traits." Personification is a figurative language that depicts inanimate objects or goods as if they were alive, the properties of human nature. Abrams (1999) says "Personification, in the Greek term called "*prosopopeia*", is an abstract concept that is spoken of as though it were endowed with life or with human attributes or feelings. Look at this sentence, "*Talking to the moon tryin' to get to you*". The sentence includes the word "moon" whom someone talks. The verb "talk" is an action performed by a human, but in this quote, the" talk" is performed by inanimate objects namely "moon".

2.5. Metaphor

Keraf (2009) defines a narrative metaphor as a type of comparison that directly and succinctly compares two things. The terms "as," "tubs," "like," and so forth are not used in metaphors that make direct analogies, allowing the first principle and the second reality to be related immediately. Analyze similarly to a simile, but progressively remove equations and fundamental details about the first. A metaphor is a term or expression that, when used literally, refers to one type of item and is used to describe something quite different, without making any comparative claims (Abrams, 1999). As an illustration, he has a stone heart. There is a comparison between him and a person with a stone heart in the case above.

2.6. Alliteration

According to Abrams (2018), alliteration is the repetition of a speech sound in a series of adjacent words. The phrase is normally used solely for consonants, and only when the recurring sound starts a word or is a stressed syllable within a word. In this case, "Wide-eyed and wondering while we wait for others to waken." The preceding statement makes use of words with repeated consonants. The first word in this sentence begins with the letter "W," as do the following ones.

2.7. Hyperbole

Keraf (2009) defines hyperbole as a style of language that contains excessive meaning or a style of language that aims to exaggerate something. This type of language style is characterized by "exaggeration". Meanwhile, Tarigan (1985) defines hyperbole as a language style that expresses something beyond its actual meaning. This shows that hyperbole is a style of language that exaggerates normal meaning. For example, "His voice was so loud that he broke the listener's ears." This assertion is an exaggeration. In the statement, it was stated that someone's voice sounded very loud.

2.8. Irony

Irony is the use of words to convey diametrically opposing meanings. The appearance or presentation of a concept contradicts the meaning of the statement or situation (Barnett et al., 1963). For example, someone says to a friend, "You are very slim," when in reality the friend is very overweight. This sentence spoken is contrary to the facts.

2.9. Litotes

Litotes increases the significance of a statement by rejecting its opposite (Lingga 2006). For example: "Gosh, there isn't much money there." That statement indicates the presence of money or wealth.

2.10. Metonymy

Metonymy occurs when something is named to replace something closely similar to it. Metonymy is also a rhetorical tactic for indirectly describing something by referring to items surrounding it, such as describing someone's dress to characterize the person (Barnet et al., 1963). For example, "the kettle is boiling." The word "kettle" is used figuratively to indicate "water".

2.11. Paradox

In rhetoric, a paradox is a circumstance or remark that is or seems self-contradictory, even absurd, yet may contain profound insight into life (McArthur at al., 2018). For example: "*Nobody goes to that restaurant because it is too crowded*". That sentence means that the restaurant is quiet.

2.12. Synecdoche

"Synecdoche is the whole is replaced by the part or the part by the whole" (Barnet et al., 1963). For example: "*I won't let him come under my roof.*" The sentence above means "*I won't let him come to my house.*"

2.13. Allegory

Allegory is the use of symbolic fictional creatures and activities to illustrate truths or broad generalizations about human life. For example: "*Husband is captain in the household.*" The "captain" means the family leader.

2.14. Euphemism

Euphemism is a language style that replaces words that are considered less good with a more subtle equivalent. For example: "Each university and company are required to accept *diffable*." The word "*diffable*" in the sentence is a replacement for the word "disabled person".

2.15. Repetition

This language style repeats words in a sentence. For example: "*He was the culprit, he stole it, he took my shirt.*" The sentence above repeats the word "he" three times.

2.16. Cynicism

Cynicism is a confession to subtle allusions. For example: "*Your voice is so loud that makes my ears buzzed and hurt.*"

2.17. Sarcasm

Sarcasm expresses something sarcastically. For example: "*You are just scumbag!*"

2.18. Imagery

Imagery is the use of figurative language to describe objects, activities, and ideas in ways that appeal to our physical senses. Imagery is a collection of words that we use to paint pictures of not only the visual sense, but also emotion and sensation. Imagery can be described as the representation of sensory experiences in language. Poetry speaks immediately to our senses, of course, through the harmony and rhythm that we hear when we read it aloud. According to Gerard A. Hauser, humans use imagery in speaking and writing. As one of the examples says "*not only to beautify but also to create relationships that give new meaning*" (Hauser, 2002).

DiYanni (2002) stated that "An image is a concrete representation of sense impression, feeling, or idea. Images appeal to one or more of our senses. Images may be visual (something seen), aural (something heard, tactile (something felt), olfactory (something smelled), or gustatory (something tasted)." The explanation above tells us that images are often identical to sights, sounds, and touch. It interprets an image with a sensory experience. There are five (5) kinds of imagery, they are visual, auditory, tactile, olfactory, and gustatory imagery (DiYanni, 2002). However, Kennedy (2005) added two (2) more imageries namely kinesthetic and organic imagery. Overall, there are seven types of imagery.

a. **Visual Imagery**

Visual imagery stimulates the sense of sight and accounts for the majority of imagery in literature. It depicts a scene or character's appearance. Patel and Chirag (2014) stated that visual imagery gives the reader an ability or form mental images of things or even imagery, the ability to form mental images of things or events in the poem. It represents the sense of sight or something that can be seen. The example below is the poem's line of William Shakespeare's titled "*A Fairy Song.*"

Poem's line: "*In their gold coats spots you see*".

The word "see" here means that there are people who wear gold coats.

b. Auditory Imagery

Auditory imagery relates to sounds, noises, music, sense of hearing, or words that relate to the sounds that imitate the real sounds in the form of onomatopoeia. According to Patel (2014), auditory imagery is a kind of imagery that represents sounds. Auditory imagery uses description to convey sounds to the reader." It represents the sense of sound or something you can hear. The example below is the poem's line of Robert Browning's entitled "*Meeting at Night*".

Poem's line: "*And a voice less loud.*"

The words "voice" and "loud" are included in auditory imagery because they represent kinds of sounds. The author said that he heard a voice less loud at night.

c. Tactile Imagery

Tactile imagery concerns about physical touches, textures, or the sense of touch. Tactile imagery, according to DiYanni (2002), is something we can feel. It represents sensations of touch such as hardness, softness, wetness, hotness, and coldness. The example below is the poem's line of Tess Gallagher's entitled "*The Hug*".

Poem's line: "*Hug him like I meant it. He's got an overcoat on so thick I can't feel.*"

The word "thick" means that he is wearing a thick jacket but he does not feel it.

d. Olfactory Imagery

Olfactory imagery concerns about aromas, smells, odors, scents, or the sense of smell. Olfactory imagery, according to DiYanni (2002), is something that we can smell. It represents something we smell. The example below is the poem's line of Theodore Roethke's entitled "*My Papa Waltz.*".

The poem's line: "*The whiskey on your breath.*"

The word "breath" describes the smell of whiskey that the author smelled from his father's breath.

e. Gustatory Imagery

Gustatory imagery pertains to tastes, flavors, palates, or the sense of taste. Gustatory imagery, according to DiYanni (2002), is something we can taste. It represents something that we can taste.

The example below is the poem's line of William Wordsworth's entitled "*She was a phantom of delight*" (1770-1850).

The poem's line: "*Sweet records, promises as sweet.*"

The word "sweet" means the sweet memories of wonderful taste as sweet as sugar.

f. Kinesthetic Imagery

Kinesthetic imagery pertains to the movements or the sense of bodily motion. According to Patel (2014), he states "Kinesthetic imagery is a broad term that is used to describe various emotions. It includes the sense of touch, movement, feeling and temperature, internal emotions, and physical interactions. This refers to the external movement or the tension of the speaker in the poem. In other words, it describes outside movement or tension." The example below is the poem's line of Robert Frost's entitled "Bereft" (1874-1963). The poem's line: "*Blindly struck at my knee and missed.*"

The word "*knee*" means the movement of the knee when he got stuck.

g. Organic Imagery

Organic imagery refers to a character's own experiences with their physique or body, including emotion and the sensations of hunger, thirst, exhaustion, disease, misery, and pain. According to Kennedy (2005), organic imagery is something that we feel. It represents internal sensations such as hunger, thirst, anger, fear, or fatigue.

The example below is the poem's line of William Blake's entitled "*A Poison Tree.*"

The poem's line: "*I told my wrath; my wrath did end.*"

The word "*knee*" means the movement of the knee when he got stuck.

The word "wrath" here means is expression of feelings.

3. Research Method

This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. The writer applies the descriptive qualitative method. Most songwriters write lyrics based on their own experiences or imaginations. Bruno Mars, one of the songwriters and singers, is an American singer,

songwriter, multi-instrumentalist, record producer, and dancer. Bruno Mars began his career in 2006. He became acquainted with Aaron Bay Schuck, who eventually became his manager and offered him a contract with "Atlantic Records" in 2009. Bruno Mars rose to prominence in 2010 with the hit singles "Nothin' on You" by B.o.B. and "Billionaire" by Travie McCoy, both of which included his vocals on the hooks. Bruno Mars has sold over 130 million records globally, making him one of the most successful artists of all time. He has released seven number-one singles on the Billboard Hot 100 since 2010. Bruno Mars has won eleven Grammy Awards, three Brit Awards, three Guinness World Records, and nine American Music Awards. He has appeared on Time's World (2011), Forbes' 30 Under 30 (2013), the World's Most Powerful Celebrities (2014), and Celebrity 100 (2018). Bruno Mars, a well-known American artist, uses figurative language and imagery in his song lyrics to express his experiences, sentiments, and emotions. As a result, the writer conducted this study about the use of figurative language and imagery employed in Bruno Mars' song lyrics.

3.1. Research Problems

The problems in this study are 1) What types of figurative language are used in Bruno Mars' song lyrics? 2) What kinds of imagery are found in the song lyrics of Bruno Mars? and 3) What is the possible meaning of the figurative language and imagery in Bruno Mars's song lyrics?

3.2. Research Aims

The aims of this research are 1) to identify the figurative language in Bruno Mars's song lyrics; 2) to review the meanings of imagery found in Bruno Mars's song lyrics; and 3) to describe the possible meanings of figurative language and imagery. This study can be used as a data source in explaining the kinds of figurative language and imagery that are contained in selected song lyrics. This also can be used as material for learning about figurative language and imagery. This research can be used as reading material for students who want to study more about figurative language and imagery.

3.3. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is one of the intrinsic elements of poetry, imagery, and figurative language. It focused on identifying the types of figurative language and imagery and also interpreting the meaning of figurative language and imagery of the lyrics from Bruno Mars. The limitation of the study is the song lyrics from Bruno Mars namely "Talking

to The Moon" released on April 25, 2011, and "It Will Rain" released on September 27, 2011.

In collecting the data for these two songs, the researchers did some steps, namely: a) selecting the two song lyrics from Bruno Mars, b) reading the lyrics of the selected songs, c) identifying the figurative language and imagery from two selected songs, 4) categorizing the imagery kinds of the figurative language found in the two songs' lyrics, and analyzing the data using thematic analysis.

4. Finding And Discussion

Below, the researchers discuss what they have found in the findings section. There are two tables in the finding section based on the research problems. For the readers to know more about the findings, the researchers analyze each data in the discussion section.

4.1. Findings

In this chapter, the writer shows the two tables containing figurative language and imagery found in the lyrics of two of Bruno Mars' songs "Talking to the Moon" and "It Will Rain". The findings were presented in the tables below including the analysis of each data. The readers will see the analysis of each data below the table. The analysis contains the description of each data based on the kind of figurative language, kinds of imagery, and added by the meaning of the figurative language. The tables below are the kinds of figurative language and imagery found in the two selected songs from Bruno Mars' album.

Table 1. Figurative Language and Imagery in the song entitled "Talking to the Moon".

Line	Data	Figurative Language	Imagery
5	My neighbors think I'm **crazy**	hyperbole	Organic
9	At night when the **stars** light up my room	personification	Visual
11	**Talking** to the moon	personification	Auditory
15	Or am I a **fool**	euphemism	Organic
18	I'm **feel**ing like I'm famous.	simile	Organic
21	I've **gone mad**	euphemism	Organic
23	Cause when the **sun** goes down	metaphor	Visual

Table 2. Figurative Language and Imagery in the song entitled "It Will Rain"

Line	Data	Figurative Language	Imagery
2	Leave some **morphine** at my door	metonymy	Organic
3	Cause it would take a whole lot of **medication**	hyperbole	Organic
6	There's no religion that could save me	metaphor	Organic
7	No matter how long my **knees** are on the floor	metonymy	Kinesthetic
10	Will keep you from walking out the **door**	metonymy	Visual
11	Cause there'll be no **sunlight** if I lose you, baby	hyperbole	Visual
12	There'll be no **clear skies** if I lose you, baby	hyperbole	Visual
13	Just like the **clouds** my eyes will do the same	simile	Visual
14	If you walk away, every day it will **rain, rain, rain**	repetition	Visual
16	Your daddy can't even **look** at me	metonymy	Visual
24	I'll pick up these broken pieces till I'm **bleeding**	allegory	Visual

4.2. DISCUSSION

A. Kinds of Figurative Language Found in the Songs' Lyrics

This subchapter aims to analyze the figurative language and imagery found in two songs, entitled "Talking to the Moon" and "It Will Rain", from Bruno Mars' album.

Hyperbole

a) "*My neighbors think I'm crazy.*" (Line 5: "Talking to the Moon")

This figurative language explains that he is not crazy, but he only feels lonely.

b) "*Cause it would take a whole lot of medication.*" (Line 3: "It Will Rain")

In this lyric the songwriters explained he will get sick if she leaves.

c) "*Cause there'll be no sunlight if I lose you, baby.*" (Line 11: "It Will Rain")

This statement is overstatement. Statement said that there'll be no sunlight whereas there will always be sun.

d) "*There'll be no clear skies if I lose you, baby.*" (Line 12: "It Will Rain")

This is also overstatement, there'll be no clear skies whereas there will always be a bright.

Personification

a) *At night when the stars light up my room.* (Line 9: "Talking to the Moon")

This personification means the stars as if the lamp though, which illuminates the room.

b) Talking to the moon. (Line 11: "Talking to the Moon")

The personification in this sentence means the moon is described as someone who can speak.

c) "*Leave some morpheme at my door.*" (Line 2: "It Will Rain")

The personification in this sentence means morphine here as if it were going to live at the door.

Euphemism

a) "*Or am I a fool.*" (Line 15: "Talking to the Moon")

The phrase "a fool" in that sentence means "crazy".

b) "*I've gone mad.*" (Line 21: "Talking to the Moon")

The phrase "gone mad" is only a replacement word for the word "crazy".

Simile

a) "*I'm feeling like I'm famous.*" (Line 18: "Talking to the Moon")

This simile explains that he seemed to be a famous person because many people talking about him.

b) "*Just like the clouds my eyes will do the same.*" (Line 13: "It Will Rain")

The simile in this sentence means his feelings will do the same thing.

Metaphor

a) "*Cause when the sun goes down.*" (Line 23: "Talking to the Moon")

The songwriter tried to describe that he had to talk.

b) "*There's no religion could save me.*" (Line 6: "It Will Rain")

 This metaphor reveals that nothing could save life even religion.

c) "*Walking with that troublesome guy.*" (Line 20: "It Will Rain")

Metaphor can be found is this lyric which means comparison if troublesome guy is that person.

Repetition

"If you walk away, every day it will rain, rain, rain." (Line 14: "It Will Rain")

This sentence includes repetition because in that sentence the word 'rain' is repeated for three times.

B. Types of Imagery Found in the Songs' Lyrics

1) Organic Imagery

a) "*My neighbors think I'm crazy".* (Line 5: "Talking to the Moon")

The word "crazy" in this sentence is an expression of feelings.

b) "*Or am I a fool".* (Line 15: "Talking to the Moon")

The word "fool" is one of organic imagery because it represents the sense of inner.

c) "*I've gone mad."* (Line 18: "Talking to the Moon")

The phrase "gone mad" in this sentence means "crazy". The imagery represents emotions.

d. "*Cause it would take a whole lot of medication."* (Line 3: "It Will Rain")

The word "medication" is categorized into organic imagery because it expresses the feeling of his heart.

2) Visual Imagery

a) "*At night when the stars light up my room."* (Line 9: "Talking to the Moon")

The word "stars" is categorized as visual imagery because it is a sense of sight.

b) "*Cause when the sun goes down."* (Line 23: "Talking to the Moon")

The word "sun" represents the thing that can be seen.

c) "*Will keep you from walking out the door."* (Line 10: "It Will Rain")

 The word "*door*" is categorized into visual imagery.

d) "*Cause there'll be no sunlight if I lose you, baby."* (Line 11: "It Will Rain")

 The word "*sunlight*" is visual imagery because a sun can be seen by the sense of sight.

e) "*There'll be no clear skies if I lose you, baby."* (Line 12: "It Will Rain")

The phrase "*clear skies*" is visual imagery. The songwriter describes that there may be thunder if she goes away.

f) "*Just like the clouds my eyes will do the same."* (Line 13: "It Will Rain")

 The word "clouds" included visual imagery that is a description image.

g) "*If you walk away, every day it will rain, rain, rain."* (Line 14: "It Will Rain")

 The word "rain" is one of visual imagery because it describes the sense of sight.

h) "*I'll pick up these broken pieces till I'm bleeding.*" (Line 24: "It Will Rain")

The word "bleeding" is visual. It describes his condition or the situation that he is going through.

3) Auditory Imagery

The lyric is "*Talking to the moon.*" (Line 11: "Talking to the Moon")

The word "talking" is a sense of hearing because the activity of talking is a part of sound.

4) Kinesthetic Imagery

The lyric is "*No matter how long my knees are on the floor.*" (Line 7: "It Will Rain")

This lyric is included in kinesthetic imagery. The word "knees" describes a movement done by the knee when he begged her.

5. Conclusion and Suggestion

5.1. Conclusions

The first song lyric is entitled "Talking to the Moon". This song is about sadness. It tells about someone's feelings that he feels so lonely, someone he loved the most is somewhere far away and he wants her back. And when night comes, the only thing who talk with is the moon. He told everything he had through to the moon until people thought he had gone mad. The second song entitled "It Will Rain" is a song that has deep meaning. This song was used as the soundtrack of a film entitled "The Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn – Part 1". The song video, directed by Phil Pinto and Mars, notably portrays the singer experiencing various emotions, such as love and fury, with his lover as they go through a breakup. It also discusses a man who is in love with his woman. The man didn't want to lose the woman. This song expresses that if the woman abandoned him, he would be heartbroken.

According to research findings, the writer discovered some figurative language in Bruno Mars' selected songs. The most metaphorical language utilized in the lyrics of Bruno Mars' selected songs is "hyperbole," which is a huge exaggeration used to accentuate a point and show emotion. For example, the lyrics "My neighbors think I'm crazy" and "There'll be no sunlight if I lose you, baby." overstate the facts. The writer employed hyperbole to make the lyrics more appealing to listeners. In conclusion, these two songs employ figurative language and imagery. In literature, a writer utilizes figurative language to describe and accentuate human feelings, emotions, and experiences by using figurative language and images to the readers.

5.2. Suggestion

For researcherss who are interested in conducting this kind of research, the author suggests studying the song lyrics that will be used as research data to get a better understanding of the meaning of the song. You can focus on the author's profile which can lead us to understand the content of the song. For students who are interested in analyzing the meaning of song lyrics, the author recommends that you read more deeply about the function of each language style so that you can analyze song lyrics according to the language style used by the lyricist.

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